

The Resort Village of Melville Beach
ZONING BYLAW
3-2016

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Authority

Under the authority granted by *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, the Mayor and Council of the Resort Village of Melville Beach in the Province of Saskatchewan, in open meeting, hereby enact as follows:

1.2 Title

This Bylaw shall be known and may be cited as the "Zoning Bylaw" of the Resort Village of Melville Beach.

1.3 Purpose

- 1.3.1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to regulate development and to control the use of land in the Resort Village of Melville Beach in accordance with the Resort Village of Melville Beach Official Community Plan Bylaw 2-2016.
- 1.3.2 The intent of this Zoning Bylaw is to provide for the amenity of the area within the Resort Village of Melville Beach (hereinafter referred to as Melville Beach) and for the health, safety, and general welfare of the inhabitants of Melville Beach and area:
- a) To minimize land use conflicts;
 - b) To establish minimum standards to maintain the amenity of the Resort Village;
 - c) To ensure development is consistent with the physical limitations of the land;
 - d) To restrict development that places undue demand on the Resort Village for services; and
 - e) To provide for land-use and development that is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Resort Village.

1.4 Scope

This Bylaw applies to all land included within the boundaries of the Resort Village of Melville Beach. All development within the limits of the Resort Village of Melville Beach shall hereafter conform to the provisions of this Bylaw.

1.5 Severability

A decision of a Court that one or more of the provisions of this Bylaw are invalid in whole or in part does not affect the validity, effectiveness, or enforceability of the other provisions or parts of the provisions of this Bylaw.

2 DEFINITIONS

Whenever the subsequent words or terms are used in the Resort Village of Melville Beach Official Community Plan, Bylaw No.2-2016 and this Bylaw, they shall have the following definition unless the context indicates otherwise.

Abattoir: A facility for butchering or slaughtering animals, and to dress, cut, inspect meats, refrigerate, cure and manufacture by-products.

Accessory: A building or use that:

- a) Is subordinate to and serves the principal building or principal use;
- b) Is subordinate in area, mass, extent, and purpose to the principal building or principal use served;
- c) Contributes to the comfort, convenience, or necessity of occupants of the principal building or assists the principal use; and
- d) Is located on the same parcel as the principal building or use.

Act: *The Planning and Development Act 2007*, Province of Saskatchewan, as amended from time to time.

Adjacent: Contiguous or would be contiguous if not for a river, stream, railway, road or utility right-of-way or reserve land; and any other land identified in this Bylaw as adjacent land for the purpose of notification.

Administrator: The Administrator of the Resort Village of Melville Beach.

Aggregate Resource: Mineral materials including sand, gravel, clay, earth or mineralized rock, including recycled concrete.

Agricultural: A use of land, buildings or structures for the purpose of animal husbandry, fallow, field crops, forestry, market gardening, pasturage, private greenhouses and includes the growing, packing, treating, storing and sale of produce produced on the premises and other similar uses customarily carried on in the field of general agriculture.

All-terrain vehicle (ATV), also known as a quad, quad bike, three-wheeler, or four-wheeler: A vehicle that is used as a private passenger vehicle or as a farm use

vehicle; that is a self-propelled vehicle that is designed primarily for the movement of people or goods on unprepared surfaces; and has wheels in contact with the ground; and includes a restricted use motorcycle; a mini-bike; and an all-terrain cycle; but does not include a golf cart; a snowmobile; an agricultural implement or special mobile machine; or any other vehicle that is required to be properly registered in Saskatchewan .

Alteration or Altered: With reference to a building, structure or parcel means a change from one major occupancy class or division to another, or a structural change such as an addition to the area or height, or the removal or part of a building, or any change to the structure such as the construction of, cutting into or removal of any wall, partition, column, beam, joist, floor or other support, or a change to or closing of any required means of egress or a change to the fixtures, equipment, cladding, trim, or any other items regulated by this Bylaw such as parking and landscaping.

Ancillary Use: A secondary and subordinate use to the principle use, which is specifically allowed, and may include an associated building that is specifically allowed pursuant to this Bylaw.

Animal Clinic: A building or part thereof used by a qualified veterinarian for the treatment of animal health needs where animals are not kept on the premises for surgery or kept overnight.

Animal Hospital: The premises of a veterinary surgeon where small, large domestic animals and livestock are treated or kept involving surgery and the keeping of animals in outdoor or indoor pens.

(Animal)Veterinary Clinics: A place for the care and treatment of small animals involving outpatient care and medical procedures involving hospitalization, but shall not include the keeping of animals in outdoor pens.

Apartment Block: A building containing three or more dwelling units as herein defined, each of which is occupied or intended to be occupied as a permanent home or residence as distinct from a hotel or rooming house.

Applicant: A developer or person applying for a Development Permit under this Bylaw or for a subdivision approval to an approving authority under *The Planning and Development Act 2007*.

Attic: That portion of a building situated wholly or in part within the roof and which is less than one-half story.

Automobile (Motor Vehicle): A self-propelled passenger vehicle that usually has four wheels and an internal-combustion engine, used for land transport.

Auto Wrecker: An area where motor vehicles as disassembled, dismantled or junked, or where vehicles not in operable condition, or used parts of motor vehicles, are stored or sold to the general public

Awning: A structure that is mechanical and fabricated from plastic, canvas or metal that is spread across a frame designed to be attached to a wall and hung above a doorway or window.

Basement: That portion of a building that is partly or wholly underground.

Bed and Breakfast: A dwelling unit, licensed as a tourist home under *The Tourist Accommodation Regulations, 1969*, in which overnight accommodation within the dwelling unit, along with one meal served before noon, is provided to the traveling public for a charge.

Billboard: A non-electronic private free standing sign, including supporting structure, which advertises goods, products, services, organizations, or facilities that are available from, located on, or refer to, a parcel other than the parcel on which the sign is located.

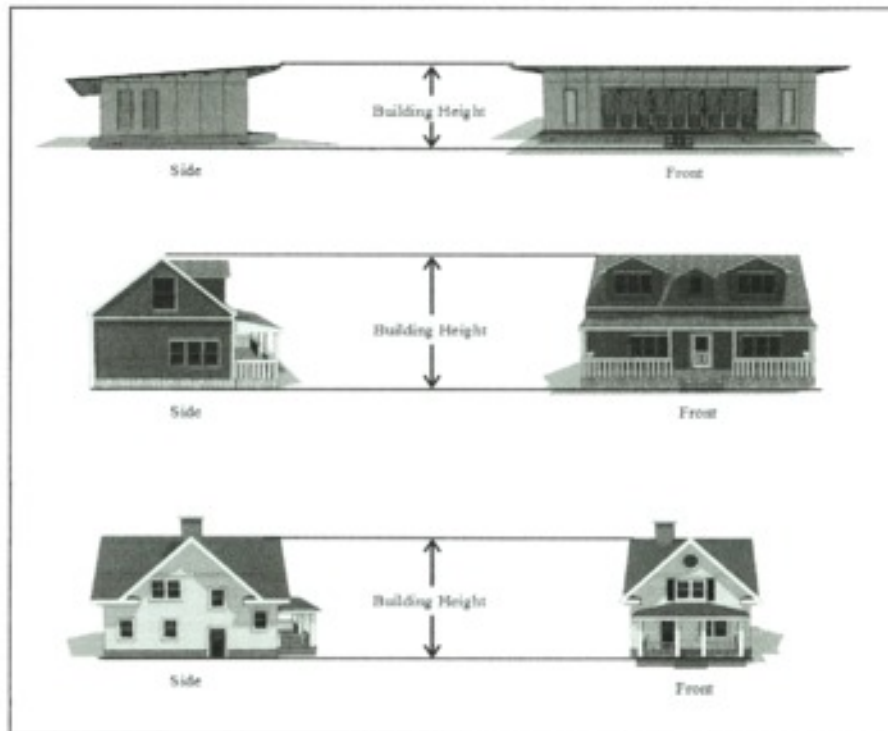
Buffer: A strip of land, vegetation or land use that physically separates two or more different land uses.

Building: A structure constructed on, in, or over land and used for the shelter or accommodation of persons, animals, goods, or chattels, and includes any structure covered by a roof supported by walls or columns.

Building, Accessory (see Accessory)

Building Bylaw: A Bylaw of the Resort Village of Melville Beach authorized by *The Uniform Building and Accessibility Standards Act (UBAS Act)* to regulate the erection, placement, alteration, repair, renovation or reconstruction of a building.

Building Height: the vertical distance of a building measured from the finished grade level to the highest peak of the roof.



Building Height Measurement

Building Permit: A permit, issued under The Building Bylaw of the Resort Village of Melville Beach, authorizing the construction of, or the addition to, any building but does not include a Development Permit.

Building, Principal: A building in which is conducted the main or primary use of the parcel on which said building is situated.

Building Line, Established: The average distance from the street line to the main wall of existing buildings on any side of any block where more than half the frontage of the block has been built on.

Bulk Fuel Sales and Storage: Includes land, buildings, and structure for the storage and distribution of fuels and oils including retail sales or key-lock operation.

Business Support Services: Activities intended to provide administrative, promotional or technical support for commercial and industrial activities.

Bylaw: The Resort Village of Melville Beach Zoning Bylaw.

Campground: An area used for a range of overnight camping experiences, from tenting to serviced trailer parcels, including accessory facilities which support the use, such as administration offices and laundry facilities, but not including the use of mobile homes or trailers on a permanent year-round basis.

Cardlock Operation: A petroleum dispensing outlet without full-time attendants.

Carport: A building or structure or part thereof, where at least 40% of the area of the perimeter is open and unobstructed by a wall, door, post or pier and which is used for the parking or storage of motor vehicles.

Cemetery: A cemetery or columbarium within the meaning of *The Cemeteries Act* Chapter C-4, R.S.S. 1981, as amended from time to time.

Club: A group of people organized for a common purpose, to pursue common goals, interest or activities, and usually characterized by certain membership

qualifications, payment of dues or fees, regular meetings, and a constitution and bylaws.

Commercial Use: The use of land, building(s), or structure(s) for the purpose of buying and selling commodities, and supplying professional and personal services for compensation.

Commercial/Industrial Use, Large Scale: Commercial or Industrial land uses maintaining a lineal frontage in excess of 91.0 metres (298.56 feet).

Commercial/Industrial Use, Small Scale: Commercial or Industrial land uses maintaining a lineal frontage of 91.0 metres (298.56 feet) or less.

Communication Facility (See [Tele] Communication Facility).

Community Facilities: Buildings or facilities used for recreational, social, educational or cultural activities and that are owned by a municipal corporation, non-profit corporation or other non-profit organization.

Compost: Materials used in gardening, agriculture, landscaping, erosion control, wetland construction, and landfill cover.

Concrete and Asphalt Plant: An industrial facility used for the production of asphalt or concrete, or asphalt or concrete products, used in building or construction, and includes facilities for the administration or management of the business, the stockpiling of bulk materials used in the production's process or of finished products manufactured on the premises and the storage and maintenance of required equipment.

Condominium: Land, buildings, and units, including private and common property as defined under *The Condominium Property Act*.

Conservation: The planning, management and implementation of an activity with the objective of protecting the essential physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the environment.

Construction Trades: Offices, shops and warehouses, with or without retail sales for trades associated with construction of buildings.

Contractors Yard: The yard of a contractor or company, including landscaping materials used as a depot for the storage and maintenance of equipment used by the contractor or company, and includes facilities for the administration or management of the business and the stockpiling or storage of supplies used in the business.

Convenience Store: A store offering for sale primarily food products, beverages, personal care items, hardware and printed matter and which primarily provides a convenient day-to-day service to residents in the vicinity.

Council: The Council of the Resort Village of Melville Beach.

Cultural Institution: Establishments such as museums, art galleries, libraries and similar facilities or historical, educational or culturally interests which are not commercially operated.

Day Care Centre: An establishment providing for the care, supervision and protection of children (or adults) but does not include the provision or overnight supervision.

Deck: Any raised floor structure at least 0.31 metres (1 foot) above the average ground level upon which it is constructed, either adjacent to a building or free-standing with stairway, ramp, or similar access.

Development: The carrying out of any building, engineering, mining, or operations in, on, or over land, or making of any material change in the use or intensity of use of any building, or land, and shall include, but not be limited to, excavating, filling, grading or drainage of land.

Development Officer: A person appointed by the Town Council to act as a Development Officer to administer this Bylaw.

Demolition Permit: A permit issued for the removal or dismantling of a building or structure with the Town's boundaries as prescribed under Section 13 of *The Uniform Building and Accessibility Standards Act*.

Development Permit: A document issued by the Council of the Resort Village of Melville Beach that authorizes

development pursuant to this Bylaw, but does not include a building permit.

Directional Signage: Signage located off-parcel providing direction to, and information about, a specific enterprise or activity which does not contain general advertising.

Discretionary Use: Uses or development of land, buildings, or other structures that may be permitted in a Zoning District only at the discretion of Council and which conforms to all discretionary use regulations and other regulations applicable to the district in which the use is located.

Dwelling: A building or part of a building intended for residential occupancy.

Dwelling Unit: One or more habitable rooms used, or fully capable of being used as a residence, where each unit provides sleeping, cooking and toilet facilities, but does not include rooming houses or rooming units.

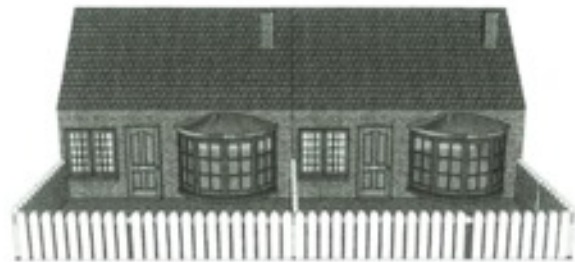
Dwelling, Converted: A dwelling that is more than 30 years old that was originally designed or used as a one or two unit dwelling and in which additional dwelling units have been created.

Dwelling, Duplex: A building, including a bare land condominium, which is divided either vertically or horizontally into two dwelling units with separate entrances

Dwelling Group: A group of single-detached, semi-detached, or multiple unit dwellings clustered on one lot or parcel, built as one development.

Dwelling, Multiple Unit: A building containing four or more dwelling units and shall include condominiums, townhouses, row houses, and apartments, but not include a converted dwelling, rooming house, hotel, or motel.

Dwelling, Semi-Detached: A building divided vertically into two (2) dwelling units by a common wall extending from the base of the foundation to the roofline.



Semi-Detached Dwelling

Dwelling, Single-Detached: A building containing only one dwelling unit, including a bareland condominium and shall not include a mobile home as herein defined.



