



Biodiversity Planning and Protection in the Land Between

Main Report

“Understanding the levels and opportunities for environmental protection at the municipal level, in the Land between bioregion – southern Ontario’s last intact wilderness landscape”



**The Land
Between**

Cottage Country's
Conservation Organization



Biodiversity Planning and Protection in the Last Refuge – the Land Between

“Understanding the levels and opportunities for environmental protection at the municipal level, in the Land between bioregion – southern Ontario’s last intact wilderness landscape”

Main Report

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All photographs were used with permission and provided by The Land Between.



Land Acknowledgement

We would like to give thanks to the stewards of this territory.

The Land Between is located within the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig Anishinaabeg, Algonquin, and Haudenosaunee peoples.

We would like to acknowledge the relationships formed and sustained through the Robinson-Huron Treaty 61 and Williams Treaty 20.

While we recognize that a formal land acknowledgement is not enough, we intend to honour our responsibility to the land and future generations through conservation work and sustainable planning.

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Overview

The Land Between bioregion is considered the last intact wilderness of southern Ontario. The Land Between is home to unique communities of flora and fauna. Habitat protection is essential for supporting biodiversity because biodiversity is important to ecosystem structure, function, and resilience. Threats to biodiversity include climate change, development, habitat fragmentation, light and noise pollution, and contaminants in soils and water. Policy levers that can help include night lighting and noise restrictions, brownfield encouragement, tree preservation bylaws, shoreline buffers and setbacks from significant wildlife habitats.

In response to concerns of threats to biodiversity in the Land Between bioregion, an inventory of existing policy levers concerning biodiversity and habitat protection was conducted. Analysis of these documents helped identify areas with adequate coverage, as well as relative gaps in municipal planning.

1. Introduction to Biodiversity

Planning and Protection

1.1. Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the abundance and variety of species in an area (Morris et al., 2016). Biodiversity can be assessed for different scales, from a single habitat to an entire bioregion. A habitat is the natural environment for an organism to live in, consisting of abiotic (non-living components like rocks and water) and biotic (living organisms, like other species) features. A bioregion is an area defined by similar ecological features. The Land Between bioregion is defined by its geological formations, plant communities, and wildlife populations. This region is a transition zone between the Canadian Shield and St. Lawrence Lowland ecosystems (The Land Between, 2021).

Biodiversity is important to the resilience of a system. Having a diverse collection of organisms in a system ensures that it can adapt to changes.

There are various risks to biodiversity, some of which are human-induced. For example, habitat fragmentation decreases the ability of species to access resources and reproduce.

Nevertheless, there are ways to protect biodiversity. The policy levers created by municipalities can act as a guide for land use planning and habitat protection. Protecting sensitive habitat and species can help to protect the overall biodiversity of an area. Research studies, environmental assessments, biological inventories, and citizen science projects collect the background information needed to understand the ecology of an area. This information on species and habitats can then be used to write bylaws on tree preservation or shoreline buffers.

1.2. Planning and Protection in The Land Between Bioregion

Jurisdiction

The Land Between bioregion spans across multiple human-defined political boundaries, from the Georgian Bay coast to Frontenac county (Figure 1). The province is broken down into upper and lower tier municipalities. The upper tier municipalities can also be referred to as counties or districts. Counties are the largest tier of local governance and can contain multiple municipalities. Municipalities, or townships, are the lowest tier of local governance.

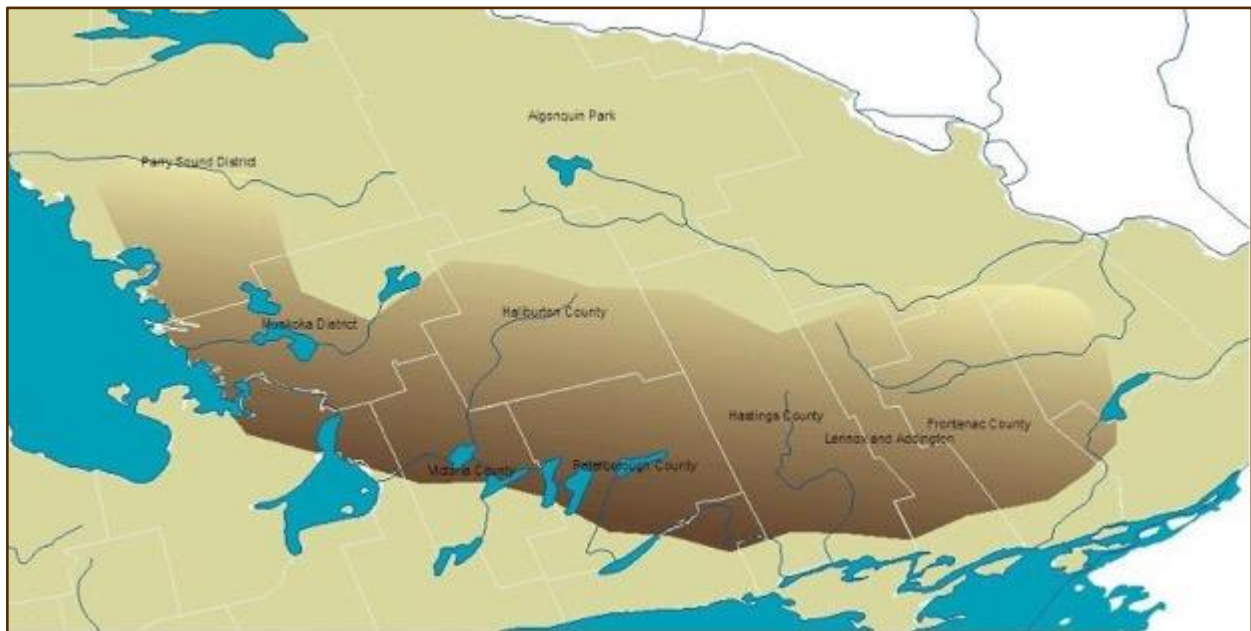


Figure 1: Map of the Land Between bioregion (shaded in brown) and municipalities: Parry Sound, Muskoka, Victoria, Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, and Frontenac counties.

Policy Levers

Within each municipality, various policy levers exist to direct land use activities, building, and development. Policy levers are documents such as bylaws and official planning documents. Bylaws are a rule adopted by a local level government, which can differ between counties or municipalities. An official plan contains the guidelines for general land use management in a county or municipality.

2. Research Methodology

Environmental Foci

A list of environmental foci was created to guide the policy lever inventory:

- **Brownfields** – underdeveloped areas within urban centres that have the potential for redefined use
- **Green space** – natural spaces
- **Habitat connectivity** – corridors and complexes of ecosystems which facilitate movement of species
- **Hazard lands** – flood zones and areas at risk to erosion, making development unsafe
- **Lake capacity** – a limit on usage and development on and around a lake, based on habitat and species, often corresponds with cold water lake trout habitat
- **Night lighting** – outdoor illumination that spills into natural spaces or light trespassing from one property to another
- **Noise** – associated with transportation, manufacturing, and firearms
- **Protected habitat and species** – a designation for sensitive habitats and species-at-risk
- **Setbacks** – buffers between the high water level and human-made infrastructure
- **Shorelines** – the habitat area around waterbodies
- **Site plan controls and zoning bylaws** – regulate dumping, terraforming, yard care, building and development on a property
- **Trees** – the preservation and cutting of trees

Website Review

A review of the information posted on municipal websites was effective in locating their official plan documents. Some municipalities posted information or documents for frequently requested bylaws. In other cases, bylaw documents were located through an archive portal on their website.

Survey

The survey questions were about biodiversity and habitat protection policy levers, as well as enforcement (Appendix A). This information supplemented the documents located through the internet search process. The inquiries regarding the municipal survey were sent out via email, website portal, and phone call. Of the 37 inquiries sent out, 17 municipalities responded but only ten included completed surveys. The District of Muskoka, Gravenhurst, Huntsville, and Muskoka Lakes municipalities responded (Appendix D). Algonquin Highlands and Dysart et al. municipalities responded from the county of Haliburton (Appendix D). No surveys were completed and returned from municipalities in Peterborough. The municipalities of Centre Hastings, Hastings Highlands, Marmora and Lake, and Stirling-Rawdon responded from Hastings county (Appendix D).

Literature Review

A literature review of existing documents was conducted. The bylaws and sections of official plans were categorized based on the established environmental foci. This list was displayed in tables by municipality (Section 3). A spreadsheets document of the inventory was created to allow for bylaws and official plan sections to be easily searched.

Content Analysis

A content analysis was conducted to identify patterns, themes, and relative gaps in the policy levers (Columbia University Irving Medical Center, 2019). Quantitative and qualitative procedures were used in the content analysis (Hand, 2011). Summaries were created based on the inventory results to identify thematic and regional differences. Thematic coding and averages were used to understand the survey results. Thematic coding was used to analyze the qualitative research produced from review of policy lever documents and the municipal survey (Braun and Clarke, 2012; Delve, 2021).

3. Policy Lever Inventory and Analysis

This section compares the bylaw inventory to official plan goals.

3.1. Comparison of upper tier policy levers for biodiversity planning and protection

Table 1: Comparison table of upper tier (county level) policy levers regarding biodiversity and habitat protection where its inclusion in the official plan is marked with a green box, while the presence of a bylaw is marked with a blue box.

Environmental Focus	Muskoka	Haliburton	Peterborough	Hastings
Brownfields	Green	Blue	Green	Green
Green Space			Green	Green
Habitat Connectivity		Blue	Green	Green
Hazard Lands	Green	Green	Green	Green
Lake Capacity	Green	Blue	Green	Green
Night Lighting	Green	Blue		Green
Noise	Green	Blue	Green	
Protected Habitats and Species	Green	Blue	Green	Green
Setbacks	Green	Blue	Green	
Shorelines	Green	Blue	Blue	Green
Site Plan Controls, Zoning Bylaws	Green		Green	Green
Trees		Blue	Green	Green

The District of Muskoka addressed the largest number of environmental foci and had the greatest overlap between bylaws and official plans (Table 1). Peterborough County had the least coverage, only addressing certain environmental foci through their official plans (Table 1). While green space is not directly addressed in most official plans, the protection of natural spaces, important habitats and species is addressed through other bylaws and plans pertaining to habitat connectivity, lake capacity, protected habitats and species, setbacks, shorelines, and trees. Most counties addressed these foci with official planning documents; protective bylaws were employed less often (Table 1).



3.2. Comparison of lower tier (municipality level) policy levers for biodiversity planning and protection

Thematic and regional differences were discovered through the content analysis of policy levers. Certain environmental foci received more coverage than others and certain municipalities addressed more environmental foci than others. Site plan controls and zoning bylaws, trees, and noise received the most coverage across policy levers in the municipalities inventoried. On the other hand, habitat connectivity, green space, and lake capacity received the least coverage

throughout the municipalities. The municipalities of Bracebridge, Muskoka Lakes, and Gravenhurst addressed the most environmental foci within their policy levers. Conversely, the municipalities of Asphodel-Norwood, Douro-Dummer, and Carlow/Mayo addressed the least environmental foci within their policy levers.

3.2.1. Comparison of lower tier planning for brownfields



Table 2: Lower tier comparison for brownfields in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bracebridge	X	
Gravenhurst	X	
Huntsville		
Lake of Bays		
Muskoka Lakes		
Georgian Bay	X	

Table 3: Lower tier comparison for brownfields in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands		
Highlands East	X	
Dysart et al.	X	X
Minden Hills	X	

Table 4: Lower tier comparison for brownfields in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood		
Cavan Monaghan	X	
Douro-Dummer	X	

Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	X	
North Kawartha	X	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	X	
Selwyn	X	
Trent Lakes	X	

Table 5: Lower tier comparison for brownfields in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bancroft	X	
Carlow/Mayo	X	
Centre Hastings	X	X
Deseronto	X	
Faraday	X	
Hastings Highlands	X	
Limerick	X	
Madoc	X	
Marmora and Lake	X	
Stirling-Rawdon	X	
Tudor and Cashel	X	
Tweed	X	
Tyendinaga	X	
Wollaston	X	

Each lower tier municipality – save for Huntsville, Lake of Bays, Muskoka Lakes, Algonquin Highlands, and Asphodel-Norwood – addressed brownfields in their official plans (Tables 2 to 5). Bylaws concerning brownfields are uncommon.

3.2.2. Comparison of lower tier planning for green space



Table 6: Lower tier comparison for green space in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bracebridge	X	
Gravenhurst	X	
Huntsville	X	
Lake of Bays	X	
Muskoka Lakes		
Georgian Bay		

Table 7: Lower tier comparison for green space in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands		
Highlands East		
Dysart et al.	X	
Minden Hills	X	

Table 8: Lower tier comparison for green space in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood		X
Cavan Monaghan		X
Douro-Dummer	X	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	X	
North Kawartha	X	X
Otonabee-South Monaghan	X	
Selwyn	X	
Trent Lakes	X	

Table 9: Lower tier comparison for green space in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bancroft	X	
Carlow/Mayo	X	
Centre Hastings	X	
Deseronto	X	
Faraday	X	
Hastings Highlands	X	
Limerick	X	
Madoc	X	
Marmora and Lake	X	
Stirling-Rawdon	X	
Tudor and Cashel	X	
Tweed	X	
Tyendinaga	X	
Wollaston	X	

Most municipalities addressed green space in their official plan, highlighting its contribution to creating healthy communities (Tables 6 to 9). Notably, each municipality in Hastings addressed green space in their official plan (Table 9). Bylaws concerning brownfields are uncommon; only three municipalities in Peterborough had bylaws concerning green space (Table 8). These bylaws recognize that recreation is an essential service and were concerned with how parkland spaces are being used, prohibiting activities which could inflict harm on other park-users and the environment.

3.2.3. Comparison of lower tier planning for habitat connectivity



Table 10: Lower tier comparison for habitat connectivity in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bracebridge	X	
Gravenhurst	X	X
Huntsville	X	
Lake of Bays	X	
Muskoka Lakes	X	
Georgian Bay		

Table 11: Lower tier comparison for habitat connectivity in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	X	
Highlands East		
Dysart et al.		
Minden Hills	X	

Table 12: Lower tier comparison for habitat connectivity in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood		
Cavan Monaghan	X	
Douro-Dummer	X	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	X	
North Kawartha	X	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	X	
Selwyn	X	
Trent Lakes	X	

Table 13: Lower tier comparison for habitat connectivity in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bancroft	X	
Carlow/Mayo	X	
Centre Hastings	X	
Deseronto	X	
Faraday	X	
Hastings Highlands	X	
Limerick	X	
Madoc	X	
Marmora and Lake	X	
Stirling-Rawdon	X	
Tudor and Cashel	X	
Tweed	X	
Tyendinaga	X	
Wollaston	X	

Most municipalities addressed habitat connectivity in their official plans, stating that diverse and connected habitats are essential to maintaining structure and function of ecosystems (Tables 10 to 13).

3.2.4. Comparison of lower tier planning for hazard lands



Table 14: Lower tier comparison for hazard lands in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bracebridge	X	X
Gravenhurst	X	
Huntsville	X	X
Lake of Bays	X	
Muskoka Lakes	X	
Georgian Bay	X	

Table 15: Lower tier comparison for hazard lands in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	X	
Highlands East	X	
Dysart et al.	X	
Minden Hills	X	

Table 16: Lower tier comparison for hazard lands in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood		
Cavan Monaghan	X	
Douro-Dummer	X	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	X	
North Kawartha	X	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	X	
Selwyn	X	
Trent Lakes	X	

Table 17: Lower tier comparison for hazard lands in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bancroft	X	
Carlow/Mayo	X	
Centre Hastings	X	
Deseronto	X	
Faraday	X	
Hastings Highlands	X	
Limerick	X	
Madoc	X	
Marmora and Lake	X	
Stirling-Rawdon	X	
Tudor and Cashel	X	X
Tweed	X	
Tyendinaga	X	
Wollaston	X	

Every municipality addressed hazard lands in their official plans (Tables 14 to 17). Only Bracebridge, Huntsville, Tudor and Cashel addressed hazard lands in a bylaw (Tables 14 and 17).

3.2.5. Comparison of lower tier planning for lake capacity

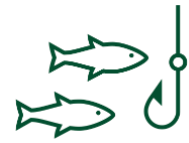


Table 18: Lower tier comparison for lake capacity in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bracebridge		X
Gravenhurst	X	
Huntsville	X	
Lake of Bays	X	
Muskoka Lakes	X	X
Georgian Bay	X	

Table 19: Lower tier comparison for lake capacity in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	X	
Highlands East	X	
Dysart et al.	X	
Minden Hills	X	

Table 20: Lower tier comparison for lake capacity in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood		
Cavan Monaghan		
Douro-Dummer		
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	X	X
North Kawartha		
Otonabee-South Monaghan		
Selwyn		
Trent Lakes	X	

Table 21: Lower tier comparison for lake capacity in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bancroft	X	
Carlow/Mayo	X	
Centre Hastings	X	
Deseronto	X	
Faraday	X	
Hastings Highlands	X	
Limerick	X	
Madoc	X	
Marmora and Lake	X	
Stirling-Rawdon	X	
Tudor and Cashel	X	
Tweed	X	
Tyendinaga	X	
Wollaston	X	

Lake capacity was addressed in nearly every municipalities official plans (Tables 18 to 21). Peterborough county had the least coverage for this environmental foci (Table 20). Only Bracebridge, Muskoka Lakes, and Havelock-Belmont-Methuen had bylaws addressing lake capacity (Tables 18 and 20).

