VILLAGE OF CRAVEN

SASKATCHEWAN

Zoning Bylaw

Bylaw No. 17-2024

2024

Village of Craven

Bylaw No. 17-2024

A Bylaw to Adopt a Zoning Bylaw

1. Pursuant to Section 45 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, the Council of the Village of Craven hereby adopts Schedule A, known as the Village of Craven Zoning Bylaw, which is attached to, and forms part of, this bylaw.

2. Bylaw No. 6/83, known as the Flying Creek Planning District Municipal Development Plan, and all schedules and amendments thereto, is hereby repealed.

3. This bylaw shall come into force on the date of final approval by the Minister of Government Relations.

Read a first time this 10th day of December, 2024.

Read a second time this 11th day of March, 2025.

Read a third time this 11th day of March, 2025.

APPROVED
REGINA, SASK.
JUN 20 2025

Minister of Government Relations

CERTIFIED a true copy of Bylaw No. 17-2024

Adopted by Resolution of Council on the

11th day of March, 2025.

MAYOR

ADMINISTRATOR

VILLAGE OF CRAVEN
SEAL
SASKATCHEWAN

Schedule A

Village of Craven

Zoning Bylaw

Bylaw No. 17-2024

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 AUTHORITY

Under the authority granted by *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (PDA or Act), the Mayor and Council of the Village of Craven (Village) 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 Village of Craven" (Bylaw).

1.3 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Bylaw is to regulate development and to control the use of land in the Village in accordance with the Official Community Plan.

The intent of this Bylaw is to provide for the amenity of the area within the Village and for the health, safety, and general welfare of its residents:

a) To minimize land use conflicts;

b) To establish minimum standards to maintain the amenity of the Village;

c) To ensure development is consistent with the physical limitations of the land;

d) To restrict development that places undue demand on the Village for services; and

e) To provide for land-use and development that is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Village.

1.4 SCOPE

This Bylaw applies to all land included within the boundaries of the Village. All development within the limits of the municipality 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 ADMINISTRATION

2.1 DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

a) The Administrator of the Village shall be the Development Officer responsible for the administration of this Bylaw, or in his/her absence an employee of the Municipality appointed by the Administrator; or someone appointed by the Council to act as a Development Officer to administer this Bylaw.

b) The Development Officer shall:

   i. Maintain for inspection by the public and during office hours, a copy of this Bylaw, zoning map(s), and any amendments made to this Bylaw. Ensure copies of the bylaw are available to the public at a reasonable cost.

   ii. Make available, for public inspection during office hours, a register of all development permits, minor variances, and subdivision applications and decisions.

   iii. Collect development fees, according to the fee section of this bylaw or the fee schedule established by a separate municipal fee bylaw.

   iv. Be authorized to finalize and issue decisions on development permits for permitted uses.

   v. Perform other duties as determined by Council.

c) The Development Officer shall receive, record, review and forward to Council:

   i. Development permit applications for discretionary uses;

   ii. Applications to amend the Official Community Plan or the Zoning Bylaw;

   iii. Subdivision applications;

   iv. Development, development levy and servicing agreements; and

   v. Applications for minor variances.

2.2 COUNCIL

a) Council shall make all decisions regarding discretionary uses, development agreements, development levy agreements, servicing agreements, and amendments to the planning bylaws.

b) Council shall review all subdivision application circulated to it by the Ministry of Government Relations. Council shall endeavour to submit, to the Ministry, a recommendation regarding the subdivision within the prescribed time period.

c) Council shall act on applications for a discretionary use, bylaw amendment, and subdivision in accordance with the procedures established by the PDA and in accordance with the Official Community Plan.

2.3 INTERPRETATION

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

b) All measurements in the Bylaw shall be based on the stated metric units. The imperial units shown in this Bylaw shall be approximate guidelines for reference.

c) No existing development or site shall be deemed non-conforming due to non-compliance with the metric units used in the Bylaw.

2.4 BYLAW COMPLIANCE

a) 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.

2.5 DEVELOPMENT NOT REQUIRING A PERMIT

a) The following developments shall be exempt from development permit requirements, but shall conform to all Bylaw requirements (e.g., building permits, setbacks, environmental and development standards):

   i. All Zoning Districts:

      a. Accessory Buildings and Structures: buildings or structures used solely for storage and which are no more than 10.0 square metres (107.6 square feet) in area and are accessory to a lawful use within the zoning district. The accessory use shall comply with all requirements of this Bylaw.

      b. The temporary placement of a trailer, tool shed, scaffold, or other equipment incidental to an approved construction site for which a development and/or building permit has been issued. All construction equipment and uses shall be removed as soon as is practical after construction activities cease.

      c. The use of all or part of a building as a temporary polling station, returning officer's headquarters, candidates' campaign offices and any other official temporary use in connection with a federal, provincial or municipal election, referendum or census.

      d. Maintenance to buildings and non-structural internal alterations, including mechanical or electrical work, provided that the use, or intensity of use of the building, does not change or an increase in the number of dwelling units within the building or on the site.

      e. Landscaping of private property, driveways, and parking lots, provided the natural or designed drainage pattern of the site and adjacent sites are not adversely impacted.

      f. Signs subject to the provisions of this Bylaw.

      g. Public utilities and facilities, buildings, and uses undertaken, erected, or operated by

the Village.

h. Home offices as defined by this Bylaw.

i. Drainage works, provided the developer obtains any required approvals from the Water Security Agency. If approval is required from the Water Security Agency, the developer shall provide the Village with a copy of the written provincial approval.

2.6 APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

a) Unless the proposed development or use is exempt from development permit requirements, no person shall commence a development without an approved development permit. Prior to beginning any development, every developer shall complete and submit to the Development Officer a completed development permit application.

b) The development permit application shall be in the form prescribed by the Development Officer and shall include all that apply:

i. A description of the intended use or proposed development, including any change in building use or land use.

ii. Legal land description.

iii. The signature(s) of the applicant and registered landowner(s).

iv. A copy of the Certificate of Title.

v. Estimated commencement and completion dates, including any proposed phasing.

vi. Floor plans and elevations of the proposed development, approved plans will be kept on record at the municipal office for future reference.

vii. Written evidence that the Saskatchewan Health Authority, or Water Security Agency, has approved the water supply and method of sewage disposal, or evidence that an application for approval has been submitted to the relevant regulatory agent. If approval has not been obtained at the time of application, the approval of such systems may be included as a condition of development permit approval.

viii. Technical reports or studies, including but not limited to:

a. Flood risk assessment;

b. Geotechnical report;

c. Hydrogeological reports; and

d. Wildlife or habitat studies.

ix. An attached site plan, which shall include:

a. Site access: all adjacent roads, highways, service roads, and lanes providing access to the site (label on site plan);

b. Location of all existing utilities and services (power, gas, communications, etc.);

c. Rights-of-way and easements (gas, oil, power, drainage, etc.);

d. All drainage courses;

e. Existing development on the site;

f. Location of proposed development;

g. Landscaping details (existing trees, removal of trees, proposed plantings, berms, water features, etc.);

h. Setbacks to the property line, road, services, and other buildings on-site;

i. Water bodies and the top of the bank;

j. Location of existing and proposed water supply and sewage disposal services;

k. Signs: location and details like artwork, colors, size, lights, etc.;

l. On-site parking and loading facilities;

m. Sidewalks, patios, playgrounds;

n. North arrow; and

x. Any additional information deemed necessary by the Municipality.

2.7 REFERRAL OF APPLICATIONS

a) Upon receipt of any application and prior to finalizing a decision, the Development Officer may refer the application to Council for a decision on the interpretation of the Bylaw or regarding special conditions provided for in the Bylaw, and shall inform the applicant of the date and time when Council will consider the matter. Council or the Development Officer may require the applicant to provide any further information deemed necessary to render a decision.

b) The Development Officer may refer an application to any internal or external departments, government agencies, planning, engineering, legal, or other professionals or organizations for review or comment prior to finalizing a decision on the application.

c) The cost and completion of any external review or required study shall be the responsibility of the developer.

d) The Development Officer shall maintain a record of all approved development permit applications that involve the installation of water and sanitary services, should provincial officials request such information under the *Public Health Act, 1994*.

2.8 PROCEDURES FOR ISSUING A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

a) Applicants shall submit to the Development Officer, the prescribed application form, site plan(s), fees, and supplementary information as required by the Development Officer.

b) Upon receipt of an application for a development permit, the Development Officer shall determine if the proposal is permitted, discretionary or prohibited.

2.8.1 PERMITTED USE

a) The Development Officer shall be authorized to issue a decision on a development permit application for a permitted use.

b) Upon receipt of an application for a permitted use, and prior to finalizing a decision, the Development Officer may refer the application for review and comment.

c) The Development Officer will issue a development permit, in writing, when the application conforms to the Zoning Bylaw. The permit will include any special regulations, performance standards, or development standards authorized by this Bylaw, and the effective date of the decision.

d) The Development Officer will issue a refusal, in writing, when the application does not comply with a provision or regulation of this Bylaw.

2.8.2 DISCRETIONARY USE

a) Upon receipt of an application for a discretionary use, and prior to finalizing a decision, the Development Officer may refer the application for review and comment.

b) The Development Officer will prepare a report for Council regarding the discretionary use application. The report shall discuss, or examine, the criteria for consideration of the discretionary use. The application and the report will be submitted to Council for a decision.

c) At least seven (7) days before Council is to consider the application and hold a public hearing, the Development Officer shall provide notice to the public for the discretionary use application. The notice must be:

   i. Sent by mail to the assessed owners of property within 75.0 metres (246 feet) of the boundary of the applicant's land;

   ii. Posted at the municipal office;

   iii. Posted on the municipal website; and

   iv. Sent to any other person the Development Officer deems appropriate based on the development proposal.

d) Council shall finalize a decision on a discretionary use, by resolution of Council. The decision shall approve, approve with development standards or conditions, or refuse the discretionary use on the site. Council shall then instruct the Development Officer:

   i. To issue a development permit, in writing, when the application conforms to the municipal bylaws. The permit will include any special regulations, performance standards, or development standards authorized by this Bylaw, and the effective date of the decision.

   ii. To issue a notice of refusal in writing to the applicant stating the reasons for the refusal, referencing the specific discretionary use criteria the application did not meet.

2.8.3 REFUSAL OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION (PERMITTED OR DISCRETIONARY USE)

a) An application for a development permit shall be refused if it does not comply with the Official Community Plan and this Bylaw.

b) The reasons for a development permit refusal shall be stated on the written notice of decision.

c) The applicant shall be notified of its right to appeal the decision to the local Development Appeals Board in accordance with the requirements of the PDA.

2.8.4 PROHIBITED USE

a) If the proposed development is not listed as a permitted or discretionary use in the applicable zoning district, it is considered a prohibited use.

2.9 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FOR A TEMPORARY USE

a) The Development Officer may issue a development permit for a temporary use, with specified conditions, for a specified period of time, to accommodate temporary uses or developments. incidental to approved construction, temporary accommodation, or other appropriate temporary uses.

b) Every temporary use shall be approved for a specified period of time. Unless otherwise stated in this Bylaw, a temporary use shall not exceed twelve (12) months.

c) Where a development permit for a temporary use has expired, the developer may apply for a permit renewal. The temporary permit may be renewed for up to twelve (12) months:

   i. In the case of a permitted use, at the discretion of the Development Officer; or

   ii. In the case of a discretionary use, by resolution of Council (public notice requirements apply).

d) Upon expiration of the period for which the temporary use was approved, the use shall be discontinued and all temporary structures removed.

e) A temporary use must meet the zoning requirements of the applicable zoning district.

f) Council may, at its discretion, revoke a temporary development permit should the use violate any of the permit conditions.

g) Permanent structures shall not be permitted as part of a permit for a temporary use.

2.10 MOVING AND DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS

a) Unless a building is exempt from permit requirements, no building shall be moved into, out of, or within the area covered by this Bylaw without first obtaining a development permit from the

Development Officer.

b) No building shall be demolished without first obtaining a development/demolition 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 site is also submitted, and the proposed use is in conformity with this Bylaw. A separate development permit is required for any redevelopment of the site.

c) An applicant for a demolition permit for a dwelling or water well may be required to fill, grade, fence, or follow other special permit conditions for public and environmental safety reasons.

2.11 VALIDITY OF A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

a) Unless otherwise stated, a development permit remains in effect for a period of twelve (12) months. If the proposed development is not commenced within the period of time for which the development permit is in effect, the permit becomes invalid.

b) Pursuant to section 242 of the PDA, Council or the Development Officer may contact the owner, operator, or occupant of land, to initiate the bylaw enforcement process as described in subsection 2.14 of this Bylaw and/or issue a written order:

   i. If the proposed development is not commenced within the period of time for which the permit is valid;

   ii. If the proposed development is legally suspended, or discontinued, for a period of six (6) or more months, unless otherwise indicated by Council or the Development Officer;

   iii. Where Council or the Development Officer is satisfied that a development permit was issued based on false or mistaken information;

   iv. Where new information is identified pertaining to environmental protection, the potential for flooding, or slope instability;

   v. When the developer requests a modification to the development permit as approved; and/or

   vi. Where Council or the Development Officer is satisfied that the development is undertaken in contravention to this Bylaw, the development permit, or the specified development standards.

c) Council or the Development Officer may re-issue a development permit in its original or modified form, where a new or amended development permit application conforms to the provisions of this Bylaw.

2.12 PERMIT REISSUANCE

a) A development permit may be re-issued in its original, or modified, form where a new development permit application conforms to the provisions of this Bylaw.

2.13 BUILDING PERMITS, LICENSES, AND COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER BYLAWS

a) Nothing in this Bylaw shall exempt any person from complying with the Municipal Building Bylaw or any other municipal bylaw.

b) In addition to the requirements of this Bylaw, an applicant must comply with all federal and provincial legislation and regulations.

c) A building permit, where required, shall not be issued for a development unless a required development permit has been issued, or is issued concurrently. A building permit issued before a development permit has been issued is not valid until the required development permit has been issued and has taken effect.