Single-Detached Dwelling

Dwelling, Town House: A dwelling, designed as one cohesive building in terms of architectural design, which contains three (3) or more similar attached dwelling units each of which fronts on a street, has direct access to the outside at grade and is not wholly or partly above another dwelling.



Town House Dwelling

Dwelling, Tri-plex: A building, including a condominium which is divided vertically into three dwelling units, each with its own entrance.

Educational Institution: An establishment dedicated for the purpose of providing education and instruction in any branch of knowledge.

Electronic Message Centre (EMC): A variable message sign that utilizes computer-generated messages involving letters, words, graphics, animation, video or dynamic text. These signs include digital displays, using incandescent lamps, LED's, LCD's, plasma or related technology, whereby the message can be altered by electric or electronic means.

Existing: In place, or taking place, or with all approvals and permits in place on the date of the adoption of this Bylaw.

Farm Building/Yard: Improvements such as barns, granaries, etc used in connection with the growing and sale of trees, shrubs and sod or the raising or production of crops, livestock or poultry, fur production, bee keeping and situated on a parcel of land used for the farm operation.

Fence: A structure used to enclose or screen areas of land.

Fill (Clean Fill): Soil, rock or other material approved by the Town.

Flanking: Means to the side of a lot, parcel or parcel.

Flood: A temporary rise in the water level that results in the inundation of areas not ordinarily covered by water.

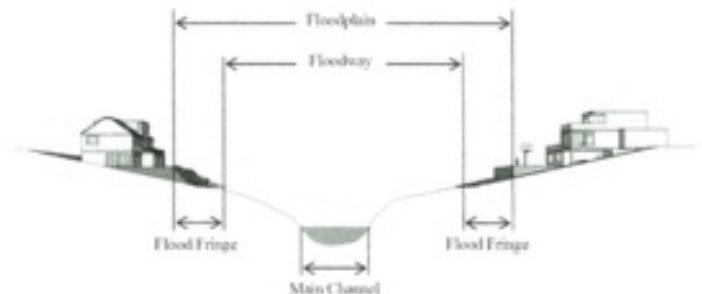
(Design) Flood Level:

- a) a 1:500 year flood;
- b) a flood having a return period greater than 1:500 years;
- c) a recorded flood having a water surface elevation equal to or exceeding that of a 1:500 year flood

Flood Fringe: The portion of the floodplain where the waters in the 1:500 year flood are projected to be less than a depth of one metre or a velocity of one metre per second.

Flood Proofed: A measure, or combination of structural and non-structural measures, incorporated into the design of a structure which reduces or eliminates the risk of flood damage to a defined elevation.

Floodway: The portion of the flood plain adjoining the channel where the waters in the 1:500 year flood are projected to meet or exceed a depth of one metre or a velocity of one metre per second.



Floor Area: The maximum area contained within the outside walls of a building, excluding in the case of a dwelling, any private garage, porch, veranda, open deck, unfinished attic, or unfinished basement or cellar and in a commercial or industrial building, any utility room.

Freeboard Elevation: The elevation of the Design Flood Level (the 1:500 flood elevation) plus an extra 0.50 metres (1.64 feet) to provide protection against wave run-up and ice surge.

Frontage (Lot Frontage): The distance across the street side of a lot (a lot must front on a street), between the points where the side lines of the lot meet the street right of way or boulevard; or, where a lot is irregular in shape and is narrowest at the front street end, the width of the lot shall be measured parallel to the street line at the centre of the front lot line, and at a setback from the front lot line no greater than the minimum permitted building setback.

Future Land Use Map: In its projections, the map specifies certain areas for residential growth and others for residential, industry, commercial and conservation. The Future Land Use Map for The Resort Village of Melville Beach is attached as Appendix "A" in the Official Community Plan.

Garage, Private: A building or part of a building used for or intended to be used for the storage of motor vehicles and wherein neither servicing nor repairing of such vehicles are carried on for remuneration.

Garage, Public: A building or place where motor vehicles are stored or repaired for remuneration but does not include car washing establishments, an auto sales lot or an automobile service station.

Garden (Granny) Suite: A second, small, dwelling on the parcel of a primary, single-family dwelling that accommodates one or two family members of the owner/occupants of the primary residence and is intended to allow the family to live independently but with the support nearby of the extended family.

Gas Bar: A building or place where fuel and automotive fluids are sold and may be added to a vehicle on the property, and which may have a convenience store and/or restaurant.

General Commercial Type I: Those developments where activities and uses are primarily carried on within an enclosed building intended to provide for the merchandising of refined goods and services targeted for the travelling public and the surrounding community for financial gain.

General Industry Type I: Those developments where activities and uses are primarily carried on within an enclosed building where no significant nuisance factor is created or apparent outside an enclosed building. Developments of this type shall not pose, in the opinion of a Development Officer, any significant risk of interfering with the amenity of adjacent parcels because of the nature of the parcel, materials or processes and shall include but not be limited to the following activities:

- a) The assembling of goods, products or equipment.
- b) The limited processing of raw, value-added or finished materials.
- c) The storage or trans-shipping of materials, goods and equipment.
- d) The training of personnel in general industrial operations.

It may include any indoor display, office, technical or administrative support areas or any sales operation accessory to the general industrial uses.

General Industry Type II: Those developments in which all or a portion of the activities and uses are carried on outdoors, without any significant nuisance or environmental factors such as noise, appearance, or odour, extending beyond the boundaries of the parcel. Developments of this type shall not pose, in the opinion of a Development Officer, any significant risk of interfering with the amenity of adjacent parcels because of the nature of the parcel, materials or processes and shall include but not be limited to the following activities:

- a) Manufacturing, fabricating, processing, assembly, finishing, production or packaging of materials, goods or products.
- b) The storage or transshipping of materials, goods and equipment.
- c) The cleaning, servicing, repairing or testing of materials, goods and equipment normally associated with industrial or commercial businesses or cleaning, servicing and repair operations to goods and equipment associated with personal or household use, where such operations have impacts that would make them incompatible in non-industrial districts.

General Industry Type III (Exclusionary Uses):

Refers to certain industrial activities that maybe characterized as exhibiting a high potential for adversely affecting the safety, use, amenity or enjoyment of adjacent and nearby industrial and non-industrial parcels due to their scale, appearance, noise, odour, emissions and hazard potential. Such activities are considered exclusionary when the only means of mitigating the associated negative effects on surrounding land uses is through spatial separation. Such uses would include, but not be limited to, the following: Landfill, Ethanol Plant, Transformer Stations, Uranium Refiners, Anhydrous Ammonia Storage and Distribution Centres.

Grade: The average elevation of the natural ground level at the walls of a building or structure as determined by the elevation of the four outside corners of the building.

Greenhouse, Commercial: A building for the growing of flowers, plants, shrubs, trees and similar vegetation that are not necessarily transplanted outdoors on the same

parcel, but are sold directly at wholesale or retail from the parcel.

Greenhouse, Private: A building for the growing of flowers, plant, shrubs, trees and similar vegetation that are transplanted outdoors on the same parcel containing such greenhouse(s), and where greenhouse products may not be offered for sale.

Greenways: A linear park which may accommodate pathways principally for foot traffic and/or bicycles. Typically, greenways are planned along creeks or streams and managed as natural environments, or bikeways along landscaped roads.

Group Home (see Personal Care Home)

Guest Cottage: A detached accessory building to be used as summer sleeping accommodations only and which is located on the same lot as the principal dwelling.

Hazardous Industry/Substance: A substance that, because of its quality, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, either individually or in combination with other substances on the parcel is an existing or potential threat to the physical environment, to human health or other living organisms.

Hazard(ous) Land: Land having inherent environmental hazards; land subject to flooding, earth movement, or slope instability, land with poor natural drainage, ground water seepage, erosion, steep slopes, rock formations, or other similar features.

Health Service Facility (Health Clinic): A building or part thereof used by qualified health service practitioners for the treatment of human health needs.

Heritage Resource: The history, culture and historical resources of an area and its residents.

Highway Commercial: Commercial activities normally located along highways, major roadways and in other locations considered strategic by the type of business involved serving the needs of local residents and the traveling public.

Highway Sign Corridor: A strip of land parallel and adjacent to a provincial highway, where private signs

may be permitted to advertise goods and services of local area businesses and attractions, as provided by regulations of the Department of Highways entitled "*The Erection of Signs Adjacent to Provincial Highway Regulations, 1986*", as may be amended from time to time.

Home Occupation (Home Based Business): An occupation, trade, profession, or craft customarily conducted for gain in a dwelling unit or accessory building by the resident or residents, which is clearly incidental and secondary to the principal use of the parcel and which does not create or become a public nuisance as a result of noise, traffic, pollution, or parking. Home occupations shall not occupy more than 25% of the total finished floor area of a dwelling unit in any Residential District.

Hotel: A building or structure or part of a building or structure in which sleeping accommodation with or without meals is provided for tourists or travelers, and where a guest register or record is kept, but does not include a motel or rooming house.

Industrial Use: The use of land, buildings or structures for the manufacturing, assembling, processing, fabrication, warehousing or storage of goods and materials.

Industrial Park: An area of land set aside for industrial development, usually located close to transport facilities, especially where more than transport mode coincides, i.e. highways, railroads, airports.

Infill Development: Re-development within existing areas or neighbourhoods.

Institutional Use: The use of land, buildings, or structures for religious, charitable, educational, health or welfare purposes and includes churches, public or private schools, nursery schools, hospitals, and special care.

Intermodal Freight Container: Is a standardized reusable steel box used for the safe, efficient and secure storage and movement of materials and products within a global containerized intermodal freight transport system. "Intermodal" indicates that the container can be moved from one mode of transport to another (from ship, to rail, to truck) without unloading and reloading the

contents of the container. Lengths of containers, which each have a unique ISO 6346 reporting mark, vary from 2.44 metres to 17.07 metres (8 feet to 56 feet) and heights from 2.44 metres to 2.90 metres (8 feet to 9 feet 6 inches).

Kennel, Boarding: The temporary accommodation of more than four dogs, cats or other domestic animals for commercial purposes.

Kennel, Breeding: The keeping of domestic animals, male and female, and which are more than 12 months old, for breeding purposes.

Kennel, Enclosure: An accessory building or enclosure intended to house one or more domestic animals.

Landfill: A specially engineered parcel for disposing of solid waste on land, constructed so that it will reduce hazard to public health and safety.

Landscaped Area: An area not built upon and not used for any purpose other than as an open space that may include grass, shrubs, flowers, trees, and similar types of vegetation and may contain paths, walks, patios, fences and similar outdoor amenities, but does not include parking areas, parking lots, driveways or ramps.

Land Use Zoning District: Divisions identified in the Zoning Bylaw establishing permitted and discretionary uses of land or buildings with attendant regulations.

Lane: A secondary public thoroughfare intended primarily to give access to the rear or side of the abutting property.

Livestock: Domesticated animals used primarily as beasts of burden or for the production of fur, hides, meat, milk, eggs or other product, or as breeding stock, but excluding companion animals.

Loading Space: A space measuring at least 3.0 metres (9.84 feet) in width and 8.5 metres (27.88 feet) in depth, located on a lot, and having access to a street or lane, in which a vehicle may park to load or unload.

Lot (see Parcel): An area of land with fixed boundaries on record with the Information Services Corporation (ISC) by Certificate of Title. For the purposes of this Bylaw the

terms "lot" and "parcel" shall be deemed not to mean the same.

Lot Coverage: The percentage of the lot area covered by all the buildings above the ground level.

Lounge: A room or area adjoining a restaurant set aside for the sale of beverage alcohol for consumption on the premises, with or without food, and where no area has been set aside for dancing or entertainment, either in the lounge or in the adjoining restaurant. The area of a lounge may not exceed 50% of the public assembly area in the adjoining restaurant, subject to Provincial Regulations.

Manufacturing Establishment: A firm or business engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products including the assembling of components parts, the manufacturing of products and the blending of materials.

Marquee: A roof-like structure of a permanent nature which projects from the wall of a building that is independently supported by a system of columns or piers without walls over an entrance to a building.

Mayor: The Mayor of the Resort Village of Melville Beach.

Minister: The member of the Executive Council to whom for the time being is assigned the administration of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

Mini-Storage: a commercial facility made up of more than one unit in which customers can rent space to store possessions.

Mixed-Use: A mix of land uses that facilitate the mixing, rather than separation of, land uses in one distinctive environment, either vertically in the same building or horizontally adjacent. It is intended to be compatible with adjacent uses.

Mobile Home: A prefabricated trailer coach supported on a steel frame that conforms to the Canadian Standards Association # Z240 MH. A trailer coach may be used as a dwelling all year round; has water faucets and shower or other bathing facilities that may be connected to a water distribution system; has facilities for washing

and a water closet or other similar facility that may be connected to a sewage system.



Double-Wide Mobile Home

Mobile Home Park: A parcel under single management for the placement of two or more mobile homes and shall include all accessory buildings necessary to the operation but does not include an industrial or construction camp or tourist camp/parcel. For the purpose of this Bylaw the terms mobile home park and mobile home court shall be deemed to mean the same.

Mobile Home Parcel: An area of land in a mobile home park that is intended to be occupied by one mobile home and for exclusive use of its occupants with access to a driveway or a public street.

Mobile Home Subdivision: Any subdivision of land and the development thereof for the purpose of accommodating mobile homes in such a manner that each home is situated on its own parcel, which shall contain a minimum parcel area of 450.00 m² (5000.0 ft²) and in which all such parcels, public open spaces, internal streets and lanes, buffer zones and other amenity areas form a contiguous area of development.

Modular (Manufactured) Home: A residential dwelling that is constructed off parcel in a yard or factory, in one or more sections, transported to a parcel for permanent installation on a permanent foundation (may have a basement), having architectural features similar to permanent residential dwellings built on parcel in the Town, and conforming to Canadian Standards Association (CSA) # A277.



Modular (Manufactured) Home

Modular (Manufactured) Home Subdivision: Any subdivision of land and the development thereof for the purpose of accommodating modular homes in such a manner that each home is situated on its own parcel, which shall contain a minimum parcel area of 450.00 m² (5000.0 ft²), and in which all parcels, public open space, internal streets, buffer zones, and other amenity areas form a contiguous area of development.

Motel or Motor Hotel: A building or buildings consisting of a number of individual rental units, intended for the use of the traveling public, each containing at least a bedroom and bathroom, and each having convenient access to a parking space for the use of the occupants of the units and may or may not provide food service.