3.2.6. Comparison of lower tier planning for night lighting



Table 22: Lower tier comparison for night lighting in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bracebridge	X	X
Gravenhurst	X	X
Huntsville	X	X
Lake of Bays	X	X
Muskoka Lakes	X	X
Georgian Bay	X	

Table 23: Lower tier comparison for night lighting in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	X	
Highlands East		
Dysart et al.		X
Minden Hills	X	

Table 24: Lower tier comparison for night lighting in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood		
Cavan Monaghan	X	
Douro-Dummer		
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen		
North Kawartha		
Otonabee-South Monaghan		X
Selwyn		
Trent Lakes		X

Table 25: Lower tier comparison for night lighting in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bancroft	X	
Carlow/Mayo	X	
Centre Hastings	X	
Deseronto	X	
Faraday	X	
Hastings Highlands	X	
Limerick	X	
Madoc	X	
Marmora and Lake	X	
Stirling-Rawdon	X	
Tudor and Cashel	X	
Tweed	X	
Tyendinaga	X	
Wollaston	X	

The municipalities in Muskoka have the most coverage for night lighting through official plans and bylaws (Table 22). Haliburton and Peterborough had minimal coverage (Tables 23 and 24). Hastings only addressed night lighting through official plans (Table 24).

3.2.7. Comparison of lower tier planning for noise



Table 26: Lower tier comparison for noise in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bracebridge	X	X
Gravenhurst	X	X
Huntsville	X	X
Lake of Bays	X	X
Muskoka Lakes	X	X
Georgian Bay	X	X

Table 27: Lower tier comparison for noise in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	X	X
Highlands East	X	X
Dysart et al.	X	X
Minden Hills	X	X

Table 28: Lower tier comparison for noise in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood		X
Cavan Monaghan	X	X
Douro-Dummer	X	X
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	X	X
North Kawartha	X	X
Otonabee-South Monaghan	X	X
Selwyn	X	
Trent Lakes	X	X

Table 29: Lower tier comparison for noise in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bancroft		X
Carlow/Mayo		
Centre Hastings		
Deseronto		X
Faraday		X
Hastings Highlands		X
Limerick		
Madoc		
Marmora and Lake		X
Stirling-Rawdon		
Tudor and Cashel		X
Tweed		X
Tyendinaga		
Wollaston		X

Every municipality in Muskoka and Haliburton addresses noise through their official plans and bylaws (Table 26 and 27). Nearly every municipality in Peterborough has full coverage (Table 28). About half of the municipalities in Hastings have bylaws addressing noise, but no mention in their official plans (Table 29).

3.2.8. Comparison of lower tier planning for protected habitat and species



Table 30: Lower tier comparison for protected habitat and species in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bracebridge	X	
Gravenhurst	X	X
Huntsville	X	
Lake of Bays	X	X
Muskoka Lakes	X	X
Georgian Bay	X	X

Table 31: Lower tier comparison for protected habitat and species in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	X	
Highlands East	X	
Dysart et al.	X	
Minden Hills	X	

Table 32: Lower tier comparison for protected habitat and species in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood		
Cavan Monaghan	X	
Douro-Dummer	X	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	X	
North Kawartha	X	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	X	X
Selwyn	X	X
Trent Lakes	X	

Table 33: Lower tier comparison for protected habitat and species in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bancroft	X	X
Carlow/Mayo	X	
Centre Hastings	X	
Deseronto	X	
Faraday	X	
Hastings Highlands	X	
Limerick	X	
Madoc	X	
Marmora and Lake	X	
Stirling-Rawdon	X	
Tudor and Cashel	X	
Tweed	X	
Tyendinaga	X	
Wollaston	X	

Nearly every municipality has a section in their official plan for protected habitat and species (Tables 30 to 33). Few bylaws address protected habitat or species directly, most do so under zoning bylaws or official plan amendments. These bylaws and amendments include the appropriate language and require assessments at sites where resources, settlement, and utilities are involved.

3.2.9. Comparison of lower tier planning for setbacks



Table 34: Lower tier comparison for setbacks in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bracebridge	X	X
Gravenhurst	X	
Huntsville	X	
Lake of Bays	X	
Muskoka Lakes	X	X
Georgian Bay	X	

Table 35: Lower tier comparison for setbacks in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	X	
Highlands East	X	
Dysart et al.	X	
Minden Hills	X	

Table 36: Lower tier comparison for setbacks in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood		
Cavan Monaghan	X	
Douro-Dummer		
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	X	
North Kawartha		X
Otonabee-South Monaghan	X	
Selwyn		
Trent Lakes	X	

Table 37: Lower tier comparison for setbacks in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bancroft		
Carlow/Mayo		
Centre Hastings		
Deseronto		
Faraday		
Hastings Highlands		
Limerick		
Madoc		
Marmora and Lake		
Stirling-Rawdon		
Tudor and Cashel		
Tweed		
Tyendinaga		
Wollaston		

Each of the municipalities in Muskoka and Haliburton include guidelines on setbacks in their official plans (Tables 34 and 35). Half of the municipalities in Peterborough cover setbacks in their official plans (Table 36). The municipalities in Hastings do not address setbacks in their bylaws or official plans (Table 37). Coverage via bylaws is sparse throughout the other municipalities as well.

3.2.10. Comparison of lower tier planning for shorelines



Table 38: Lower tier comparison for shorelines in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bracebridge	X	
Gravenhurst	X	
Huntsville	X	
Lake of Bays	X	
Muskoka Lakes	X	
Georgian Bay	X	X

Table 39: Lower tier comparison for shorelines in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	X	
Highlands East	X	X
Dysart et al.	X	X
Minden Hills	X	X

Table 40: Lower tier comparison for shorelines in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood		
Cavan Monaghan	X	
Douro-Dummer		
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	X	
North Kawartha		
Otonabee-South Monaghan	X	
Selwyn		
Trent Lakes	X	

Table 41: Lower tier comparison for shorelines in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bancroft	X	
Carlow/Mayo	X	
Centre Hastings	X	
Deseronto	X	
Faraday	X	
Hastings Highlands	X	
Limerick	X	
Madoc	X	
Marmora and Lake	X	
Stirling-Rawdon	X	
Tudor and Cashel	X	
Tweed	X	
Tyendinaga	X	
Wollaston	X	

Every municipality in Muskoka, Haliburton, and Hastings has shoreline coverage in their official plans (Tables 38, 39, and 41). Half of the municipalities in Peterborough address shorelines, too (Table 40). Very few bylaws exist to address shoreline protections or guidelines, but almost every municipality in Haliburton does (Table 39).

3.2.11. Comparison of lower tier planning for site plan controls and zoning bylaws



Table 42: Lower tier comparison for site plan controls and zoning bylaws in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bracebridge	X	X
Gravenhurst	X	X
Huntsville	X	X
Lake of Bays	X	X
Muskoka Lakes	X	X
Georgian Bay	X	X

Table 43: Lower tier comparison for site plan controls and zoning bylaws in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	X	X
Highlands East	X	X
Dysart et al.	X	
Minden Hills	X	X

Table 44: Lower tier comparison for site plan controls and zoning bylaws in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood		X
Cavan Monaghan	X	X
Douro-Dummer	X	X
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	X	X
North Kawartha	X	X
Otonabee-South Monaghan	X	X

Selwyn	X	X
Trent Lakes	X	X

Table 45: Lower tier comparison for site plan controls and zoning bylaws in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bancroft	X	X
Carlow/Mayo	X	X
Centre Hastings	X	X
Deseronto	X	X
Faraday	X	X
Hastings Highlands	X	X
Limerick	X	X
Madoc	X	X
Marmora and Lake	X	X
Stirling-Rawdon	X	X
Tudor and Cashel	X	X
Tweed	X	X
Tyendinaga	X	
Wollaston	X	X

Nearly every municipality in these four counties has site plan controls and zoning bylaws within their official plans and bylaws (Tables 42 to 45). Only Dysart et al. in Haliburton and Tyendinaga in Hastings are without bylaws for site plan controls and zoning bylaws (Tables 43 and 45).

3.2.12. Comparison of lower tier planning for trees



Table 46: Lower tier comparison for trees in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bracebridge	X	X
Gravenhurst	X	X
Huntsville		X
Lake of Bays	X	
Muskoka Lakes	X	X
Georgian Bay	X	X

Table 47: Lower tier comparison for trees in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	X	
Highlands East	X	
Dysart et al.	X	
Minden Hills	X	

Table 48: Lower tier comparison for trees in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood		
Cavan Monaghan	X	
Douro-Dummer	X	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	X	
North Kawartha	X	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	X	
Selwyn	X	X
Trent Lakes	X	

Table 49: Lower tier comparison for trees in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan	Bylaws
Bancroft	X	X
Carlow/Mayo	X	
Centre Hastings	X	
Deseronto	X	
Faraday	X	
Hastings Highlands	X	X
Limerick	X	
Madoc	X	
Marmora and Lake	X	
Stirling-Rawdon	X	X
Tudor and Cashel	X	X
Tweed	X	
Tyendinaga	X	
Wollaston	X	

Most official plans have guidelines and regulations around tree cutting and preservation (Tables 46 to 49). Most municipalities in Muskoka have bylaws concerning trees, while the other three counties have very few (Tables 46 to 49).

4. Surveys

Addressing Environmental Foci

When asked to rank the degree that their official plan addressed each of the environmental foci, on a scale of one (limited) to five (detailed), the average response was three or four (Appendix D). About 70% of respondents indicated that their official plans address biodiversity preservation and protection. Approximately 70% of respondents also indicated that their official plans address sensitive natural areas and species. About 30% of the respondents explained if their official plans protected the connectivity of sensitive or significant spaces. Overall, no municipalities plan to reconnect disturbed spaces. Half of the respondents have targets for natural cover and open spaces, usually through official plan sections regarding shoreline buffers. Only 20% of respondents stated that they have targets set for open space lands.

Enforcement

Official plans are enforced through zoning bylaws and zoning amendment process. All of the responding municipalities felt that their enforcement capacity was limited, relying on one or two bylaw officers to respond to complaints. Most complaints were concerned with shorelines, setbacks, lake capacity, tree, noise, zoning bylaws.

Minor Variance Approval

A wide range of responses were seen across the municipalities when asked about how frequently they receive minor variance requests. They reported as few as 2/year and as many as 90/year, with the average at 25/year. Less than half of the respondents reported a seasonal shift in minor variance requests, with the bulk of their requests coming in between spring and fall. Initially, Covid-19 caused a delay in the rate of minor variance approvals due to postponed meetings. However, after adapting their meeting format, the municipalities returned to their regular rate of processing requests. The municipalities meet on a monthly basis and report that most of the minor variance requests do get approved. Most municipalities do not track their rate of minor variance approval, but they estimated around 75% to 100% of the requests get approved.



5. Conclusion

Biodiversity is important to ecosystem resilience. Biodiversity can be negatively impacted by certain types of land use which alter the species composition and physical components of ecosystems. Nevertheless, the creation and enforcement of bylaws and official plans including protection measures for sensitive habitats and significant areas help preserve biodiversity. Policy levers stipulating requirements for environmental assessments, buffers around important habitats, and sustainable development planning can ensure that communities and nature benefit from each other. By understanding the themes and patterns in bylaws and policy levers, The Land Between can work with local community members and municipalities to help protect biodiversity in this unique and valuable bioregion.



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Appendix A: Bylaw Inventory

A.1. Upper tier planning for biodiversity and habitat protection

Table 50: Upper tier (county level) planning for biodiversity and habitat protection in Muskoka

Environmental Focus	Bylaws
Brownfields	2018-40 Amendment 47 to MOP
Green Space	
Habitat Connectivity	2018-40 Amendment 47 to MOP
Hazard Lands	
Lake Capacity	2009-61 - modify and approve as modified, parts of Amendment No. 40 to the Official Plan of the official plan to the township of muskoka lakes
Night Lighting	2018-40 Amendment 47 to MOP
Noise	2018-40 Amendment 47 to MOP
Protected Habitats and Species	2018-40 Amendment 47 to MOP; 2014-8 - To modify and approve as modified the Official Plan of the Township of Georgian Bay; 2013-44 - to modify and approve as modified the Official Plan of the Town of Bracebridge; 2016-7 - to modify and approve as modified Amendment No. 10 to the Official Plan of the Town of Huntsville (Eagle Ridge Development); 2017-18 - to Modify and approve as modified the Official Plan of The Town of Gravenhurst; 2010-28 - authorize execution of an Agreement (Grant - Lake System Health Monitoring Program)
Setbacks	2006-63 - adopt Amendment No. 32 to Muskoka Official Plan (Lake System Health)
Shorelines	2018-40 Amendment 47 to MOP ; 2006-63 - adopt Amendment No. 32 to Muskoka Official Plan (Lake System Health)
Site Plan Controls, Zoning Bylaws	
Trees	88-29 - providing for planting, care and removal of trees on District Roads ; 87-65 - restricting and regulating destruction of trees (repealed by B/L 99-11); 98-52 - restrict and regulate harvesting of trees by cutting, burning, bulldozing or other means (By-law did not receive 3rd reading(Repealed with B/L 98-77); 2018-40 Amendment 47 to MOP; 2006-63 - adopt Amendment No. 32 to Muskoka Official Plan (Lake System Health); 99-11 - promote good forestry practice & maintenance of Muskoka's forests (Repealed by B/L 2000-88);

Table 51: Upper tier planning for biodiversity and habitat protection in Haliburton

Environmental Focus	Bylaws
Brownfields	
Green Space	
Habitat Connectivity	
Hazard Lands	
Lake Capacity	
Night Lighting	
Noise	
Protected Habitats and Species	3112 black river watershed
Setbacks	
Shorelines	Shoreline Tree Preservation By-law No. 3505; Shoreline Preservation Draft By-law and Process 2021
Site Plan Controls, Zoning Bylaws	By-law 3820 - Site Plan Control Agreement
Trees	3877 and 3880 - Shoreline Tree Preservation By-law 2018; 3505 shoreline tree preservation; 3196 tree harvesting; 2955 restrict harvesting of trees

Table 52: Upper tier planning for biodiversity and habitat protection in Peterborough

Environmental Focus	Bylaws
Brownfields	
Green Space	
Habitat Connectivity	
Hazard Lands	
Lake Capacity	
Night Lighting	
Noise	
Protected Habitats and Species	
Setbacks	
Shorelines	
Site Plan Controls, Zoning Bylaws	
Trees	

Table 53: Upper tier planning for biodiversity and habitat protection in Hastings

Environmental Focus	Bylaws
Brownfields	
Green Space	
Habitat Connectivity	
Hazard Lands	
Lake Capacity	

Night Lighting	
Noise	
Protected Habitats and Species	
Setbacks	
Shorelines	
Site Plan Controls, Zoning Bylaws	
Trees	

A.2. Lower tier planning for biodiversity and habitat protection

A.2.1. Lower tier planning for brownfields

Table 54: Lower tier planning for brownfields in Muskoka

Municipality	Bylaws
Bracebridge	
Gravenhurst	
Huntsville	
Lake of Bays	
Muskoka	
Georgian Bay	

Table 55: Lower tier planning for brownfields in Haliburton

Municipality	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	
Highlands East	
Dysart et al.	By-law 2018-23 AMO Main Street Revitalization Agreement
Minden Hills	

Table 56: Lower tier planning for brownfields in Peterborough

Municipality	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	
North Kawartha	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	

Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	

Table 57: Lower tier planning for brownfields in Hastings

Municipality	Bylaws
Bancroft	
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	2009-28 Auth. Execution of OMAFRA
Deseronto	
Faraday	
Hastings Highlands	
Limerick	
Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	
Stirling- Rawdon	
Tudor and Cashel	
Tweed	
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	

A.2.2. Lower tier planning for green space

Table 58: Lower tier planning for green space in Muskoka

Municipality	Bylaws
Bracebridge	
Gravenhurst	
Huntsville	
Lake of Bays	
Muskoka	
Georgian Bay	

Table 59: Lower tier planning for green space in Haliburton

Municipality	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	
Highlands East	
Dysart et al.	
Minden Hills	

Table 60: Lower tier planning for green space in Peterborough

Municipality	Bylaws
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Asphodel-Norwood	Parks and Facilities By-law 2019-49 (AMENDED)
Cavan Monaghan	Parkland 2011-49
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	
North Kawartha	Access to Recreation Policy By-Law 2014-56
Otonabee-South Monaghan	
Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	

Table 61: Lower tier planning for green space in Hastings

Municipality	Bylaws
Bancroft	
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	
Deseronto	
Faraday	
Hastings Highlands	
Limerick	
Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	
Stirling- Rawdon	
Tudor and Cashel	
Tweed	
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	

A.2.4 Lower tier planning for habitat connectivity

Table 62: Lower tier planning for habitat connectivity in Muskoka

Municipality	Bylaws
Bracebridge	
Gravenhurst	2010-004 (Repealing By-law 94-54) Zoning By-law
Huntsville	
Lake of Bays	
Muskoka	
Georgian Bay	