2.14 ENFORCEMENT

a) A Development Officer may, at all reasonable times, and with the consent of the owner, operator, or occupant, enter any land, building, or premises for the purposes of inspection if the Development Officer has reasonable grounds to believe that any development or form of development on or in the land, building or premises contravenes any provision of the PDA or any order made pursuant to the PDA.

b) Pursuant to Section 242 of the PDA, the Development Officer may issue a written order to the owner, operator, or occupant of the land, building or premises for any contravention to this Bylaw or the Official Community Plan.

c) Any person who violates this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties outlined in Section 243 of the PDA.

2.15 DEVELOPMENT APPEALS BOARD

a) Council shall appoint a Development Appeals Board (the DAB), or join a District Development Appeals Board, in accordance with Sections 49 and 214 to 218 of the PDA.

b) The composition of the DAB, the secretary, remuneration and expenses, powers, duties, and responsibilities shall be as per Council's policy, which shall be adopted by resolution.

c) The following decisions may be appealed to the Board:

   i. The approval of a development permit, where it is alleged the Development Officer misapplied the zoning bylaw in approving the proposal;

   ii. The refusal, by the Development Officer, to issue a development permit because the proposal contravenes the Bylaw;

iii. The development standards or conditions attached to Council's approval of a discretionary use; or

iv. An order to repair or correct contraventions under a nuisance bylaw adopted under *The Municipalities Act* (Sections 364 and 365) or a zoning bylaw adopted under the PDA (Section 242).

d) The following decisions may not be appealed to the DAB:

i. The refusal of a discretionary use application;

ii. The refusal of a zoning bylaw amendment including rezoning; or

iii. A decision concerning a subdivision application.

e) Anyone applying for an appeal must send written notice of appeal to the Secretary of the DAB within the time frames established by the PDA:

i. Thirty (30) days of a Development Officer's decision being issued;

ii. Thirty (30) days of the failure of a Council to finalize a decision;

iii. Thirty (30) days of receiving a permit with terms and conditions; or

iv. Fifteen (15) days if appealed under *The Municipalities Act*, or thirty (30) days under PDA, of an order being served to repair or correct contraventions.

f) In making an appeal to the DAB, and hearing such appeal, the provisions of the PDA shall apply.

2.16 MINOR VARIANCES

a) The Development Officer may vary the requirements of this Bylaw, subject to the following:

i. A minor variance may be granted for the following only:

a. The 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.

ii. The maximum amount of a minor variance shall be 10% from the requirements of this Bylaw.

iii. The development must otherwise comply with this Bylaw.

iv. The relaxation of the Bylaw requirements must not injuriously affect a neighbouring property.

v. A minor variance shall not be granted for a discretionary use or form of development, or in connection with a contract zone agreement entered into pursuant to Section 69 of the PDA.

vi. A minor variance shall only be granted for a residential use.

b) An application for a minor variance shall be in a form prescribed by the Development Officer and shall be accompanied by the prescribed application fee.

c) Upon receipt of a minor variance application, the Development Officer may:

   i. Approve the minor variance;

   ii. Approve the minor variance with terms and conditions on the approval; or

   iii. Refuse the minor variance.

d) Terms and conditions imposed by the Development Officer shall be consistent with the general intent of this Bylaw.

e) Where a minor variance is refused, the Development Officer shall notify the applicant in writing and provide reasons for the refusal.

f) 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.

g) The written notice shall contain:

   i. A summary of the application;

   ii. Reasons for, and an effective date, of the decision;

   iii. Notice that an adjoining assessed owner has twenty (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

   iv. 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.

h) Written notice of the decision shall be delivered by registered mail or personal service, and by any other method deemed appropriate by the Village.

i) A decision to approve a minor variance, with or without terms and conditions, does not take effect:

   i. Until twenty-three (23) days from the date the notice was mailed, in the case of notice sent by registered mail.

   ii. Until twenty (20) days from the date the notice was served, in the case of notice delivered by personal service.

j) If an assessed owner of property adjoining the applicant's land, objects to the minor variance, in writing, to the Development Officer within the time periods prescribed in 2.16 (i), the approval is deemed to be revoked and the Development Officer shall notify the applicant in writing:

   i. Of the revocation of the approval; and

   ii. Of the applicant's right to appeal the revocation to the Development Appeals Board within thirty (30) days of receiving the notice.

k) If an application for a minor variance is refused or approved with terms or conditions, the

applicant may appeal the refusal or the terms and conditions to the Development Appeals Board within thirty (30) days of the date of that decision.

l) The Municipality will maintain a record of all applications and decisions regarding minor variances.

2.17 AMENDING THE PLANNING BYLAWS

a) Any person who seeks to amend this Bylaw must apply to the Development Officer for an amendment. The Development Officer shall review the application for conformity with the Official Community Plan. The Development Officer will then refer the application to Council for consideration.

b) The application for a zoning amendment is subject to fees as set out in this Bylaw or in the fee schedule established by a separate Municipal Fee Bylaw.

c) Prior to Council's review, the Development Officer may refer the amendment application to any internal or external departments or organizations for review or comment (i.e. federal or provincial government, qualified professional, interested stakeholder groups, etc.). Because much of the land within the Village is considered to be heritage-sensitive, proposed bylaw amendments may require consultation with the Heritage Conservation Branch of the Ministry of Parks, Culture, and Sport.

d) The process for public notification and public participation during the bylaw adoption process shall be as per Part X of the PDA.

e) Premature rezoning of land for development shall not be common practice. Council shall consider amendments to the planning bylaw(s) to accommodate development proposals, only when specific development applications, subdivision applications, servicing agreements, and other required information, have been presented to and reviewed by Council.

2.18 SERVICING AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

a) Council may require the proponent of a subdivision or development permit application to enter into a servicing agreement or development levy agreement, respectively. The agreement should ensure conformity with the official community plan and zoning bylaw and ensure adequate financing for on-site and off-site infrastructure as per the PDA.

b) By entering into a servicing agreement or development levy agreement, Council will ensure there is adequate municipal infrastructure and public facilities to support a proposed development. The agreement may address sewage disposal, garbage disposal, availability and adequacy of water, recreational facilities, etc.

c) Council may require the applicant to post and maintain a performance bond, irrevocable letter of credit, or similar legal mechanism to ensure performance and to protect municipal and public interests.

d) Council may require the applicant to provide and maintain liability insurance to protect the

applicant, municipality and the public.

2.19 FEES AND ADVERTISING

a) ~~Where an application is made to Council for an amendment to this Bylaw, the Official Community Plan, or for a development permit or minor variance, the applicant making the request shall bear the actual cost of advertising, as permitted by the PDA. In addition, the applicant shall pay all costs incurred as a result of a professional review of the application and in carrying out a public hearing.~~

b) Pursuant to Section 51 of the PDA, the municipality may adopt a separate fee bylaw. A fee bylaw would establish a schedule of fees to be charged for planning and development.

3 GENERAL REGULATIONS

The following regulations shall apply to all zoning districts in the Village of Craven.

3.1 HAZARD LANDS

3.1.1 POTENTIAL HAZARD LANDS

a) Hazard land includes areas known, or with the potential, to be prone to:

   i. Flooding;

   ii. Poor drainage;

   iii. Slope instability;

   iv. Erosion; and/or

   v. Land with similar constraints.

3.1.2 PROFESSIONAL ASSESSMENTS

a) Where a development is proposed in an area identified on the Zoning District Map or the Opportunities and Constraints Map as below the 1:500-Year Flood Extent, 1:500-Year Flood Hazard Area or Potential Environmentally Sensitive/Potentially Hazardous, where development is proposed adjacent to a water body or water course, or where local knowledge identifies the potential for hazard, Council may require the applicant to submit sufficient supporting information to determine if the development is appropriate for the site. Such proposals, and the supporting information, may be referred to federal or provincial departments, or other relevant environmental or professional agencies, for comment prior to finalizing a decision.

b) Supporting information shall be in the form of a report or an assessment, the cost of which shall be borne by the developer. The report shall be prepared by a qualified professional, and should assess the suitability of the site for the proposed development. The report should address:

   i. The potential for flooding and the locations of the floodway and flood fringe of the 1:500 Flood Estimated Peak Water Level;

   ii. The potential for slope instability before and after the development and any proposed improvements (geotechnical report);

   iii. The suitability of the location for the proposed use or building, given the site constraints;

   iv. Grading of the site to provide suitable on and offsite drainage, which will not adversely affect neighbouring properties or public or private infrastructure;

   v. Any other potential environmental hazards; and

   vi. Actions to avoid, prevent, mitigate, or remedy hazards, which will be incorporated as a condition of a development permit.

c) A development permit will be refused if the developer's proposed mitigation measures are inadequate to address the adverse conditions or will result in excessive municipal costs.

3.1.3 FLOOD HAZARD

a) Development of new buildings, and additions to buildings, will be prohibited in the flood way of the 1:500 Flood Estimated Peak Water Level of any watercourse or water body.

b) Flood proofing of new buildings and additions to buildings to a Minimum Building Elevation of 0.5 metres (1.64 feet) above the 1:500 Flood Estimated Peak Water Level of any watercourses or water bodies will be required in the flood fringe.

c) For the purpose of this Bylaw, appropriate flood proofing measures shall mean:

   i. That all buildings shall be designed to prevent structural damage by flood waters;

   ii. The first-floor joist of all buildings shall be constructed above the designated Minimum Building Elevation as determined by a qualified professional; and

   iii. All electrical and mechanical equipment within a building shall be located above the designated Minimum Building Elevation.

3.1.4 SLOPE INSTABILITY

a) 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 valleys, hillsides, watercourses, creeks, or any other tributary creeks and gullies.

b) New development shall not be permitted on any readily eroded or unstable slope area if the proposed development combined with proposed mitigation measures will be affected by, or increase, the potential hazard presented by erosion or slope instability.

c) If a geotechnical report or site assessment is not provided, or having been provided, 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.

3.1.5 DRAINAGE AND GRADING

a) Every development shall be graded and levelled at the owner's expense to provide for adequate surface drainage that does not adversely affect adjacent properties or the stability of the land.

b) All excavations or fills shall be re-vegetated as soon as it is practical to do so following the completion of construction activities. The new vegetation shall provide a suitable ground cover so as to prevent erosion.

c) Site Assessments:

   i. As part of a development permit application, Council or the Development Officer may

require the developer to provide a grading and drainage plan to demonstrate suitable on and off-site drainage.

ii. Where excavation or filling is proposed, Council may require the developer to provide an impact assessment or geotechnical report, carried out by a qualified professional prior to finalizing a decision on the development permit application.

iii. The cost of conducting any professional report, study, or site assessment required as part of a development application shall be the responsibility of the developer.

iv. If the Village requires a drainage plan, report, or other site assessment as part of a development application, and the proponent refuses or fails to provide the required information, Council may recommend refusal of the subdivision or deny the permit, application as the case may be.

3.2 WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

a) No development or use of land shall be permitted where the proposal could adversely affect domestic and municipal water supplies.

b) All water supply and wastewater disposal systems must meet the requirements of the Municipality, the Saskatchewan Health Authority, and/or the Water Security Agency.

c) All new developments shall be connected to the municipal water supply system.

d) If, in the opinion of Council, the groundwater could be adversely affected, a professional report shall be prepared, at the cost of the developer. The report shall determine whether the proposed development would adversely affect the groundwater resource, the stability of the land, and include conditions under which the development may be approved. Council shall make a recommendation on the application based on the professional report.

e) If clause 3.2 (d) is not met, or if the proposed development or subdivision may jeopardize ground or surface water supplies, Council may refuse a development permit or recommend refusal of a proposed subdivision.

3.3 HERITAGE-SENSITIVE LAND

a) Where a development is proposed in proximity to a designated heritage property or in an area identified as having heritage sensitivity, the Development Officer may require the applicant to provide additional information as required by *The Heritage Property Act*.

b) The Heritage Conservation Branch of the Ministry of Parks, Culture, and Sport, administers two tools to assist developers and landowners in assessing the need for heritage analysis:

i. The RM will refer developers to the "Developers' Online Screening Tool" for heritage sensitivity (or subsequent took provided by the Province) to ensure development will not negatively impact heritage resources.

ii. Developers are also encouraged to consult the Saskatchewan Heritage Property Search

website. This registry of designated properties provides developers with information regarding designated municipal and provincial heritage properties within a municipality.

c) Where applicable, the developer shall demonstrate approval from the Heritage Conservation Branch prior to the RM issuing a development permit.

3.4 CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

a) Where development is proposed in an area containing critical wildlife habitat, the Development Officer shall require the applicant to provide additional information as required by *The Wildlife Habitat Protection Act* (WHPA) and any other relevant provincial regulations.

b) Critical wildlife conservation shall be permitted uses in all zoning districts. Council may prohibit development and recommend subdivision refusal where proposals may adversely affect wildlife conservation.

c) Council may specify development and subdivision requirements, regarding wildlife habitat management, based on reports from qualified consultants or officials from the provincial government.

d) All development and subdivision proposals on private and Crown Land which are within a Wildlife Management Area shall conform to:

   i. *The Wildlife Habitat Protection Act* (WHPA) requirements;

   ii. Any requirement of the Ministry of Environment or other applicable federal or provincial agency;

   iii. Council-specified wildlife management, conservation, and rehabilitation development standards to maximize long-term wildlife protection.

3.5 LANDSCAPE BUFFERS

a) Landscape buffers are intended to improve land use compatibility and environmental quality by reducing noise, glare and other nuisances, or for facilitating natural drainage.

b) Where it is necessary to separate a development from adjacent uses, Council may require a landscape buffer measuring a minimum 4.0 metres (13.12 feet) in width.