Multiple-Unit Building: a building containing two (2) or more distinct uses, each of which is allowed in the Zoning District in which the building is located.

Multiple Complimentary (Vertically Integrated)

Activities: the accommodation of multiple complimentary activities which could be considered principal permitted uses under single or multiple ownership within one or more buildings on a single parcel where these uses are considered to provide additional processing and/or the sale of manufactured goods produced on parcel.

Municipality: The Resort Village of Melville Beach.

Municipal Reserve: Dedicated lands that are provided to a municipality for public use, or that were dedicated as public reserve and transferred to a Municipality pursuant to of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

Museum: An institution that is established for the purpose of acquiring, conserving, studying, interpreting, assembling and exhibiting to the public for its instruction and enjoyment, a collection or artifacts of historical interest.

Natural Areas: An area relatively undisturbed by human activities and characterized by indigenous species including remnant or self-sustaining areas with native vegetation, water, or natural features.

Non-Conforming Use: Any use of land, building or structure lawfully existing or under construction where permits have been issued at the time of the passing of this Bylaw, the use of which does not comply with all the regulations of this Bylaw governing the Zoning District in which it is located.

Noxious Use or Condition: Any use or facility that causes or produces harmful or hazardous noise, vapours, smoke, dust (particles suspended in or transported by air), vibrations, electrical or electromagnetic fields, glare, or light.

Office or Office Building: A building or part of a building used primarily for conducting the affairs of a business, profession, service, industry or government in which no goods or commodities of business or trade are stored, trans-shipped, sold or processed.

Official Community Plan (OCP): The Resort Village of Melville Beach Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 2-2016.

Open Space: Passive and structure leisure and recreation areas that enhance the aesthetic quality and conserve the environment of the community, including parks, recreation and tourism nodes, and natural areas.

Parcel: An area of land, consisting of one or more lots consolidated under a single certificate of title or tied at Information Services Corporation (ISC), considered as a unit devoted to a certain use or occupied by a building or a permitted group of buildings, and the customary accessories and open spaces belonging to the same.

Parcel Area: The total horizontal area within the parcel lines of a parcel.

Parcel, Corner: A parcel at the intersection of two or more public streets, or upon two parts of the same street, the adjacent sides of which street or streets (or, in the case of a curved corner, the tangents at the street extremities of the side parcel lines) contain an angle of not more than one hundred and thirty-five (135) degrees. In the case of a curved corner, the corner of the parcel shall be that point on the street at the point of intersection of the said tangents.

Parcel Coverage: The percentage of the parcel area covered by all the buildings above the ground level.

Parcel Depth: The horizontal distance between the front parcel and rear parcel lines, but where the front and rear parcel lines are not parallel the parcel depth is the length of a line joining the midpoint of such parcel lines.

Parcel, Through: A parcel other than a corner parcel, having separate frontages on two streets. The front parcel line of a through parcel shall be determined by predetermined building lines. This is only applicable for Commercial and Industrial Zones.

Parcel, Width: The horizontal distance between the side boundaries of the parcel measured at a distance from the front lot line equal to the minimum front yard required for the district in which the parcel is located.

Parcel Line: Any boundary of a parcel.

Parcel Line, Front: The line separating the parcel from the street; for a corner parcel, the shorter line abutting a street; but in the case of a corner parcel with two street lines of equal length, the front parcel line shall be designated by predetermined building lines.

Parcel Line, Rear: The parcel line at the rear of the parcel, opposite the front parcel line.

Parcel Line, Side: A parcel line other than a front or rear parcel line.

Parcel Plan: A plan showing the location of existing and proposed buildings on a parcel in relationship to the parcel lines.

Park Model Trailer/Unit: A unit designed to facilitate occasional relocation, with living quarters for a

temporary or seasonal use; has water faucets and shower or other bathing facilities that may be connected to a water distribution system; and has facilities for washing and a water closet or other similar facility that may be connected to a sewage system. It has a gross floor area not exceeding 50 m² (540 ft²). CSA Number Z241.



Park Model Trailer 102



Park Model Recreational Unit

Parking Lot: An open area, other than a street, used for the temporary parking of more than four vehicles and available for public or private use.

Parking Space: A space within a building or parking lot for the parking of one (1) motor vehicle including convenient access to a public lane or street and shall be not less than 2.75 metres (9.0 feet) wide and 6.10 metres (20.0 feet) in length.

Pasture: A parcel that is used for the raising and feeding of livestock by grazing.

Patio: Any hard surface or floor structure less than 0.31 metres (1 foot) above the average ground level upon which it is constructed.

Permitted Use: The use of land, buildings or other structures that shall be permitted in a Zoning District where all requirements of this Zoning Bylaw are met.

Person: A "person" shall apply to an individual, association, firm, partnership, corporation, trust, or agent, and their heirs, executors, or other legal representatives of a person to whom the same can apply according to the law.

Personal Service Trades: A building or part of a building in which persons are employed in furnishing services and administering to customer's personal and or grooming needs, but does not include the provision of health related services.

Places of Worship: A building set aside by any religious organization for public worship. Typical uses include churches, chapels, mosques, temples, synagogues and parish halls.

Pond: Any constructed containment of water for the purpose of landscape enhancement, keeping ornamental fish or aquatic plants, or for other similar purposes, but not a swimming pool.

Portable Storage Unit: a transportable storage structure that is designed and used for the storage of building materials, household goods, personal items and other materials for use on a temporary basis on a residential property. Such units are uniquely designed for their ease of loading to and from a transport vehicle

Principal Use: The main or primary activity, for which a parcel or its buildings are designed, arranged, developed or intended, or for which is occupied or maintained.

Public Works: A facility as defined under *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* including a system, work, plant, equipment, or service, whether owned or operated by the Municipality, or by a corporation under Federal or Provincial statute, that furnishes any of the following services and facilities to, or for the use of, the inhabitants of the Resort Village of Melville Beach:

- a) Communication by way of telephone lines, optical cable, microwave, and cable;
- b) Television services;
- c) Delivery of water, natural gas, and electricity;
- d) Public transportation by bus, rail, or other vehicle production, transmission;
- e) Collection and disposal of sewage, garbage, and other wastes; and
- f) Fire and Police Services.

Real-Estate Signage: Signage directly associated with the sale of a property on which it is located and which maintains a gross surface area of less than 1.0 m² (10.76 ft²).

Recreational Use: The use of land for parks, playgrounds, tennis courts, lawn bowling greens, indoor and outdoor skating rinks and curling rinks, athletic fields, golf courses, picnic areas, swimming pools, day camps, community centres and all similar uses, together with the necessary and accessory building and structures; but does not include the racing of animals or motorized vehicles.

Recreational Vehicle: Any vehicle designed, constructed or reconstructed to be used for personal pleasure or travels in such a manner as will permit occupancy as a dwelling or sleeping place for one or more persons, and constructed in such a way as to enable it to be used as a conveyance upon public streets or highways, and includes self-propelled and non-self-propelled vehicles. Recreational vehicles include motor homes, camper trailers, truck campers, 5th wheels and tent trailers.



Motor Home — Camping Trailer

Recreational Vehicle (RV) Park: An area of land, managed as a unit, providing short-term accommodation for motor homes and camping trailers, including accessory facilities such as administration offices and laundry facilities.

Recycling Collection Depot (Neighbourhood): A building or structure used for the collection and temporary storage of recyclable household material such as bottles, cans, plastic containers, paper and paint, but shall not include the processing of recyclable material other than compaction; the collection and storage of oil, solvents or other hazardous material; or outdoor compaction or storage.

Recycling Collection Facility (Commercial): A building or structure intended to accommodate the collection, sorting, processing and temporary storage of recyclable materials that would otherwise be considered waste.

These types of uses include outdoor processing or storage.

Redevelopment (see infill development)

Residential Care Home: A licensed or approved group care home governed by Provincial regulations that provide, in a residential setting, 24 hour care of persons in need of personal services, supervision or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of the individual.

Residential Use: The use of land, buildings, or structures for human habitation.

Resort Village: The Resort Village of Melville Beach.

Restaurant: A building or part of a building wherein food is prepared and offered for sale to the public primarily for consumption within the building. Limited facilities may be permitted to provide for a take-out food function provided that such a facility is clearly secondary to the primary restaurant use.

Retail Store (Shop): A building or part thereof, or a place, where goods, wares, merchandise, substances, or articles are offered or kept for sale or rent, and may include servicing and the manufacture of products on parcel for sale on the parcel so long as the gross floor area used for manufacturing does not exceed 25% of the gross floor area of the retail store.

Right-Of-Way: The land set aside for use as a roadway or utility corridor. Rights of way are purchased prior to the construction of a new road or utility line, and usually enough extra land is purchased for the purpose of providing mitigative features. Sometimes road rights of way are left vacant after the initial roadway facility is constructed to allow for future expansion.

Rooming House (Boarding House): A building which contains a room or rooms for accommodation other than a dwelling unit or other form of accommodation defined elsewhere in this Bylaw, where meals may or may not be provided, with sleeping facilities and with or without private toilet facilities.

RTM (Ready to Move) Home: A residential dwelling that is constructed off-parcel in a yard or factory to Canadian National building Code and transported as a single unit to a parcel for permanent installation on a permanent foundation including a basement.



RTM (Ready to Move) Home

Satellite Dish: A parabolic antenna utilized for the reception of satellite transmitted television or radio waves.

Salvage Yard (Wrecking): A parcel of land where second-hand, discarded or scrap materials are bought, sold, exchanged, stored, processed or handled. Materials include scrap iron, structural steel, rages, rubber tires, discarded goods, equipment, appliances or machinery.

School: An educational facility under the jurisdiction of a Board of Education, a college, university, or any other school established and maintained either wholly or partially at public expense, whether or not the same is a boarding school and includes any dormitory building accessory to such school.

Secondary Suite: A self-contained dwelling unit which is an accessory use to, and located within, a detached building in which the principal use is a one unit dwelling, and does not occupy more than 35% of the gross floor area of the dwelling, including the basement.

Self-Service Storage Facility: A commercial business that rents or leases storage rooms, lockers, containers, modular storage units and/or outdoor space, for businesses and individuals to store and access their goods.

Service Station: A parcel used for the retail sale of lubricating oils and gasoline, automobile accessories, and for the servicing and repairing of motor vehicles essential

to the operation of a motor vehicle; but does not include an auto body or painting shop, car sales lot, or a car washing establishment.

Setback: The distance required to obtain the front yard, rear yard or side yard provisions of this Bylaw.

Shipping Container: A container originally designed for use as a means of storing and transporting cargo via ship, rail, air or truck.

Shopping Centre: A building or group of buildings located on one or more contiguous and/or non-contiguous lot or parcel, in which four (4) or more of the uses allowed in the Zoning District are co-located for their mutual benefit including the use of off-street parking and other joint facilities.

Should, Shall or May;

Should is an operative word which means that in order to achieve plan objectives, it is strongly advised that the action be taken.

Shall is an operative word which means the action is obligatory.

May is an operative word meaning a choice is available, with no particular direction or guidance intended.

Sign: Any device, letter, symbol, emblem or picture, that is affixed to or represented directly or indirectly upon a building, structure, or a piece of land and that identifies or advertises any object, product, place, activity, person, organization, or business in such a way as to be visible to the public on any street, thoroughfare, or any other public place.

Sign, Billboard: A private free standing sign, including supporting structure, which advertises goods, products, services, organizations, or facilities that are available from, located on, or refer to, a parcel other than the parcel on which the sign is located.

Sign, Canopy: A sign attached to, or painted on an awning, canopy or freestanding canopy.

Sign, Fascia: A sign fastened to, or painted on the wall of a building or structure in such a manner that the wall becomes the supporting structure for, or forms the

background surface of the sign and which does not project more than 0.5 metres (1.64 feet) from such building or structure.

Sign, Freestanding: Sign, except a billboard, independently supported and visibly separated from a building or other structure and permanently fixed to the ground.

Sign, Height: The vertical distance measured from the highest point of the sign to grade level at the centre of the sign.

Sign, Marquee: A sign that is mounted or painted on, or attached to an awning, canopy, or marquee.

Sign, Off-Premises: A sign which contains any message chosen by a person other than the person in control of the premises upon which the sign is located.

Sign, Portable: A freestanding sign mounted on a portable frame with a single sign face area of not less than 1.9 m² or greater than 6.0 m² (64.59 ft²) than can be readily moved or transported.

Sign, Projecting (Awning): A sign which is wholly or partially dependent upon a buildings for support and which projects more than 0.5 metres (1.64 feet) from such building (including Awning Signs).

Sign, Temporary: A sign which is not permanently installed or affixed in position, nor connected to any service, advertising a product or activity on a limited basis.

Special Care Facility (Home): An institutionalized nursing home, supervisory care home, sheltered care home or other facility used for the purpose of providing supervisory care, personal care, and nursing care.

Special Needs Housing: Multiple unit dwellings or dwelling groups operated by a non-profit corporation or public authority and used exclusively for the domestic habitation of senior citizens, disabled persons, occupants of subsidized housing, or the cohabitant spouse and children of persons noted above.

Storey: That portion of a building, other than an attic or basement, between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above.

Storey, One-Half: That portion of a building situated wholly or in part within the roof and in which there is sufficient space to provide a height in accordance with the National Building Code of Canada, between finished floor and finished ceiling over a floor area which is not less than one-third nor more than two-thirds of the floor area of the story next below.

Stakeholders: Individuals, groups or organizations who have a specific interest or "stake" in a particular need, issue situation or project and may include members of the local community residents, community groups or local, provincial and federal governments.

Street: The whole and entire width of every highway, public road, or road allowance vested in Her Majesty in the right of the Province of Saskatchewan and shown as such on a plan of survey registered at Information Services Corporation (ISC).

Strip Mall (Mini Mall): A building of not more than 604.0 m² (6501.61 ft²) in gross floor area in which a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of six (6) of the permitted or discretionary uses of the Zoning District are located together for their mutual benefit.

Structural Alteration: The construction or reconstruction of supporting elements of a building or other structure.

Structure: Anything that is built, constructed or erected that is located on the ground or attached to something located on, or in the ground.

Subdivision: A division of land, and includes a division of a quarter section into legal subdivision as described in the regulations made pursuant to *The Land Surveys Act, 2000*.

Swimming Pool: Any body of water permanently located outdoors or indoors, contained by artificial means and used and maintained for the purpose of swimming, wading, or diving and having a depth of 0.61 metres (2.0 feet) or more at any point.

Tavern: An establishment, or portion thereof, where the primary business is the sale of beverage alcohol for consumption on the premises, with or without food, and where no live entertainment or dance floor is permitted, subject to Provincial Regulations.