Table 63: Lower tier planning for habitat connectivity in Haliburton

Municipality	Bylaws
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Algonquin Highlands	
Highlands East	
Dysart et al.	
Minden Hills	

Table 64: Lower tier planning for habitat connectivity in Peterborough

Municipality	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	
North Kawartha	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	
Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	

Table 65: Lower tier planning for habitat connectivity in Hastings

Municipality	Bylaws
Bancroft	
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	
Deseronto	
Faraday	
Hastings Highlands	
Limerick	
Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	
Stirling- Rawdon	
Tudor and Cashel	
Tweed	
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	

A.2.5. Lower tier planning for hazard lands

Table 66: Lower tier planning for hazard lands in Muskoka

Municipality	Bylaws
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Bracebridge	1992-061 Amend Zoning By-law 1990-119 - Protection of Waterfront, Flood Evaluation
Gravenhurst	
Huntsville	2014-26 - To amend Property Standards By-law 2010-122
Lake of Bays	
Muskoka	
Georgian Bay	

Table 67: Lower tier planning for hazard lands in Haliburton

Municipality	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	
Highlands East	
Dysart et al.	
Minden Hills	

Table 68: Lower tier planning for hazard lands in Peterborough

Municipality	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	
North Kawartha	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	
Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	

Table 69: Lower tier planning for hazard lands in Hastings

Municipality	Bylaws
Bancroft	
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	
Deseronto	
Faraday	
Hastings Highlands	
Limerick	
Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	
Stirling- Rawdon	
Tudor and Cashel	2017-27 - Drought Management Plan

Tweed	
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	

A.2.6. Lower tier planning for lake capacity

Table 70: Lower tier planning for lake capacity in Muskoka

Municipality	Bylaws
Bracebridge	2016-088 Comprehensive Zoning By-law
Gravenhurst	
Huntsville	
Lake of Bays	
Muskoka	Comprehensive Zoning By-law 2014-14 - Consolidated December 2017
Georgian Bay	

Table 71: Lower tier planning for lake capacity in Haliburton

Municipality	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	
Highlands East	
Dysart et al.	
Minden Hills	

Table 72: Lower tier planning for lake capacity in Peterborough

Municipality	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont- Methuen	On Water Structures By-Law 2017-050
North Kawartha	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	
Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	

Table 73: Lower tier planning for lake capacity in Hastings

Municipality	Bylaws
Bancroft	
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	

Deseronto	
Faraday	
Hastings Highlands	
Limerick	
Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	
Stirling- Rawdon	
Tudor and Cashel	
Tweed	
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	

A.2.7. Lower tier planning for night lighting

Table 74: Lower tier planning for night lighting in Muskoka

Municipality	Bylaws
Bracebridge	2009-035 Site Plan Control By-law
Gravenhurst	2012-135 Regulate Outdoor Illumination (Dark Sky Environment) ; 2013-033 Site Plan Control
Huntsville	2016-3 - To Regulate Outdoor Illumination
Lake of Bays	By-law to Regulate Outdoor Illumination
Muskoka	Regulation of Outdoor Illumination - Dark Sky By-law 2014-029
Georgian Bay	

Table 75: Lower tier planning for night lighting in Haliburton

Municipality	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	
Highlands East	
Dysart et al.	Bylaw 3.12 Residential Zoning- bylaw to protect light trespass onto waters, neighbouring properties and glare into the sky
Minden Hills	

Table 76: Lower tier planning for night lighting in Peterborough

Municipality	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	
North Kawartha	

Otonabee-South Monaghan	2019-75 Planning - OPA No. 6 - Cannabis; 020-36 By-law - Noise By-law with set fines
Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	B2016-062 Regulate Noise, Vibration, Odour, Dust and Outdoor Illumination

Table 77: Lower tier planning for night lighting in Hastings

Municipality	Bylaws
Bancroft	
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	
Deseronto	
Faraday	
Hastings Highlands	
Limerick	
Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	
Stirling- Rawdon	
Tudor and Cashel	
Tweed	
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	

A.2.8. Lower tier planning for noise

Table 78: Lower tier planning for noise in Muskoka

Municipality	Bylaws
Bracebridge	2016-021 Noise Control By-Law
Gravenhurst	P512-78 Noise Control
Huntsville	2020-34 - Fireworks By-law; 2018-155 - Control Noise
Lake of Bays	By-law to Control Noise
Muskoka	Noise Control By-law 2005-83; Regulation of Fireworks By-law 2016-92
Georgian Bay	Noise 2018-18

Table 79: Lower tier planning for noise in Haliburton

Municipality	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	2020-72 Regulate Fireworks; By-Law 2013-30 Regulate Noise
Highlands East	Fireworks By-law # 2020-30; Noise BY-LAW NO. 2006-45
Dysart et al.	By-law 2020-54, Fireworks By-law ; By-law 2019-60 Amend 2019-42 Noise By-law

Minden Hills	Noise By-Law No.20-61
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Table 80: Lower tier planning for noise in Peterborough

Municipality	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood	Noise By-law 2013-63
Cavan Monaghan	Noise By-law 2018-11
Douro-Dummer	2003-59 – Regulating Noise within the Township
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	Fire Works By-Law 2008-84; Noise By-Law 2004-02
North Kawartha	Noise By-Law 2004-0017
Otonabee-South Monaghan	2010-41 Regulating Sale and Use of Fireworks; 2020-36 By-law - Noise By-law with set fines
Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	B2019-103 Fireworks By-Law; B2016-062 Regulate Noise, Vibration, Odour, Dust and Outdoor Illumination

Table 81: Lower tier planning for noise in Hastings

Municipality	Bylaws
Bancroft	Noise By-Law (16-99)
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	
Deseronto	Noise By-Law #51-17
Faraday	Noise Bylaw
Hastings Highlands	BYLAW-2020-062-Noise-Fireworks-Amendment-1
Limerick	
Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	2019-38 Noise Bylaw
Stirling- Rawdon	
Tudor and Cashel	2016-38 - Noise
Tweed	By-Law 2002-32 Noise
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	Noise By-Law

A.2.9. Lower tier planning for protected habitat and species

Table 82: Lower tier planning for protected habitat and species in Muskoka

Municipality	Bylaws
Bracebridge	
Gravenhurst	2012-019 Establish Community Standards By-law
Huntsville	
Lake of Bays	Littering Control By-law

Muskoka	Comprehensive Zoning By-law 2014-14 - Consolidated December 2017
Georgian Bay	Tree Cutting 2014-73; Zoning bylaw 2014-75 section 4.5

Table 83: Lower tier planning for protected habitat and species in Haliburton

Municipality	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	
Highlands East	
Dysart et al.	
Minden Hills	

Table 84: Lower tier planning for protected habitat and species in Peterborough

Municipality	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	
North Kawartha	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	2019-75 Planning - OPA No. 6 - Cannabis
Selwyn	Prohibit the Feeding of Waterfowl By-law 2015-084
Trent Lakes	

Table 85: Lower tier planning for protected habitat and species in Hastings

Municipality	Bylaws
Bancroft	05-2014 -Exotic Animals By-Law
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	
Deseronto	
Faraday	
Hastings Highlands	
Limerick	
Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	
Stirling- Rawdon	
Tudor and Cashel	
Tweed	
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	

A.2.10. Lower tier planning for setbacks

Table 86: Lower tier planning for setbacks in Muskoka

Municipality	Bylaws
Bracebridge	2016-088 Comprehensive Zoning By-law
Gravenhurst	
Huntsville	
Lake of Bays	
Muskoka	Comprehensive Zoning By-law 2014-14 - Consolidated December 2017 3.24 and 3.23
Georgian Bay	

Table 87: Lower tier planning for setbacks in Haliburton

Municipality	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	
Highlands East	
Dysart et al.	
Minden Hills	

Table 88: Lower tier planning for setbacks in Peterborough

Municipality	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont- Methuen	
North Kawartha	Comprehensive Zoning By-Law 26-2013
Otonabee-South Monaghan	
Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	

Table 89: Lower tier planning for setbacks in Hastings

Municipality	Bylaws
Bancroft	
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	
Deseronto	
Faraday	
Hastings Highlands	
Limerick	

Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	
Stirling- Rawdon	
Tudor and Cashel	
Tweed	
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	

A.2.11. Lower tier planning for shorelines

Table 90: Lower tier planning for shorelines in Muskoka

Municipality	Bylaws
Bracebridge	
Gravenhurst	
Huntsville	
Lake of Bays	
Muskoka	
Georgian Bay	Tree Cutting 2014-73; Zoning bylaw 2014-75 section 4.14 and 4.30

Table 91: Lower tier planning for shorelines in Haliburton

Municipality	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	COMPREHENSIVE ZONING BY-LAW BY-LAW NO. 03-22 (Bylaw 08-21)
Highlands East	Shoreline Purchase By-law # 2019-116
Dysart et al.	Residential Zoning bylaw- Shoreline Buffer bylaw with 30m specifications. Bylaw # 2005-120
Minden Hills	

Table 92: Lower tier planning for shorelines in Peterborough

Municipality	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	
North Kawartha	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	
Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	

Table 93: Lower tier planning for shorelines in Hastings

Municipality	Bylaws
Bancroft	
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	
Deseronto	
Faraday	
Hastings Highlands	
Limerick	
Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	
Stirling- Rawdon	
Tudor and Cashel	
Tweed	
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	

A.2.12. Lower tier planning for site plan controls and zoning bylaws

Table 94: Lower tier planning for site plan controls and zoning bylaws in Muskoka

Municipality	Bylaws
Bracebridge	2009-035 Site Plan Control By-law; 2009-018 Site Alteration By-law; 2009-018 Site Alteration By-law; 2014-002 Clean Yard By-law; 2016-088 Comprehensive Zoning By-law
Gravenhurst	1991-163 Delegate Certain Powers of Site Plan Control; 1991-95 Designate Site Plan Control; 2013-033 Site Plan Control; 1993-43 Provide for Maintaining Land in a Clean and Clear Condition; 2012-019 Establish Community Standards By-law; 2010-004 (Repealing By-law 94-54) Zoning By-law
Huntsville	2014-127 - To Designate a Site Plan Control Area; 2007-55 - Clean Yards By-law
Lake of Bays	By-law 2013-037 respecting construction, demolition, change of use, conditional permits, sewage systems and inspections; By-law 2004-180 Development Permit; Property Standards By-law; Comprehensive Zoning By-law 2004-181
Muskoka	Comprehensive Zoning By-law 2014-14 - Consolidated December 2017; Site Alteration By-law 2008-56; Site Plan Control By-law 2006-100
Georgian Bay	Site Alteration 2014-72; Zoning bylaw 2014-75

Table 95: Lower tier planning for site plan controls and zoning bylaws in Haliburton

Municipality	Bylaws
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Algonquin Highlands	By-Law 03-22 Comprehensive Zoning By-Law (Consolidated); By-Law 01-26 to Provide for Maintaining Land in a Clean and Clear Condition
Highlands East	Bylaw # 2019-75 Clean and Clear By-Law; THE COMPREHENSIVE ZONING BY-LAW No. 2005-29
Dysart et al.	
Minden Hills	Property Standards By-Law No. 11-61

Table 96: Lower tier planning for site plan controls and zoning bylaws in Peterborough

Municipality	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood	Clean and Clear By-law 2013-70
Cavan Monaghan	Disposal of Refuse, Debris and Snow 2014-06; Dumping of Fill and Alteration of Grade 2020-19
Douro-Dummer	1999-78 – Standards for the Maintenance and Occupancy of Property within the Municipality; 1999-79 – Filling, Cleaning, Clearing of Grounds, Yards and Vacant Lots; 2002-71 – Designation of Township as Site Plan Control Area; 2017-50 – Collection and Disposal of Waste; 2018-60 – Zoning By-law Amendment – Secondary Suites Regulations
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	Clean Yard By-Law 2014-52
North Kawartha	Clean and Clear By-Law 91-11; Comprehensive Zoning By-Law 26-2013
Otonabee-South Monaghan	2014-21 Property standards by-law
Selwyn	Clean Property By-law 2012-023; 2019-058 - Amendment to the Clean Property By-law 2012-023; Property Standards By-law 2016-043
Trent Lakes	B2016-049 Prohibit Dumping or Depositing of Litter; B2014-095 Property Standards

Table 97: Lower tier planning for site plan controls and zoning bylaws in Hastings

Municipality	Bylaws
Bancroft	41-2019 Clean Yards By Law; Building By-Law (26-2007, amended 2015)
Carlow/Mayo	Property Standards By-Law 11-2008
Centre Hastings	2009-14 Auth Execution of OMAFRA
Deseronto	Property Standards By-Law #10-99; Zoning By-Law #13-93; Clean & Clear By-Law #04-09
Faraday	Comprehensive Zoning By-Law
Hastings Highlands	Zoning-Bylaw-2004-035-1; 2018-086-Property-Standards
Limerick	2013-0020 Zoning By-Law
Madoc	Yard Maintenance Standards
Marmora and Lake	2003-11 Zoning Bylaw; 2001-33 Property Standards; 005-16 Site Plan Requirement; 2017-59 Yard Maintenance Bylaw
Stirling- Rawdon	Building By-Law 1209-18
Tudor and Cashel	Building By-Law ; 2015-26 Littering/Property Standards

Tweed	By-Law 2001-02 Property Standards;By-Law 2015-29 Property Standards Amendment
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	Clean Yards By-Law; Comprehensive Zoning By-Law; Site Plan Control By-Law

A.2.13 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for trees

Table 98: Lower tier planning for trees in Muskoka

Municipality	Bylaws
Bracebridge	2008-130 Tree Cutting By-law
Gravenhurst	2014-026 Tree Preservation; 1990-150 (Amended by 91-31) Providing for the Planting, Care and removal of Trees on Town Roads and Lands; Tree Preservation on Private Property
Huntsville	2007-55 - Clean Yards By-law; 2015-25 - To Regulate and Govern the use of Parks and Outdoor Public Places; 2018-44 - Rules and Regulations for the Care and Control of all Municipal Cemeteries
Lake of Bays	
Muskoka	Tree Preservation By-law 2008-55
Georgian Bay	Tree Cutting 2014-73

Table 99: Lower tier planning for trees in Haliburton

Municipality	Bylaws
Algonquin Highlands	
Highlands East	
Dysart et al.	
Minden Hills	

Table 100: Lower tier planning for trees in Peterborough

Municipality	Bylaws
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	
North Kawartha	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	
Selwyn	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) Management Plan By-law 2017-023
Trent Lakes	

Table 101: Lower tier planning for trees in Hastings

Municipality	Bylaws
Bancroft	07-2019 TREE CANOPY
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	
Deseronto	
Faraday	
Hastings Highlands	2019-024-Tree-Canopy-Policy
Limerick	
Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	
Stirling- Rawdon	Tree-Canopy-By-Law-2019-1265; Tree-Canopy-By-Law-2019-1265
Tudor and Cashel	2019-08 - TREE CANOPY
Tweed	
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	

Appendix B: Official Plan Inventory

Appendix B: Official Plan Inventory

B.1. Upper tier (county level) planning for biodiversity and habitat protection

Table 102: Upper tier (county level) planning for biodiversity and habitat protection in Muskoka

Environmental Focus	Official Plan Sections
Brownfields	D12 Residential Intensification Target; E1 j) – Housing Objectives; I3.3 - Contaminated Lands; M7.1 h) – Community Improvement Plans
Green Space	D14.1 e) – Need for a Comprehensive Development Plan; J1.1 h) – Urban Centres Objectives
Habitat Connectivity	C1.4 – Policies on Specific Natural Heritage Features and Areas; C1.6.3 – Consideration of Cumulative Impacts; H1.3 – Forestry; J3.5.2 – Rural Area Lot Creation
Hazard Lands	Section I - Protecting Muskoka: Natural Hazards and Other Constraints
Lake Capacity	C1.4.5 Fish Habitat; C2 Water Resources (C2.5 Lake Trout Lakes)
Night Lighting	L6 Dark Skies, Schedule C2
Noise	F9 e) i) – Airport; H1.2.3.4 d) – Protection of Long Term Resource Supply; I3.4 c) i) – Development Adjacent to Existing Operating or Non-Operating Waste Disposal Sites; K4.2 f) – Road Network; K8 b) – Rail Network; K9 – Noise and Vibration; L2 a) – Land Use Compatibility
Protected Habitats and Species	C1.3.1 b) ii) – Development and Site Alteration General Policies; C1.4 Policies on Specific Natural Heritage Features and Areas; C1.4.2 Habitat of Endangered Species and Threatened Species; C1.4.4 – Significant Wildlife Habitat, Schedule C2 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Setbacks	C1.1 xv) – Natural Heritage Objectives; C1.3.2 – Development and Site Alteration Adjacent Lands; C1.4.5 g) – Fish Habitat; C2.1 General Policies; C2.5 – Lake Trout Lakes; C3 – Climate Change di2