3.6 PROJECTIONS AND ENCROACHMENTS

a) Uncovered and open balconies, terraces, verandas, decks, and patios may have a maximum projection of 1.5 metres (4.92 feet) into a required rear yard.

b) Window sills, roof overhangs, eaves, gutters, bay windows, chimneys, and similar alterations may have a maximum projection from the main wall of the principal building up to 0.45 metres (1.5 feet) from the site line.

c) Wheelchair ramps may extend to ground level.

d) Encroachments that could potentially jeopardize sight lines or the safety of the public are prohibited.

3.7 NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS PER SITE

a) Not more than one principal building or principal use shall be permitted on any one site except:

   i. Public utilities;

   ii. Municipal uses;

   iii. Institutional uses; and

   iv. Recreational uses.

3.8 USES PERMITTED IN ALL ZONING DISTRICTS

a) Nothing in this Bylaw shall prevent the use of any land as a public street.

b) 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.

3.8.1 PUBLIC USES AND MUNICIPAL FACILITIES

a) Unless otherwise stated in this Bylaw, public utilities and municipal facilities, except solid and liquid waste disposal sites, shall be allowed in all zoning districts.

b) Minimum site area and frontage requirements shall not apply to public utilities, provided the relaxation will not injuriously affect neighbouring properties. Minimum yard setbacks shall apply.

c) Where a distribution line crosses a municipal road, Council may apply special design standards as considered necessary to maintain the integrity of the road and the safety of the public.

3.9 ACCESSORY USES, STRUCTURES, AND BUILDINGS

a) Unless otherwise exempted in a zoning district, all accessory buildings, even those exempted from requiring a permit, shall be required to conform to the front, side, and rear yard setbacks of that zoning district.

b) Unless otherwise exempted by this Bylaw, and with the exception of storage sheds and uses or structures needed for approved construction, no accessory building or structure shall be constructed, erected, or moved onto any site prior to establishing the principal use or building.

c) Where an accessory building is attached to a principal building by a solid roof or by structural rafters, the accessory building is deemed to be part of the principal building.

d) No door or entranceway of any accessory building shall be located closer than 1.5 metres (5 feet) from the property line. No door shall, when open, extend beyond the property boundary of the lot.

e) Subject to building code regulations, detached accessory buildings shall be located at least 1.0

metre (3.3 feet) from a principal building.

f) All workshop-related activities shall be conducted entirely within an enclosed building. Except where exempted by this bylaw, no storage of materials, goods, or waste products is allowed in the front yard or side yard of the site.

3.10 RESTORATION TO A SAFE CONDITION

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

b) Unless exempt by this Bylaw, development permit requirements shall apply.

3.11 PROHIBITED AND NOXIOUS USES

a) Notwithstanding any use contained within a building, no land shall be used for any purpose that is noxious or for any purpose that creates or is likely to become a nuisance or offence:

   i. By the creation of noise or vibration;

   ii. By the emission of light and glare;

   iii. By reason of the emission of gas, fumes, smoke, dust or objectionable odour; or

   iv. By reason of the unsightly storage of goods, salvage, wastes, motor vehicles, machinery or other similar material.

3.12 HEIGHT RESTRICTIONS

a) In all zoning districts, the height restrictions shall be as stated in the site standards except that Council may impose a reduced height restriction for buildings and structures located on lands identified on the Zoning District Map or Opportunities and Constraints Map as Potential Environmentally Sensitive/potentially Hazardous, or where the building would obstruct sight lines.

3.13 NON-CONFORMING BUILDINGS, USES, AND SITES

a) 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 Sections 88 to 93 inclusive, of the PDA.

b) An existing non-conforming use may be continued if the use conformed to the Bylaw that was in effect at the time of the development and has not been discontinued for twelve (12) consecutive months, or longer.

c) Non-conforming buildings or sites may continue to be used, maintained, and repaired in their

present form.

d) No enlargement, additions, or reconstruction of a non-conforming use, building, or structure shall be undertaken, except in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw.

e) No existing use, building, or structure shall be deemed to be non-conforming by reason only of the conversion of this Bylaw form the imperial system of measurement to the metric system of measurement.

3.14 ACCESS AND APPROACHES

a) A development permit shall not be issued unless the site has frontage on a graded, registered road, or unless a satisfactory development levy or servicing agreement has been made with Council for the improvement or construction of a road.

b) All new approaches to public roads require the approval of the Municipality. All approaches shall be constructed in accordance with the design and engineering standards of the Municipality.

c) The Development Officer shall decide upon all approach applications and may approve or refuse an application for an approach based on: location, traffic flow, drainage, sight lines, road standards and safety considerations.

d) To provide for the safety of the travelling public, the number of approaches from a highway or municipal road should be limited. Parcels within a subdivision may be required to have access from an internal subdivision road or service road.

3.15 DEVELOPMENT IN PROXIMITY TO HIGHWAYS

a) Where a proposed development or subdivision is in proximity to a provincial highway, the application shall be referred to the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure for review and comment. Setbacks from a provincial highway shall be as per the requirements of the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure.

3.16 IRREGULARLY SHAPED LOTS

a) The lot frontage on irregularly shaped lots shall be measured at a location setback from the midpoint of the front chord line at a distance equal to the minimum front yard setback.

b) On pie-shaped lots, where the rear site line is comprised of the intersection of the two side site lines, the distance of the rear yard setback shall apply to one of the side site lines, the side yard setback shall apply to the other side site line.

3.17 SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS

a) No sign shall be located in any manner that may obstruct or jeopardize the safety of the public.

b) Subject to the requirements specific to each zoning district, temporary signs providing for a sale, a lease, a sale of produce or other information relating to a temporary condition affecting the

property will be permitted for as long as the condition exists.

c) In any residential zoning district:

   i. The facial area of any permanent sign shall not exceed 0.4 square metres (4.3 square feet).

   ii. Only one on-site sign shall be allowed to advertise a home-based based. The facial area of a sign for a home-based business shall not exceed 0.4 square metres (4.3 square feet).

   iii. The facial area of any temporary sign shall not exceed 1 square metre (10.8 square feet).

   iv. The maximum height of a sign shall be 2 metres (6.6 feet).

d) In all other zoning districts:

   i. The facial area of any permanent sign shall not exceed 4 square metres (43 square feet).

   ii. The facial area of any temporary sign shall not exceed 1 square metre (10.8 square feet).

3.18 OUTDOOR STORAGE

a) The outdoor storage or collection of goods and materials is prohibited in any front yard. Goods and items may be displayed in the front yard of a commercial use for a limited time, provided the area is neat and orderly.

b) Outdoor storage is allowed in the rear yard provided the goods or material being stored are clearly accessory and incidental to the principal use of the property.

c) Council may apply special standards for the location, setback, or screening of any area devoted to the outdoor storage of vehicles, including vehicles, parts of vehicles, or equipment and machinery normally used for the maintenance of the property.

3.19 DEVELOPMENT IN PROXIMITY TO RAILWAYS

a) Subject to requirements from the railway company, where any public street crosses a railway at the same grade, no building or structure shall be erected within 46.0 metres (150.92 feet) of the point of intersection of the centrelines of the railway and the street.

b) New developments shall consider the Guidelines for New Development in Proximity to Railway Operations document, which was prepared for the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and the Railway Association of Canada. Council shall require the guidelines contained within the document to be applied to new developments.

c) Consultation with the rail line company may be required for any new or expanding development proposed within 100 metres of a rail line or railway operation. Consultation shall address or determine:

   i. The location of the site in relation to the rail corridor;

   ii. The nature of the proposed development;

   iii. The frequency, types, and speeds of trains travelling within the corridor;

iv. The potential for expansion of train traffic within the corridor;

v. Any concerns the rail line company may have with the new development or with specific uses proposed for the new development;

vi. The ability to implement standard mitigation measures on the site;

vii. Any suggestions for alternate mitigation measures that may be appropriate for the site;

viii. Proposed storm water management and drainage; and

ix. The requirements to be applied to the project.

d) Any safety measures, nuisance mitigation measures, or other requirements of the rail company shall be a condition of development permit approval. The developer shall be responsible for any costs associated with such requirements.

e) As a condition of development permit approval, Council may require any additional safety measures or nuisance mitigation measures deemed necessary to protect public and environmental safety and to prevent land use conflicts.

f) Safety measures and nuisance mitigation measures may include, but shall not be limited to: separation distances, berms, soundproof and privacy fencing, and landscaping.

3.20 DEVELOPMENT ALONG PIPELINES AND GAS TRANSMISSION LINES

a) Any development involving pipeline and/or power line transmission rights-of-way shall comply with all relevant federal and provincial legislation. Setbacks from pipelines and other utility corridors shall be in accordance with the appropriate provincial Acts and regulations or directives established by crown corporations. The Land Use Planning for Pipelines publication by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) PLUS663 will be used as a guide for the development of new pipelines and for proposed development in proximity to existing pipelines.

b) The National Energy Board has designated a setback area of 30.0 metres (98.43 feet) on either side of a pipeline in which, subject to exceptions for such things as normal agricultural activities, anyone proposing to conduct a ground disturbance/excavation must:

i. Ascertain whether a pipeline exists;

ii. Notify the pipeline company of the nature and schedule of the excavation; and

iii. Conduct the excavation in accordance with such regulations.

3.21 CONCEPT PLANS

a) A concept plan may be required as part of an application for a phased development, multi-parcel subdivision, a development that involves multiple principal buildings, or an amendment to the planning bylaws. The purpose of the concept plan is to identify and address potential social, environmental, health and economic issues and to encourage the development of high quality residential, recreational, commercial, and industrial developments. The scope and required detail of the plan will be based on the scale and location of the proposed development, and address such

areas as the following:

i. Proposed land use(s) for various parts of the site;

ii. The effect on adjacent land uses and integration of the natural landscape regarding the planning and design of the area;

iii. The location of, and access to, major transportation routes and utility corridors;

iv. The provision of services respecting the planning for future infrastructure within the municipality (water, sewer, power, gas, etc.);

v. Sustainable development and environmental management practices regarding surface and groundwater resources, storm water management, flooding and protection of significant natural areas such as drainage plans;

vi. Appropriate information specific to the particular land use (residential, commercial or industrial).

b) The concept plan must comply with the overall goals and objectives of the official community plan.

c) Council shall not consider any development application until all required information has been received. The responsibility for undertaking all technical investigations and hosting public meetings as required shall be borne solely by the applicant.

3.22 FRONT YARD REDUCTION

a) In a Residential District, where a lot or site is located between two other sites, each of which contains a principal dwelling that projects beyond the front yard required in the applicable zoning district, the front yard required on said lot may be reduced to the average distance of the two front yards on the adjacent sites. However, the front yard setback shall not be less than 3.5 metres (11.48 feet) unless otherwise allowed for in the bylaw.

4 CRITERIA AND STANDARDS FOR SPECIFIC USES

4.1 GENERAL CRITERIA FOR DISCRETIONARY USES

a) The following criteria shall be considered in the review of all discretionary use applications:

   i. The proposal must comply with all relevant sections of the Official Community Plan and this Bylaw.

   ii. There should be a demand for the proposed use in the general area, and a supply of land available, and capable of supporting the proposed use.

   iii. It must be cost-effective to provide the needed services to the proposed development, including but not limited to roads, water, sewer, and other necessary utilities and community facilities.

   iv. The proposal shall not be detrimental to the health, safety, convenience, or general welfare of persons residing or working in the vicinity nor shall it be injurious to property, improvements, or potential future development in the vicinity.

   v. The proposal shall be carried out with a high regard for environmental protection and public safety.

   vi. Vehicle access points and internal traffic and pedestrian routes shall be provided in suitable locations, so as to minimize traffic congestion and possible hazards.

   vii. The density, size, height, and location of principal or accessory structures shall not detract from the character and amenity of the neighbourhood.

   viii. Council may attach special standards and conditions to the development permit to regulate sound, light, glare, heat, dust, electrical interference, traffic, and emissions, if in Council's opinion, it would detract from the amenity of the neighbourhood.

4.2 HOME-BASED BUSINESSES

a) Home-based businesses shall only be permitted in single detached, semi-detached, duplex, townhouse, and mobile homes, or associated accessory buildings.

b) The home-based business shall be secondary to the residential principal use of the site.

c) Equipment or processes used in the business shall not create dust, noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odour, or pollution that is detectable at or beyond the property lines of the lot on which the home-based business is located.

d) The home-based business shall not cause a significant increase in off-site parking or traffic.

e) Home-based businesses shall not create any conflict with surrounding residential uses, nor shall they endanger the public.

f) Except as specified in the required development permit, no variation in the residential character

and appearance of the principal dwelling, accessory buildings, or land shall be permitted.

g) All development permits issued for home-based businesses shall be subject to the condition that the permit may be revoked at any time if, in the opinion of the Council, the conditions under which the permit was originally issued are no longer met.

h) Any increase in the operation as originally approved shall require a new permit approval.

i) No heavy construction, industrial equipment or supplies shall be stored outdoors on any site for a home-based business.

4.3 BED-AND-BREAKFAST HOMES

a) Bed-and-breakfast operations shall be accessory to a residential use. Bed-and-breakfast operations shall be located in a single detached dwelling, used as the operator's principal residence; or located in a building accessory to and established on the same site as the host principal residence.

b) If required, vacation farms and bed-and-breakfast operations, shall be licensed by the Saskatchewan Health Authority.

c) As a condition of permit approval, Council may apply special standards to limit the number of rooms, cabins, or camping spaces that may be permitted in conjunction with the operation.

4.4 FENCES, HEDGES, AND SIGHT TRIANGLES

4.4.1 FENCES AND HEDGES

a) Fences and hedges shall be located entirely within the site lines of the property. Council may require a development permit application for a fence to include a plan of survey, real property report, or other legal document to demonstrate that the location of the proposed fence is within the property boundaries.

b) With the exception of trees, no fence, hedge, or screening device shall exceed 1.83 metres (6.0 feet) in height from ground level.

c) Screening devices shall not be placed within a sight triangle required by this Bylaw, a development permit, or a municipal or provincial regulatory body.

d) Razor wire fences are prohibited.

e) Screen fences shall be consistent with and complementary to the quality of building design and materials of the primary building.