(Tele)communication Facility: A structure situated on a non-residential parcel that is intended for transmitting or receiving television, radio or cellular communications, excluding those used exclusively for dispatch communications.

Temporary Garage: Shall mean a temporary prefabricated shelter constructed with a metal or plastic frame and covered with a tarpaulin or other similar type of fabric or plastic cover used primarily for the storage of vehicles or other equipment accessory to a residential use only.

Tourist Campground: An area of land, managed as a unit, providing short-term accommodation for tents, camping trailers, motor homes and campers, including accessory facilities such as administration offices and laundry facilities.

Trucking Firm Establishment: The use of land, buildings or structures for the purpose of storing, servicing, repairing, or loading trucks, transport trailers and/or buses, but does not include an automobile service station, transportation sales or rental outlets.

Use: The activity or purpose for which any land, building, structure, or premises, or part thereof is arranged, designed, or intended, occupied, or maintained.

Used For: Includes "arranged for", "designed for", "intended for", "maintained for", and "occupied for".

Utility Shed: An accessory building or structure used for the storage of goods with a maximum floor area of 14.0 m² (150.70 ft²).

Vehicle Repair and Maintenance Service

Indoor: includes all land uses which perform maintenance services to motorized vehicles and contain all operations (except vehicle storage) entirely within an enclosed building.

Outdoor: maintenance services have all or any portion of their operations located outside of an enclosed building.

Village: The Resort Village of Melville Beach.

Village Administrator: The Administrator of the Resort Village of Melville Beach.

Warehouse: A building used for the storage and distribution of wholesale goods and materials.

Waste Disposal Facility, Liquid: A facility to accommodate any waste which contains animal, mineral or vegetable matter in solution or suspension, but does not include a septic system for a single residence or farmstead, or a manure storage area for an intensive livestock operation.

Waste Disposal Facility, Solid: A facility or a temporary storage facility, to accommodate discarded materials, substances or objects which originated from residential, commercial, institutional and industrial sources which are disposed of in municipal or private landfills, but not including dangerous goods, hazardous waste or biomedical waste.

Wind Energy Conversion System: A system composed of a wind turbine, tower and associated control electronics with a capacity of less than 100 kW for non-residential use or 10 kW for residential use. It will be considered an accessory use and is intended to provide on-parcel power for a principal use.

Wind Turbine: The individual component of a Wind Energy Conversion System that converts kinetic energy from the wind into electrical energy, independent of the electrical conductors, electrical storage system, electrical metering, or electrical inverters.

Wind Turbine, Electrical: An individual component of a Wind Energy Conversion System which converts kinetic wind energy to electrical energy through electric currents.

Wind Turbine, Mechanical: An individual component of a Wind Energy Conversion System which converts kinetic wind energy to mechanical energy through motion.

Work Camp: A temporary Industrial or Construction camp established for the purpose of providing accommodation for employees, and without restricting

the generality of the above, the camp is usually made up of a number of mobile units, clustered in such a fashion as to provide sleeping, eating and other basic living facilities.

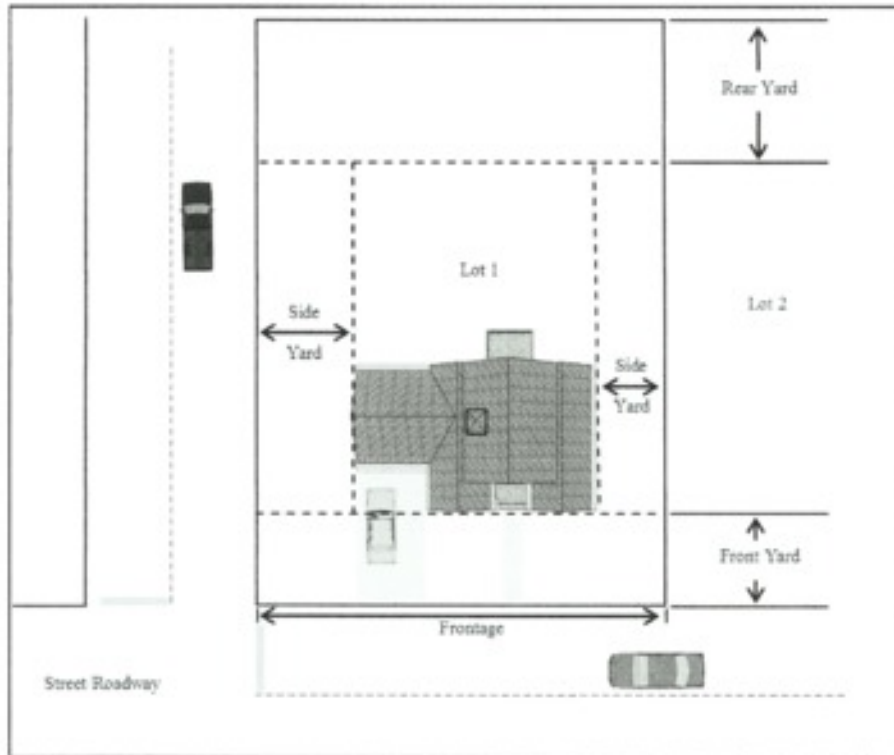
Yard: Open, uncovered space open to the sky on the same parcel with a building or structure.

Yard, Front: The area between the side parcel lines and the front parcel line to the front building line (See Location and measurement of setbacks drawing).

Yard, Rear: The area between the side parcel lines and the front parcel line to the rear building line (corner and interior) (See Location and measurement of setbacks drawing).

Yard, Required: The minimum yard required by a provision of this Bylaw and within which, unless specifically permitted, no building or structure, or part of a building or structure shall be erected.

Yard, Side: The area between the front and rear yards and between the side parcel line and the side building line (See Location and measurement of setbacks drawing).



Location of yards and measurement of setbacks

Metric to Imperial Conversions

Distance (metres - feet)			
0.5 metres	1.64 feet	17.0 metres	55 ft
2.0 metres	7 ft	19.8 metres	65 ft
2.5 metres	8 ft	30 metres	98 ft
3.0 metres	10 ft	46 metres	150 ft
4.2 metres	14 ft	50 metres	164 ft
4.5 metres	15 ft	75 metres	246 ft
5.0 metres	16 ft	80 metres	262 ft
5.5 metres	18 ft	90 metres	295 ft
6.0 metres	20 ft	100 metres	328 ft
6.5 metres	21 ft	150 metres	492 ft
7.5 metres	25 ft	200 metres	656 ft
10 metres	33 ft	230 metres	755 ft
11 metres	36 ft	305 metres	1000 ft
12 metres	39 ft	467 metres	1532 ft
15 metres	49 ft		
15.3 metres	50 ft		

Area (m ² to ft ²)			
1.0 m ²	10.7 ft ²	100 m ²	1076 ft ²
0.5m ²	5.4 ft ²	150 m ²	1615 ft ²
5.0 m ²	53.8 ft ²	230 m ²	2475 ft ²
9.3 m ²	100 ft ²	450 m ²	4844 ft ²
14.0 m ²	144 ft ²	465 m ²	5,005 ft ²
27.9 m ²	300 ft ²	540m ²	5812 ft ²
37.2 m ²	400 ft ²	560 m ²	6,000 ft ²
45 m ²	485 ft ²	900 m ²	9687 ft ²
50 m ²	538 ft ²	930 m ²	10,000 ft ²
56 m ²	600 ft ²	6070 m ²	1.5 acres
60 m ²	646 ft ²	0.8 hectare	2 acres
78 m ²	839 ft ²	1 hectare	2.5 acres
83.6 m ²	900 ft ²	2 hectares	5 acres
92.96m ²	1,000 ft ²		

*Conversions are rounded to the nearest decimal point

3 ADMINISTRATION AND INTERPRETATION

3.1 Development Officer

- 3.1.1 The Resort Village Administrator or official appointed by bylaw of the Resort Village of Melville Beach shall be the Development Officer responsible for the administration of this Bylaw and in their absence by such other employee of the Municipality as the Council designates from time to time.
- 3.1.2 The Development Officer shall:
- a) Receive, record, and review development permit applications and issue decisions in consultation with Council, particularly those decisions involving subdivision, discretionary uses, development permit conditions, and development and servicing agreements;
 - b) Maintain, for inspection by the public during office hours, a copy of this Bylaw, zoning maps and amendments, and ensure that copies are available to the public at a reasonable cost;
 - c) Make available, for public inspection during office hours, a register of all development permits and subdivision applications and decisions;
 - d) Collect development fees, according to the fee schedule established in this Bylaw;
 - e) Perform other duties as determined by Council.
- 3.1.3 The Development Officer shall be empowered to make a decision, in consultation with Council, regarding a development permit application for a "Permitted use."

3.2 Council

- 3.2.1 Council shall make all decisions regarding Discretionary uses, Development and Servicing Agreements, and Zoning Bylaw amendments.
- 3.2.2 Council shall make a recommendation regarding all subdivision applications circulated to it by Saskatchewan Ministry of Government Relations, prior to a decision being made by the Minister.
- 3.2.3 Council shall act on discretionary use, rezoning, and subdivision applications in accordance with the procedures established by *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* and in accordance with the Resort Village of Melville Beach Official Community Plan.

3.3 Application for a Development Permit

- 3.3.1 Unless the proposed development or use is exempt from development permit requirements, before commencing any principal or accessory use development, including a public utility use, every developer shall:
- a) Complete and submit a development permit application, and (refer to permit application in Appendix "A").
 - b) Receive a development permit for the proposed development.
- 3.3.2 A Development Permit shall not be issued for any use in contravention of any of the provisions of this Bylaw and the Official Community Plan.
- 3.3.3 No development or use shall commence without a Development Permit first being obtained.

3.4 Development Requiring a Permit, But Not a Fee

The following developments shall require a development permit and shall conform to all other Bylaw requirements (e.g., building permits, building bylaws, setbacks, environmental and development standards and Provincial/Federal Legislation):

3.4.1 Residential Zoning Districts

- 3.4.1.1 Any storage buildings or structures under 9.5m² (102.27 ft²) in area, which are accessory to a principal, residential use.
- 3.4.1.2 The erection of any fence under 1.8 metres (5.91 feet), wall, gate, television antennae, or radio antennae.
- 3.4.1.3 Relocation of any residential or accessory building provided development standards are still met on the parcel.

3.4.2 Accessory Uses

All accessory uses, unless otherwise specified in this Bylaw.

3.4.3 Official Uses

Uses and buildings undertaken, erected or operated by the Resort Village of Melville Beach.

3.4.4 Internal Alterations

3.4.4.1 Residential Buildings

Internal alterations to a residential building, provided that such alterations do not result in a change of use or an increase in the number of dwelling units within the building or on the parcel.

3.4.4.2 All Other Buildings

Internal alterations and maintenance to other buildings, including

mechanical or electrical work, provided that the use, or intensity of use of the building, does not change.

3.4.5 Landscaping

Landscaped areas, driveways and parking lots, provided the natural or designed drainage pattern of the parcel and adjacent parcels are not adversely impacted.

3.5 Development Permit Procedure

Where an application for a Development Permit is made for a permitted use in conformity with this Bylaw, *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, and all other Resort Village Bylaws, the Council shall hereby direct the Development Officer to issue a Development Permit.

3.5.1 Discretionary Use Application

3.5.1.1 Where an application for a Development Permit is made for a discretionary use, the Development Officer shall advise the Council as soon as practicable.

3.5.1.2 As soon as practicable after Council is advised that an application has been made for a Development Permit for a discretionary use, Council shall consider the application. Prior to making a decision, Council may refer the application to whichever Government Agencies or interested groups, as Council may consider appropriate. Council also may require the application to be reviewed by planning, engineering, legal, or other professionals, with the cost of this review to be borne by the applicant.

3.5.1.3 Upon approval of a discretionary use by resolution of Council, the Development Officer shall issue a Development Permit for the discretionary use at the location and under such terms and development standards specified by Council in its resolution.

3.5.2 Development Permit Decision

3.5.2.1 The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision of their application within 30 days of all required information being submitted to the Development Officer. The applicant shall be advised of their right to appeal a decision on a permitted use application and any terms and conditions attached to a discretionary use application to the Development Appeals Board subject to the provisions of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

3.5.2.2 If the proposal conforms to the provisions of this Bylaw, a Development Permit shall be issued, subject to any development standards, special regulations, or performance standards that may be required.

3.6 Development Permit: Validity

- 3.6.1 A Development Permit is valid for a period of twelve months unless otherwise stipulated when the permit is issued.
- 3.6.2 Where the Development Officer determines that a development is being carried out in contravention of any condition of a Development Permit or any provision of this Bylaw, the Development Officer shall suspend or revoke the Development Permit and notify the permit holder that the permit is no longer in force.
- 3.6.3 Where the Council is satisfied that a development, the permit for which has been suspended or revoked, will be carried out in conformity with the conditions of the Permit and the requirements of this Bylaw the Council may reinstate the Development Permit and notify the permit holder that the permit is valid and in force.

3.7 Development Permit Application Fees

- 3.7.1 An applicant seeking the approval of a development permit application shall pay the current fee as set out in the Development and Planning Fee Bylaw for the Resort Village of Melville Beach.
- 3.7.2 There shall be no development permit application fee for accessory buildings to a residential use, sign permits, licenses for home occupations or other forms of business licenses.

3.8 Discretionary Use Application and Fees

- 3.8.1 An applicant seeking a discretionary use approval shall pay the current fee as set out in the Development and Planning Fee Bylaw for the Resort Village of Melville Beach.
- 3.8.2 The Development Officer shall direct the applicant for a discretionary use, or carry out on behalf of the applicant, the advertisement of the proposed use by posting a notice of the application at the entrance to the property in question and by mailing a copy of the notice to the assessed owner of each abutting property and each assessed owner of property within a 75.0 meter radius of the proposed development.
- 3.8.3 The Development Officer shall publish a notice of the application in accordance with the provisions of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, whereby the applicant shall pay to the municipality a fee equal to the costs associated with the public advertisement.

3.9 Fee for Zoning Amendment Application

When an application is made to Council for an amendment to this Bylaw, the applicant making the request shall bear the actual cost of advertising such zoning amendment as set out in the Development and Planning Fee Bylaw for the Resort Village of Melville Beach. Council also may require the applicant to pay all costs incurred in professional review of the application and in carrying out a public hearing.