Shorelines	C2.5 d) ii) – Lake Trout Lakes; C2.6.1 – Lake System Health Context; C2.6.4.2 c) e) and f) – General Development Policies; C2.6.5.1 – Substantial Development on all Waterbodies; C2.6.6.1 d) – Causation Study Policies; C5 – Watershed and Sub-watershed Planning; H1.3.2 General Policies b iv – Forestry; J4.2 Objectives a) d) – Waterfront Area
Site Plan Controls, Zoning Bylaws	C1.5 – Environmental Impact Studies; C2.6.5 – Standard Protection Policies; C2.6.5.2 Site Plan Control and Community Planning Permits; D15.9 b) – Water and Sewer Capacity Allocation Strategy; M4 – Area Municipal Zoning By-Laws
Trees	C2.6.5.2 – Site Plan Control and Community Planning Permits; C2.6.5.3 – Other Tools; H1.3.1 – Role Of Forestry; H1.3.2 b) vii) – Forestry General Policies; I2.8 – Wildland Fires; J4.2 – Objectives c)

Table 103: Upper tier (county level) planning for biodiversity and habitat protection in Haliburton

Environmental Focus	Official Plan Sections
Brownfields	5.3.11 – Human Made Hazards
Green Space	
Habitat Connectivity	
Hazard Lands	5.3.10 – Natural Hazards
Lake Capacity	5.3.7.4 – Source Water Protection; 5.3.12 – Waterbodies
Night Lighting	
Noise	7.16 – Noise
Protected Habitats and Species	5.3.1.2 – Environment Policies
Setbacks	5.3.7.4 – Source Water Protection
Shorelines	5.3.6 – Shorelines
Site Plan Controls, Zoning Bylaws	9.1.3 – Development Applications, General Policies; 9.1.4 – Development Applications, General Policies
Trees	5.3.6 – Shorelines; 7.11.5 – Energy Supply

Table 104: Upper tier (county level) planning for biodiversity and habitat protection in Peterborough

Environmental Focus	Official Plan Sections
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Brownfields	2.4.2 – Growth Management Objectives
Green Space	2.4.7 – Designated Greenfield Area
Habitat Connectivity	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Hazard Lands	3.4.3 – Flood Plain
Lake Capacity	
Night Lighting	
Noise	10.2.3.9 – Lansdowne West Secondary Plan, Development Policies
Protected Habitats and Species	2.4.10 – Natural Heritage; 3.3.4 – Natural Areas and Land Use; 4.9 – Protected Areas
Setbacks	
Shorelines	
Site Plan Controls, Zoning Bylaws	3.8 – Site Plan Control Policies; 9.2 – Zoning By-Laws
Trees	3.3.5, 5) – Natural Areas, Methods of Protection

Table 105: Upper tier (county level) planning for biodiversity and habitat protection in Hastings

Environmental Focus	Official Plan Sections
Brownfields	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Green Space	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Habitat Connectivity	4.3.1 – Natural Heritage System
Hazard Lands	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Lake Capacity	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality
Night Lighting	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Noise	
Protected Habitats and Species	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Setbacks	
Shorelines	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Site Plan Controls, Zoning Bylaws	7.3 Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 Site Plan Control
Trees	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources

B.2.1 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for brownfields

Table 106: Lower tier planning for brownfields in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bracebridge	A6.1.3 – Introduction, Principles, Introduction; B5.0 – Brownfields
Gravenhurst	A6.1.3 i) – Sustainability and Healthy Communities; K6.2.1 j) – Community Improvement, Purpose of Community Improvement Initiatives
Huntsville	D7.4 – Service Commercial Uses
Lake of Bays	
Muskoka Lakes	B – Waterfronts
Georgian Bay	E.4.1.1.5 – Rural Character, The Meaning of Character

Table 107: Lower tier planning for brownfields in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Algonquin Highlands	
Highlands East	2.1.14 – General Development Policies
Dysart et al.	2.2.4 – Objectives of the Plan
Minden Hills	6.16.3 – Implementation and Administration, Community Improvement Areas

Table 108: Lower tier planning for brownfields in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	3.4 – Brownfields
Douro-Dummer	2.4.2 – Growth Management Objectives
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	2.1.10.9 – Development and Policy Standards
North Kawartha	2.4.2 – Growth Management Objectives
Otonabee-South Monaghan	3.7.5 – Physical/Environmental Constraints To Development; 6.3.2 a) i) – Community Improvement, Planning Principles, Goals and Objectives
Selwyn	2.4.2 – Growth Management Objectives
Trent Lakes	5.1.24 – Re-Use of Contaminated and Potentially Contaminated Sites

Table 109: Lower tier planning for brownfields in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bancroft	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Carlow/Mayo	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields

Centre Hastings	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Deseronto	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Faraday	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Hastings Highlands	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Limerick	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Madoc	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Marmora and Lake	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Stirling- Rawdon	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Tudor and Cashel	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Tweed	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Tyendinaga	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Wollaston	7.8.4 – Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields

B.2.2 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for green space

Table 110: Lower tier planning for green space in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bracebridge	F3 e) – Open Space Designation; J1.12 – Implementation Policies; J10.0 Parkland Dedication
Gravenhurst	I6.25 – Open Space, Parkland, and Environmental Protection; J1.12 – Infrastructure, General Policies
Huntsville	B2 – Natural Huntsville – Achieving Environmental Resiliency C4.4.1 – Commercial Designations; C5.3.8 a) – Resort Commercial; C5.6.7 a) – Deerhurst Overlay
Lake of Bays	B.11 - Objectives C.6 – Mobile Home Parks, Open Space Strategy;

	C.27, C.29, C.82 – Strategy for Growth; G.16, G19, G.21 – Communities
Muskoka Lakes	B – Waterfront
Georgian Bay	

Table 111: Lower tier planning for green space in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Algonquin Highlands	
Highlands East	
Dysart et al.	3.5.3 – Parklands
Minden Hills	5.18.3 – Community Urban Design Guidelines

Table 112: Lower tier planning for green space in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	
Douro-Dummer	2.4.7 – Designated Greenfield Area
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	2.1.10.8 – Development and Policy Standards
North Kawartha	2.4.7 – Designated Greenfield Area
Otonabee-South Monaghan	
Selwyn	2.4.7 – Designated Greenfield Area
Trent Lakes	5.2.3 – Public and Private Open Space Recreation

Table 113: Lower tier planning for green space in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bancroft	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Carlow/Mayo	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Centre Hastings	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Deseronto	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Faraday	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Hastings Highlands	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services; 5.8 – Outdoor Recreational Uses and Parks

Limerick	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Madoc	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Marmora and Lake	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Stirling- Rawdon	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Tudor and Cashel	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Tweed	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Tyendinaga	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services
Wollaston	3.9.2.2 e – Infrastructure & Public Service Facilities, Public Uses, Public Service Facilities and Community Facilities, Health Care Facilities & Services

B.2.3 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for habitat connectivity

Table 114: Lower tier planning for habitat connectivity in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bracebridge	B2.2 e) – Garden Suites; C20.2.1 – Natural Heritage Designation
Gravenhurst	B2 – Natural Environment; D3 c) – Waterfront; G1.1 – Natural Heritage Area; I3 g) h) – Natural Heritage and Environment
Huntsville	B2 – Natural Heritage System; C7.2.17 – Waterfront
Lake of Bays	H.21 e) – Preservation of Waterfront Character
Muskoka Lakes	B7 – Natural Areas
Georgian Bay	

Table 115: Lower tier planning for habitat connectivity in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Algonquin Highlands	4.6.2 – Biodiversity and Invasive Species
Highlands East	
Dysart et al.	
Minden Hills	3.4.4.2 – Environmental Protection, Development;

	4.2.7 – Significant Natural Heritage Features
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Table 116: Lower tier planning for habitat connectivity in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	6.7.1 – Key Natural Heritage and Hydrologically Sensitive Features
Douro-Dummer	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	1.2.5 a) – Sustainability
North Kawartha	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Otonabee-South Monaghan	3.7.3.1 b) – Environment Protection, Development Policies
Selwyn	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Trent Lakes	5.1.10.1 – Natural Environmental Features

Table 117: Lower tier planning for habitat connectivity in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bancroft	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Carlow/Mayo	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Centre Hastings	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Deseronto	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Faraday	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Hastings Highlands	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Limerick	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Madoc	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Marmora and Lake	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Stirling- Rawdon	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland

Tudor and Cashel	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Tweed	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Tyendinaga	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland
Wollaston	10.9.3.2.1 – Lily Lake Secondary Plan, Development Policies, Natural Area, Open Space and Parkland

B.2.4 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for hazard lands

Table 118: Lower tier planning for hazard lands in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bracebridge	B9.2 – Lands Prone to Flooding
Gravenhurst	I6.8 – Flood Plains
Huntsville	B4.1 – Flood Hazard
Lake of Bays	B21 – Objectives; C29 – Open Space Strategy
Muskoka Lakes	B8.3, B8.4 – Lands Prone to Flooding; D9.1-5 – Area of Use Limitation
Georgian Bay	D.3.4 – Flood Hazard; F.2.3.6 – Water and Sewage Servicing and Stormwater Management

Table 119: Lower tier planning for hazard lands in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Algonquin Highlands	4.3.3 – Floodway Management; 4.5 – Steep Slope and Erosion Areas 9.3.2.8 – Consents to Land Severance; 9.13.3 – Environmental Impact Studies (EIS)
Highlands East	2.3.13 – Environmental and Water Quality Impact Policies; 3.1.22.1 – Rural; 3.5.2.1 – Description of the Environmental Protection Designation: 3.5.8.1 – Non-Conforming Uses
Dysart et al.	3.7.2 – Climate Change and Public Safety
Minden Hills	2.7 – Hazard Lands Overlay

Table 120: Lower tier planning for hazard lands in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Asphodel-Norwood	

Cavan Monaghan	
Douro-Dummer	3.4.3 – Flood Plain
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	2.1.10.1 e) – Development and Policy Standards; 3.7.7 – Floodplain Management
North Kawartha	3.4.3 – Flood Plain
Otonabee-South Monaghan	3.7.3 – Physical/Environmental Constraints To Development; 3.7.4 – Physical/Environmental Constraints To Development; 5.11.7.1 – Environmental Protection
Selwyn	3.4.3 – Flood Plain
Trent Lakes	3.0 viii – Basis of the Plan; 4.6 – Environmental Lands; 5.1.5 c – Land Use Policies, General Development Policies, Public Uses; 5.1.10.4 – Land Use Policies, Protection of the Environment, Environment Protection Areas ; 5.9.7 – Environmental Protection, Flood Susceptible Lands

Table 121: Lower tier planning for hazard lands in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bancroft	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Carlow/Mayo	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Centre Hastings	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Deseronto	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Faraday	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Hastings Highlands	4.4 – Natural Hazards; 4.5 – Environmental Protection Land Use Designation
Limerick	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Madoc	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Marmora and Lake	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Stirling- Rawdon	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Tudor and Cashel	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Tweed	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Tyendinaga	4.4 – Natural Hazards
Wollaston	4.4 – Natural Hazards

B.2.5 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for lake capacity

Table 122: Lower tier planning for lake capacity in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bracebridge	See table

Gravenhurst	I6.3.7 – Lake Trout Lakes
Huntsville	B3 – Water Resources; C7.5 – Waterfront, Lake Plans
Lake of Bays	D21 – Township Support for the Muskoka Water Quality Program; D123, D124– Sensitive Lake Trout Lakes; H34 – Waterfront, Boat Impact Assessment; H87 – Waterfront, Specific Lake Plans; J2 – Implementation, Lake Plans and Strategies; J8 – Implementation, Use
Muskoka Lakes	B6 – Lake System Health; B7.11, 9.5, 14 – Lake Plans
Georgian Bay	F5.9.2.2 – Six Mile Lake Waterfront Community Policies

Table 123: Lower tier planning for lake capacity in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Algonquin Highlands	4.2.2 – Environmental Management, Significant Natural Heritage Features; 4.3.2 – Environmental Management, Natural Resources; 5.2.4 – Land Use Designations, Waterfront; 6.15 – General Policies, Housing
Highlands East	2.3.6.2 – Development Policies, Environmental and Water Quality Impact Policies; 3.2.3.1 – Land Use Designation, Settlement Area; 3.3 – Land Use Designation, Shoreline
Dysart et al.	5.2 – Resource Protection Policies, Lake Capacity
Minden Hills	3.2.3.1 – Waterfront, Lake Capacity; 3.2.3.2 – Waterfront, Lake Trophic State

Table 124: Lower tier planning for lake capacity in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	3.3.4 – Land Use Designations, Shoreline, Development Policies
North Kawartha	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	
Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	5.1.10.8 – Coldwater Trout Lakes; 5.1.10.10 – New Lake Water Quality Information

Table 125: Lower tier planning for lake capacity in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bancroft	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality
Carlow/Mayo	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality
Centre Hastings	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality
Deseronto	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality
Faraday	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality
Hastings Highlands	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality; 4.2 – Water
Limerick	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality
Madoc	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality
Marmorata and Lake	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality; 4.2.5 – Lakes Managed for Lake Trout; 7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study – Water Quality
Stirling- Rawdon	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality
Tudor and Cashel	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality
Tweed	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality
Tyendinaga	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality
Wollaston	7.8.7 – Lake Capacity Study, Water Quality

B.2.6 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for night lighting

Table 126: Lower tier planning for night lighting in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bracebridge	B9.3.5 – Narrow Waterbodies; B21.0 Sensitive Lighting
Gravenhurst	B2.2 h) – Natural Environment, Objectives; C7.8.3.2 o) – Commercial Designations, Urban Resort Commercial Area – Taboo Expansion
Huntsville	B 4.4.5 – Natural Hazards/Development Constraints, Narrow Waterbodies; F1.14 – Dark Sky Lighting
Lake of Bays	E28 – Development Constraints, Lighting
Muskoka Lakes	B15 – Dark Sky Lighting; C19.17 iii) – Specific Policies for Port Carling; D3.2.34 – Communities, Goals and Objectives; D25 – Dark Sky Lighting
Georgian Bay	F.5.10.8.13 – Cognashene Waterfront Community Policies; F.5.12.2 – Palisade Bay / East Bone Island Waterfront Community Policies

Table 127: Lower tier planning for night lighting in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Algonquin Highlands	6.5 – Energy Conservation and Reduction of Light Pollution
Highlands East	
Dysart et al.	4.16.2 – Lighting
Minden Hills	5.3 – Energy Conservation and Reduction of Light Pollution

Table 128: Lower tier planning for night lighting in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	3.22 b) – Urban Rural Fringe; 4.3.3 f) ii) – Institutional, General Development Policies; 4.4.4 h) – Community Commercial Urban Design Guidelines; 7.3.5 c) vii) – Road Network, Design Guidelines
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	
North Kawartha	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	
Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	

Table 129: Lower tier planning for night lighting in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bancroft	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Carlow/Mayo	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Centre Hastings	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Deseronto	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Faraday	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Hastings Highlands	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Limerick	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Madoc	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Marmora and Lake	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control;

	7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Stirling- Rawdon	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Tudor and Cashel	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Tweed	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Tyendinaga	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws
Wollaston	7.5.8 f – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 7.9.4.2 d – Implementation, County and Municipal By-laws

B.2.7 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for noise

Table 130: Lower tier planning for noise in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bracebridge	B15.8 – Land Use Compatibility
Gravenhurst	C5.8 - Gravenhurst Urban Centre, General Development Policies; C7.6.7 a) – Gravenhurst Urban Centre, Commercial Designations, Urban Resort Commercial Area; C8 – Gravenhurst Urban Centre, Employment Designations; E1.5 – Rural Area; I6.15.11 d) – Aggregate and Mineral Resources; I6.19.3 – Muskoka Airport Influence Area; I6.23.1 – Compatibility; J6.2 – Railway Corridors; K3.5.2.1 c) – Non-Conforming Uses, Committee of Adjustment
Huntsville	C 3.6.9 – Huntsville Urban Settlement Area, Mixed Uses; C8 – Rural; D 7.2 – Noise and Vibration
Lake of Bays	E23 – Land Use Compatibility, Impact of Uses; E27 – Land Use Compatibility, Mitigating Measures; E30 – Land Use Compatibility, Noise and Vibration; E31 – Land Use Compatibility, Renewable Energy Facilities; F32 – Aggregates, Pit & Quarry By-law; H24 – Waterfront, Alternative Energy Sources
Muskoka Lakes	B 5.12 c) – Waterfront, General Development Policies; B5.14 a) – Waterfront, Lake Plans; C 5.5.2 – Land Use Compatibility; C5.6.2-3 – Rail Transport;

	D 6.2.2-3 – Communities, Land Use Compatibility; D6.8.2-3 – Communities, Rail Transport
Georgian Bay	D.5.3.5 – Mineral Aggregate Resources, New or Expanded Operations; E.4.3.2.6 – Land Use Policy for Urban Centres, Industrial Uses; F.5.10.8.14 – Cognashene Waterfront Community Policies; F.5.12.2 – Palisade Bay / East Bone Island Waterfront Community Policies; H.1.5.1 – Transportation, Railways