4.4.2 SIGHT TRIANGLES

a) No building, structure, earth pile, or vegetation in any zoning district shall obstruct the vision of drivers within a sight line triangle.

b) Hedges, shrubs, fences, and other structures shall not exceed 0.91 metres (3.0 feet) in height from ground level within any required sight triangle.

c) If, in Council's opinion, an object or vegetation with a required sight triangle could obstruct the view of traffic, Council may require the landowner to remove, relocate, or trim the obstruction at the landowner's expense.

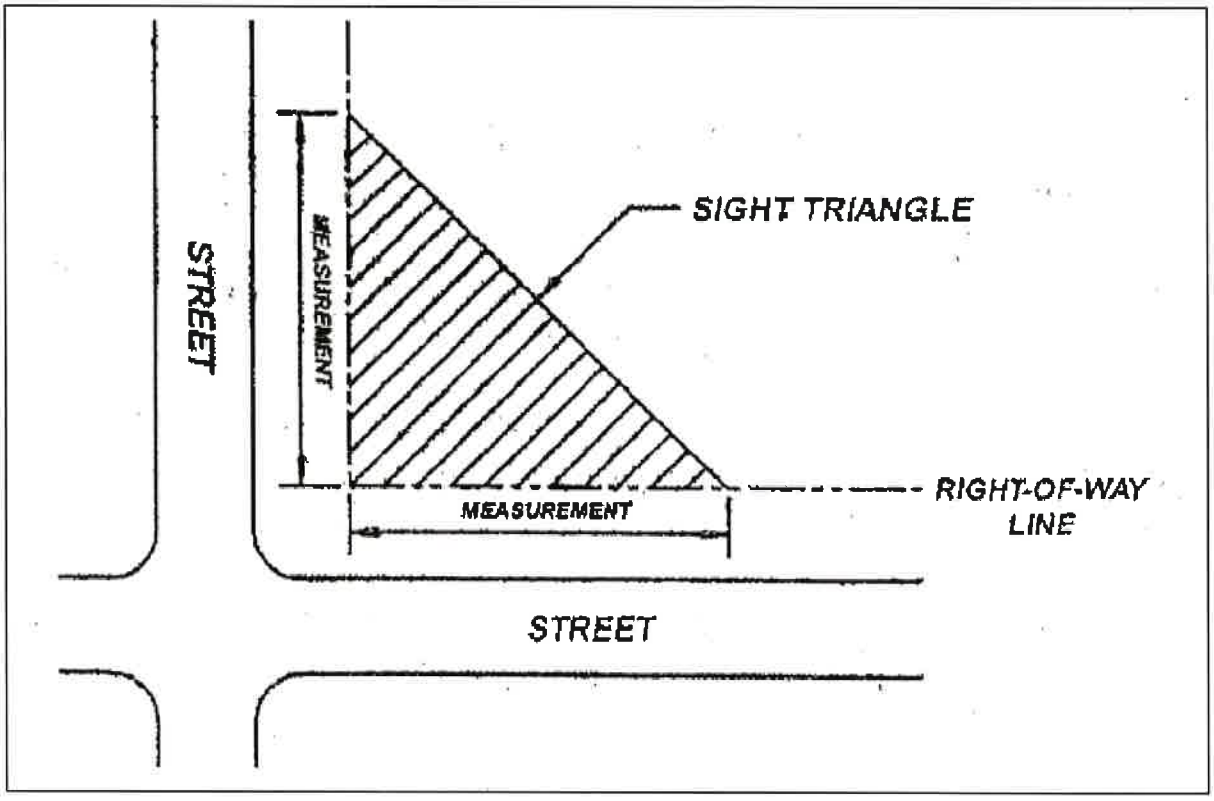
d) The sight triangle area shall be measured by connecting straight lines, which are measured from the intersection of the lot boundaries to points established along the property line, as follows:

   i. Intersection of two municipal roads: 5.0 metres (16.4 feet)

   ii. Intersection of a municipal road and a lane: 3.0 metres (9.8 feet)

   iii. Sight triangles involving a provincial highway or the railway shall be determined by the Ministry of Highways or the rail company.

Figure 4-1



4.5 SALVAGE YARDS AND VEHICLE STORAGE

a) This subsection applies to salvage yards, auto wreckers, auto repair shops, body shops, and similar uses, as well as all salvage vehicles, vehicle parts, materials, and equipment.

b) No vehicles or parts thereof shall be located in the front yard of any site.

c) The use of an abandoned or unlicensed vehicle or truck trailer for the purpose of a sign is prohibited.

d) All salvage yards shall be completely screened from the view of the travelling public, provincial highways, any public road, and adjacent residential development by utilizing any of the following measures:

   i. Distance and careful location;

   ii. Natural or planted vegetation;

   iii. An earth berm;

   iv. Opaque fencing;

   v. A building; and

   vi. Other appropriate methods as approved by Council.

4.6 TRAILERS, MODULAR, AND RTM (READY-TO-MOVE) HOMES

4.6.1 TRAILER COACHES

a) Every trailer coach shall bear the applicable CSA certification.

b) If deemed appropriate by Council to maintain the safety and amenity of the area, Council may specify area(s) of the site on which a trailer coach may or may not be placed while in use for accommodation.

c) Trailer coaches, whether occupied or stored, shall be kept within the site boundaries of the host property.

4.6.2 MODULAR AND RTM HOMES

a) Where a modular or RTM home is used as the principal dwelling, the unit shall be securely attached to a permanent engineered foundation prior to occupancy.

b) Every modular and RTM home shall bear the applicable CSA certification.

c) The undercarriage of all modular homes shall be completely screened from view by the foundation, skirting or other means that is of a manufactured, or similar type, in order to harmonize visually with the unit. This foundation or skirting shall permit the circulation of air beneath the unit.

d) The total area of all subsequent additions to the dwelling unit shall not exceed 50% of the area of the original mobile/modular home.

e) The dwelling unit shall be connected to all required utilities and services.

4.7 DAYCARE CENTRES AND PRESCHOOLS

a) Daycare centres may be approved as a principal use or as accessory to a residential principal use. Preschools shall only be approved as a principal use.

b) Daycare centres and preschools shall comply with all provincial requirements and regulations.

c) Preschools and daycare centres for children, which are located in a residential district, shall provide a fenced, on-site, outdoor play area.

4.8 RESIDENTIAL CARE HOMES

a) Residential care homes shall be clearly incidental and secondary to a principal residential use.

b) No building or structure used for the purpose of a residential care home shall be used for the purpose of keeping boarders or lodgers.

c) The use shall be conducted entirely within the dwelling unit and there shall not be any exterior evidence of a secondary use, with the exception of signs subject to section 3.17 of this Bylaw.

d) Parking for the residential care home shall be provided on-site.

4.9 SWIMMING POOLS

a) All swimming pools and related appurtenances shall be setback a minimum of 1.5 metres (5 feet) from the front, side, and rear site lines and the principal building.

b) Any maintenance equipment including heating, filtering, disinfectant, and re-circulation equipment shall not be located within 1.5 metres (5 feet) from the site lines, and shall be effectively screened and enclosed so as to not adversely affect the character of surrounding properties.

c) For the protection of the general public, all swimming pools shall be completely enclosed by a fence of at least 1.8 metres (6 feet) in height. The fence may surround all or a portion of the surrounding yard, or the pool only. Any openings in the fence shall have a gate with an automatic or manual locking device affixed in such a manner so as to prevent the entry of small children. Hot tubs, as defined by this Bylaw, may be exempt from the requirement for a safety fence provided the hot tub is securely covered with a locking lid.

d) Lights for the illumination of swimming pools shall be designed, constructed, and maintained so that no direct ray shall cross any property line.

e) Equipment which may result in the emission of noise, vibrations, dust, odours, or which would otherwise be considered obnoxious or dangerous to the health and safety of the public, shall not be allowed.

4.10 ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

4.10.1 GARDEN AND GARAGE SUITES

a) A garden suite or garage suite may be allowed as an accessory use to a principal single detached dwelling in a residential district. Only one garden suite or one garage suite is allowed per site.

b) Garden suites shall not be placed in any front yard.

c) There shall be no secondary suite in the primary residence.

d) There shall be suitable on-site services, including water supply, wastewater disposal, and utilities. Garden and garage suites shall be connected to the services of the host residence.

e) Garden and garage suites may contain cooking, eating, living, sleeping, and sanitary facilities.

f) The combined site coverage of the principal dwelling and garden suite shall not exceed the maximum site coverage permitted by the zoning district.

g) The windows of the garden or garage suite shall be located in such a way so as to minimize the view into the windows and yards of adjacent properties.

h) The accessory dwelling shall be placed so that all setback requirements of the zoning district are met. The garden suite shall be located a minimum distance of 3.0 metres (9.8 feet) from the principal dwelling.

4.10.2 SECONDARY SUITES

a) Secondary suites may be constructed within a principal single detached or duplex dwelling. Only one secondary suite is permitted on each residential site.

b) A secondary suite shall not be permitted on a site with a garden or garage suite.

c) Secondary suites must have a separate entrance from the principal dwelling, either from a common indoor landing or directly from the exterior of the building.

d) Secondary suites must contain cooking, eating, living, sleeping, and sanitary facilities.

e) Secondary suites may not exceed 60.0 square metres (645.83 square feet) or 35% of the total floor area, whichever is greater, and may not have more than two bedrooms.

4.11 MIXED-USE BUILDINGS

a) Where mixed-use commercial-residential buildings are listed as a permitted or discretionary use, dwelling units may be allowed above commercial establishments, subject to the Village Building Bylaw, *The Construction Codes Act*, and all relevant provisions of this Bylaw.

b) Dwelling units attached to commercial establishments shall have a main entrance separate from

the of the commercial establishment. An emergency exit must be provided in additional to the main entrance.

c) All dwelling units shall be furnished with facilities for cooking, sleeping, and washing. All infrastructure and service connections must meet the standards established by the Village, *The Construction Codes Act*, and any other federal or provincial regulations.

d) A minimum of one off-street parking space shall be provided for each dwelling unit.

4.12 PUBLIC COMMUNICATION TOWERS

a) The Village will consult with Industry Canada determine a suitable location for new communication towers. In determining a suitable site, Council shall consider:

   i. Public safety;

   ii. Availability of land for the proposed communication tower;

   iii. The compatibility of neighbouring land uses;

   iv. Height of the Tower; and

   v. Costs associated with construction of the tower and related infrastructure.

4.13 GAS AND SERVICE STATIONS

a) Gas pumps shall be set back a minimum of 6.0 metres (20 feet) from any site line.

b) Underground storage tanks shall be located in accordance with *The Fire Safety Act.*

c) Propane and natural gas pumps (retail or wholesale) shall be set back according to provincial regulations.

d) There shall be at least two separate points of access/egress points at least 10.0 metres (33 feet) apart. Access shall not be continuous along the property Access to the site shall be located so as to not impact traffic flow.

e) Above-ground fuel storage tanks may be permitted in association with a service station or other permitted commercial or industrial use where the dispensing of fuel is customarily required provided they comply with this Bylaw and the National Fire Code.

f) Above-ground fuel storage tanks shall be located a minimum of 3.0 metres (9.8 feet) away from any property line and 10.0 metres (32.8 feet) from the boundary of any site with a residential use or any residential zoning district.

g) Above-ground fuel storage tanks shall be located where they are accessible for firefighting purposes and must be adequately protected from vehicles with suitable posts, guardrails, or similar safety structures.

4.14 CAMPGROUNDS

a) The operator of a campground shall provide the Development Officer with a site plan of the campground. The site plan shall identify all buildings, land uses, and the locations and dimensions of all roadways and trailer coach or tent campsites.

b) The developer/operator shall submit a new plan and apply for a new permit for any of the following:

   i. The addition, or rearrangement of campsites;

   ii. The construction or moving of buildings;

   iii. The change in the location of land uses; or

   iv. The filling or clearing of land.

c) A campground shall have a buffer area of not less than 4.5 metres (14.76 feet) in width abutting the parcel boundaries. The buffer may be landscaped but shall contain no buildings.

d) The operator of a campground shall designate, and clearly stake or mark, a campsite for each trailer coach or tent party. The minimum site area for each campsite, whether subdivided or not, shall be 30 square metres (323 square feet).

e) No portion of any campsite shall be located within a roadway or required buffer area.

f) Each campsite shall have direct access to an internal roadway.

g) Each trailer coach shall be placed at least 3.0 metres (9.84 feet) from any other trailer coach. Each campsite shall have dimensions sufficient to allow such location of trailer coaches.

h) The space provided for roadways within a campground shall be at least 7.5 metres (24.6 feet) in width. Campsites or structures shall not encroach on any roadways internal to the campground.

i) A campground may include, as accessory uses, a laundromat, washroom and shower facilities, swimming pools, recreational uses, and a confectionary, designed to meet the needs of the occupants of the campsites. One single detached dwelling for the accommodation of the operator may also be permitted as an accessory use.

j) All campground operations must meet the requirements of *The Public Health Act.*

k) The campground must provide an onsite sewage disposal system, which may consist of one communal septic tank with an adequate dumping facility for trailer coaches or any other system, which has been approved by the Municipality and the Saskatchewan Health Authority or Water Security Agency.

l) The campground shall provide an on-site source of potable water with sufficient quantity to supply the campground when occupied at full capacity.

4.15 SHIPPING (SEA AND RAIL) CONTAINERS

a) Shipping containers may be allowed as an accessory use for storage, and where used for storage, shall be considered a storage building for the purpose of applying this bylaw. Development permit requirements apply.

b) Shipping containers must meet the setback distances of the applicable zoning district.

c) Shipping containers may not be placed in any front or side yard.

d) Shipping containers may only be used for storage. Human or animal habitation will not be permitted within a shipping container.

e) Dangerous or hazardous materials or containers shall not be stored in any shipping container.