3.10 Concurrent Processing Of Development Permits, Building Permits and Business Licenses

A Building Permit, where required, shall not be issued unless a Development Permit has been issued, or is issued concurrently. Nothing in this Bylaw shall exempt any person from complying with a building Bylaw, or any other Bylaw in force within The Municipality, or from obtaining any permission required by this, or any other Bylaw of The Municipality, the Province or the Federal Government.

3.11 Referral Under The Public Health Act

The Development Officer shall make available, in addition to plumbing permits and plan information, a copy of all approved Development Permit applications involving installation of water and sanitary services, should such information be requested by provincial officials under *The Public Health Act and Regulations*.

3.12 Development Appeals Board

Council shall appoint a Development Appeals Board consisting of five members or contract the service to a firm to act as the Development Appeal Board, to hear and determine appeals in accordance with Section 213 to 227 inclusive, of *The Planning and Development Act 2007*.

3.13 Right of Appeal

- a) Where an application for a permitted use has been denied, the applicant shall be advised of the right of appeal to the Development Appeals Board.
- b) Appellants also may appeal where they are of the opinion that development standards prescribed by Council with respect to a discretionary use exceed those necessary to secure the objectives of the Zoning Bylaw.
- c) The Development Officer shall make available to all interested persons copies of the provisions of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, respecting decisions of the Development Officer and the right of appeal.

3.14 Minor Variances

- 3.14.1 The Development Officer may vary the requirements of this Bylaw subject to the following requirements:
- 3.14.1.1 A minor variance may be granted for the following only:
- a) Minimum required distance of a building from a lot line; and
 - b) The minimum required distance of a building from any other building on the lot.
- 3.14.1.2 The maximum amount of a minor variance shall be 10% variation from the Requirements of this Bylaw.
- 3.14.1.3 The development must conform to all other requirements of this Bylaw.
- 3.14.1.4 The relaxation of the Bylaw requirement must not injuriously affect a neighbouring property.
- 3.14.1.5 No minor variance shall be granted for a discretionary use or form of development, or in connection with an agreement to rezone pursuant to Section 60 of *The Planning and Development Act 2007*.
- 3.14.1.6 Minor variances shall be granted only in relation to residential properties.
- 3.14.2 An application form for a minor variance shall be in a form prescribed by the Development Officer and shall be accompanied by the current fee under Bylaw No. 23/ 2013 which may be amended pursuant to Section 51 of *the Planning and Development Act, 2007* and will be available at the Resort Village of Melville Beach office.
- 3.14.3 Upon receipt of a minor variance application the Development Officer may:
- a) Approve the minor variance;
 - b) Approve the minor variance and impose terms and conditions on the approval; or
 - c) Deny the minor variance.
- 3.14.4 Terms and conditions imposed by the Development Officer shall be consistent with the general development standards in this Bylaw.
- 3.14.5 Where a minor variance is refused, the Development Officer shall notify the applicant in writing, providing reasons for the refusal.
- 3.14.6 Where a minor variance is approved, with or without terms, the Development Officer shall provide written notice to the applicant and to the assessed owners of the property having a common boundary with the applicant's land that is the subject of the approval.

3.14.7 The written notice shall contain:

- a) A summary of the application;
- b) Reasons for and an effective date of the decision;
- c) Notice that an adjoining assessed owner has 20 days to lodge a written objection with the Development Officer, which, if received, will result in the approval of the minor variance being revoked; and
- d) Where there is an objection and the approval is revoked, the applicant shall be notified of the right to appeal to the Development Appeals Board.

3.14.8 A decision to approve a minor variance, with or without terms and conditions, does not take effect until 23 days from the date the notice was provided.

3.14.9 If an assessed owner of a property having an adjoining property with the applicants land objects to the minor variance in writing to the Development Officer within the prescribed 20 day time period, the approval is deemed to be revoked and the Development officer shall notify the applicant in writing:

- a) Of the revocation of the approval; and
- b) Of the applicant's right to appeal the revocation to the Development Appeals Board within 30 days of receiving the notice.
- c) If an application for a minor variance is refused or approved with terms or conditions, the applicant may appeal to the Development Appeals Board within 30 days of the date of that decision.

3.15 Non-Conforming Buildings Uses and Parcels

3.15.1 Any use of land or any building or structure lawfully existing at the time of passing this Bylaw that is rendered non-conforming by the enactment of this Bylaw or any subsequent amendments, may be continued, transferred, or sold in accordance with provisions of Section 88 to 93 inclusive, of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

3.15.2 No enlargement, additions, or reconstruction of a non-conforming use, building or structure shall be undertaken, except in conformance with these provisions.

3.15.3 No existing use, building or structure shall be deemed to be nonconforming by reason only of the conversion of this Bylaw from the Metric System of Measurement to the Imperial System of Measurement where such non-conformity is resultant solely from such change and is reasonably equivalent to the metric standard herein established.

3.15.4 No existing parcel shall be deemed to be non-conforming by reason only of its dimensions or area failing to at least equal the standards prescribed for proposed parcels in the zoning district in which the parcel is located.

3.15.5 No Recreational Vehicles shall be used as a residence on a residential lot.

3.16 Development Permit – Invalid

A development permit shall be automatically invalid and development shall cease, as the case may be:

- a) If the proposed development is not commenced within the period for which the Permit is valid;
- b) If the proposed development is legally suspended, or discontinued, for a period of six or more months, unless otherwise indicated by Council or the Development Officer; or
- c) When development is undertaken in contravention of this bylaw, the development permit and specified development standards.

3.17 Cancellation

Council or the Development Officer may cancel a Development Permit, and when cancelled, development shall cease:

- a) Where the Development Officer or Council is satisfied that a development permit was issued based on false or mistaken information;
- b) Where new information is identified pertaining to environmental protection, flood potential, or slope instability; and/or
- c) When a developer requests a development permit modification.

3.18 Stop-Work

The Development Officer may authorize action to stop any development which does not conform to this Bylaw, a development or servicing agreement, a development permit or condition, or a caveat under this Bylaw.

3.19 Interpretation

3.19.1 Where any provision of this Bylaw appears unclear, Council shall make the final Bylaw interpretation.

3.19.2 All Bylaw requirements shall be based on the stated metric units. The imperial units shown in this Bylaw shall be approximate guidelines only.

3.20 Offences and Penalties

Any person who violates this Bylaw may be charged and liable on summary conviction to the penalties in *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

3.21 Inspection of Premises

The Development Officer, or any official or employee of the Municipality acting under their direction, is hereby authorized to enter, at all reasonable hours, upon any property or premises in or about which there is reason to believe that provisions of this Bylaw are not being complied with, and for the purpose of carrying out their duties under this Bylaw.

3.22 Bylaw Compliance

Errors and/or omissions by any person administering or required to comply with the provisions of this Bylaw do not relieve any person from liability for failure to comply with the provisions of this Bylaw.

3.23 Moving of Buildings

No building shall be moved within or into the area covered by this Bylaw without obtaining a Development Permit from the Development Officer.

3.24 Demolition of Buildings

No building shall be demolished without first obtaining a Development Permit from the Development Officer. Such Permit shall not be issued unless a proposal for the interim or long-term use or redevelopment of the parcel is also submitted, and the proposed use is in conformity with this Bylaw. A separate Development Permit is required for any redevelopment of the parcel.

3.25 Temporary Development Permits

The Development Officer may issue a temporary Development Permit, with specified conditions for a specified fee and period of time, to accommodate developments incidental to approved construction or temporary accommodation. Nothing in this Bylaw shall prevent the use of land, or the erection or use of any building or structure for a portable storage unit, tool shed, scaffold, temporary accommodation in the form of a trailer or other building or structure incidental to and necessary for construction work on the premises, but only for so long as such use, building, or structure is necessary for such construction work as has not been finished or abandoned.

3.26 Development Agreements

3.26.1 Council may request a developer to enter into a development agreement to ensure development conformity with the Official Community Plan and this Bylaw, pursuant to Section 171 to 176 inclusive, *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

3.26.2 A development agreement is mandatory for approval of an accessory dwelling.

3.27 Servicing Agreements

3.27.1 Where a development proposal involves subdivision, Council may require a developer to enter into a servicing agreement to ensure appropriate servicing pursuant to *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*. Council may direct the Administration to vary the agreement on a case-by-case basis, or not require it.

3.27.2 In accordance with Sections 172 to 176 inclusive, *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, the agreement may provide for:

- a) The undertaking and installation of storm sewers, sanitary sewers, drains, water mains and laterals, hydrants, sidewalks, boulevards, curbs, gutters, street lights, graded, graveled or paved streets and lanes, connections to existing services, area grading and leveling of land, street name plates, connecting and boundary streets, landscaping of parks and boulevards, public recreation facilities, or other works that Council may require, including both on-parcel and off-parcel servicing;
- b) The payment of levies and charges, in whole or in part, for the capital cost of providing, altering, expanding or upgrading sewage, water, drainage and other utility services, public highway facilities or park and recreation space and facilities located within or outside the proposed subdivision and that directly or indirectly serve the proposed subdivision.
- c) The payment of levies and charges as outlined above, shall be in the amount prescribed by the current Fee Bylaw No.23/ 2013 which may be amended pursuant to *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* and will be available at the Resort Village of Melville Beach office.

3.28 Performance Bonds

Council may require a developer, including host owners of property where an accessory dwelling is located, to post and maintain a performance bond to ensure developer performance and to protect the public interest.

3.29 Liability Insurance

Council may require developers to provide and maintain liability insurance to protect the municipality, developer and public.

3.30 Interests

Council may require that development and servicing agreements and other documents may be registered as an interest on affected lands, to protect municipal and public interests.

4 GENERAL REGULATIONS

The following regulations shall apply to all Zoning Districts in this Bylaw.

4.1 Licenses, Permits and Compliance with Other Bylaws and Legislation

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Bylaw shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and general welfare. Nothing in this Bylaw shall exempt any person from complying with the requirements of a building regulation Bylaw or any other Bylaw in force within the Resort Village of Melville Beach or law within the Province of Saskatchewan or Canada; or from obtaining any license, permission, permit, authority, or approval required by this or any other Bylaw of the Resort Village of Melville Beach or any law of the Province of Saskatchewan or Canada. Where requirements in this Bylaw conflict with those of any other municipal, provincial, or federal requirements, the more stringent regulations shall prevail.

4.2 Principal Use Established

In any Zoning District in this Bylaw, the principal use of the land must be established prior to any accessory buildings, structures, or uses being permitted.

4.3 Multiple Uses

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Bylaw, where any land, building, or structure is used for more than one purpose, all provisions of this Bylaw relating to each use shall be complied with, but no dwelling shall be located within 3.0 metres (9.85 feet) of any other building on the parcel except to a building accessory to such dwelling.

4.4 Number of Principal Buildings on a Parcel

- 4.4.1 Only one principal building shall be permitted on any one parcel except for the following: parks, schools, hospitals, recreation facilities, special care homes, senior citizen homes, and approved dwelling groups and condominium developments.
- 4.4.2 Multiple unit residential buildings (e.g. duplex, fourplex) are considered to be one principle building under this Bylaw, and all other uses and buildings on the parcel must be accessory.

4.5 Modular Homes

- 4.5.1 All modular homes shall be placed on a permanent foundation at a standard comparable to a single detached dwelling:
- a) All modular homes shall be placed on a permanent, concrete foundation;
 - b) All modular homes shall be multi-modular, with the width approximately equivalent to the length;
 - c) All modular homes shall have architectural features similar or complementary to adjacent and nearby homes.
- 4.5.2 Modular homes shall be permanently connected to water and sewer services and permanently connected as available to other public utilities.
- 4.5.3 All other requirements of this Bylaw apply.

4.6 Front Yard Reduction

Notwithstanding the minimum depth of front yard required by this Bylaw, where a parcel is situated between two parcels each of which contains a principal building which projects beyond the standard required front yard depth, the front yard required on said parcel may be reduced to an average of the two established front yards on the adjacent parcels; but not be less than 4.58 metres (15 feet) in a Residential district unless otherwise permitted in this Bylaw.

4.7 Frontage for Irregular Parcels

Where the parcel frontage is along a cul-de-sac, curve or is irregular, the minimum parcel frontage shall be 11.0 metres (36.09 feet) and the mean parcel width shall not be less than the minimum frontage for regular parcels in the same District.

4.8 Permitted Yard Encroachments

Where minimum front, side or rear yards are required in any zoning district, the following yard encroachments shall be permitted:

- a) Access ramps for the physically disabled, uncovered and open balconies, terraces, verandas, decks, and patios having a maximum projection from the main wall of 1.83 metres (6 feet) into any required front or rear yard;
- b) Window sills, roof overhangs, eaves, gutters, bay windows, chimneys, and similar alterations projecting a distance of 0.61 metres (2 feet) into any required yard, but not closer to a lot line than 0.5 metres (1.64 feet).

4.9 Restoration to a Safe Condition

Nothing in this Bylaw shall prevent the structural improvement or restoration to a safe condition of any building or structure, provided that such structural improvement or restoration shall not increase the height, area or volume so as to contravene the provisions of this Bylaw.

4.10 Grading and Leveling of Parcels

- 4.10.1 Every development shall be graded and leveled at the owner's expense to provide for adequate surface drainage that does not adversely affect adjacent property, or the stability of the land.
- 4.10.2 All excavations or filling shall be re-vegetated immediately after other construction activities conclude, with a suitable ground cover as may be necessary to prevent erosion.
- 4.10.3 All vegetation and debris in an area to be re-graded or filled must be removed from the parcel prior to parcel grading and leveling.
- 4.10.4 All topsoil from an area that is to be re-graded must be stripped, stockpiled, and replaced on the re-graded area, or re-located to a parcel approved by Council.
- 4.10.5 Where excavation or filling is proposed for any development in a flood hazard area, Council may require the comments of Saskatchewan Water Security Agency or the appropriate Provincial/Federal agency prior to making a decision on a Development Permit Application.

4.11 Restrictions on Changes

- 4.11.1 The purpose for which any land or building is used shall not be changed, no new building or addition to any existing building shall be erected, and no land shall be severed from any parcel, if such change, erection or severance creates a situation that contravenes any of the provisions of this Bylaw applicable to each individual remaining building, accessory building, parcel, or lot.
- 4.11.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of clause 4.11.1 of this subsection, no person shall be deemed to have contravened any provision of this Bylaw if only part or parts of any parcel or lot has, or have, been conveyed to, or acquired by, the Municipality or the Province of Saskatchewan for a public work.