Table 131: Lower tier planning for noise in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Algonquin Highlands	8.3.3 – Transportation, Roads; 9.3.4.2 – Implementation and Interpretation, Lot Creation
Highlands East	2.1.13 – General Development Policies; 3.1 – Land Use Designations, Rural; 3.3.15 – Land Use Designations, Shorelines; 5.11.2 – Non-Conforming Uses; 5.18 f) r) – Pre-Consultation and Complete Applications
Dysart et al.	7.3.1 – Haliburton Village Urban Policy Area, Commercial Areas; 7.5.2 – Haliburton Village Urban Policy Area, Employment Area; 14.8.1 – Rural Areas, Employment Areas Overlay; 17.4.4 – Administration, Development Applications; 17.5.6 – Administration, Studies or Demonstrations
Minden Hills	2.3.3.2 – Land Use Designation, Service and Business Area; 3.2.3.6.1 – Waterfront, Shoreline Setbacks; 3.2.4.3 – Waterfront, Waterfront and Adjacent Development; 3.6.3.6 – Mineral Aggregate Resource; 5.14.6.6 – Closing and Conveyance of Road Allowances

Table 132: Lower tier planning for noise in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	3.16 – Noise and Vibration
Douro-Dummer	10.2.3.9 – Lansdowne West Secondary Plan, Development Policies
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	2.1.19 – Noise Assessment Studies
North Kawartha	10.2.3.9 – Lansdowne West Secondary Plan, Development Policies
Otonabee-South Monaghan	3.23 – Noise Levels
Selwyn	10.2.3.9 – Lansdowne West Secondary Plan, Development Policies
Trent Lakes	5.1.21 – Mineral Aggregate Resource Setbacks; 5.1.28 – Land Use Compatibility;

	5.2.7. – Agricultural Uses; 5.5.2 – New Residential Development; 5.6.3 – Buffer Planting; 5.7.7 – Disposal, Buffer, Screening; 5.8.6 – Disposal Industrial, Buffer, Screening; 5.10.5 d) e) j) q) – Township Considerations and Information Requirements
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Table 133: Lower tier planning for noise in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bancroft	
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	
Deseronto	
Faraday	
Hastings Highlands	
Limerick	
Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	
Stirling- Rawdon	
Tudor and Cashel	
Tweed	
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	

B.2.8 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for protected habitat and species

Table 134: Lower tier planning for protected habitat and species in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bracebridge	B10.3 – Habitat Of Endangered Or Threatened Species And Significant Wildlife Habitat
Gravenhurst	B2.2 e) – Natural Environment Objectives; D3 b) – Waterfront Objectives; I6.2 – Deer Wintering Areas; I6.4 – Habitat of Threatened and Endangered Species; I6.5 – Significant Wildlife Habitat
Huntsville	B2 – Natural Heritage System; B2.3 – Fish Habitat; B2.4 – Endangered and Threatened Species; B2.5 – Significant Wildlife Habitat

Lake of Bays	D28 – Fish Habitat; D31 – Wildlife Habitat and Endangered or Threatened Species
Muskoka Lakes	B5.1 – Waterfront, General Development Policies; B7.1-4 – Waterfront, Areas of Use Limitations, B13.7 – Waterfront, Shoreline Structures; C7 – Urban Centres, Natural Areas, C17 – Urban Centres, Shoreline Structures; D8.3-4 – Communities, Natural Areas; D19 – Communities, Shorelines Structures
Georgian Bay	D1 – Resources, Natural Heritage

Table 135: Lower tier planning for protected habitat and species in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Algonquin Highlands	4.2 – Environmental Management, Significant Natural Heritage Features; 4.3.2.4.2 – Environmental Management, Natural Resources; 4.6 – Environmental Management, Biodiversity and Invasive Species; 9.14.1 – Implementation and Interpretation, Site Evaluation Report
Highlands East	2.3 – Development Policies, Environmental and Water Quality Impact Policies; 3.3.8 – Land Use Designation, Shorelines; 3.4.6 – Land Use Designation, Aggregate Resources; 3.5 – Land Use Designation, Environment Protection; 5.16 – Implementation and Interpretation, Development Permit System
Dysart et al.	3.7.3 – Public Service Policies, Climate Change and Public Safety; 5.3.4.4 – Resource Protection Policies, Natural Resources; 17.5.2 – Administration, Studies or Demonstrations
Minden Hills	3.2.3.4.2 – Land Use Designations (Rural), Waterfront, Protection of the Shoreline; 3.2.3.5.2 – Land Use Designations (Rural), Waterfront, Development Policies for Recreation Based Residential Development; 4.2 – General Environmental Policies, Significant Natural Heritage Features; 4.8 – General Environmental Policies, Fish and Wildlife Habitat; 4.9 – General Environmental Policies, Endangered and Threatened Species Habitat

Table 136: Lower tier planning for protected habitat and species in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	3.7 – Environmental Impact Studies; 3.25 – Watershed Planning; 6.3 – Natural Core Areas;

	6.7.1 – General Development Criteria, Key Natural Heritage and Hydrologically Sensitive Features
Douro-Dummer	2.4.10 – Natural Heritage; 3.3.4 – Natural Areas and Land Use; 4.9 – Protected Areas
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	1.2.4 – The Natural Environment and the Lakes; 1.3.6 – Land Use Concept, Environmental Protection; 3.7 – Environmental Protection
North Kawartha	2.4.10 – Natural Heritage; 3.3.4 – Natural Areas and Land Use; 4.9 – Protected Areas
Otonabee-South Monaghan	2.2.5 – Basis and Objectives of Plan, Background Factors; 3.3 a) – General Development Policies, Stormwater Management; 3.7.3 – General Development Policies, Physical/Environmental Constraints to Development
Selwyn	2.4.10 – Natural Heritage; 3.3.4 – Natural Areas and Land Use; 4.9 – Protected Areas
Trent Lakes	4.5 – Goals and Objectives, Shorelines; 4.6 – Goals and Objectives, Environmental Lands; 5.1.10 – Land Use Policies, Protection of the Environment

Table 137: Lower tier planning for protected habitat and species in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bancroft	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Carlow/Mayo	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Centre Hastings	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Deseronto	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Faraday	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Hastings Highlands	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas; 4.4 – Natural Hazards; 4.5 – Environmental Protection Land Use Designation
Limerick	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Madoc	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk;

	4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Marmora and Lake	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Stirling- Rawdon	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Tudor and Cashel	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Tweed	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Tyendinaga	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Wollaston	4.2.6 – Aquatic Species at Risk; 4.3 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas

B.2.9 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for setbacks

Table 138: Lower tier planning for setbacks in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bracebridge	B9.3 – Crown Land, Narrow Waterbodies
Gravenhurst	C5.9 – Gravenhurst Urban Centre, General Development Policies; D11 – Preservation of Vegetation And Provision of Shoreline Setbacks
Huntsville	B2 – Natural Heritage System; B3 – Water Resources; B4 – Natural Hazards/Development Constraints
Lake of Bays	D12 – Environment, Water Resources, Groundwater and Stormwater
Muskoka Lakes	B5 – Waterfront, General Development Policies; B6 – Waterfront, Lake System Health; B7 – Waterfront, Natural Areas B9.5 – Waterfront, Lake Character; B10.1 – Waterfront, Residential Development Policies; B11 – Waterfront, Commercial Development Policies; B13 – Waterfront, Shoreline Structures; C6 – Urban Centres, Lake System Health; C7.5 – Urban Centres, Natural Areas; C8.8 – Urban Centres, Areas of Use Limitations; C11 – Urban Centres, Residential Development Policies; C12.6.1 – Urban Centres, Commercial Development Policies, Marinas; C16 – Urban Centres, Shoreline Areas; C17.7 – Urban Centres, Shoreline Structures; C19 – Urban Centres, Specific Policies for Port Carling;

	<p>D7 – Communities, Lake System Health; D8.5 – Communities, Natural Areas; D11.3.3 – Communities, Residential Development Policies, Rooming Houses; D12.12 – Communities, Retail and Service Commercial Development Policies; D13.1 – Communities, Marinas; D18.4-5 – Communities, Shoreline Areas; D19.7-8 – Communities, Shoreline Structures; E6.12.3 – Rural, General Development Policies, Rooming Houses; E8.6.8 – Rural, Special Policy Areas, Communication Towers; E10.5 – Rural, Natural Areas; E13.7 – Rural, Aggregates – Pit</p>
Georgian Bay	<p>D.2.2 – Water Resources, Recreational Water Quality; D.2.3.4 – Water Resources, Narrow Waterbodies; F.3.2.1.1 – Land Use Policy, General Requirements; F.3.3.6.6 – Land Use Policy, Waterfront Residential; F.4.4 – Specific Lake Policy; F.5.7.4.8 – Waterfront Communities, Go Home Bay Waterfront Community Policies; F.5.9 – Waterfront Communities, Six Mile Lake Waterfront Community Policies</p>

Table 139: Lower tier planning for setbacks in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Algonquin Highlands	<p>4.3.1.2 – Environmental Management, Landscape Conservation; 4.5.1 2 – Environmental Management, Steep Slope and Erosion Areas; 5.2 – Land Use Designations, Waterfront</p>
Highlands East	<p>2.3 – Development Policies, Environmental and Water Quality Impact Policies; 3.3 – Land Use Designations, Shorelines</p>
Dysart et al.	<p>5.1.2 – Resource Protection Policies; 7.3.4 – Haliburton Village Urban Policy Area, Commercial Areas; 9.1.4 – Waterfront Residential Areas; 14.4.5 – Rural Areas, Rural Residential Uses</p>
Minden Hills	<p>3.2.3.6 – Waterfront, Shoreline Setbacks; 3.2.4.1 b) – Waterfront, Waterfront Building Design; 3.2.4.2 – Waterfront, Waterfront Landscape, Natural Area Design and Tree Preservation</p>

Table 140: Lower tier planning for setbacks in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	3.1 e) – General Development Policies, General Development Criteria
Douro-Dummer	

Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	3.3.4.1 – Shoreline, Development Policies
North Kawartha	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	3.7 – General Development Policies, Physical/Environmental Constraints To Development; 5.4.1 b) vii) viii) – Land Use Policies, Shoreline
Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	5.1.10.11 – General Development Policies, Protection of the Environment, Water Setbacks

Table 141: Lower tier planning for setbacks in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bancroft	
Carlow/Mayo	
Centre Hastings	
Deseronto	
Faraday	
Hastings Highlands	
Limerick	
Madoc	
Marmora and Lake	
Stirling- Rawdon	
Tudor and Cashel	
Tweed	
Tyendinaga	
Wollaston	

B.2.10 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for shorelines

Table 142: Lower tier planning for shorelines in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bracebridge	B9.3.2 – Crown Land, Narrow Waterbodies; F2 – Waterfront Area Shoreline Designation
Gravenhurst	C5.9 – Gravenhurst Urban Centre, General Development Policies; C6.6 – Urban Shoreline Residential; D11 – Preservation of Vegetation And Provision of Shoreline Setbacks; D12 – Character of the Shoreline Environment
Huntsville	B 3.1 – Land–Water Interface - Shoreline Development and Protection; 3.2 – Lake System Health;

	C7 – Business-Friendly Huntsville – Achieving Economic Resiliency, Waterfront
Lake of Bays	D3 – Environment, Water Resources, Shoreline Protection
Muskoka Lakes	B5 – Waterfront, General Development Policies; B13 – Waterfront, Shoreline Structures; C16 – Urban Centres, Shoreline Areas; C17 – Urban Centres, Shoreline Structures; C8.9 – Urban Centres, Areas of Use Limitation; C14.5 – Urban Centres, Open Space and Industrial Development Policies; C19 – Urban Centres, Specific Policies for Port Carling; D6.9.1 – Communities, General Development Policies, Golf Courses; D7.3 – Communities, Lake System Health; D18 – Communities, Shoreline Areas; D19.1-4 – Communities, Shoreline Structures; E 6.11.1 – Rural, General Development Policies; E9.1 – Rural, Lake System Health
Georgian Bay	D.2.2.4.2 – Water Resources, Trent Severn Waterway; E.7.5.7.2 – Community Designation - Community of Honey Harbour, Development Policies; F.5.9.18.1 – Waterfront Communities, Six Mile Lake Waterfront Community Policies; F.5.10. – Waterfront Communities, Cognashene Waterfront Community Policies

Table 143: Lower tier planning for shorelines in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Algonquin Highlands	4.2 – Environmental Management, Significant Natural Heritage Features; 4.3 – Environmental Management, Natural Resources; 5.2 – Land Use Designations, Waterfront; 6.2 – General Policies, Shoreline Structures; 6.11.7 – General Policies, Parkland Dedication & Recreational Trails; 9.14.1 – Implementation and Interpretation, Site Evaluation Report (SER)
Highlands East	2.3 – Development Policies, Environmental and Water Quality Impact Policies; 3.3 – Land Use Designations, Shorelines
Dysart et al.	2.2.1 – Basis of the Plan, Guiding Principles of the Plan; 4.1.1 – General Development Policies, Settlement Pattern; 5.1.2 – Resource Protection Policies, Water Resources; 5.3.1 – Resource Protection Policies, Natural Resources; 7.1.4 – Haliburton Village Urban Policy Area, Residential Areas
Minden Hills	3.2.3.4 – Land Use Designations (Rural), Waterfront, Protection of the Shoreline; 3.2.3.6 – Land Use Designations (Rural), Waterfront, Shoreline Setbacks

Table 144: Lower tier planning for shorelines in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	4.8.5 b) – Millbrook Special Policy Area, Implementation
Douro-Dummer	
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	1.3.5 – Land Use Concept, Shoreline; 3.3.2 – Shoreline, Shoreline Character
North Kawartha	
Otonabee-South Monaghan	5.4 – Land Use Policies, Shoreline
Selwyn	
Trent Lakes	4.5 – Goals and Objectives, Shorelines; 4.7 – Goals and Objectives, Natural Resources; 5.1.10.4 – Land Use Policies, Protection of the Environment, Environment Protection Areas; 5.1.10.11 – Land Use Policies, Protection of the Environment, Water Setbacks

Table 145: Lower tier planning for shorelines in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bancroft	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources
Carlow/Mayo	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources
Centre Hastings	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources
Deseronto	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources
Faraday	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources
Hastings Highlands	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources
Limerick	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources
Madoc	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources
Marmora and Lake	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources; 5.4 Rural and Waterfront Land Use Designation
Stirling- Rawdon	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources
Tudor and Cashel	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources
Tweed	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources
Tyendinaga	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources
Wollaston	4.0 Sustainable Natural Environment and Resources

B.2.11 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for site plan controls and zoning bylaws

Table 146: Lower tier planning for site plan controls and zoning bylaws in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bracebridge	J6.0 – Site Plan Control; J2.0 – Zoning By-Law
Gravenhurst	K3 – Zoning By-Laws; K4 – Site Plan Control
Huntsville	F1.6 – Zoning and Community Planning Permit By-Laws
Lake of Bays	J7 – Implementation, Municipal By-Laws; J15 – Implementation, Agreements
Muskoka	F1 – Zoning By-Laws
Georgian Bay	I3 – Municipal By-Laws; I3.1 – Comprehensive Zoning By-Law; I3.9 – Site Alteration By-Law; I5.1 – Site Plan Control

Table 147: Lower tier planning for site plan controls and zoning bylaws in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Algonquin Highlands	9.2 – Implementation and Interpretation, Zoning; 9.5 – Implementation and Interpretation, Site Plan Control; 9.14.1 – Implementation and Interpretation, Site Evaluation Report (SER)
Highlands East	5.3 – Implementation and Interpretation, Zoning By-Law; 5.6 – Implementation and Interpretation, Site Plan Control
Dysart et al.	7.3.4 – Haliburton Village Urban Policy Area, Commercial Areas; 14.8.2 – Rural Areas, Employment Areas Overlay; 16.3 – Implementation, Zoning Bylaws; 16.9 – Implementation, Site Plan Control
Minden Hills	2.4.5 – Downtown, Implementing Zoning By-law; 2.5.5 – Downtown Transition, Implementing Zoning By-Law; 2.8.5 – Parks and Open Space, Zoning By-law Implementation; 3.2.7 – Waterfront, Implementing Zoning By-law; 6.1.1 – Implementation and Administration, Comprehensive Zoning By-law; 6.1.5 – Implementation and Administration, Minor Variances; 6.4 – Implementation and Administration, Site Plan Control; 6.15 – Implementation and Administration, Site Alteration and Tree Conservation By-laws

Table 148: Lower tier planning for site plan controls and zoning bylaws in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Asphodel-Norwood	3.8 – Site Plan Control Policies; 9.2 – Zoning By-Laws

Cavan Monaghan	8.7 – Implementation, Site Plan Control
Douro-Dummer	3.8 – Site Plan Control Policies; 9.2 – Zoning By-Laws
Havelock-Belmont- Methuen	3.1.4 – Rural, Implementing Zoning By-law; 3.3.5 – Shoreline, Implementing Zoning By-law; 3.4.4 – Highway Commercial, Implementing Zoning By-law; 3.5.4 – Mineral Mining and Aggregate Resource Extraction, Implementing Zoning By-law; 3.6.4 – Disposal Industrial, Implementing Zoning By-law; 3.7.10 0 – Environmental Protection, Implementing Zoning By-law; 3.8.4 – Crown Lands, Implementing Zoning By-law; 5.3 – Implementation, Zoning By-law; 5.15 – Implementation, Site Plan Control
North Kawartha	3.8 – Site Plan Control Policies; 9.2 – Zoning By-Laws
Otonabee-South Monaghan	8.2 – Implementation, Zoning By-Laws; 8.8 – Implementation, Site Plan Control
Selwyn	3.8 – Site Plan Control Policies; 9.2 – Zoning By-Laws
Trent Lakes	5.2.9 – Rural, Zoning; 5.3.10 – Hamlet, Zoning; 5.10.10 – Aggregate Resource Extraction, Zoning; 6.2.1.5 – Severances, Zoning By-law Conformity; 8.4 – Implementation, Maintenance and Occupancy By-Laws; 8.5 – Implementation, Zoning Bylaw; 8.6 – Implementation, Site Plan Control; 8.12 – Implementation, Zoning Bylaw Appendices