4.16 CANNABIS PRODUCTION FACILITIES

a) Cannabis production and micro-production facilities are subject to the following conditions (applies to medical, non-medical, and micro-facilities):

   i. Cannabis production facilities shall meet all applicable federal, provincial, and municipal regulations. Proof of compliance and applicable federal licenses will be required as part of the development permit application.

   ii. Any structural or electrical alterations to the building(s) must comply with the National Building Code of Canada and all other applicable Codes and regulations.

   iii. The building and site shall display a high visual quality and shall be integrated into the surrounding environment by virtue of appropriate design, location and landscaping.

   iv. Council shall determine and consider the compatibility of all neighbouring land uses with the proposed cannabis production facility before issuing a decision.

   v. As a condition of development permit, Council may place any additional conditions deemed necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

   vi. The development must be carried out in a manner where all processes and functions are fully enclosed within a building. This shall include all loading stalls, docks, garbage containers and waste material. There shall be no outdoor storage or display of goods, materials or supplies.

   vii. In order for the safety and security of the public, all buildings and related structures shall be securely fenced. Council may require additional security measures, such as a locking gate or limited site access, as a condition of the development permit.

   viii. Where a licensed cannabis production facility ceases operation, the facility and buildings shall be decommissioned and remediated in accordance with applicable provincial and federal regulations. A decommissioning plan may be required at the time the development permit application is made.

   ix. Nothing shall be done which is, or will become, a nuisance to the surrounding areas by reason of unsightliness, the emission of odours, liquid effluence, dust, fumes, smoke,

vibration, noise or glare nor shall anything be done which creates or causes a health, fire or explosion hazard, electrical interference or undue traffic congestion. The proponent shall submit to Council a plan to mitigate potential nuisances.

x. As a condition of development permit approval, Council may require additional security measures including but not limited to fencing, locking gate, limited site access, etc.

xi. One residence may be allowed on the same site as the cannabis facility production for the owner/operator.

xii. Any change to the operation as approved, including but not limited to an increase in size or intensity, the addition of new buildings or additions to existing buildings, shall require a new development permit.

4.17 CANNABIS RETAIL STORES

4.17.1 STANDARDS

a) A retail store shall comply with all requirements of the federal and/or provincial cannabis legislation. Applicants shall provide proof of all required operating licenses as part of the permit application or as a condition of permit approval.

b) A retail store shall, in no way, interfere with the amenities or change the character of the neighbourhood nor shall it interfere with or affect the use and enjoyment of adjacent properties.

c) Subject to provincial and federal regulations, a retail store may be ancillary to a cannabis production facility.

d) In the event of a discrepancy between the Town's regulations and those of the federal or provincial government, the more stringent regulations shall apply.

e) As a condition of development permit approval, Council may require additional security measures including but not limited to fencing, limited entrance to the building, etc.

f) Council shall consider the compatibility of all neighbouring land uses with the proposed cannabis retail store before issuing a decision.

g) Council may apply additional conditions or development standards deemed necessary, based on the application, to maintain the health, safety, and general welfare of the public.

h) Any change to the operation as approved shall require a new development permit.

4.17.2 SEPARATION CRITERIA

a) A separation distance of 200 metres (656 feet) shall be required between any cannabis retail store and:

i. High schools

ii. Elementary schools

iii. Parks/playgrounds

iv. Public recreational facilities

v. Daycare centres

vi. Community centres and youth centres

vii. Places of worship

viii. Other cannabis retail stores

b) Setbacks shall be measured from the property line of the proposed retail store site to the nearest property line of any of the above listed uses.

4.18 INDIVIDUAL SOLAR ENERGY GENERATORS

a) Solar energy generators, whether freestanding or attached to a principal or accessory building, shall be permitted in all zoning districts, subject to the following:

i. In any district, such structures, if freestanding, shall not exceed a height of 10.0 metres (32.8 feet) above ground level.

ii. In any district, such structure, if attached to a principal or accessory building, shall not exceed the maximum height allowed in the zoning district.

5 ZONING DISTRICTS

5.1 DISTRICTS OVERVIEW

For the purpose of applying this Bylaw, the Municipality is divided into the following zoning districts.

Table 5-1

Zoning District	Symbol
Residential	R1
Country Residential	R2
Commercial	C
Community Service	CS
Future Urban Development	FUD

5.1.1 DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the zoning districts are shown on the map entitled, Village of Craven Zoning District Map. As shown on the map, the boundaries of the districts are contiguous with parcel boundaries, centerlines of streets, lanes, roads, or such lines extended, and municipal boundaries.

5.1.2 ZONING DISTRICT MAP

The Zoning District Map, attached to and forming part of this Bylaw, identifies the locations and boundaries of the various zoning districts within the Village as well as the general locations of land that may be environmentally sensitive or hazardous.

5.1.3 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS MAP

The Opportunities and Constraints Map, attached to and forming part of this Bylaw, identifies the general locations of heritage and environmentally sensitive lands within the Village. This map is to be used as a guide, as it shows the general areas of sensitivity based on data obtain at the time of adopting the bylaws. Developers are responsible for obtaining additional information in the way of professional studies or site assessments in order to determine specific site information.

5.1.4 REGULATIONS

Regulations for the zoning districts are outlined in the following sections:

5.2 RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT (R1)

The purpose of the Residential District is to accommodate primarily single-family residential dwellings on medium-sized lots. Small-scale commercial developments and other amenities may be accommodated to encourage complete, walkable communities.

5.2.1 PERMITTED USES

a) One principal dwelling, which may include a single detached dwelling, modular home, or RTM

b) Semi-detached and duplex dwellings

c) Parks, playgrounds, public recreational facilities, and related uses

d) Municipal uses and facilities

e) Public works and utilities, excluding solid and liquid waste disposal

f) Home offices

g) Schools, libraries, and cultural uses

h) Daycares and residential care homes

i) Churches and religious institutions

j) Private solar energy systems where attached to a principal or accessory building

k) Accessory uses, buildings, and structures

l) One shipping container as an accessory building

m) One trailer coach, used as temporary accommodation, as per subsection 5.2.4.1

5.2.2 DISCRETIONARY USES

a) Home-based businesses

b) Bed and breakfast homes

c) Confectionaries and convenience stores

d) Additional trailer coaches, as per subsection 5.2.4.1

e) One accessory dwelling (garden suite, garage suite, secondary suite)

5.2.3 SITE STANDARDS

Table 5-2

Residential Principal Uses - Single-detached, Semi-detached, and Duplex			
	Single Detached and Duplex	Semi-detached (per unit)	
Minimum site area	475.0 sqm (5,112.9 sqft)	278.0 sqm (2992.4 sqft)	
Minimum frontage	15.0 m (49.2 ft)	11.0 m (36.0 ft)	
Minimum front yard	5.0 m (16.4 ft)	4.5 m (14.8 ft)	
Minimum side yard	1.2 m (3.9 ft)	Corner lot	3.0 m (9.8 ft)
		All other end units	1.2 m (3.9 ft)
		Between adjoining units	0 m
Minimum rear yard	5.0 m (16.4 ft)	4.5 m (14.8 ft)	
Maximum building height	8.0 m (26.2 ft)	8.0 m (26.2 ft)	

Table 5-3

All Other Principal Uses	
Minimum site area	278.0 sqm (2992.4 sqft)
Minimum frontage	7.5 m (24.6 ft)
Minimum front yard	1.5 m (4.9 ft)
Minimum rear yard	1.5 m (4.9 ft)
Minimum side yard	1.5 m (4.9 ft)
Maximum building height	6.7 m (22.0 ft)

Table 5-4

Accessory Structures and Buildings	
Minimum side and rear yard	1.5 m (4.9 ft)
Minimum front yard	5 m (16.4 ft)
Maximum building height	8 m (26.3 ft)

5.2.4 SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS

5.2.4.1 TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATIONS

a) **Trailer coach for guests or residents:** One trailer coach used for the temporary accommodation of residents or guests may be allowed on a residential site between April 1 and October 31, inclusive, subject to the following criteria. Additional trailer coaches may be allowed during the

same time period at Council's discretion provided all criteria can be met.

i. There is a principal dwelling unit on the same site;

ii. All setbacks and separation distances are met;

iii. A development permit has been approved for the temporary accommodation;

iv. The trailer coach shall be securely anchored but shall not be placed on a permanent foundation so as to be removed;

v. All requirements of the Saskatchewan Health Authority or other applicable regulatory agency are met; and

vi. The occupants of the trailer coach shall have access to the services and amenities of the host site. However, the trailer shall not be connected to a piped water supply or wastewater disposal system.

b) **Accommodation during construction (trailer coach):** One trailer coach may be used as a temporary accommodation during the construction of a principal dwelling on the site, provided:

i. A development permit and/or building permit has been issued for the new dwelling and the temporary accommodation;

ii. The mobile home or trailer coach shall be securely anchored but shall not be placed on a permanent foundation so as to allow removal;

iii. The mobile home or trailer coach shall meet the applicable CSA standards and shall bear the CSA certification; and

iv. The temporary accommodation shall be removed as per the conditions set out in the development permit.

Table 5-5

Public Parks, Municipal Uses, Government Facilities, and Public Utilities
No minimum site standards, provided the safety and amenity of the area is maintained.

5.3 COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL (R2)

The purpose of the Country Residential District is to allow for larger, acreage-style sites within the Village.

5.3.1 PERMITTED USES

a) Single detached dwellings, modular homes, and RTMs

b) Home offices

c) Public works and utilities, excluding solid and liquid waste disposal

d) Private solar energy systems where attached to a principal or accessory building

e) Daycares and residential care homes

f) Accessory uses, buildings, and structures

g) One shipping container as an accessory building

h) Bed-and-breakfast homes

i) Home-based businesses

j) Up to two trailer coach(es) used as temporary accommodations, subject to 5.3.4.1

5.3.2 DISCRETIONARY USES

a) Additional trailer coaches, as per subsection 5.3.4.1

b) One accessory dwelling (garden suite, garage suite, secondary suite)

5.3.3 SUBDIVISION AND SITE STANDARDS

Table 5-6

Principal Buildings	
Minimum site area	0.5 ha (1.2 ac)
Minimum frontage	20.0 m (65.6 ft)
Minimum front yard	6.0 m (19.7 ft)
Minimum side yard	3.0 m (9.8 ft)
Minimum rear yard	6.0 m (19.7 ft)
Maximum building height	8.0 m (26.3 ft)

Table 5-7

Accessory Structures and Buildings	
Minimum side and rear yard	1.5 m (4.9 ft)
Minimum front yard	6.0 m (19.7 ft)
Maximum building height	8.0 m (26.3 ft)

Table 5-8

Public Parks, Municipal Uses, Government Facilities, and Public Utilities
No minimum site standards, provided the safety and amenity of the area is maintained.

5.3.4 SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS

5.3.4.1 TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATIONS

a) **Trailer coach for guests or residents:** Trailer coaches used for the temporary accommodation of residents or guests may be allowed on a residential site between April 1 and October 31, inclusive. There shall be no limit on the number of trailers allowed per site, provided the following criteria are met.

   i. There is a principal dwelling unit on the same site;

   ii. All setbacks and separation distances are met;

   iii. A development permit has been approved for the temporary accommodation;

   iv. The trailer coach shall be securely anchored but shall not be placed on a permanent foundation so as to be removed;

   v. All requirements of the Saskatchewan Health Authority or other applicable regulatory agency are met; and

   vi. The occupants of the trailer coach shall have access to the services and amenities of the host site. However, the trailer shall not be connected to a piped water supply or wastewater disposal system.

b) **Accommodation during construction (trailer coach):** One trailer coach may be used as a temporary accommodation during the construction of a principal dwelling on the site, provided:

   i. A development permit and/or building permit has been issued for the new dwelling and the temporary accommodation;

   ii. The mobile home or trailer coach shall be securely anchored but shall not be placed on a permanent foundation so as to allow removal;

   iii. The mobile home or trailer coach shall meet the applicable CSA standards and shall bear the CSA certification; and

   iv. The temporary accommodation shall be removed as per the conditions set out in the development permit.

5.4 COMMERCIAL DISTRICT (C)

The purpose of the Commercial District is to encourage a downtown experience by providing a range of pedestrian-oriented and highway commercial services. Mixed-use commercial-residential developments may also be accommodated this zoning district.

5.4.1 PERMITTED USES

a) Business and professional offices

b) Restaurants, cafes, bakeries, and other similar food and beverage sales (unlicensed and unlicensed)

c) Retail stores, grocery stores, convenience stores, and similar uses, excluding cannabis retail stores

d) Outdoor markets and concessions (permanent, seasonal, or occasional)

e) Municipal offices and facilities

f) Banks and financial institutions

g) Personal service establishments

h) Medical, dental, and other healthcare clinics

i) Garden centres and commercial greenhouses

j) Accessory uses, buildings, and structures

k) Two shipping containers per site as accessory buildings

5.4.2 DISCRETIONARY USES

a) Mixed-use commercial and residential buildings

b) Cannabis retail stores

c) One accessory dwelling unit for owners, operators, caretakers, etc. of an approved principal use

d) Motels, hotels, and other tourist accommodations

e) Car and truck washes

f) Service station

g) Autobody shops

h) Lumber and building supply yards

i) Establishments for the sale, storage, and servicing of motor vehicles, recreational vehicles,

trailers, and farm machinery and equipment.