4.12 Uses Permitted In All Zoning Districts

- 4.12.1 Nothing in this Bylaw shall prevent the use of any land as a public street or public park.
- 4.12.2 Nothing in this Bylaw shall prevent the erection of any properly authorized traffic sign or signal, or any sign or notice of any local or other government department or authority.
- 4.12.3 Nothing in this Bylaw shall prevent the use of any land for the erection of buildings or structures, or the installation of other facilities, essential to the operation of public works provided that such use, building, or structure shall be in substantial compliance with the relevant provisions of this Bylaw and shall not adversely affect the character or amenity of the neighbourhood in which the same is located.

4.13 Signage on Natural and Human Heritage Parcels

Small plaques, markers, and interpretation signs will be encouraged on properties that have significant natural or human heritage resources, with the approval of the owner, and where the signage is appropriate in scale, design, and placement with the parcel and surrounding area, and does not cause safety concerns or negatively impact the heritage value of the parcel.

4.14 Heritage Properties

Provincial and Municipal heritage properties subject to preservation agreements are subject to development review processes as defined by *The Heritage Property Act*, Sections 23, 24, and 25. Provincial designations are afforded special protection, and any alterations and development must be reviewed and approved by the Heritage Programs of the Province of Saskatchewan.

4.15 Landscape Buffers

- 4.15.1 Landscape buffers are intended to improve land use compatibility and environmental quality by reducing noise, lighting glare and other nuisances, or facilitating natural drainage. Landscape buffers, where required to separate uses from adjacent properties a minimum 2.0 metres (6.57 feet) vegetative landscape buffer, unless a fence is required for other reasons.
- 4.15.2 Primary entrances into the Resort Village and Parking lots abutting major roads may require a landscape buffer.
- 4.15.3 Notwithstanding any other provisions in this Bylaw, where buffers are required for Greenways trails, parks and landscaped areas, they shall be required to reflect the character and intent of the Official Community Plan.

4.16 Height of Buildings

Where a maximum height of buildings is specified in any District, the maximum height shall be measured from average grade level to the highest point on the building exclusive of any chimney or antenna.

4.17 Prohibited and Noxious Uses

- 4.17.1 The keeping of livestock shall not be allowed except for permitted agricultural uses in the FUD - Future Urban Development District.
- 4.17.2 Any use is prohibited which, by its nature or the materials used therein, is declared by *The Public Health Act and Regulations* to be a noxious trade, business, or manufacture.
- 4.17.3 Noxious Uses: Notwithstanding any use contained within a building, no land shall be used and no building or structure shall be erected, altered or used for any

purpose that is noxious and, without limiting the generality of this subsection, for any purpose that creates or is likely to become a nuisance or offence, or both:

- a) By the creation of noise or vibration;
- b) By the emission of light and glare;
- c) By reason of the emission of gas, fumes, smoke, dust or objectionable odour, or
- d) By reason of the unsightly storage of goods, wares, merchandise, salvage, refuse matter, motor vehicles, trailers or parts of vehicles or trailers, machinery, or other such material;
- e) By any combination of things in this subsection.

4.18 Closings

In the event a dedicated street or lane shown on the Zoning District Map forming part of this Bylaw is closed, the property formerly in such street or lane shall be included within the zoning district of the adjoining property on either side of such closed street or lane. If a closed street or lane is the boundary between two or more different zoning Districts, the new district boundaries shall be the former centre line of the closed street or lane. The District Boundary shall move through a rezoning amendment to the bylaw map.

4.19 Satellite Dishes

- 4.19.1 Satellite dishes in excess of 1.0 metre (3.29 feet) in diameter shall not be located in any front yard, side yard and shall not be permitted to be erected on the roof of any principal building that is located within a residential district that is less than three (3) stories in height.
- 4.19.2 Satellite dishes located in residential districts, which exceed 1.0 metre (3.29 feet) in diameter, shall only be erected on the roof of an accessory building if said accessory building is located entirely within a rear yard; and
- 4.19.3 Satellite dishes may be erected in Commercial or Industrial Districts for communication purposes or re-broadcasting of television signals and subsection 4.19.1 shall not apply.

4.20 Communication Towers

The erection of Cellular telephone transmission towers shall not be permitted in, or closer than 100.59 metres (330 feet) of, any Residential District.

4.21 Private Garages, Sunrooms, Solariums, and Greenhouses

Private garages, carports, sunrooms, solariums, and greenhouses attached to main buildings by a substantial roof structure shall be considered as part of the main building and shall be subject to the regulations for the main building.

4.22 Swimming Pools

- 4.22.1 Notwithstanding anything contained in this Bylaw, a swimming pool is permitted as an accessory use to permitted uses in the residential districts or a motel (motor hotel) in a highway commercial district in the side yard or rear yard of any lot if:
- a) No part of such pool is located closer to any lot or street line than the minimum distance required for the principal building located on such lot; and
 - b) The maximum height of such pool is 1.22 metres (4 feet) above the average finished grade level of the ground adjoining the pool and to within 4.58 metres (15 feet) of such pool.
- 4.22.2 Every swimming pool shall be enclosed by a non-climbable fence of at least 1.83 metres (6 feet) in height, with a lockable gate, equal in height to the fence and not more than 10.16 cm (4 inches) from the ground, and located at a distance of not less than 1.53 metres (5 feet) from the pool.
- 4.22.3 Any deck attached to or abutting a swimming pool shall be considered as part of the swimming pool.
- 4.22.4 Any building or structure, other than a dwelling, required for changing clothing or for pumping or filtering facilities, or other similar accessory uses, complies with the provisions in the applicable Zoning Districts in Section 5 of this Bylaw, respecting accessory buildings.

4.23 Disposal of Wastes

- 4.23.1 Subject to all Acts and Regulations pertaining in any way to the storage, handling, and disposal of any waste material or used item, and except as permitted by these Acts and Regulations, no liquid, solid, or gaseous wastes shall be allowed to be discharged into any stream, creek, river, lake, pond, slough, intermittent drainage channel or other body of water, onto or beneath the surface of any land, or into the air.
- 4.23.2 No development or use of land which requires solid or liquid waste disposal facilities shall be permitted unless those facilities are approved by Saskatchewan Health and the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority. Disposal of liquid, solid, or gaseous waste shall be governed by Acts administered by the appropriate Provincial/Federal agency.

4.24 Development Standards for Discretionary Uses

This Section addresses special provisions and specific development standards that apply to the following developments. These standards apply in addition to any standards of the District.

In approving any discretionary use to minimize land use conflict, Council may prescribe specific development standards related to:

- a) Parcel drainage of storm water;
- b) The location of buildings with respect to buildings on adjacent properties;
- c) Access to, number and location of parking and loading facilities;
- d) Appropriate space for vehicle movement in order to reduce disruption of traffic flows on adjacent roadways;
- e) Control of noise, glare, dust and odour;
- f) Landscaping, screening and fencing to buffer adjacent properties.

4.25 Home Occupations (Home Based Businesses)

- 4.25.1 Home-based occupations and businesses will be accommodated provided that they are clearly secondary to the principal residential use of the dwelling unit, compatible with the surrounding residential area, and not of a size or that provide services or products that would detrimentally affect the viability of the neighborhood.
- 4.25.2 One (1) home occupations shall be allowed per dwelling unit. Home occupations shall be conducted entirely within the dwelling or accessory building.
- 4.25.3 All home occupations shall obtain a business license from the resort village office, which shall be renewed at a set interval to be decided by the resort village.
- 4.25.4 One advertising display sign shall be allowed on the parcel or premise from which the home occupation is conducted. No neon or LED signs shall be permitted.
- 4.25.5 The storage of any merchandise or material relating to the home occupation be stored and displayed provided the storage and display of such goods shall not be exposed to the public view from the street and adjoining properties, nor shall such storage involve a change in appearance of the residence or its accessory buildings.
- 4.25.6 No equipment or process used in the home occupation shall create dust, noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odour or air pollution that is detectable at or beyond the property lines of the lot where the home occupation is located.
- 4.25.7 One person other than a resident of the dwelling unit may be engaged in any home occupation as an employee or a volunteer.

4.25.8 Parking:

- a) The home occupation shall not cause or add to on-street parking congestion or cause an increase in traffic through residential zones.
- b) No more than one business vehicle, for which off-street parking is provided, shall be operated in connection with the home occupation and that vehicle must be less than 3500 kg (7716 lbs) net weight.
- c) Parking of vehicles of employees hired for off-parcel jobs shall not be allowed at or in the vicinity of the dwelling unit.

4.26 Guest Suites/Guest Cottages

- 4.26.1 An accessory dwelling unit may be constructed within the parcel of a principal single detached dwelling or above an accessory garage in a residential zone at Council's discretion with conditions to assure that conflict with neighbouring uses is avoided.
- 4.26.2 They shall be designed for the exclusive use of non-paying guests of the dwelling owner during week-ends or summer vacation periods and not for year-round or permanent occupation and for summer sleeping purposes only.
- 4.26.3 They shall not contain any cooking facilities.
- 4.26.4 They may contain a toilet facility which is separate from the principal dwelling on the same lot, but this facility must be connected to the sewage disposal system of that principal dwelling, only after the connection has been first approved by the Health District and the local community utility.
- 4.26.5 The accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 40 metres² (430 ft²) of floor area and a height of 6 metres (19.69 feet), however the floor area may be greater on a case by case basis by council resolution.
- 4.26.6 They shall not be allowed to have any garage as an accessory use.
- 4.26.7 Only one accessory dwelling unit is permitted on each residential parcel and shall conform to the setbacks of the single family residential parcel regulations;

4.27 Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal Facilities

Municipal and commercial solid or liquid waste disposal facilities are subject to the following conditions:

- 4.27.1 The facility will be located as near as practical to the source of waste.
- 4.27.2 The facility will have undergone satisfactory review as required by provincial authorities for environmental assessment and operational design.
- 4.27.3 The facilities will be located at least 457 metres (1,499.34 feet) for liquid waste, and 457 metres (1,499.34 feet) for solid waste from any residence or recreational use.
- 4.27.4 The development of any new disposal parcels shall take into consideration seasonal winds.

- 4.27.5 Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent pollution of ground water by disposal operations.
- 4.27.6 Solid waste disposal facilities shall be located in proximity to an all-weather road.
- 4.27.7 Council may apply special standards for screening, fencing and reclamation of the parcel.

4.28 Bed and Breakfast Homes

- 4.28.1 A bed and breakfast home may be located in a detached one unit dwelling or in a semi-detached dwelling. No exterior alterations shall be undertaken which would be inconsistent with the residential character of the building or property.
- 4.28.2 Bed and breakfast homes shall be located in a single detached dwelling used as the operator's principal residence developed shall be licensed by the Ministry of Health.
- 4.28.3 Required parking spaces may be permitted in a required front yard.
- 4.28.4 One advertising display sign located on the parcel or premise advertising the bed and breakfast home is permitted. The facial area of a sign shall not exceed 0.5 m² (5.39 ft²). Compare to existing bylaw. Home occupations allow for 0.2 m² (1.7 ft²).

4.29 Portable Storage Unit

- 4.29.1 A storage unit incidental to construction of a building or structure with an active building permit are allowed, provided such storage unit shall be removed following completion or abandonment of such construction.
- 4.29.2 One portable storage unit may be placed on a residential lot with an active building permit subject to the following conditions.
 - 4.29.2.1 Prior to placement of the portable storage unit on the lot, the property owner shall apply for a temporary development permit from the Development Officer.
 - 4.29.2.2 The permit for the portable storage unit shall be a temporary permit and each residential lot is limited to a period of time set by Council, which can be renewable by council resolution.
 - 4.29.2.3 The portable Storage Unit shall not exceed 28.21 m³ (996 ft³).
 - 4.29.2.4 The portable Storage Unit shall be set back a minimum of 3 metres (9.85 feet) from the front property line and 1.5 metres (4.92 feet) from the side or rear property lines and all other structures on the property.

4.30 Temporary Food Services

The establishment of a temporary food services business will require the following.

- 4.30.1 A temporary permit from the Resort Village of Melville Beach outlining the establishment of the business and any requirements the resort village deems necessary, such as months of operation, hours of operation, health requirements and permits.
- 4.30.2 All required permits or approvals from the local Health Region to operate the food services.

5 ZONING DISTRICTS AND ZONING MAPS

5.1 Zoning Districts

For the purpose of this Bylaw, the Resort Village of Melville Beach is divided into several Zoning Districts that may be referred to by the appropriate symbols.

Symbol	Zoning District	Symbol	Overlay Map
R1	Residential	NH	Natural Hazard Lands
CS	Community Service		

5.2 The Zoning District Map

The map, bearing the statement "This is the Zoning District Map referred to in Bylaw No. 3-2016 adopted by the Resort Village of Melville Beach, signed by the Mayor and by the Resort Village Administrator under the seal of the Resort Village, shall be known as the "Zoning District" map, and such map is hereby declared to be an integral part of this Bylaw.

5.3 Boundaries of Zoning Districts

- 5.3.1 The boundaries of the Districts referred to in this Bylaw, together with an explanatory legend, notations and reference to this Bylaw, are shown on the map entitled, Zoning District Map.
- 5.3.2 Unless otherwise shown, the boundaries of Zoning Districts are parcel lines, centre lines of streets, lanes, road allowances, or such lines extended and the boundaries of the municipality.
- 5.3.3 Where a boundary of a District crosses a parcel, the boundaries of the Districts shall be determined by the use of the scale shown on the map.
- 5.3.4 Where the boundary of a District is also a parcel boundary and the parcel boundary moves by the process of subdivision, the District boundary shall move with that parcel boundary, through a rezoning amendment to the Bylaw map.

5.4 Holding Designation

- 5.4.1 Where on the Zoning District Map the symbol for a zoning district has suffixed to it the holding symbol "H"; any lands so designated on the map shall be subject to a holding provision in accordance with Section 71 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.
- 5.4.2 Any lands subject to a holding provision shall only be used for the following uses:
 - a) Those uses existing on the land when the "H" is applied; and Public works.

5.5 Residential District (R1)

R1

No person shall within any R1-Residential District use any land or erect, alter or use any building or structure, except in accordance with the following provisions:

5.5.1 Permitted Uses

- a) One single detached dwelling, Ready-to-Move (RTM), or Modular home;
- b) Uses, buildings and structures accessory to the foregoing permitted uses and located on the same parcel with the main use;
- c) Playgrounds and swimming pools;
- d) Public Works.

5.5.2 Discretionary Uses

The following uses may be permitted in the R1-Residential District only by resolution of Council and only in locations specified by Council:

- a) Home Occupations;
- b) Guest Cottage/Garden Suite;
- c) Bed and Breakfast homes;
- d) Day care centres (subject to Provincial Government regulations);
- e) Portable Storage Units.