Table 149: Lower tier planning for site plan controls and zoning bylaws in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bancroft	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control
Carlow/Mayo	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control
Centre Hastings	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control
Deseronto	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control
Faraday	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control
Hastings Highlands	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws;

	7.5 – Site Plan Control
Limerick	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control
Madoc	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control
Marmora and Lake	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control
Stirling- Rawdon	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control
Tudor and Cashel	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control
Tweed	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control
Tyendinaga	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control
Wollaston	7.3 – Comprehensive Zoning By-laws; 7.5 – Site Plan Control

B.2.12 Lower tier (municipality level) planning for trees

Table 150: Lower tier planning for trees in Muskoka

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bracebridge	B14 – Lake System Health; F2.4.2.1 – Waterfront Area Shoreline Designation
Gravenhurst	C3 g) – Gravenhurst Urban Centre; D11.1 – Waterfront, Preservation Of Vegetation And Provision Of Shoreline Setbacks; I6.2.2 – Specific Environmental Features, Deer Wintering Areas; I6.2.6 – Specific Environmental Features, Wildland Fire; I6.7 – Specific Environmental Features, Forest Areas; I6.12.1 – Specific Environmental Features, Water Quality
Huntsville	
Lake of Bays	D3 – Environment, Shoreline Protection; D11 – Environment, Environmental and Landscape Conservation; D94 – Environment, Protection of Vegetation
Muskoka	B5 – Waterfront, General Development Policies; B6 – Waterfront, Lake System Health; B7 – Waterfront, Areas of Use Limitation; B11 – Waterfront, Commercial Development Policies; C6 – Urban Centres, Lake System Health;

	C19.25.3.9.1 – Urban Centres, Specific Policies for Port Carling; D7.9 – Communities, Lake System Health; E6.1.1 – Rural, General Development Policies; F20 – Tree Preservation By-law
Georgian Bay	D.1.2.4 Resources, Natural Heritage, General Policies; D.2.2 – Resources, Water Resources; F.3.2.1.3 – Land Use Policy, General Requirements; F.3.3.5.1 – Land Use Policy, Waterfront Residential; F.5.7.4.4 – Waterfront Communities, Go Home Bay Waterfront Community Policies; F.5.10.8.11 – Waterfront Communities, Cognashene Waterfront Community Policies; I.5.1.1 – Agreements, Site Plan Control

Table 151: Lower tier planning for trees in Haliburton

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Algonquin Highlands	4.3.4.3 – Environmental Management, Natural Resources; 4.4.1 – Environmental Management, Landscape Conservation; 5.2.5.3 – Land Use Designations, Waterfront; 6.8.6 – General Policies, Mobile Home Parks
Highlands East	2.3.5.1 – Development Policies, Environmental and Water Quality Impact Policies; 3.3 – Land Use Designations, Shoreline
Dysart Et Al.	3.2.6 – Public Service Policies, Roads; 5.1.2 – Resource Protection Policies, Water Resources; 5.3.1 – Resource Protection Policies, Natural Resources; 10.2 – Public Recreational Areas, Management; 14.2.3 – Rural Areas, Resource Recreation, Education and Management Uses
Minden Hills	3.2.3.1.1.5 – Waterfront, Lake Capacity; 3.2.4.2 – Waterfront, Waterfront Landscape, Natural Area Design and Tree Preservation; 6.15 – Implementation and Administration, Site Alteration and Tree Conservation By-laws

Table 152: Lower tier planning for trees in Peterborough

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Asphodel-Norwood	
Cavan Monaghan	3.26 – General Development Policies, Woodlot, Tree Preservation, Replacement and Enhancement
Douro-Dummer	3.3.5 – Methods of Protection 5

Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	2.1.23 c) ii) – Development Policies, General Development Policies, Stormwater Management; 2.2.3.5 – Development Policies, Division of Land, Policies for Plans of Subdivision and Plans of Condominium; 3.3.2.2 – Land Use Designations, Shoreline, Shoreline Character; 4.2.7 – Public Service and Transportation. Policies, Use of Unopened Road Allowances; 5.18 f) d) – Implementation, Pre-Consultation and Complete Applications
North Kawartha	3.3.5 – Methods of Protection 5
Otonabee-South Monaghan	3.3 h) – General Development Policies, Stormwater Management; 5.5.5 i) – Land Use Policies, Commercial
Selwyn	3.3.5 – Methods of Protection 5
Trent Lakes	5.1.16 – Land Use Policies, Forest Resources; 5.1.27 g) – Land Use Policies, Stormwater Management; 5.4.2 – Land Use Policies, Pattern of Development

Table 153: Lower tier planning for trees in Hastings

Municipality	Official Plan Sections
Bancroft	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Carlow/Mayo	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Centre Hastings	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Deseronto	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Faraday	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Hastings Highlands	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Limerick	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Madoc	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Marmorata and Lake	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Stirling- Rawdon	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Tudor and Cashel	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Tweed	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Tyendinaga	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources
Wollaston	4.0 – Sustainable Natural Environment & Resources

Appendix C: Interview Questions Template

Municipal Survey for The Land Between

October 2020

Please return by November 30th, 2020

Hello, my name is Samantha Dunlop, and I am a fourth-year student at Trent University.

I am working on a community-based research project with The Land Between conservation organization to inventory the existing bylaws pertaining to biodiversity and habitat protection in the Land Between bioregions.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could answer the following questions regarding biodiversity and habitat protection policy levers and enforcement.

Please direct this survey to the appropriate staff person.

Municipality Name:

Respondent Name and Position:

1. Does the Official Plan address any of the following, and to what degree?

Environmental Focus Area	Indicate choice on a scale from 1 (limited) to 5 (detailed)	Description: process, section, example
Brownfields	1 2 3 4 5	
Green Space	1 2 3 4 5	
Habitat Connectivity	1 2 3 4 5	
Hazard Lands	1 2 3 4 5	
Lake Capacity	1 2 3 4 5	

Night Lighting	1 2 3 4 5	
Noise	1 2 3 4 5	
Protected Habitats and Species	1 2 3 4 5	
Setbacks	1 2 3 4 5	
Shorelines	1 2 3 4 5	
Site plan controls, zoning bylaws	1 2 3 4 5	
Trees	1 2 3 4 5	

2. Of the environmental foci listed above, which do you receive the most complaint about?
Which topics do you receive the most questions about from the public?

3. Is biodiversity preservation and protection addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?

4. Are sensitive natural areas and species addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?

5. Does the municipality plan to connect any sensitive or significant spaces? If yes, how?

6. Are targets set for natural cover or open spaces? If yes, what are they?

7. Does your municipality have its own targets set for open space lands? If yes, what are they?

8. How do you enforce adherence to Official Plans?

9. What is the enforcement capacity of your municipality?

10. How frequently do you receive minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?

11. Do you notice a seasonal shift in minor variance requests? (winter versus summer)

12. Has covid-19 changed the rate of approvals?

13. How frequently do you approve minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?

14. Does your municipality track the ratio of minor variance requests to approvals? If yes, what is the ratio? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate a ratio?

Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this survey.

Please return the completed document to Samantha Dunlop
at samanthadunlop@trentu.ca by **November 30th, 2020**.

If you have any questions about the survey, please contact Samantha Dunlop.

The project report will be publicly available on the U-Links Centre for Community-Based Research website in April of 2021.

Please indicate if you wish to receive a copy of the report: Y / N

If yes, please indicate return e-mail address/contact information:

Appendix D: Municipal Staff Survey Responses

This section is a collection of the responses from municipal staff members in response to the survey sent out. The text is directly quoted from their response documents, save for a few grammatical/spelling corrections.

D1. District of Muskoka

Respondent Name and Position: Emily Crowder, Planner

Introduction

The District of Muskoka is a two-tier municipality. The District Municipality of Muskoka (The District) acts as the first tier, and the 6 area municipalities (the Town of Bracebridge, Township of Georgian Bay, Town of Gravenhurst, Town of Huntsville, Township of Lake of Bays, and Township of Muskoka Lakes) act as the second tier. While the District and the Area Municipalities have different responsibilities, they must work together to ensure best planning practices are implemented. While each Area Municipality has their own Official Plan, they must also consult the Muskoka Official Plan (MOP) when making planning decisions. The MOP is a general and overarching framework for land use change and growth, while the more specific details are generally found in the Area Municipal Plans. These sentiments are best captured within Section B3 of the MOP and are worded as follows:

Policy Direction A: "...the Muskoka Official Plan establishes as a first principle that development activity be undertaken in a manner that conserves and enhances the features, functions, and interconnections of the natural environment that sustains what is Muskoka for future generations."

Policy Direction B: "...It is the intent of the District of Muskoka to: a) Establish a broad, upper tier policy framework that provides guidance to Area Municipalities in the preparation of updated Area Municipal Official Plans, Official Plan amendments and zoning and community planning permit by-laws..."

1. Does the Official Plan address any of the following, and to what degree?

Environmental Focus Area	Indicate choice on a scale from 1 (limited) to 5 (detailed)	Description: process, section, example
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Brownfields	3	<p>Process: The MOP encourages the redevelopment of brownfield sites. The development or redevelopment of potentially contaminated brownfield sites shall be assessed and remediated in a manner consistent with the Environmental Protection Act.</p> <p>Section(s): E1 j) - Housing Objectives, I3.3 - Contaminated Lands, and M7.1 h) - Community Improvement Plans</p>
Green Space	4	<p>Process: Under the assumption that green space is synonymous with open space and parkland, the MOP encourages the establishment of public open spaces and recreational open spaces. Open space is generally encouraged for Plans of Subdivision and Condominium Description applications and is acknowledged as being connected to human health.</p> <p>Section(s): D14.1 e) – Need for a Comprehensive Development Plan, J1.1 h) – Urban Centres Objectives</p>
Habitat Connectivity	5	<p>Process: The MOP promotes the connectivity of natural heritage areas, features and areas through several policies. More specifically, policies related to significant wildlife habitat including deer wintering habitats, moose aquatic feeding areas, and fish habitat are implemented to facilitate movement corridors and migration. The MOP recognizes that the fragmentation of significant wildlife habitat through development impacts its function and may threaten the health of wildlife populations and ultimately Muskoka's biodiversity.</p> <p>Policies related to the Rural Area ensure that natural, non-developed areas are plentiful. These policies include a minimum required lot area of 0.4 hectares but an encouraged lot area of 1.0 hectares.</p> <p>The MOP also explores the possibility for the future preparation of a natural heritage strategy to measure and consider cumulative environmental impacts of development.</p>

		<p>Finally, the MOP recognizes forests as a renewable resource which provides opportunities for wildlife habitats. It is the intent of the MOP to encourage good forestry practices and to maintain large tracts or contiguous forest cover primarily by limiting rural development.</p> <p>Section(s): C1.4 – Policies on Specific Natural Heritage Features and Areas, C1.6.3 – Consideration of Cumulative Impacts, H1.3 – Forestry, J3.5.2 – Rural Area Lot Creation</p>
Hazard Lands	5	<p>Process: The MOP does not permit development and site alteration within hazardous lands in order to protect human health and safety. In some situations, development/site alteration may be permitted if it is proven that negative impacts can be avoided or mitigated with the proper planning tool listed in the MOP (i.e.: a wildland fire hazard assessment). Natural hazards include: flooding, unstable soils, erosion, wildland fire, and karst topography. Human-made hazards include: mineral mining operations, mineral aggregate operations, contaminated lands or water, and existing operating or non-operating waste disposal sites. Note: slopes are considered a hazard, but policies related to slopes are found within AM OPs.</p> <p>Section(s): I2 – Natural Hazards, I3: Human Made Hazards</p> <p>Example(s): steep slopes, major drainage swales, karst topography, wildland fire hazard areas, shorelines and flood prone areas.</p>
Lake Capacity	5	<p>Process: The MOP includes policies outlining minimum waterfront setbacks, shoreline frontage and lot area requirements. These requirements are different depending upon the temperature of the waterbody, whether the lake is classified as a lake-trout-lake (at or not at capacity), the presence of fish habitat, etc. The MOP also includes policies geared toward the protection of lake system health. Though the District has moved away from</p>

		<p>a capacity based approach, the policies currently provide for the implementation best practice development approaches on all lakes, with an elevated “enhanced protection” policy set for lakes determined to be “vulnerable” from a recreational water quality perspective.</p> <p>Most notably, Causation Studies should be undertaken if a lake is listed as “vulnerable” based upon three indicators (long-term significant increases in Phosphorus, long-term total phosphorus concentration greater than 20 micrograms/litre, and/or a blue-green algae bloom confirmed by the MECP). Until the time that a causation study is conducted, the enhanced set of protection policies apply, including policies specific to lot creation, development of vacant lots, and redevelopment on existing lots.</p> <p>Section(s): C2 - Water Resources</p>
Night Lighting	4	<p>Process: The District of Muskoka contains a Dark Sky Preserve called the Torrance Barrens Dark-Sky Preserve. The MOP states that any development proposed within 4 kilometres of the Torrance Barrens Dark-Sky Preserve should be supported by a detailed lighting plan which demonstrates how the proposed lighting will be shielded to prevent glare and how the lighting will be directed downward. The MOP also supports Area Municipal efforts to preserve dark skies.</p> <p>Section(s): L6 – Dark Skies, Schedule C2</p>
Noise	5	<p>Process: The MOP contains noise related-policies for development in proximity to airports, waste disposal sites, roads, railways, aggregate operations, and other businesses. In general, development near a sensitive land use shall require a Noise Impact Study and potentially a Land-Use Compatibility Assessment.</p> <p>Section(s): F9 e) i) - Airport, H1.2.3.4 d) – Protection of Long Term Resource Supply, I3.4 c) i) – Development Adjacent to Existing Operating or Non-Operating Waste Disposal Sites, K4.2 f) –</p>

		Road Network, K8 b) – Rail Network, K9 – Noise and Vibration, L2 a) – Land Use Compatibility
Protected Habitats and Species	4	<p>Process: The MOP states that no development or site alteration shall occur within significant wildlife habitat unless an Environmental Impact Study demonstrates that no negative impacts shall occur on the natural features or their functions. The MOP contains more specific policies for significant wildlife habitat, species at risk, deer wintering habitat, moose aquatic feeding areas and fish habitat.</p> <p>Section(s): C1.3.1 b) ii) – Development and Site Alteration General Policies, C1.4.2 – Habitat of Endangered Species and Threatened Species, C1.4.4 – Significant Wildlife Habitat, Schedule C2 – Natural Heritage Features and Areas</p>
Setbacks	4	<p>Process: The MOP states that site alteration and development require minimum shoreline setbacks for the protection of fish habitat and water quality. For frontage on Lake Trout Lakes, these minimum setbacks may be increased if the lake is at-capacity. Unless exception criteria are met, the general setbacks are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgian Bay, warm water lakes/streams, cool water lakes/streams – minimum 20 metre setback required • Warm water streams – minimum 15 metre setback required • Cold water lakes – minimum 30 metre setback encouraged; 20 metres required • Lake-Trout-Lakes at capacity – minimum 30 metre shoreline setback required and tile fields must be setback at least 300 metres • Leaching beds – minimum 30 metre setback required <p>Additionally, setbacks from wetlands and other environmental features must be addressed through an Environmental Impact Study.</p>

		Section(s): C1.1 xv)– Natural Heritage Objectives, C1.3.2 – Development and Site Alteration Adjacent Lands, C1.4.5 g)– Fish Habitat, C2.5– Lake Trout Lakes
Shorelines	5	<p>Process: Water quality is managed across many levels of government in Muskoka with the assistance of many interested community organizations and individuals. Several departments within the District, together with its partner agencies including multiple Ministries within the Province of Ontario, the Area Municipalities, Muskoka Watershed Council, lake associations and individuals all have a role to play in ensuring Muskoka’s waters remain clean and healthy.</p> <p>In 2003, Muskoka District Council approved the Muskoka Water Strategy, a framework of integrated strategic initiatives to protect and enhance Muskoka’s water. In 2005, Council adopted the Lake System Health Program, which is intended to guide and minimize the impact of human development on water resources, to preserve the environmental health and quality of life in Muskoka and also to protect the future of Muskoka as a premier recreational region.</p> <p>Aside from the shoreline setback policies mentioned above, the MOP states that as natural vegetated shorelines are vital to lake system health, a minimum 75% of the linear shoreline frontage of a lot shall be maintained in a natural state to a depth of 15 metres from the shoreline. Additionally, the waterfront area and on shoreline lots are subject to site plan control or community planning permits. Additionally, the District conducts periodic shoreline land use surveys to document shoreline disturbance and existing development constraints.</p> <p>Section(s): C2.5 d) ii) – Lake Trout Lakes, C2.6.1 – Lake System Health Context, C2.6.4.2 c) e) and f) – General Development Policies, C2.6.5.1 – Substantial Development on all Waterbodies, C2.6.6.1 d) – Causation Study Policies, C5 –</p>

		Watershed and Sub-watershed Planning, H1.3.2 b) iv) – Forestry, J4 – Waterfront Area
Site plan controls, zoning bylaws	3	<p>Process: The MOP details the different parameters that must be included in the site plan control and/or community planning permits for on-site phosphorus management, impact mitigation, and to contribute to building resilience of the waterbody to other environmental stressors. Some of these parameters include implementation of stormwater management, maintenance or establishment of native tree cover, and appropriate location of buildings, structures and sewage disposal systems.</p> <p>The MOP states that the parameters within the site plan control/community planning permit must be to the satisfaction of the area municipality. The MOP also states that Area Municipal zoning by-laws shall be required to manage the allocation of servicing capacity, ensure the availability of municipal services or facilitate the phasing of development among other matters.</p> <p>Zoning and site plans are key implementation tools for recommendations of the Environmental Impact Studies required in Section C1.5 – Environmental Impact Studies.</p> <p>Finally, the MOP states that all zoning by-laws shall be amended to conform with this Plan. Amendments to zoning by-laws should only occur after the Area Municipal OP has been amended to conform to this Plan.</p> <p>Section(s): C1.5 – Environmental Impact Studies, C2.6.5 – Standard Protection Policies, D15.9 b) – Water and Sewer Capacity Allocation Strategy, M4 – Area Municipal Zoning By-Laws</p>
Trees	3	<p>Process: The MOP contains policies related to forestry, which states that landowners are encouraged to efficiently harvest and use trees that must be removed to accommodate the placement of buildings, structures and roads.</p>

		<p>The MOP also includes policies specific to areas considered to be high, extreme or pine wildland fire hazards. These policies prohibit development within these areas unless a wildland fire assessment demonstrates that risk can be mitigated.</p> <p>Section(s): H1.3.2 b) vii) – Forestry General Policies, I2.8 (Wildland Fires)</p>
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2. Is biodiversity preservation and protection addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?
Yes.