5.4.3 SUBDIVISION AND SITE STANDARDS

Table 5-9

All Principal Uses Except Hotels, Motels, and Service Stations	
Minimum site area	278.0 sqm (2992.4 sqft)
Minimum frontage	7.5 m (24.6 ft)
Minimum front yard	0 m
Minimum side yard	1.5 m (4.9 ft), where abutting a residential district, otherwise 0 m
Minimum rear yard	6.0 m (19.7 ft)

Table 5-10

Motels, Hotels, and Service Stations		
	Motels and Hotels	Service Stations
Minimum site area	1,600.0 sqm (17,222.3 sqft)	930.0 sqm (10,010.4 sqft)
Minimum frontage	30.0 m (98.4 ft)	30.0 m (98.4 ft)
Minimum front yard	7.5 m (24.6 ft)	7.5 m (24.6 ft)
Minimum side yard	3.0 m (9.8 ft)	3.0 m (9.8 ft)
Minimum rear yard	6.0 m (19.7 ft)	6.0 m (19.7 ft)

Table 5-11

Accessory Structures and Buildings	
Minimum front yard	6.0 m (19.7 ft)
Minimum side yard	1.2 m (3.9 ft)
Minimum rear yard	1.2 m (3.9 ft)

Table 5-12

Public Parks, Municipal Uses, and Public Utilities
No minimum site standards, provided the safety and amenity of the area is maintained.

5.4.3.1 ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

a) One dwelling unit is permitted as an accessory use to an approved commercial or industrial use.

b) Dwelling units shall have a floor area smaller than, or equal to, the floor area of the principal use in the building.

c) Dwelling units shall be located above or at the rear of the principal building and may be attached or separate from the principal building.

d) If attached to the principal building, the dwelling unit shall have an entrance that is separate from that of the commercial establishment.

e) Residences, which are accessory to a commercial or industrial use, shall meet all provincial and municipal requirements for health, safety, utilities and fire regulations.

5.4.3.2 PROVISIONS FOR MARQUEES AND CANOPIES

a) For all approved commercial buildings, a marquee or canopy may be permitted to project into the front and/or side yard, provided the outer edges of the marquee or canopy are not closer than 1.5 metres (4.93 feet) to any front or side site line.

b) A marquee or canopy may be cantilevered from the building but may not be constructed or supported within such yards by walls or by more than the required or normal structural supports.

5.4.3.3 ACCESS AND LOADING

a) Where a commercial use involves the receipt, distribution, or dispatch of materials, goods, or merchandise, adequate space for such vehicles to park for loading and unloading shall be provided on the site.

b) Access shall be located to ensure that heavy truck traffic does not have to utilize residential streets for entrance or exit.

5.5 COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT (CS)

The purpose of the Community Service District is to provide for the development of parks, open space, and other recreational amenities for the use and enjoyment of the public.

5.5.1 PERMITTED USES

a) Public parks, playgrounds, picnic areas, hiking and cycling trails, sports fields, and similar uses

b) Municipal uses and facilities

c) Public works and utilities, excluding solid and liquid waste disposal

d) Places of worship, cultural centres, community halls, rinks, arenas, and similar public and community uses

e) Outdoor markets and concessions (permanent, seasonal, or occasional)

f) Community gardens

g) Accessory uses, buildings, and structures

5.5.2 SITE STANDARDS

Table 5-13

Principal Uses	
Minimum site area	278.0 sqm (2,992.4 sqft)
Minimum frontage	15.0 m (49.2 ft)
Minimum front yard	6.0 m (19.7 ft)
Minimum side yard	3.0 m (9.8 ft)
Minimum rear yard	6.0 m (19.7 ft)

Table 5-14

Accessory Structures and Buildings	
Minimum front yard	6.0 m (19.7 ft)
Minimum side yard	1.2 m (3.9 ft)
Minimum rear yard	1.2 m (3.9 ft)

Table 5-15

Public Parks, Municipal Uses, Government Facilities, and Public Utilities
No minimum site standards, provided the safety and amenity of the area is maintained.

5.6 FUD – FUTURE URBAN DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

The purpose of the Future Urban Residential District is to reserve unsubdivided and undeveloped land within the Village to be used for future development proposals.

5.6.1 PERMITTED USES

a) Public recreational uses including sports fields, parks, and golf courses

b) Municipal uses and facilities

c) Public works and utilities, excluding solid and liquid waste disposal

5.6.2 SITE STANDARDS

Table 5-16

Principal Uses	
Minimum site area	1.0 ha (2.5 ac)
Minimum frontage	15.0 m (49.2 ft)
Minimum front yard	6.0 m (19.7 ft)
Minimum side yard	1.5 m (4.9 ft)
Minimum rear yard	3.0 m (9.8 ft)

Table 5-17

Public Parks, Municipal Uses, Government Facilities, and Public Utilities
No minimum site standards, provided the safety and amenity of the area is maintained.

6 DEFINITIONS

Whenever the subsequent words or terms are used in the Official Community Plan, and this Bylaw, they shall, have the following definition unless the context indicates otherwise.

Accessory:	A building, structure, or use of a specific site, which is subordinate and exclusively devoted to the principal building, principal structure, or principal use on the same site.
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 notifications.
Administrator:	The Administrator of the Village of Craven.
Aggregate Resource:	Raw materials including sand, gravel, clay, earth, or mineralized rock found on or under a site. (Also see Mineral Resource)
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, but does not include cannabis operations.
Alteration or Altered:	With reference to a building, structure or site 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 of 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:	A building, structure or use of a specific site which is related in a subsidiary manner to the principal building, principal structure, or principal use of the same site.
Applicant:	A developer, landowner, or other person/party applying to the Municipality for a development permit for a permitted or discretionary use under this Bylaw, or a bylaw amendment to the Official Community Plan or Zoning Bylaw, or to an approving authority for subdivision approval under *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

Auto Wrecker:	An area where motor vehicles are 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.
Basement:	That portion of a building between two floor levels, which is partly underground and has not more than one-half its height from the finished floor to finished ceiling, above finished grade.
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 travelling public for a charge.
Billboard:	A private free-standing sign, including supporting structures, which advertises goods, products, services, organizations, or facilities that are available from, located on, or refer to, a site other than the site on which the sign is located.
Boathouse:	A shed, which is located at the edge or a river, lake, or other body of water, and used for storing boats.
Buffer:	A strip of land, vegetation or land use that physically separates two or more different land uses.
Building:	A structure used for the shelter or accommodation of persons, animals, or chattels and includes any structure covered by a roof supported by walls or columns.
Building Bylaw:	The Bylaw of the Village of Craven regulating the erection, alteration, repair, occupancy, maintenance or demolition of buildings and structures.
Building Floor Area:	The sum of the gross horizontal area of all floors of a building excluding the floor area used for or devoted to mechanical equipment, laundry, storage, swimming pools, and enclosed or underground parking facilities. All dimensions shall be measured between exterior faces of walls or supporting columns, or from the centre line of the walls or supporting columns separating two buildings. For the purpose of this Bylaw, the term 'storage' means the keeping or placing of trunks, luggage or similar articles in a place designed therefore, but shall exclude clothes closets, linen closets, broom cupboards, kitchen and bathroom cupboards of whatsoever nature.
Building Height:	The vertical distance measured from the grade level to the highest point of the roof surface, if a flat roof; to the deck line of a mansard roof; and to the mean height level between eaves and ridge for a gable, hip or gambrel roof.

Building Permit:	A permit, issued under the Building Bylaw of the Village of Craven authorizing the construction of all or part of any building or structure.
Building Principal:	A building in which is conducted the main or primary use of the site on which the said building is situated.
Bylaw:	The Village of Craven's Zoning Bylaw.
Campground:	An area used for a range of overnight camping experiences, from tenting to serviced trailer sites, including accessory facilities which support the use, such as administration offices and laundry facilities, but not including the use or mobile homes or trailers on a permanent year-round basis.
Cannabis:	The cannabis plant, fresh cannabis, dried cannabis, cannabis oil, cannabis plant seeds, edible products that contain cannabis, and any other substance defined as cannabis in the *Cannabis Act* (Canada) and the associated regulations, as amended from time to time and includes edible products that contain cannabis.
Cannabis Micro-production Facility:	A federally licensed small-scale cannabis production facility, which is reduced in size and with a maximum canopy area of 200 sq. metres, or which meets the requirements of the federal government for micro-production facility.
Cannabis Production Facility:	A federally licensed operation, comprised of land, buildings and structures used for the purpose of growing, harvesting, producing, cultivating, testing, processing, researching, destroying, storing, packaging and shipping of cannabis and cannabis products destined for sale to consumers for recreational purposes, and the intra-industry sale of these products, including provincially authorized distributors.
Cannabis Retail Store:	A retail business operating from a storefront operation and authorized by *The Cannabis Control Act* (Saskatchewan) to sell any part of the cannabis plant, processed or unprocessed, including any derivative, concentrate, or edible product originating from the cannabis plant.
Chord Line:	A straight-line segment joining two points on a curve.
Cluster:	Where design allows for the concentration of development in pockets to preserve ecological areas and other open space while providing lower servicing cost and alternative development patterns. (i.e. housing)

Commercial:	The use of land, buildings, or structures for the purpose of buying and selling commodities, and supplying professional and personal services for compensation.
Commercial Indoor Storage:	A building or series of buildings comprising multiple storage bays intended for lease or rent by the general public for the purpose of indoor storage of private goods.
Community Facilities:	A building or facility used for recreational, social, educational, or cultural activities, and which is owned by a municipal corporation, non-profit corporation, or other non-profit organization.
Conservation:	The planning, management, and implementation of an activity with the objective of protecting the essential physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the environment against.
Convenience Store:	A store offering for sale primarily food products, beverages, tobacco, 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 Village of Craven.
Cultural Resources:	Any item a community identifies as important for supporting and expressing their shared values, identity and way of life, and can include community events, community organizations, museums, galleries, libraries, rituals, languages, customs, stories, local arts and crafts, publishing music, and film.
Daycare Centre:	Any kind of group daycare programs including eldercare or aged adults, nurseries for children of working parents, nursery schools for children und minimum age for education in public schools' or parent cooperative nursery schools and programs covering after school care for school children provided such an establishment is approved by the provincial government and conducted in accordance with provincial requirements.
Development:	The carrying out of any building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on or over land or the making of any material change in the use of any building or land, the moving of any building or structure onto land, the moving of a mobile home or trailer coach onto land, and the opening or stripping of land for the purpose of removing therefrom sand, gravel or other aggregate resources.
Development Agreement:	The legal agreement between a developer and the Municipality which specifies the obligations and the terms and conditions for the approval of a development pursuant to section 172 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007.*

Development Officer:	The Administrator shall be the Development Officer, or in his/her absence an employee of the Municipality appointed by the Administrator; or someone appointed by the Council to act as a Development Officer to administer this Bylaw.
Development Permit:	A permit issued by the Council of the Village of Craven that authorizes development, but does not include a building permit.
Directional Signage:	Signage located off site providing direction to and information about a specific enterprise or activity which does not contain general advertising.
Discretionary Use:	A use of land or buildings or form of development that is prescribed as a discretionary use in the Zoning Bylaw; and requires the approval of Council pursuant to Section 56 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.
Distribution Line	Any pipeline, wires or cables and support structures needed to connect end uses to a pumping station, pressure regulator, electrical transformer, telecommunications or computer network facility, or similar utility installation, for the delivery of water, heat, gas, electrical, telecommunications, television, or internet service.
Dwelling:	A building or part of a building designed exclusively for residential occupancy.
Dwelling Group:	A group of single-detached, semi-detached, or multiple unit dwellings clustered on one lot or site, built as one development.
Dwelling, Duplex:	A building divided horizontally into two (2) dwelling units as herein defined.
Dwelling, Multiple Unit:	A building containing three or more dwelling units and shall include condominiums, townhouses, row houses, and apartments as distinct from a 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.
Dwelling, Single-Detached:	A building containing only one dwelling unit, as herein defined, and occupied or intended to be occupied as a permanent residence, including a RTM when attached to a foundation on the site, but not including a mobile or modular home as defined.
Dwelling, Townhouse:	A building, which is divided vertically into three or more dwelling units, each with its own entrance.

Dwelling Unit:	A separate set of living quarters, whether occupied or not, containing sleeping facilities, sanitary facilities and a kitchen or kitchen components, but does not include boarding houses or rooming units. For the purposes of this definition, "kitchen components" include, but are not limited to, cabinets, refrigerators, sinks, stoves, ovens, microwave ovens or other cooking appliances and kitchen tables and chairs.
Elevation:	The height of a point on the Earth's surface above sea level.
Engagement:	An action or process that provides an opportunity for a person or organization, outside of any legal constitutional obligation, to inform, learn from, involve and cooperate with individuals and organizations that are interested in, and may be affected by, potential actions or decisions.
Environmental Reserve:	Lands that have been dedicated to the Municipality by the developer of a subdivision as part of the subdivision approval process. Environmental reserves are those lands that are considered undevelopable and may consist of a swamp, gully, ravine, coulee or natural drainage course, or may be lands that are subject to flooding or are considered unstable. Environmental reserve may also be a strip of land, abutting the bed and shore of any lake, river stream or other body of water for the purposes of preventing pollution or providing access to the bed and shore of the water body.
Existing:	In place or taking place, on the date of the adoption of this Bylaw.
Fill:	Soil, rock, rubble, or other approved, non-polluting waste that is transported and paced on the existing, usually natural, surface of soil or rock, following the removal of vegetation cover, topsoil, and other organic material.
Flood:	A temporary rise in the water level that results in the inundation of an area not ordinarily covered by water.
Flood Fringe:	The portion of the flood plain where the waters in the 1:500-year flood are projected to be less than a depth of one metre or a velocity of 1 metre (3.28 feet) per second.
Flood Plain:	Means the area prone to flooding from a water body or watercourse that comprises the combined area of the flood way and flood fringe.
Flood Proofing:	Any combination of structural and non-structural measures, incorporated into the design of a structure to reduce or eliminate 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 total area of all floors of a building or structure, excluding stairwells, elevator shafts, equipment rooms, interior vehicular parking, unloading areas and all flows below the first or ground floor, except when used or intended to be used for human habitation or service to the public.
Free Standing Sign:	A sign, except a billboard, independently supported and visibly separated from a building or other structure and permanently fixed to the ground.
Garage:	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.
Garden/Garden Suite:	A small accessory dwelling unit located in the rear yard of a single detached dwelling or within a detached accessory building that may have cooking, food preparation, sleeping, and sanitary facilities which are separate from those of the single detached dwelling. Typically, garden suites are stand-alone structures while garage suites are either attached to or located above a detached garage.
Geotechnical Assessment:	An assessment or estimation by a qualified expert of the earth's subsurface and the quality and/or quantity of environmentally mitigative measures that would be necessary for development to occur.
Golf Course:	A public or private area operated for the purpose of playing golf, and includes a par 3 golf course, club house and recreational facilities, accessory driving ranges, and similar uses.
Greenhouse:	A building with glass or clear plastic walls and roof for the cultivation and exhibition of plants under controlled conditions.
Greenhouse, Commercial:	A greenhouse that includes a retail aspect and caters to the general horticultural needs of the public for financial gain and may include outdoor storage of landscaping supplies, but does not include the growth of cannabis.
Gross Surface Area:	The area of the rectangle or square within which the face of a sign can be completely contained, exclusive of any supporting structure or, where a sign has more than one face or the face of the sign is not flat, the rectangle within which the largest area of the face of the sign in profile can be completely contained exclusive of any supporting structure.