5.5.3 Prohibited Uses

- a) Salvage or vehicle storage yard;
- b) The keeping of livestock or beekeeping.
- c) Mobile Homes and Park Model Homes
- d) Recreational vehicles used as a residence or dwelling on a residential lot
- e) Temporary garages

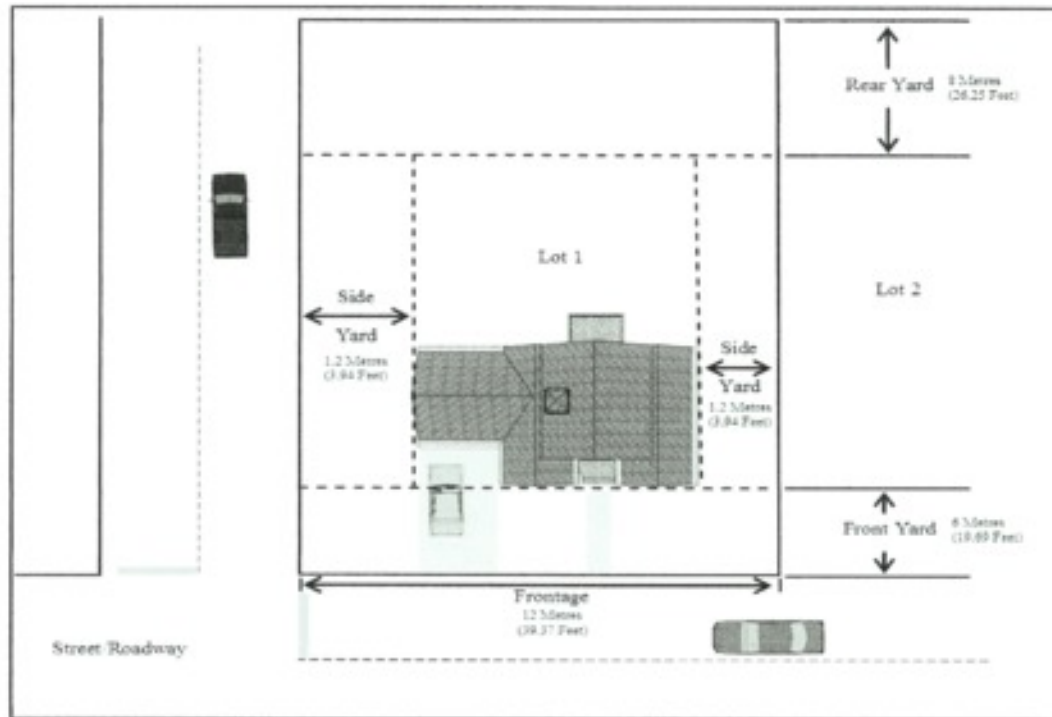
5.5.4 Parcel Development Regulations

Single Detached Dwelling

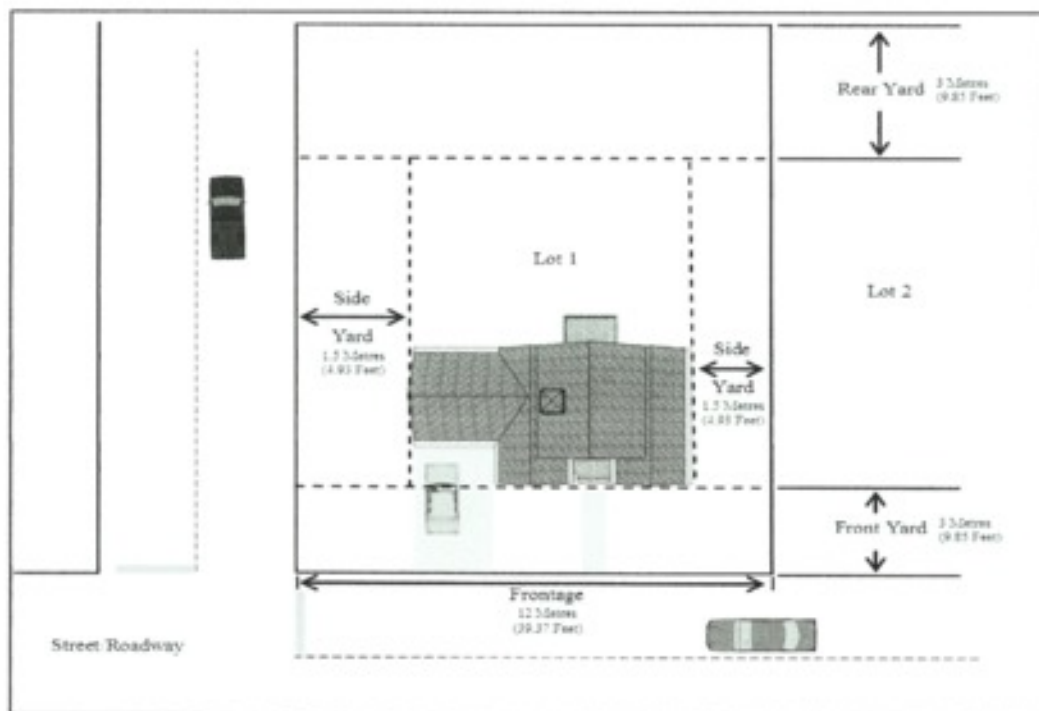
Minimum parcel area	360.0 m ² (3,875.14 ft ²) 250 m ² (2691.07 ft ²) Lots in Block 1 west of Anderson Drive and Block 1 along Highway 247 * & **
Minimum parcel frontage	12.0 metres (39.37 feet)
Minimum front yard	6.0 metres (19.69 feet) 3.0 metres (9.85 feet) Lots in Block 1 west of Anderson Drive and Block 1 along Highway 247 * & **
Minimum rear yard	8.0 metres (26.25 feet) 3.0 metres (9.85 feet) Lots in Block 1 west of Anderson Drive and Block 1 along Highway 247 * & **
Minimum side yard	1.2 metres (3.94 feet) 1.5 metres (4.93 feet) Lots in Block 1 west of Anderson Drive and Block 1 along Highway 247 * & **
Maximum parcel coverage	50%
Maximum Height	10.5 metres (34.45 feet)
Minimum floor area	The Principle building shall be a minimum of 65.0 m ² (699.68 ft ²)
Minimum parking spaces	2
Shelterbelts, shrubs and fences	Tree and shrub plantings, portable structures, machinery and earth or gravel piles shall comply with the same setback requirement as for buildings

* Notwithstanding the minimum road widths in the Subdivision Regulations and this bylaw, due to existing circumstances and for the purpose of establishing setbacks from property lines for the lots in Block 1 along Highway 247, the width of the access road shall be 3.66 metres (12 feet) from the retaining wall along Highway 247.

** To accommodate the subdivision of smaller lots on land in Block 1 west of Anderson Drive and Block 1 along Highway 247, Council may by resolution reduce lot area, frontage, or yard setbacks by a maximum of 25%.



General Setback Representation



Setback Representation for Lots in Block 1, West of Anderson Drive and Block 1 along Highway 247

No minimum requirement for parks, playgrounds and public works.

5.5.5 Accessory Buildings

- 5.5.5.1 Any buildings, structures, or uses, which are accessory to the principle use of the parcel, but only after the principle use or discretionary use has been established.
- 5.5.5.2 Two (2) detached sheds or buildings greater than 9.5 m² (102.27 ft²) accessory to the principal dwelling unit on the parcel will be allowed.
- 5.5.5.3 All accessory buildings shall be set back a minimum of 6.0 metres (19.69 feet) or 3.0 metres (9.85 feet) in Block 1 west of Anderson Drive and Block 1 along Highway 247 from the front parcel line, 1.3 metres (4.27 feet) from the principal building, 8 metres (26.25 feet) or 3.0 metres (9.85 feet) in Block 1 west of Anderson Drive and Block 1 along Highway 247 from the rear parcel line and 1.2 metres (3.94 feet) or 1.5 metres (4.93 feet) in Block 1 west of Anderson Drive and Block 1 along Highway 247 from the side parcel line, however these distances may vary on lake front properties with council resolution.
- 5.5.5.4 Where a public or environmental reserve exists adjacent to the rear yard, no set back will be required.
- 5.5.5.5 All accessory buildings shall not exceed a maximum of 53.51 m² (576.0 ft²) and shall not exceed 6.10 metres (20.0 feet) in height, however these maximums may be greater by council resolution.
- 5.5.5.6 A 2-storey accessory building, at council's discretion with guest quarters above, may not exceed 9.0 metres (29.53 feet) on height measured from the lowest point of the perimeter of the building to the ridge of the roof.
- 5.5.5.7 All activities related to artisan studios, crafts and workshops shall be conducted within an enclosed building. No exterior storage of materials, goods, or waste products is permitted, except within a waste disposal bin for collection.

5.5.6 Signage

- 5.5.6.1 No sign shall be located in any manner that may obstruct or jeopardize the safety of the public.
- 5.5.6.2 Temporary signs not exceeding 1.0 m² (10.77 ft²) advertising the sale or lease of the property or other information relating to a temporary condition affecting the property are permitted.
- 5.5.6.3 One permanent sign is permitted per parcel.
- 5.5.6.4 In the case of a home occupation, an additional permanent sign is permitted in a window of a dwelling, affixed to the dwelling or accessory building or free standing on the property at least 3.05 metres (10 feet) in from any lot line.

- 5.5.6.5 The facial area of a sign shall not exceed 0.5 m² (5.38 ft²).
- 5.5.6.6 A sign advertising the principal use or the principal products offered for sale on the premises are permitted, in the case of a home occupation.
- 5.5.7 Fence and Hedge Heights
 - 5.5.7.1 No hedge, fence or other structure shall be erected past any property line.
 - 5.5.7.2 No hedge, fence, or other structure not otherwise permitted shall be erected in a required front yard, to a height of more than 1.0 metres (3.28 feet.) above grade level.
 - 5.5.7.3 No hedge, fence, or other structure not otherwise permitted shall be erected in a rear yard on a lakeside parcel, to a height of more than 1.0 metres (3.28 feet) above grade level.
 - 5.5.7.4 No hedge, fence, screen, wall or similar structure, excepting permitted accessory buildings, shall be erected to a height of more than 2.0 metres (6.57 feet).
 - 5.5.7.5 No barbed wire, or razor wire fences shall be allowed in this District.
- 5.5.8 Off-Season Storage
 - 5.5.8.1 The storage of one fishing shack or trailer shall be in a proper manner so as not to create a nuisance or view obstruction to adjacent property owners.
 - 5.5.8.2 Empty lots are restricted from the temporary storing of seasonal buildings or recreational equipment or vehicles.
- 5.5.9 Outside Storage
 - 5.5.9.1 No outdoor storage shall be permitted in the required front yard of any residential parcel, with the exception of developed lake front lots.
 - 5.5.9.2 No yard shall be used for the storage or collection of hazardous material.
 - 5.5.9.3 Council may apply special standards as a condition or for a discretionary use approval regarding the location of areas used for storage for that use.
 - 5.5.9.4 No wrecked, partially dismantled or inoperable vehicle or machinery shall be stored or displayed in any required yard.
 - 5.5.9.5 Council may require special standards for the location setback or screening of any area devoted to the outdoor storage of vehicles in operating equipment and machinery normally used for the maintenance of the residential property, vehicles or vehicular parts.

- 5.5.9.6 Provision shall be made for the owner of the property to temporarily display a maximum of either one (1) vehicle or recreational vehicle in operating condition that is for sale at any given point in time.

5.6 Community Service District (CS)

CS

No person shall, within any CS – Community Service District, use any land, or erect, alter or use any building or structure except in accordance with the following provisions.

5.6.1 Permitted Uses

- a) Natural and nature-like open areas;
- b) Pedestrian trails and bicycle pathways;
- c) Scenic lookout and interpretation facilities, rest stops, and other public trail facilities;
- d) Lodges, social clubs, service clubs;
- e) Community hall;
- f) Places of worship;
- g) Municipal offices, libraries, historic and cultural institutions, community halls;
- h) Accessory buildings, structures and uses located on the same parcel with the main use;
- i) Recreational - sports fields, parks, playgrounds, curling rinks, skating rinks, tennis courts, lawn bowling greens, swimming pools, marina, boat launches, and other similar uses. More than one recreational use may be permitted per parcel;
- j) Buildings, structures, or uses secondary or subordinate to, and located on the same parcel as, the principal use, shall be considered accessory uses;
- k) Public works buildings and structures excluding storage yards, warehouses, drainage ditches, culverts, and other drainage works, and shall include water reservoirs and sewage treatment facilities.

5.6.2 Discretionary Uses

The following uses may be permitted in the Community Service District but only by resolution of Council and only in locations specified in such resolution of Council:

- a) Communication Towers;
- b) Golf courses or other very large or very intensive use facilities;
- c) Recreational related commercial services such as Temporary Food Services;
- d) Tourist campgrounds;
- e) Tourist cabins for rental to tourists on a seasonal basis.

5.6.3 Parcel Development Regulations

Permitted uses

Minimum parcel area	Public Service uses – no minimum Recreational uses – 1.01 hectares (2.5 acres) Golf course – 32.38 hectares (80 acres)
Minimum parcel frontage	Public works – no minimum All other uses – 20.0 metres (65.6 feet)
Minimum front yard	Public works – no minimum All other uses – 6.10 metres (20 feet)
Minimum rear yard	Public works – no minimum All other uses – 6.10 metres (20 feet)
Minimum side yard	Not less than half the height of the building or 3.0 metres (9.85 feet), whichever is greater

5.6.4 Accessory Buildings

- 5.6.4.1 All accessory buildings shall be set back a minimum of 6.10 metres (20.0 feet) from the front parcel line, 1.3 metres (4.27 feet) from the principal building, and 1.6 metres (5.25 feet) from the side or rear parcel line unless the side or rear parcel line is an abutting street then the side or rear yard shall be 6.10 metres (20 feet).
- 5.6.4.2 Where a public or environmental reserve exists adjacent to the rear yard, no set back will be required.
- 5.6.4.3 All accessory buildings shall not exceed 92 m² (990.32 ft²) or 75% of the residence, whichever is greater in area and shall not exceed 6.10 metres (20.0 feet) in height.
- 5.6.4.4 A 2-storey accessory building, at council's discretion with living quarters above, may not exceed 9.0 metres (29.53 feet) on height measured from the lowest point of the perimeter of the building to the ridge of the roof.
- 5.6.4.5 All activities related to artisan studios, crafts and workshops shall be conducted within an enclosed building. No exterior storage of materials, goods, or waste products is permitted, except within a waste disposal bin for collection.