Section C – Ecosystems of Muskoka: Natural Heritage and Water Resources contains policies in addition to the adherence of the Endangered Species Act, 2007 (ESA) to minimize and prevent loss from Ontario and to preserve biodiversity. The MOP further protects significant environmental features and functions, which provide critical habitat for a wide variety of plants and wildlife. An example of these policies include the requirement for an Environmental Impact Study to be conducted to determine the presence of habitat of threatened and endangered species. These are generally required when data is present indicating the potential for species at risk to be present and/or when the proposed development is located within proximity to natural heritage features. Section C also contains policies specific to water resources and climate change. Both of these subsections contain policies which strive to limit negative human impacts to biodiversity. Additionally, one of the objectives of Section F – Vibrant Muskoka: Economic Development is to encourage the greening of industry and the introduction of green jobs that help protect and restore ecosystems and biodiversity through the use of innovative infrastructure and other design features.

3. Are sensitive natural areas and species addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?
Yes.

Sensitive natural areas, referred to as Natural Heritage Features within the MOP are accounted for within Section C1 – Natural Heritage. The MOP states that development and site alteration shall not be permitted within Provincially significant wetlands (PSWs) or Provincially significant coastal wetlands. The MOP also states that unless an EIS demonstrates that no negative impacts on the natural features or their functions will result from the proposed development, no development shall occur within coastal wetlands and all other wetlands, significant wildlife habitat, and Provincially Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific interest. Finally, increased setbacks adjacent to these features, including fish habitat, PSWs, other wetlands, provincially significant wildlife habitat, etc. are outlined in Table 1 – Adjacent Lands.

4. Does the municipality plan to connect any sensitive or significant spaces? If yes, how?

The 2009 Urban Centres Natural Heritage Review is a background document that could, in the future, form the basis of a natural heritage strategy, as referenced in Section C1.6.3 d) – Consideration of Cumulative Impacts.

5. Are targets set for natural cover or open spaces? If yes, what are they?

Central Ontario is a very different situation from southern Ontario, where official plans are often set up to protect green islands in a sea of development. In Muskoka and as noted in Sections H1.3.1, forest cover is approximately 89% of the land base, making our small towns and communities islands within a sea of green. Many policies referenced in this document work together to ensure that large, unfragmented tracts of natural cover and open space are maintained. More specifically and as detailed above, a 75% target for an undisturbed buffer within 15 metres of shorelines is required as per Section C2.6.4.2 c). However, the MOP states that Area Municipalities may set higher targets for vegetative buffering. While the MOP contains targets for growth management, instead of setting a specific target for natural cover and/or open space, the MOP limits the development of rural areas instead.

6. Does your municipality have its own targets set for open space lands? If yes, what are they? This question seems like the same question as above (Q5).

7. How do you enforce adherence to Official Plans?

Whenever an application is filed for a consent or zoning by-law amendment, the District of Muskoka is given the opportunity to provide comment in the form of a letter addressed to the Town/ship Committee or Council. If the decision made by the Town/ship is not conducive with the District's recommendations, the District has the opportunity to appeal the decision. The District of Muskoka acts as the approval authority for Area Municipal Official Plan Amendments, Plans of Subdivision, Condominium Descriptions and Part Lot Control. District staff will only recommend approval of these applications if they conform to the Muskoka Official Plan. Further, zoning at the Area Municipal level is the most important and legally enforceable tool to implement official plan policies.

8. What is the enforcement capacity of your municipality?

Enforcement related to the zoning by-law, Ontario Building Code, etc. is the jurisdiction of the lower tier municipalities.

9. How frequently do you receive minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?

Minor variances are the jurisdiction of the lower tier municipalities.

10. Do you notice a seasonal shift in minor variance requests? (winter versus summer) Not applicable

11. Has covid-19 changed the rate of approvals?

If anything, application volume has stayed steady or increased. However, if this question is only applicable to minor variances, it does not apply to us.

12. How frequently do you approve minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?

N/A

13. Does your municipality track the ratio of minor variance requests to approvals? If yes, what is the ratio? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate a ratio? N/A

Please indicate if you wish to receive a copy of the report: Y / N

If yes, please indicate return email address/contact information: emily.crowder@muskoka.on.ca

D2. Gravenhurst

Respondent Name and Position: Neil Stoop, Planner

1. Does the Official Plan address any of the following, and to what degree?

Environmental Focus Area	Indicate choice on a scale from 1 (limited) to 5 (detailed)	Description: process, section, example
Brownfields	2	1 mention (A6.1.3)
Green Space	2	2 mentions – general goal statements (F3 (e) & J1.12)
Habitat Connectivity	2	Speaks to maintaining habitat corridors (B2.2 (e))
Hazard Lands	4	In general development is directed away from hazards. Various hazards are identified and mapped in the OP.
Lake Capacity	1	Generally, Lake Capacity policies are in the upper tier plan (District of Muskoka OP)
Night Lighting	5	Extensive Dark Sky Friendly Policies (K21) *The policies are generally not intended to address how artificial light may disrupt natural cycles of wildlife
Noise	3	Noise policies are generally related to compatibility of adjacent land uses, from a human perspective (industry next to residential)

Protected Habitats and Species	4	Various policies to direct development away from lands identified as having potential for species at risk, and sensitive fish habitats. (EIS requirements for development) (I6.4)
Setbacks	3	In general, the setbacks are located in the Zoning By-law though they are referenced in the OP.
Shorelines	4	Section D11 protects shoreline vegetative buffers by limiting development and can require improvement of the buffer. The setback for general development is 30m.
Site plan controls, zoning bylaws	5	The site plan control by-law includes all properties within 60m of the Optimal Summer Water Level of a Lake, in addition to all commercial and industrial developments.
Trees	3	The Town has a tree preservation by-law, typically only applies to lands within 60m of the water.

2. Is biodiversity preservation and protection addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?
Indirectly through the goals relating to the Natural Environment (B2). Goals include retaining and protecting biodiversity, but there is not clear direction or requirements/
3. Are sensitive natural areas and species addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?
Yes, schedule B of the OP identifies and maps various features with different requirements for protection and buffering.
4. Does the municipality plan to connect any sensitive or significant spaces? If yes, how?
There are not any ongoing or proposed projects to connect spaces.
5. Are targets set for natural cover or open spaces? If yes, what are they?
At a property level 75% of the shoreline buffer (lands within 20m of the shoreline) needs to be kept in a natural state. There are not town wide, or regional policies.
6. Does your municipality have its own targets set for open space lands? If yes, what are they?
No.
7. How do you enforce adherence to Official Plans?
The zoning by-law sets out the requirements of the official plan. Any planning application (minor variance, consent, site plan, zoning amendment, site alteration, etc.) must conform to the OP policies. (Note development that does not require a planning application is generally not vetted against the OP)

8. What is the enforcement capacity of your municipality?

We have 2 fulltime by-law officers that generally run on a complaint basis. Without notice from members of the public we would often not catch infractions.

9. How frequently do you receive minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?

2015 – 37, 2016 – 29, 2017 – 47, 2018 – 35, 2019 – 42, 2020 – 18**

Those numbers are applications – there are additional inquiries that never make it to a formal application.

**Impacted by COVID 19

10. Do you notice a seasonal shift in minor variance requests? (winter versus summer)

Generally, less in the winter than the summer, but there are applications year round.

11. Has covid-19 changed the rate of approvals?

Approvals were only affected for a short time – however applications are down this year.

Meaning there have been less applications but Covid has not impacted how applications are evaluated.

12. How frequently do you approve minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?

We have a monthly committee of adjustment meetings, and application typically takes about two months from start to finish.

13. Does your municipality track the ratio of minor variance requests to approvals? If yes, what is the ratio? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate a ratio?

We do not track the ratio; however, the approval rate is quite high. The reason for this is two-fold. Staff work really hard to try and get applications to a point where we can support them. Two if an application cannot be supported as a variance (doesn't meet the 4 tests of a minor variance), it often ends up being applied for as a zoning amendment.

Please indicate if you wish to receive a copy of the report: Yes

If yes, please indicate return email address/contact information:

Neil Stoop Neil.stoop@gravenhurst.ca

Melissa Halford Melissa.halford@gravenhurst.ca

D3. Huntsville

Respondent Name and Position: Denise Corry

1. Does the Official Plan address any of the following, and to what degree?

Environmental Focus Area	Indicate choice on a scale from 1 (limited) to 5 (detailed)	Description: process, section, example
Brownfields	4	D7.4 of 2019 HOP
Green Space	5	B2 of 2019 HOP
Habitat Connectivity	5	B2 of 2019 HOP
Hazard Lands	5	B4 of 2019 HOP
Lake Capacity	3	B3 and C7.5 of 2019 HOP
Night Lighting	4	F1.14 of 2019 HOP
Noise	3	D7.2 of 2019 HOP
Protected Habitats and Species	4	B2 of 2019 HOP
Setbacks	4	B2, B3, and B4 of 2019 HOP
Shorelines		B3 and C7 of 2019 HOP
Site plan controls, zoning bylaws		F1.6 of 2019 HOP re. Site Plan Control and info online re. the Site Plan Control and the By-law itself. Zoning By-law is not yet in conformity with 2019 HOP but contains many complimentary provisions (e.g., shoreline buffer, fish habitat protection). Note: Huntsville is currently looking at consolidating Site Plan Control and Zoning By-law into Community Planning Permit By-law which will apply Town-wide. Also note, no Conservation Authority is incorporated in Muskoka.
Trees		There is no tree removal by-law in place in Huntsville. As noted above, Huntsville is looking at implementing a Community Planning Permit By-law which will apply Town-wide. One strength of this planning tool is that it will allow the Town to regulate tree removal activity through the Planning Permit process: thus, filling the current gap.

2. Is biodiversity preservation and protection addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?

Yes – NHS policies incorporated that conform to/are consistent with the District of Muskoka OP and PPS.

3. Are sensitive natural areas and species addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?
Yes – NHS policies incorporated that conform to/are consistent with the District of Muskoka OP and PPS. Mapping of significant deer winter habitat is contained in OP schedule C. No other SWH mapped, but policies to trigger investigation and a development approval stage are contained in OP.
4. Does the municipality plan to connect any sensitive or significant spaces? If yes, how?
Somewhat yes – NHS policies incorporated in OP that conform to/are consistent with the District of Muskoka OP and PPS. These policies generally steer development away from such areas and require they be protected when identified using appropriate planning tools (e.g., Zoning). We are not actively looking to acquire an interest in such areas (i.e., no green lands securement).
5. Are targets set for natural cover or open spaces? If yes, what are they?
NA.
6. Does your municipality have its own targets set for open space lands? If yes, what are they?
NA.
7. How do you enforce adherence to Official Plans?
Implementation through development application review on a site-specific basis (ZBA, MVs, Site Plans, etc.). The current Zoning By-law is not yet in conformity with the 2019 HOP. We are looking to implement the OP through Community Planning Permit By-law development (which will replace the Zoning By-law and Site Plan Control By-law).
8. What is the enforcement capacity of your municipality?
Low – enforcement response occurs on a complaint basis
9. How frequently do you receive minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?
Between 40 and 50 per year.
10. Do you notice a seasonal shift in minor variance requests? (winter versus summer)
No.
11. Has covid-19 changed the rate of approvals?
There were no approvals between March and July due to public health restrictions on public meetings and Regulations suspending planning timelines.
12. How frequently do you approve minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?
More often than not.

13. Does your municipality track the ratio of minor variance requests to approvals? If yes, what is the ratio? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate a ratio?
 No. Same response as above – see 12.

Please indicate if you wish to receive a copy of the report: Yes
 If yes, please indicate return email address/contact information: richard.clark@huntsville.ca

D4. Muskoka Lakes

Respondent Name and Position: David Pink, Director of Development Services and Environmental Sustainability

1. Does the Official Plan address any of the following, and to what degree?

Environmental Focus Area	Indicate choice on a scale from 1 (limited) to 5 (detailed)	Description: process, section, example
Brownfields	3	Waterfront Designation and Implementation policies provide some direction on redeveloping existing lots
Green Space	4	Waterfront Designation policies provide direction to ensure natural form dominates and as much of the designation remains natural as possible
Habitat Connectivity	4	Habitat connectivity is a noted objective of the Waterfront designation and policy B.7.2 speaks directly to it
Hazard Lands	3	Each land use designation includes a brief policy section on lands prone to flooding
Lake Capacity	5	The Waterfront designation includes very detailed policies on Lake System Health, the District of Muskoka’s lake capacity model – Section B.6
Night Lighting	5	Policy set B.15 includes detailed policies to ensure dark sky lighting practices are adhered to in the waterfront
Noise	1	Limited policies speak to noise, mainly in those dealing with rail transport
Protected Habitats and Species	5	Each land use designation contains detailed natural area sections that deal with significant wildlife habitat, wetlands, species at risk, etc.

Setbacks	3	The waterfront designation contains the most detailed policies in regard to setbacks, predominantly from the water with some direction on side yards
Shorelines		Detailed shoreline policies exist in the waterfront designation, which speak at length to the shoreline vegetative buffer, setbacks, etc.
Site plan controls, zoning bylaws		The Implementation section addresses the administration of zoning by-laws and site plan control. Numerous policies speak to the requirement of development to proceed through site plan control
Trees		The waterfront designation speaks at length to the importance of retaining vegetation and tree cover, whether for habitat protection (deer wintering, etc.), water quality or aesthetics.

2. Is biodiversity preservation and protection addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?

Maintaining biodiversity is an objective of the Official Plan, by protecting natural areas and connections between them.

3. Are sensitive natural areas and species addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how? Each land use designation contains detailed natural area sections that aim to protect significant wildlife habitat, wetlands, species at risk, etc.

4. Does the municipality plan to connect any sensitive or significant spaces? If yes, how? Objectives of the Official Plan include ensuring connections between natural areas remain, however no plan is in place to connect spaces where connections were previously disturbed.

5. Are targets set for natural cover or open spaces? If yes, what are they? Specific targets are not set for wider geographical areas; however, policies do aim for natural shoreline vegetative buffers stretching 50 feet back from all water bodies and limit development footprints to no more than 5-10% of lot areas in the waterfront designation.

6. Does your municipality have its own targets set for open space lands? If yes, what are they? No specific targets

7. How do you enforce adherence to Official Plans? Predominantly by implementation through the Zoning By-law and site plan control, and in the review of planning applications.

8. What is the enforcement capacity of your municipality?

Currently it is fairly limited due to levels of staffing. The Township currently employs only one full time by-law enforcement officer, for a very large geographic area that experiences fairly significant development pressures. Management is working to address this issue.

9. How frequently do you receive minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?

The Township averages approximately 80-90 Minor Variance applications per year, fairly evenly spread out over the entire year.

10. Do you notice a seasonal shift in minor variance requests? (winter versus summer)
Typically, there was a small decrease over the winter months although this discrepancy appears to be narrowing.

11. Has covid-19 changed the rate of approvals?
Initially applications were on hold due to the inability to host public hearings/meetings. The rate of approvals is now fairly consistent with pre-covid levels.