Guest Cottage: A detached accessory building to be used as a sleeping accommodation, and which is located on the same site as the principal dwelling.

Hall: A building or part of a building, in which facilities are provided for such purposes as meetings for civic, educational, political, religious or social purposes and may include a banquet hall, private club or fraternal organization.

Hazard Land: Means land that is contaminated, unstable, prone to flooding or otherwise unsuited for development or occupation because of its inherent danger to public health, safety, property.

Hazardous 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 site is an existing or potential threat to the physical environment, to human health or to other living organisms.

Hazardous Uses: A development which may generate any of the following characteristics:

a) Excessive noise, odour, dust, vibration;
b) Offensive emissions;
c) Involves dangerous or toxic materials, chemicals, and wastes;
d) Air, water, or soil pollution;
e) Land use incompatibility;
f) Reduced public safety, and may include auto-wrecking, fertilizer, asphalt, chemical, and grain handling uses.

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

Heritage Property: As defined by *The Heritage Property Act*. Heritage properties may include:

a) Archaeological objects
b) Palaeontological objects;
c) Any property that is of interest for its architectural, historical, cultural, environmental, archaeological, paleontological, aesthetic, or scientific value;
d) And any site where any object or property mentioned in subclauses a, b, or c is or may be reasonably be expected to be found.

Heritage Resource: Includes archaeological sites containing cultural objects and features relating to (pre-contact period) human activities, as well as fur trade and early European settlement and sites, as well as paleontological localities containing the remains of fossil vertebrate and invertebrate animals and plants. Heritage Resources can include Heritage Properties.

Heritage-Sensitive Land:	Any land, or site, which has been identified, or is likely, to contain heritage resources.
Home-Based Business:	A development consisting of the use of a portion of a dwelling unit or residential accessory building for a business by a resident. The business must be secondary to the residential use of the building and shall not change the residential character of the dwelling unit or accessory building. This shall not include the retail of cannabis, vacation rentals (bed-and-breakfasts or vacation farms) or other businesses deemed by Council to pose off-site impacts.
Home Office:	An office located within a residence where a resident may carry out work for remuneration but does not meet with clients or customers on-site. The home office shall be secondary to the principal residential use of the site.
Hot Tub:	An artificially created basin, lined with concrete, fiberglass, vinyl or similar material, intended to contain water to be used by persons for recreation or physical therapy, which is 600 millimeters or more in depth and which is 2.5 metres or less across the widest portion of the water surface.
Hotel/Motel:	A building or buildings or part thereof on the same site used to accommodate the traveling public for gain or profit, by supplying them with sleeping accommodation, with or without meals.
Industrial Use:	The use of land, buildings or structures for the manufacturing, assembling, processing, fabrication, warehousing or storage of goods and materials.
Institutional Use:	A use of land, buildings or structures for a public or non-profit purpose and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may include such uses as schools, places of worship, indoor recreation facilities, community centres, and government buildings.
Landfill:	A specially engineered site for disposing of solid waste on land, constructed so that it will reduce hazard to public health and safety.
Landscaping:	The provision of horticultural and other related compatible features or materials designed to enhance the visual amenity of a site or to provide a visual screen consisting of any combination of the following elements: Soft landscaping consisting of vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, hedges, flowers, grass and ground cover; and/or Hard landscaping consisting of non-vegetative materials such as concrete, unit pavers, brick pavers or quarry tile, but does not include gravel, shale, or asphalt.

Land Use Map:	A comprehensive document compiled by a local government that identifies goals and strategies for future development or preservation of land. In its projections, the map specifies certain areas for residential growth and others for agriculture, industry, commercial and conservation.
Land Use Zoning District:	Divisions identified in the Zoning Bylaw establishing permitted and discretionary uses of land or buildings with attendant regulations.
Legal Access:	A lot or parcel shall be considered as having legal access for the purposes of development when the lot or parcel is adjacent to a municipally maintained road, and meets the frontage requirements of appropriate Zoning District hosting the development.
Lot:	A parcel of land of a subdivision, the plan of which has been filed or registered in the Land Titles Office.
Mayor:	The Mayor of the Village of Craven.
Minimum Distance Separation:	In respect to intensive livestock operations and heavy industrial land uses, the minimum distance separation required in the Zoning Bylaw from non-complementary uses.
Minister:	The Minister as defined in *The Planning and Development Act, 2007.*
Mixed Use:	Mixed uses are where one or more compatible uses are on one site or building. Or designated in a particular area, such as commercial and residential mixed with recreation.
Mobile Home:	A trailer coach that 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; and has facilities for washing and a water closet or other similar facility that may be connected to a sewage system. CSA Number Z240 MH.
Mobile Home Park:	A site under single management for the placement of two or more mobile homes and shall include all accessory buildings necessary to the operation.
Modular Home:	A building that is manufactured in a factory as a whole or modular unit to be used as one single dwelling unit and is certified by the manufacturer that it complies with the Canadian Standards Association Standard No. CSA-A277, and is placed on a permanent foundation.

Municipality: The Village of Craven.

Municipal Reserve: Dedicated lands:

a) That are provided to a Municipality pursuant to clause 181(a) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*; or
b) That were dedicated as public reserve and transferred to a Municipality pursuant to section 191, whether or not title to those lands has been issued in the name of the Municipality.

Municipal Road: A public road which is subject to the direction, control and management of the municipality, and includes an internal subdivision road.

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 of 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.

Natural Resources: The renewable resources of Saskatchewan and includes:

a) Fish within the meaning of *The Fisheries Act*;
b) Wildlife within the meaning of *The Wildlife Act, 1998*;
c) Forest products within the meaning of *The Forest Resources Management Act*;
d) Resource lands and provincial forest lands within the meaning of The Resource Lands Regulations, 1989;
e) Ecological reserves within the meaning of The Ecological Reserves Act; and
f) Other living components of ecosystems within resource lands, provincial forest lands and other lands managed by the department.

Non-Conforming Building: A building:

a) That is lawfully constructed or lawfully under construction, or with respect to which all required permits have been issued, at the date a Zoning Bylaw or any amendment to a Zoning Bylaw affecting the building or land on which the building is situated or will be situated becomes effective; and
b) That on the date a Zoning Bylaw or any amendment to a Zoning Bylaw becomes effective does not, or when constructed will not, comply with the zoning Bylaw.

Non-Conforming Site:	A site, consisting of one or more contiguous parcels, that, on the date a Zoning Bylaw or any amendment to a Zoning Bylaw becomes effective, contains a use that conforms to the Bylaw, but the site area or site dimensions do not conform to the standards of the Bylaw for that use.
Non-Conforming Use:	A lawful specific use: a) Being made of land or a building or intended to be made of land or of a building lawfully under construction, or with respect to which all required permits have been issued, at the date a Zoning Bylaw or any amendment to a Zoning Bylaw affecting the land or building becomes effective; and b) That on the date a Zoning Bylaw or any amendment to a Zoning Bylaw becomes effective does not, or in the case of a building under construction or with respect to which all required permits have been issued will not, comply with the Zoning Bylaw.
Office or Office Building:	A building or part of a building uses 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.
Open Space:	Passive and structured leisure and recreation areas that enhance the aesthetic quality and conserve the environment of the community. Urban and rural open space includes parks, recreation and tourism nodes, and natural areas.
Parcel:	A parcel of land as defined in *The Land Titles Act, 2000.*
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.
Parking Lot:	An open area, other than a street, used for the temporary parking of more than four vehicles and available for public use and the use of employees working on, or from, the site.
PDA:	*The Planning and Development Act, 2007* Province of Saskatchewan, as amended from time to time.
Permanent Foundation:	The lower portion of a building; usually concrete, masonry, or an engineered wood basement which renders the structure fixed and immobile.

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.
Places of Worship:	A place used for worship and related religious, philanthropic or social activities and includes accessory rectories, manses, meeting rooms and other buildings. Typical uses include churches, chapels, mosques, temples, synagogues and parish halls.
Principle (building, structure or use):	The main or primary activity, for which a site or its buildings are designed, arranged, developed or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained.
Primary Access:	The principal means of vehicular entry to or from a site or building, but shall not include a lane.
Public Utility:	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 Municipality: a) Communication by way of telephone lines, optical cable, microwave, and cable television services; b) Delivery of water, natural gas, and electricity; c) Public transportation by bus, rail, or other vehicle production, transmission; d) Collection and disposal of sewage, garbage, and other wastes; and e) Fire and Police Services.
Public Utility (Linear):	Linear or private utilities including, but not limited to, roads, communication lines, rail, power and natural gas lines and similar linear uses.
Public Utility (Service):	Those non-linear utilities which may potentially conflict with other Land uses, including, but not limited to, airports, microwave or communication towers, wind towers, water reservoirs, sewage lagoons, landfills, gas compressor stations, large electrical transformer stations and similar, potentially conflicting service utilities.
Public Works:	A facility as defined under *The Planning and Development Act, 2007.*
Quarter Section:	64.8 hectares (160 acres) or a lesser amount that remains due to the original township survey, road widening, road right-of-way or railway plans, drainage ditch, pipeline or transmission line development, or other public utility; or natural features such as water courses or water bodies.

Ready-to-Move (RTM) Dwelling:	A new single detached dwelling constructed off-site to National Building Code or CSA-277 standards to be moved onto a new permanent residential site building foundation.
Real Estate Signage:	Signage directly associated with the sale of property in which it is located and which maintains a gross surface area of less than 1 square metre (10.76 square feet).
Re-designation:	Rezoning
Recreational Use:	A public or private facility or amenity, a joint-use site or a park or playground that serves the surrounding neighbourhood or community.
Recreational (Commercial):	A public or private facility or amenity, a joint-use site or a park or playground the serves the surrounding neighbourhood with an intent to produce financial gain.
Recreational Vehicle:	A vehicle used for personal pleasure or travels by an individual or a family which may or may not be towed behind a principle vehicle. Notwithstanding the generality of the above may include: a) Motor homes b) Trailer Coaches c) Boats d) Snowmobiles e) Motorcycles
Remnant Parcel:	The land remaining and resulting from the subdivision of a source parcel.
Residence:	A single detached dwelling, mobile home or modular home.
Residential:	The use of land, buildings, or structures for human habitation.
Residential Care Home:	A facility which: a) Provides meals, lodging, supervisory personal or nursing care to persons who reside therein for a period of not less than thirty days; b) Is duly licensed by the Province of Saskatchewan or certified as approved by the Province of Saskatchewan under an Act which provides for such licensing or certification; and c) May include only the principal residence of the operator or administrator.

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. However, limited facilities may be permitted to provide for a take-out food function provided such facility is clearly secondary to the primary restaurant use.
Right-of-Way:	The right of way is 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.
Riparian:	The areas adjacent to any streams, rivers, lakes or wetlands.
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, rags, rubber tires, discarded goods, equipment, appliances or machinery. The term also includes a site for collection, sorting, storing and processing of paper products, glass, plastics, aluminum or tin cans prior to shipment for remanufacture into new materials.
Scale of Development:	The total acreage intended to accommodate a country residential or lakeshore subdivision.
School:	A body of pupils that is organized as a unit for educational purposes under the jurisdiction of a board of education or of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Education and that comprises one or more instructional groups or classes, together with the principal and teaching staff and other employees assigned to such body of pupils, and includes the land, buildings or other premises and permanent improvements used by and in connection with that body of pupils.
Screening or Screening Device:	The use of vegetation, berms, fences, walls and similar structures to visually shield, block or obscure one development from another, or from the public.
Secondary Suite:	An additional dwelling unit located within a principal single detached dwelling.
Setback:	The distance required to obtain the front yard, rear yard or side yard provisions of this Bylaw.
Shipping Container:	A cargo container that is a prefabricated metal container or box constructed for the transportation of goods by ship, train, or highway tractor. (i.e. sea can)