5.6.5 Signage

5.6.5.1 The facial area of a sign shall not exceed 0.2 m² (1.7 ft²).

5.6.5.2 Signs and billboards are prohibited except for one information sign for each building or use and those bearing notices of special events and activities, or other information, relating to a temporary condition affecting the parcel and shall not exceed 1.0 m² (10.77 ft²) in size.

5.6.6 Parking

Off-street parking requirements shall be provided in accordance with the following:

Recreational buildings, sports facilities and fields	1 parking space for each of every ten patrons or seats.
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5.6.7 Landscaping

5.6.7.1 A landscaped strip of not less than 3.0 metres (9.85 feet) in width throughout lying parallel and abutting the front parcel line shall be provided on every parcel.

5.6.7.2 On corner lots, in addition to the landscaping required in the front yard, the whole of any required side yard abutting the flanking street shall be landscaped.

5.6.7.3 Where a parcel abuts any Residential District without an intervening land, there shall be a strip of land adjacent to the abutting parcel line of not less than 1.7 metres (5.58 feet) through which shall not be used for any purpose except landscaping.

6 NATURAL HAZARD LANDS OVERLAY (NH)

NH

The Intent of this Overlay Area is to restrict development in areas that are considered hazardous for development for reasons of ground instability or erosion and areas that are considered hazardous for development in order to minimize property damage due to flooding. The following regulations are intended to apply supplementary standards for development in natural hazard areas.

A Reference Map is provided in the Official Community Plan, and may be updated periodically to reflect any new hazard areas.

No person shall within a Lakeshore Natural Hazard Lands shown on the Overlay Map use any land, or erect, alter or use any building or structure, except in accordance with the following provisions.

6.1 Unstable Slopes Parcel Development Regulations

- 6.1.1 No new development shall be permitted in any readily eroded or unstable slope area if the proposed development will be affected by or increase the potential hazard presented by erosion or slope instability.
- 6.1.2 For the purpose of this Bylaw, the area considered to present potential erosion and/or slope instability hazard includes but is not limited to the slopes of Crooked Lake and its tributary creeks and gullies extending from the edge of the flood plain in the valley, to the ridge of the slope at the top, plus a setback of 40 metres and/or based on examples of unstable slope conditions or associated geotechnical reports.
- 6.1.3 Any application for a Development Permit on any parcel of land that lies wholly or partially within an area designated in the "Natural Hazard Lands Overlay" Area must be accompanied by a detailed parcel analysis prepared by a geotechnical engineer registered in the Province of Saskatchewan. The parcel analysis shall indicate topography, surface drainage, geological, and geotechnical conditions at the parcel of the proposed development and related to the conditions of the general area as they relate to slope instability and erosion hazards.
- 6.1.4 The engineering report will identify hazard mitigation measures including engineered works and other measures deemed to be effective in eliminating or managing anticipated erosion and slope stability impacts, and will identify and explain known and suspected residual hazards. The responsibility for monitoring and responding to monitored findings shall be resolved before approval is granted.
- 6.1.5 A Development Permit shall not be issued unless the report on the parcel, presented by the professional consultant, indicates that the parcel is suitable for development or outlines suitable mitigating measures and documents residual hazard. If such an evaluation is not done, or having been done, Council determines that excessive remedial or servicing measures are necessary to safely and efficiently accommodate the proposed development, Council shall not be required to approve the application for development.

6.2 Flood Hazard Areas Parcel Development Regulations

- 6.2.1 A development permit shall not be issued for any land use, erection, alteration or use of any building or structure within a Flood Hazard Area unless the parcel/development meets approved flood proofing measures to the 1:500 Estimated Peak Water Level, plus an additional 0.5 metre (1.64 feet) freeboard elevation.
- 6.2.2 No person shall backfill, grade, deposit earth or other material, excavate, or store goods or materials on these lands.
- 6.2.3 No new development shall be permitted in any readily eroded or unstable slope area if the proposed development will be affected by or increase the potential hazard presented by erosion or slope instability.
- 6.2.4 "Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods" are prohibited, as defined by the Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Control Regulations of the *Environmental Management and Protection Act of Saskatchewan*.
- 6.2.5 For all proposed development in this cautionary area, the developer shall be responsible to obtain and determine the 1:500 year Estimated Peak Water Level to determine the Safe Building Elevations. The Saskatchewan Water Security Agency will assist and provide when possible or the developer shall be responsible for the cost.
- 6.2.6 Notwithstanding any other portion of this bylaw, the development of new buildings and/or additions to buildings in the flood way of the 1:500 year flood way elevation of any watercourse or water body is prohibited. In addition, development in the 1:500 year flood fringe is not allowed unless flood proofed up to an elevation of 0.5 metres (1.64 feet) above the 1:500 estimated peak water level to be determined by a qualified hydraulic engineer or as established by the Saskatchewan Water Security Agency.
- 6.2.7 Any existing buildings may be replaced or expanded subject to appropriate flood proofing measures being provided.
- 6.2.8 For the purpose of this Bylaw, appropriate flood proofing measures shall mean:
 - a) That all buildings shall be designed to prevent structural damage by flood waters;
 - b) The first floor of all buildings shall be constructed above the designated flood design elevation; and
 - c) All electrical and mechanical equipment within a building shall be located above the designated flood design elevation.

7 PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT CONTRACT ZONING DISTRICT EXAMPLE (PUD-C)

Planned Unit Development Contract Zoning District (PUD-C) which may be composed of a mixture of residential types, institutional, commercial, open space and recreation uses may be permitted in Residential and Commercial zones subject to the following regulations:

7.1 Parcel Plan

An overall parcel plan shall be prepared showing landscaping design as well as the physical layouts of all structures and roads.

7.1.1 Exemptions to Zone Requirements

Specific zone regulations shall not apply to Planned Unit Development Contract Zoning District. Uses permitted within a PUD include: residential, commercial, light industrial recreation and open space. However, the project shall produce an environment of stable and desirable character, and shall incorporate at least equivalent standards of building separation, parking, height and other requirements and provisions of this By-law. While areas zoned as "Open Space", may be incorporated into Planned Unit Developments, only those structures permitted in the "Open Space" zones will be allowed.

7.1.2 Minimum Parcel Area

The minimum parcel area shall be 0.5 hectares (1.24 acres).

7.1.3 Required Open Space

A minimum of 25% of the land area must be common open space or for common recreational space.

7.1.4 Allowable Density

The density of development shall not be increased from the normal density per gross acre permitted in that zone.

7.1.5 Title Registration

Planned Unit Development Contract Zoning District shall be regulated through a parcel plan agreement or development agreement which is caveated against the title at Land Registry of ISC.

8 REPEAL AND ADOPTION

The Zoning Bylaw No. 13 as amended shall be repealed upon Bylaw 3-2016, the Zoning Bylaw, coming into force and effect.

MINISTERIAL APPROVAL

This Bylaw is adopted pursuant to *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, and shall come into force on the date of final approval by the Minister of Government Relations.

COUNCIL READINGS AND ADOPTION

Read a first time this 26TH day of MAY 2016

Read a second time this 9TH day of NOVEMBER 2016

Read a third time this 9TH day of NOVEMBER 2016

Adoption of Bylaw this 9TH day of NOVEMBER 2016

Mayor



Diane Smith
Administrator

Ministerial Approval



Ministerial Approval Date



APPENDIX "A" Zoning Map



RESORT VILLAGE OF MELVILLE BEACH

SASKATCHEWAN

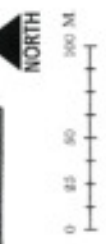
Zoning District Map



APPROVED
REGINA, SASK.
JAN 18 2012
[Signature]
Assistant Deputy Minister
Ministry of Government Relations

Zoning Districts

- Residential District - R1
- Community Service - CS



RV of Melville Beach Boundary
1:500 (55.1 metres)
1:500 + 0.3 metre

This is the Zoning District Map referred to in Bylaw No. 5-2016 adopted by the Resort Village of Melville Beach.

Mayor
[Signature]
Resort Village Administrator

Approved on the ___ day of ___, 2016

Ministry of Government Relations

APPENDIX “B” Development Permit Application Requirements

Every development permit application shall include:

1. Application Form

A completed application form.

2. Site Plan

Two copies of a proposed development site plan.

3. Building Plan

A plan showing, with labels, the elevations, floor plan, and a perspective drawing of the proposed development.

4. Landscape Plan

A landscape plan showing, with labels, the following:

- a) The existing topography;
- b) The vegetation to be retained and/or removed;
- c) The type and layout of:
 - i) hard (e.g., structures) and soft (e.g., vegetation) landscaping;
 - ii) the open space system, screening, berms, slopes;
 - iii) other, as required, to effectively administer this Bylaw.
- d) The types, sizes and numbers of vegetation materials;
- e) Areas to be damaged or altered by construction activities and proposed methods of restoration;
- f) A schedule of parcel stripping and grading, construction, and parcel restoration, including methods to be employed to reduce or eliminate erosion by wind, water, or by other means; and
- g) Historical and archaeological heritage resources and management areas (a heritage resource assessment as prescribed under *The Heritage Property Act* may be required).

5. Vicinity Map

A vicinity map showing, with labels, the location of the proposed development in relation to adjacent lands:

- a) Nearby municipal roads, highways and railways;
- b) Significant physical features, environmentally sensitive areas, and more or less pristine natural areas or features, especially undisturbed grassland, wooded ravines, and water feature or stream courses;
- c) Critical wildlife habitat and management areas;
- d) Mineral extraction resources and management areas, and
- e) Other as required, to effectively administer this Bylaw.

6. Certificate of Title

A copy of the Certificate of Title, indicating ownership and all encumbrances.

7. Valid Interest

Development permit applicants shall be required to provide information, to the Development Officer's or Council's satisfaction, that they have a current, valid interest in the land proposed for development.

- f) Proof of current valid interest may include:
 - i) proof of ownership;
 - ii) an agreement for sale;
 - iii) an offer or option to purchase;
 - iv) a letter of purchase;
 - v) a lease for a period of more than 10 years; and
 - vi) other, as determined and accepted by Council, or the Development Officer.

8. Parcel Description for Subdivision Applications

- a) A proposed plan of subdivision prepared by a Saskatchewan Land Surveyor or Professional Community Planner and signed by the registered parcel owner or appointed agent;
- b) A metes and bounds description prepared by the Information Services Corporation, which is accompanied by an accurate sketch;
- c) Photographic Information; and/or
- d) Photographs showing the parcel in its existing state.

APPENDIX "C" Application for a Development Permit**1. Applicant:**

a) Name: _____

b) Address: _____ Postal Code: _____

c) Telephone Number: _____ Cell phone: _____

2. Registered Owner: as above, or:

a) Name: _____

b) Address: _____ Postal Code: _____

c) Telephone Number: _____ Cell phone: _____

3. Property: Legal Description

Lot(s) _____ Block _____ Reg. Plan No. _____

4. Lot Size:

Dimensions _____ Area _____

5. Existing Land Use:

6. Proposed Land Use/description of Proposed Development:

7. Proposed date of Commencement: _____

Proposed date of Completion: _____

8. Other Information:

9. **FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION PROVIDE A DETAILED PARCEL PLAN, drawn to scale on a separate sheet showing, with labels, the following existing and proposed information:**
- a) A scale and north arrow;
 - b) A legal description of the parcel;
 - c) Mailing address of owner or owner's representative;
 - d) Parcel lines;
 - e) Bylaw parcel line setbacks;
 - f) Front, rear, and side yard requirements;
 - g) Parcel topography and special parcel conditions (which may require a contour map), including ponds, streams, other drainage runs, culverts, ditches, and any other drainage features;
 - h) The location of any buildings, structures, easements, and dimensioned to the parcel lines;
 - i) The location and size of trees and other vegetation, especially natural vegetation, street trees, and mature growth;
 - j) Proposed on-parcel and off-parcel services;
 - k) Landscaping and other physical parcel features;
 - l) A dimensioned layout of parking areas, entrances, and exits;
 - m) Abutting roads and streets, including service roads and alleys;
 - n) An outline, to scale, of adjacent buildings on adjoining parcels;
 - o) The use of adjacent buildings and any windows overlooking the new proposal;
 - p) Fencing or other suitable screening;
 - q) Garbage and outdoor storage areas; and
 - r) Other, as required by the development officer or council to effectively administer this bylaw.

10. **Mobile Homes:** C.S.A.Z240MH Approval Number (from Black and Silver Sticker)

11. **Modular/RTM:** C.S.A. Z277 Approval Number (from Black and Silver Sticker)

Modular date of Manufacture: _____

12. **Declaration of Applicant:**

I, _____ of the _____ of _____ in the Province of Saskatchewan, do Solemnly declare that the above statements contained within the application are true, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of "*The Canada Evidence Act.*"

I agree to indemnify and hold harmless the Resort Village of Melville Beach from and against any claims, demands, liabilities, costs and damages elated to the development undertaken pursuant to this application.

Date: _____ Signature: _____

APPENDIX "D" Notice of Decision for a Development Permit or Zoning Bylaw Amendment

To: _____
(Applicant) _____ (Address)

This is to advise you that your application for a:

- ☐ Permitted Use or Form of Development, or
- ☐ Discretionary Use or Form of Development, or
- ☐ Request for a Zoning Bylaw Amendment

Has Been:

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Approved subject to conditions or Development Standards, as listed in the attached schedule
- ☐ Refused for the following reason:

If your application has been approved with or without conditions, this form is considered to be the Development Permit granted pursuant to the Zoning Bylaw.

Right of Appeal

Please be advised that under Section 59 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*:

- ☐ **you may NOT appeal the refusal** of your application for a use or form of development that is not permitted within the zoning district of the application;
- ☐ **you may NOT appeal the refusal** of your application for a discretionary use or form of development;
- ☐ **you may NOT appeal the refusal** of your application for an amendment to the Zoning Bylaw;
- ☐ **you MAY APPEAL those standards** that you consider excessive in the approval of the discretionary use of form of development; or
- ☐ **you MAY APPEAL the refusal** of your application if you feel that the Development Officer has misapplied the Zoning Bylaws in the issuing of this permit.

Your Appeal must be submitted in writing within 30 days of the date of this notice to:

Secretary, Development Appeals Board
Resort Village of Melville Beach
Box 3250
Melville, SK
S0A 2P0

(Date)

Development Officer

Note:

This Development Permit expires 12 months from the date of issue.

A Building Permit is also required in addition to a Development Permit for a building construction.