12. How frequently do you approve minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?
The Committee of Adjustment meets monthly; they have a meeting limit of 11 applications (including applications for consent) which has been consistently met for years.

13. Does your municipality track the ratio of minor variance requests to approvals? If yes, what is the ratio? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate a ratio?
This would take some time to provide a firm number, but a fairly accurate estimate would be in the 90-95% range.

Please indicate if you wish to receive a copy of the report: Yes
If yes, please indicate return email address/contact information: dpink@muskokalakes.ca

D5. Algonquin Highlands

Respondent Name and Position: Sean O’Callaghan, Planner

1. Does the Official Plan address any of the following, and to what degree?

Environmental Focus Area	Indicate choice on a scale from 1 (limited) to 5 (detailed)	Description: process, section, example
Brownfields	1	

Green Space	4	Several sections of the Official Plan speak to the preservation of natural areas. Especially so in the shoreline areas
Habitat Connectivity	2	
Hazard Lands	2	
Lake Capacity	4	Section 4.2.5.5.3 lists Cold water lake trout lakes considered to be at development capacity. Section 4.2.5.5.6 lists Cold water lake trout lakes <u>not</u> considered to be at development capacity.
Night Lighting	4	Section 6.5 speaks to light pollution
Noise	2	
Protected Habitats and Species	4	Section 4.2 speaks to the protection of Significant Natural Heritage features
Setbacks	4	Several sections speak to setbacks and also note that the Zoning By-law will further address setback requirements.
Shorelines	4	Section 5.2 speaks to lands designated waterfront in the Official Plan
Site plan controls, zoning bylaws	4	Section 9.5 speaks to site plan control. Section 9.2 speaks to zoning by-laws
Trees	3	Several sections of the Official Plan address trees.

2. Is biodiversity preservation and protection addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?
Section 4.6 of the Official Plan speaks to biodiversity.

3. Are sensitive natural areas and species addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?
Section 4.2 of the official Plan speaks to sensitive natural areas and species.

4. Does the municipality plan to connect any sensitive or significant spaces? If yes, how?
No immediate plans.

5. Are targets set for natural cover or open spaces? If yes, what are they?
Section 5.2.5.1 states the following:

To maintain an appropriate balance between a natural shoreline and built form within the waterfront designation, shoreline activity areas should be focused within a defined area of the shoreline frontage of a lot and minimized in extent. The extent of the shoreline activity area will be considered within the following targets:

- A maximum of 25% of the shoreline frontage or up to 15 metres, whichever is the lesser, for shoreline residential development.
- A maximum of 30% of the shoreline frontage or up to 30 metres, whichever is lesser, for commercial development or waterfront landings.
- A maximum of 50% of the shoreline frontage or up to 45 metres, whichever is the lesser, for marinas.

6. Does your municipality have its own targets set for open space lands? If yes, what are they?
Same as above

7. How do you enforce adherence to Official Plans?
In the review of planning applications.

8. What is the enforcement capacity of your municipality?
Very limited. The township has two by-law officers who are also the Chief Building Official and Deputy Chief Building Official.

9. How frequently do you receive minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?
Per year approximately 24
Per month approximately 2-4 applications

10. Do you notice a seasonal shift in minor variance requests? (winter versus summer)
More applications are typically submitted during spring through summer to early fall. Winter presents challenges with accessing some properties for site visits and these applications are placed on hold until the property can be accessed.

11. Has covid-19 changed the rate of approvals?
Initially there were some delays with setting up a procedure for virtual public meetings. Now the Committee of Adjustment is back to its regular schedule and is holding public meetings over Zoom.

12. How frequently do you approve minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?
Approximately 75%-85% of applications are approved.

13. Does your municipality track the ratio of minor variance requests to approvals? If yes, what is the ratio? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate a ratio?
The approximate ratio of approval is 3/4.

Please indicate if you wish to receive a copy of the report: Yes
 If yes, please indicate return email address/contact information:
socallaghan@algonquinhighlands.ca

D6. Dysart et al.

Respondent Name and Position: Jeff Iles, Director of Planning and Land Information

1. Does the Official Plan address any of the following, and to what degree?

Environmental Focus Area	Indicate choice on a scale from 1 (limited) to 5 (detailed)	Description: process, section, example
Brownfields	1	The OP promotes redevelopment of brownfields.
Green Space	4	Various policies relating to open space, recreation areas/park lands, natural environment.
Habitat Connectivity	1	Various policies to protect habitat and natural heritage features, but do not specifically relate to connectivity
Hazard Lands	4	
Lake Capacity	4	Policies for capacity of lake trout lakes, but also recreational carrying capacity of lakes.
Night Lighting	3	Could be more detailed. Prevents light trespass, and recommends downward facing, full cut off luminaires.
Noise	3	Various policies, and direction for assessment, but could be improved.
Protected Habitats and Species	4	Various policies
Setbacks	5	Specifically, water setbacks. The Municipality encourages natural shorelines and has numerous policies.
Shorelines	3	See above for setbacks. But limited policies for site alteration and shoreline protection (only recommendations)
Site plan controls, zoning bylaws	4	Sufficient.

Trees	3	The upper tier has a tree preservation by-law and regulates forestry. The policy encourages compliance with this. We also have a tree canopy policy.
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2. Of the environmental foci listed above, which do you receive the most complaints about? Which topics do you receive the most questions about from the public? Shorelines, water setbacks, lake health, development of legal non-conforming uses within the shorelines..

3. Is biodiversity preservation and protection addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how? No, at least not directly.

4. Are sensitive natural areas and species addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how? Natural areas and features are addressed. Species are reviewed/screened using NHIC information. Development is regulated within these areas and studies required to address impacts.

5. Does the municipality plan to connect any sensitive or significant spaces? If yes, how? Not exactly sure what you mean but am not aware of any plans.

6. Are targets set for natural cover or open spaces? If yes, what are they? Lot coverage, shoreland lot coverage, dwelling unit area coverage are addressed in the Zoning By-law as well as requirements for shoreline vegetation buffers etc.

7. Does your municipality have its own targets set for open space lands? If yes, what are they? No.

8. How do you enforce adherence to Official Plans? Zoning By-law, policies, development control/review.

9. What is the enforcement capacity of your municipality? Two By-law enforcement staff.

10. How frequently do you receive minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average? We receive on average 17-25 applications per year. Meetings held when necessary.

11. Do you notice a seasonal shift in minor variance requests? (winter versus summer) Not really but there are peaks and valleys. We receive more in the new year, when people are looking ahead, in the spring when development starts and in the fall when people see winter coming.

12. Has covid-19 changed the rate of approvals?

Other than during the initial lock down when we were not holding meetings, the Committee has continued to meet since June. All approvals are based on the 4 tests of the minor variance. If by rate you mean number of applications, I confirm that we had a very busy year.

13. How frequently do you approve minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?

The committee is the decision-making authority. They meet when necessary (when we have an application). As you may be aware, the planning act requires a meeting within 30 days of receipt of a complete application. However, I am aware that some municipalities do not hold meetings in the winter (can't site inspect etc.)

14. Does your municipality track the ratio of minor variance requests to approvals? If yes, what is the ratio? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate a ratio?

We do not track requests vs approvals. However, I would guess it is likely 80% approved vs 20% denied. Staff work with applicants to advise them of what is generally acceptable, which reduces applications that are likely not to be approved. Also, by consistently enforcing policy and making consistent decisions, I know local consultants will also advise their clients what is likely not to be approved and therefore a waste of money to apply.

D7. Centre Hastings

Respondent Name and Position: Typhany Choinard

1. Does the Official Plan address any of the following, and to what degree?

Our Official Plan is done at the Upper Tier and Hastings County should be contacted for any OP questions.

2. Of the environmental foci listed above, which do you receive the most complaints about? Which topics do you receive the most questions about from the public?

Lake Capacity, trees, shorelines, noise

3. Is biodiversity preservation and protection addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?

Question better addressed by Hastings County

4. Are sensitive natural areas and species addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?

Question better addressed by Hastings County

5. Does the municipality plan to connect any sensitive or significant spaces? If yes, how?

No

6. Are targets set for natural cover or open spaces? If yes, what are they?

No

7. Does your municipality have its own targets set for open space lands? If yes, what are they?
No

8. How do you enforce adherence to Official Plans?
Question better addressed by Hastings County

9. What is the enforcement capacity of your municipality?
We have very limited enforcement. We have a by-law officer but also rely on MNR, and Conservation Authorities.

10. How frequently do you receive minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?
We maybe have two a year

11. Do you notice a seasonal shift in minor variance requests? (winter versus summer)
No

12. Has covid-19 changed the rate of approvals?
No

13. How frequently do you approve minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?
They are usually approved and we have very limited applications

14. Does your municipality track the ratio of minor variance requests to approvals? If yes, what is the ratio? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate a ratio?
The estimate is 100%

D8. Hastings Highlands

Respondent Name and Position: John Jardine, Municipal Planner

1. Does the Official Plan address any of the following, and to what degree?

Environmental Focus Area	Indicate choice on a scale from 1 (limited) to 5 (detailed)	Description: process, section, example
Brownfields	5	7.8.4 Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields
Green Space	5	5.8 Outdoor Recreational Uses and Parks

Habitat Connectivity	5	4.3 Natural Heritage Features and Areas
Hazard Lands	5	4.4 Natural Hazards 4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAND USE DESIGNATION
Lake Capacity	5	Section 4.2 Water
Night Lighting		Not relevant as rural municipality
Noise	5	Various sections. 7.8.5 Land Use Compatibility Study
Protected Habitats and Species	5	4.3 Natural Heritage Features and Areas 4.4 Natural Hazards 4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAND USE DESIGNATION
Setbacks	5	Numerous sections
Shorelines	5	4.0 SECTION IV – SUSTAINABLE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT & RESOURCES
Site plan controls, zoning bylaws	5	Numerous sections
Trees	5	4.0 SECTION IV – SUSTAINABLE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT & RESOURCES

2. Is biodiversity preservation and protection addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?

Yes, in 4.0 SECTION IV – SUSTAINABLE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT & RESOURCES

3. Are sensitive natural areas and species addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?

Yes, in 4.0 SECTION IV – SUSTAINABLE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT & RESOURCES

4. Does the municipality plan to connect any sensitive or significant spaces? If yes, how?

No.

5. Are targets set for natural cover or open spaces? If yes, what are they?

No.

6. Does your municipality have its own targets set for open space lands? If yes, what are they?

No.

7. How do you enforce adherence to Official Plans?
County of Hastings has to enforce this as Hastings Highlands enforces zoning bylaws.
8. What is the enforcement capacity of your municipality?
Hastings Highlands has a Bylaw Enforcement Officer
9. How frequently do you receive minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?
We receive probably 15 to 20 minor variances per year on average.
10. Do you notice a seasonal shift in minor variance requests? (winter versus summer)
Typically, more in the summer.
11. Has covid-19 changed the rate of approvals?
The number of minor variances is on the higher end of that scale.
12. How frequently do you approve minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?
Approval is not up to the Municipal Planner but to the Committee of Adjustment.
13. Does your municipality track the ratio of minor variance requests to approvals? If yes, what is the ratio? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate a ratio?
No.

Please indicate if you wish to receive a copy of the report: Yes
If yes, please indicate return email address/contact information: jjardine@hastingshighlands.ca

D9. Marmora and Lake

Respondent Name and Position: Matthew deJong, Chief Building Official

1. Does the Official Plan address any of the following, and to what degree?
The County of Hastings is the creator and Manager of the OP in Hastings county, not the Municipality.
How well something is covered can be very subjective. I would suggest that the process is all encompassing and meets all required standards.

Environmental Focus Area	Indicate choice on a scale from 1 (limited) to 5 (detailed)	Description: process, section, example
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Brownfields		Section 7.8.4 page 194, covers Environmental Site Assessment (ESAs) for Contaminated Sites/Brownfields.
Green Space		Although Green space is not used as wording much in the plan, throughout the plan there are items that provide for a wide range of protections for outdoor spaces for many different uses.
Habitat Connectivity		This is covered in 4.3 Natural Heritage Features and areas
Hazard Lands		4.4 Natural Hazards is a section on Hazard lands.
Lake Capacity		4.2.5.5 defines the lakes, suggest consultation, 4.2.5 has them with regard to Lake Trout, 7.8.7 is Lake Capacity Study- Water Quality,
Night Lighting		Section 5.1 Renewable “green” energy and Night Skies
Noise		Noise is covered in many section, waste management, pits, and quarries, 7.85 Land Use Compatibility Study,
Protected Habitats and Species		4.3 Natural Heritage Features and areas, 4.3.3 Significant Wildlife Habitat
Setbacks		Of course, talks to, most often put in place by zoning Bylaws
Shorelines		5.4 Rural and waterfront land use designation
Site plan controls, zoning bylaws		7.5 site plan control
Trees		Trees and protection are covered throughout document.

2. Is biodiversity preservation and protection addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?

Yes 4.1

The intentions of the natural heritage policies are to provide a lasting legacy representative of these attributes for the benefit of future generations and to sustain related social, cultural and

economic systems. Healthy ecosystems and greater biodiversity provide for healthy communities and a healthy economy. Other goals for achieving and maintaining a sustainable natural environment are as follows:

g) Protect wherever possible, natural corridor linkages in order to maintain, restore and/or improve the diversity and connectivity of natural features and the long-term ecological function and biodiversity of natural heritage systems.

3. Are sensitive natural areas and species addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how? Yes, 4.3.2 Habitat of Endangered and Threatened Species, see page.

4. Does the municipality plan to connect any sensitive or significant spaces? If yes, how? Not at this time.

5. Are targets set for natural cover or open spaces? If yes, what are they? Not that I am aware of. If you look at our municipality it's a huge, forested area. Over the last 9 years I would say that more land becomes forested then is cleared. People want to move to the rural area to live the rural life, they buy an old land, build then the land goes fallow and nature regrows.

6. Does your municipality have its own targets set for open space lands? If yes, what are they? Not that I am aware of at this time.

7. How do you enforce adherence to Official Plans? Well, no one really enforces an Official Plan. It's not an Enforcement document. I guess you could say making sure that applications made under the planning act are compliant with the OP would be enforcement. Typically, you must make a Bylaw complaint with the OP, then enforce the Bylaw.

8. What is the enforcement capacity of your municipality? If a planning application is not compliant with the OP, then it can be turned down. With regard to the enforcement of Bylaws the municipality can ask people to comply with the Bylaws, order them to comply with some Bylaws, there is no budget allowance to bring those orders to court to enforce them.

9. How frequently do you receive minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average? 0 to 6 per year

10. Do you notice a seasonal shift in minor variance requests? (winter versus summer) We do not have enough to see a shift. If you are thinking about the idea that applications are made in the winter so that seasonal residents from the city are unaware of them, we do not see that.

11. Has covid-19 changed the rate of approvals?

No, why would it. It did limit planning activity while things were shut down, but they then were taken care of when we went back to operations.

12. How frequently do you approve minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?

This depends on the rate at which they come in.

13. Does your municipality track the ratio of minor variance requests to approvals? If yes, what is the ratio? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate a ratio?

We do not have enough requests to make it worth tracking this. In 9 years, I can think of 1 that did not get approved.

Most people do not make an application if consultation with staff indicates a strong likelihood of the application not being approved.

Please indicate if you wish to receive a copy of the report: Yes

If yes, please indicate return email address/contact information: mdejong@marmoraandlake.ca

D10. Stirling-Rawdon

Respondent Name and Position: Sydney Dodson – Deputy Clerk

1. Does the Official Plan address any of the following, and to what degree?

We do not mandate the Official Plan since we are a lower tier Municipality. Please Contact the County of Hastings.

2. Of the environmental foci listed above, which do you receive the most complaints about? Which topics do you receive the most questions about from the public?

The questions we receive the most would likely be zoning by-laws and setbacks, especially from Environmentally Protected Zones.

3. Is biodiversity preservation and protection addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?

See question 1.

4. Are sensitive natural areas and species addressed within the Official Plan? If yes, how?

See question 1.

5. Does the municipality plan to connect any sensitive or significant spaces? If yes, how?

It is unknown at this time.

6. Are targets set for natural cover or open spaces? If yes, what are they?

None noted at this time.

7. Does your municipality have its own targets set for open space lands? If yes, what are they?
No.

8. How do you enforce adherence to Official Plans?

The County of Hastings ensures the OP is being followed and the Municipality ensures through our Comprehensive Zoning By-Law.

9. What is the enforcement capacity of your municipality?

10. How frequently do you receive minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?

In 2020, we received 3 applications for a Minor Variance.

11. Do you notice a seasonal shift in minor variance requests? (winter versus summer)

No.

12. Has covid-19 changed the rate of approvals?

Yes. We had to postpone meetings at the beginning of the pandemic.

13. How frequently do you approve minor variance requests? Per year? Per month? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate an average?

We have only had 3 applications this year, so when they come in they get forwarded to the next Committee of Adjustment Meeting, usually the second Tuesday of the Month if required.

14. Does your municipality track the ratio of minor variance requests to approvals? If yes, what is the ratio? If you do not have access to this data, can you estimate a ratio?

We don't have a specific tracking sheet, but Minor Variances are approved 99% of the time.