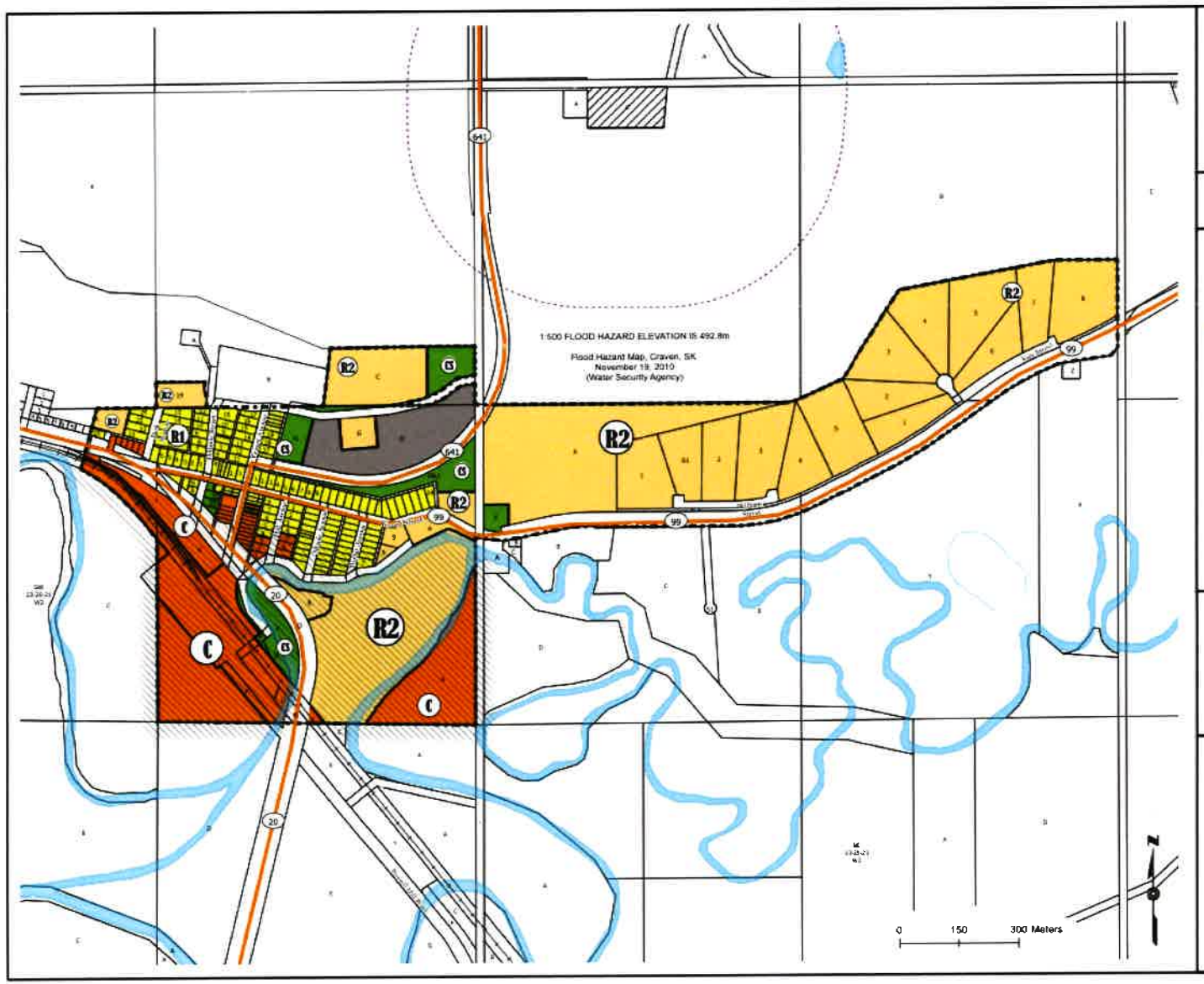
Should, Shall, or May:	Shall is an operative word which means the action is obligatory. Should is an operative word which means that in order to achieve plan objectives, it is strongly advised that the action be taken. May is an operative word meaning a choice is available, with no particular direction or guidance intended.
Sign:	A display board, screen, structure or material having characters, letters or illustrations applied thereto or displayed thereon, in any manner not inside a building and includes the posting or painting of an advertisement or notice on a building or structure.
Site:	One or more contiguous surface parcels, as defined under *The Land Titles Act, 2000*, and used as a unit for the purpose of regulation under this bylaw.
Site Area:	The total horizontal area within the site lines of a site.
Site Coverage:	The percentage of the site area covered by all the buildings above the ground level.
Site Line, Front or Site Frontage:	The boundary that divides the lot or site from the street or road. In the case of a corner site, the front site line shall mean the boundary separating the narrowest side of the site abutting the street. Site frontage for a non-rectangular site shall be measured parallel to the street line at the centre of the front site line and set back the distance of the minimum front yard setback.
Site Line, Rear:	The boundary at the rear of the site and opposite the front site line.
Site Line, Side:	A site boundary other than a front or rear site line.
Solar Energy System (Private):	A solar energy conversion system consisting of solar panels and associated control or conversion electronics, where the priority and intention is to provide electrical power for use onsite (metred or off-grid).
Structure:	Anything that is erected, built or constructed of parts joined together and supported by the soil or any other structure requiring a foundation to hold it erect, but not including pavement, curbs, walks or open-air surfaced areas.

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, businesses, workers, representatives such as Councillors or politicians); community groups (services, interest groups, cultural groups clubs, associations, churches, mosques, temples); or local, state and federal governments.
Storey:	The space between the top of any floor and the top of the next floor above it and if there is no floor above it, the portion between the top of the floor and the ceiling above it.
Street (Road):	A site owned by the Provincial Crown which provides the principal legal public vehicular access to abutting sites, but shall not include an easement or lane.
Street, Arterial:	A street that serves major traffic flows between the principal areas of traffic generation with direct access to adjacent development being limited.
Street, Local:	A street providing direct access to abutting properties along its length and not intended to carry through traffic, other than to adjoining streets.
Structure:	A combination of materials constructed, located or erected for use, occupancy ornamentation, whether installed on, above or below the surface of land and water.
Subdivision:	A division of land, and includes a division of a quarter section into legal subdivisions as described in the regulations made pursuant to *The Land Surveys Act, 2000.*
Swimming Pool:	An artificially created basin, lined with concrete, fiberglass, vinyl or similar material, intended to contain water to be used by persons for swimming, diving, wading or other similar activity, which is 600 millimeters or more in depth, and includes pools situated on top of the ground and hot tubs.
(Tele)Communication Facility:	A structure situated on a non-residential site that is intended for transmitting or receiving television, radio, or telephone communications, excluding those used exclusively for dispatch communications.
Temporary Sign:	A sign which is not permanently installed or affixed in position, advertising a product or activity on a limited basis.
Tower:	Any structure used for the transmission or reception of radio, television, telecommunications, mechanical or electrical energy for industrial, commercial, private or public uses, or for the storage of any substance of liquid.

Tower Height:	The height above-ground of the fixed portion of the tower, excluding any wind turbine and rotors.
Traffic Control Signage:	A sign, signal, marking or any device placed or erected by the Municipality or Saskatchewan Department of Highways and Transportation.
Trailer Coach:	Any vehicle used or constructed in such a way as to enable it to be used as a conveyance upon public streets or highways and includes a self-propelled or non-self-propelled vehicle designed, constructed or reconstructed in such a manner as will permit the occupancy thereof as a dwelling or sleeping place for one or more persons.
Universal Building Design:	A building and its facilities can be approached, entered, and used by persons with physical or sensory disabilities.
Use:	The purpose or activity for which any land, building, structure, or premises, or part thereof is arranged, designed, or intended, or for which these may be occupied or maintained.
Warehouse:	A building used for the storage and distribution of wholesaling of goods and materials.
Waste Disposal Facility, Liquid:	A facility to accommodate any waste which contains animal, aggregate 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, not including a waste transfer station or a temporary storage facility, to accommodate discarded materials, substances or objects which originated from residential, commercial, institutional and industrial sources which are typically disposed of in municipal or private landfills, but not including dangerous goods, hazardous waste or biomedical waste.
Waterbody:	Any location where water flows or is present, whether or not the flow or the presence of water is continuous, intermittent or occurs only during a flood, and includes but is not limited to, wetlands and aquifers.
Watercourse:	A river, stream, creek, gully, ravine, spring, coulee, valley floor, drainage ditch or any other channel having a bed and sides or banks in which water flows either permanently or intermittently.
Watershed:	The land area from which surface runoff drains into a stream, channel, lake, reservoir, or other body of water; also called a drainage basin.

Wetland:	Land having the water table at, near, or above the land surface or which is saturated for a long enough period to promote wetland or aquatic processes as indicated by hydric soils, hydrophytes ("water loving") vegetation, and various kinds of biological activity which are adapted to the wet environment.
Yard:	The open, unoccupied space on a lot between the property line and the nearest wall of a building and any part of a site unoccupied and unobstructed by a principal building or structure, unless authorized in this Bylaw.
Yard, Front:	That part of a site which extends across the full width of a site between the front site line and the nearest main wall of a building or structure. Where a site abuts a lake, the front yard shall be opposite the lakeside of the site.
Yard, Rear:	That part of a site which extends across the full width of a site between the rear site line and the nearest main wall of a building or structure. Where a site abuts a lake, the rear yard shall be the lakeside of the site.
Yard, Required:	The minimum yard required by a provision of this Bylaw.
Yard, Side:	That part of a site which extends from a front yard to the rear yard between the side line of a site and the nearest main wall of a building or structure.

7 ZONING DISTRICT MAP



VILLAGE OF
Craven

ZONING DISTRICT MAP

- Highways
- Railways
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Sewage Lagoon
- Lagoon 457 m. Buffer
- 1:500 Year Flood Hazard Area
- Village Boundary

Zoning Districts

- R1 - Residential
- R2 - Country Residential
- C - Commercial
- CS - Community Service
- FUD - Future Urban Development

Datum: NAD1983 CSRS UTM Zone13N.
Disclaimer: This map is for illustrative purposes only.

Village of Craven
P.O. Box 30
Craven, SK, S0G 0W0
villagecraven@sasktel.net

This is the Zoning District Map
Referred to in Bylaw No. _____
Adopted by the Village of Craven

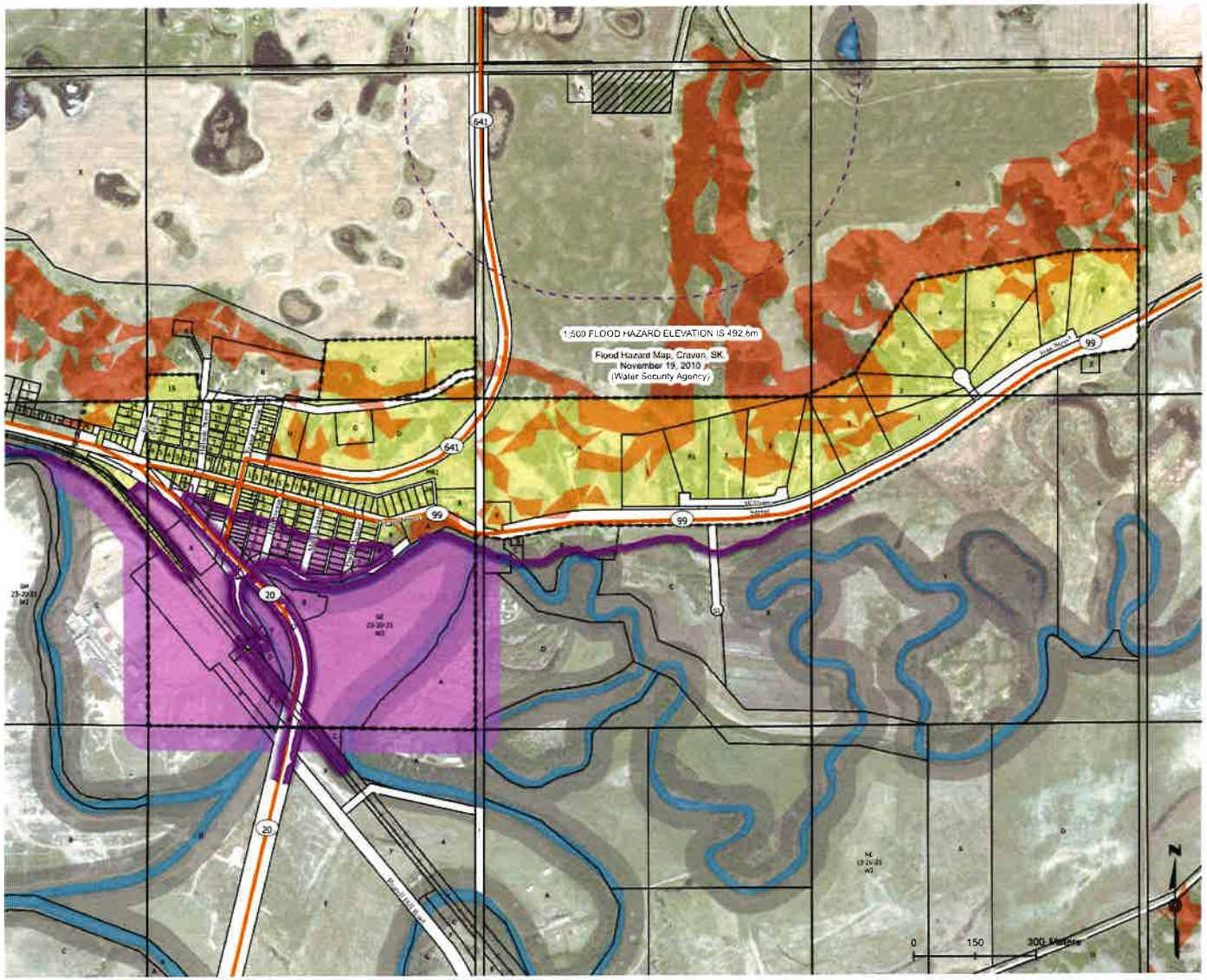
_____
Mayor

_____
Administrator

Approved on the ___ Day of _____, 2024

_____
Ministry of Government Relations

8 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS MAP



VILLAGE OF
Craven

OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS MAP

- Railways
- Watercourse
- Highways
- Waterbody
- Village Boundary
- 1:500-Year Flood Extent
- 1:500-Year Flood Hazard Area
- Slope 1:5
- Sewage Lagoon
- Sewage Lagoon 457 Buffer
- Potential Environmentally Sensitive/ Potentially Hazardous
- All Area within Map Frame are Considered to Have Potential Heritage Sensitivity

Datum: NAD1983 CSRS UTM Zone13N.
Disclaimer: This map is for illustrative purposes only

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