

# PROPOSED

## GAMBIER ISLAND LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEE BYLAW NO. 154

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### A BYLAW TO AMEND KEATS ISLAND LAND USE BYLAW, 2002

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The Gambier Island Local Trust Committee, being the Local Trust Committee having jurisdiction in respect of the Gambier Island Local Trust Area under the *Islands Trust Act*, enacts as follows:

1. Bylaw No. 78, cited as “Keats Island Land Use Bylaw, 2002” is amended as per Schedule “1” attached to and forming part of this bylaw.
2. This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as “Keats Island Land Use Bylaw, 2002, Amendment No. 1, 2021”.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS                    14<sup>TH</sup>                    DAY OF                    OCTOBER                    , 2021

READ A SECOND TIME THIS                    14<sup>TH</sup>                    DAY OF                    MAY                    , 2024

PUBLIC HEARING HELD THIS                    \_\_\_\_\_                    DAY OF                    \_\_\_\_\_                    , 20XX

READ A THIRD TIME THIS                    \_\_\_\_\_                    DAY OF                    \_\_\_\_\_                    , 20XX

APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ISLANDS TRUST THIS

\_\_\_\_\_                    DAY OF                    \_\_\_\_\_                    , 20XX

ADOPTED THIS                    \_\_\_\_\_                    DAY OF                    \_\_\_\_\_                    , 20XX

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**Chair**

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**Secretary**

**GAMBIER ISLAND LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEE  
BYLAW NO. 154**

**Schedule “1”**


1. Schedule “A” of Keats Island Land Use Bylaw, 2002 is amended as follows:

1.1 **PART 1 – ADMINISTRATION AND INTERPRETATION**, Section 1.5 **DEFINITIONS**, Subsection 1.5.1 is amended by adding the following definition in alphabetical order:

“**Platform** means an unenclosed flat surface raised from the ground to serve for the loading and offloading of materials and supplies.”

“**Shoreline Protection Measures** means hard or soft modifications to the shoreline, or adjacent seaward or landward areas, for the purpose of protection and stabilization against erosion. ‘Hard’ measures refers to the use of materials with impermeable surfaces (e.g., stone, concrete) whereas ‘soft’ measures refer to less rigid materials such as biotechnical vegetation measures (i.e. the specialized use of woody plant materials to stabilize soil) or beach enhancement.”

Range of measures varying from soft to hard include:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Vegetation enhancement</b></li><li>• <b>Upland drainage control</b></li><li>• <b>Biotechnical measures</b></li><li>• <b>Beach enhancement</b></li><li>• <b>Anchor trees</b></li><li>• <b>Gravel placement</b></li><li>• <b>Rock (rip rap) revetments</b></li><li>• <b>Gabions</b></li><li>• <b>Concrete groins</b></li><li>• <b>Retaining walls or bulkheads</b></li><li>• <b>Seawalls</b></li></ul>	<p><b>SOFT</b></p>  <p><b>HARD</b></p>
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1.2 **PART 2 – GENERAL LAND USE REGULATIONS**, Section 2.7 **MEASUREMENT OF SETBACKS Buildings and Structures**, Subsection 2.7.3 is amended by removing it in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

- “a) No building or structure may be constructed, altered, extended or located within 7.5 metres (24.6 feet) of the natural boundary of the sea, except a platform with a maximum area of 5 square metres, or a set of stairs or a walkway for the purposes of accessing the foreshore or a permitted float, dock, wharf or other permitted marine related structure.
  
- b) Notwithstanding subsection 1.2a), for properties zoned Rural Comprehensive the setback above shall be 15 metres (49.2 feet).”

- 1.3 **PART 2 – GENERAL LAND USE REGULATIONS, Section 2.7 MEASUREMENT OF SETBACKS Buildings and Structures**, Subsection 2.7.5 is amended by replacing “3.0 metres” with “5.0 metres”.
- 1.4 **PART 2 – GENERAL LAND USE REGULATIONS, Section 2.7 MEASUREMENT OF SETBACKS Buildings and Structures**, is amended by inserting the following new subsection as follows:

**“2.7.6** Private floats and docks shall be sited at least 10 metres from any existing dock or structure.”
- 1.5 **PART 2 – GENERAL LAND USE REGULATIONS, Section 2.7 MEASUREMENT OF SETBACKS Buildings and Structures**, is amended by renumbering Subsection 2.7.6 – Sewage Disposal Fields to Subsection 2.7.7.
- 1.6 **PART 2 – GENERAL LAND USE REGULATIONS, Section 2.9 SITING COMPLIANCE**, Subsection .1 is amended by inserting the words “and development permit” after “development variance permit”.
- 1.7 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS, Section 4.1 COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL 1 (CR1) ZONE**, Subsection 4.1.4 is amended by inserting the words “, dock ramps” after “docks”.
- 1.8 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS, Section 4.1 COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL 1 (CR1) ZONE**, Subsection 4.1.6 is amended by replacing “65 square metres (700 square feet)” with “47 square metres (505.9 square feet)”.
- 1.9 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS, Section 4.1 COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL 1 (CR1) ZONE**, Subsection 4.1.7 is amended by removing it in its entirety and replacing it with the following: Despite Subsection 4.1.6, the maximum float area may be increased by 30 square metres (322.9 square feet) per residential dwelling served up to a maximum float size of 154 square metres (1,130.2 square feet), provided a covenant is registered on the titles of the participating properties identifying the property on which the shared dock shall be situated, foreclosing the construction of a dock on any of the other properties, and granting the occupants of each participating property the right to the use the shared dock freely.
- 1.10 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS, Section 4.1 COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL 1 (CR1) ZONE**, Subsection 4.1.8 is amended by replacing “2.4 metres (8 feet)” with “1.5 metres (4.9 feet)”.
- 1.11 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS, Section 4.4 RURAL RESIDENTIAL (RR) ZONE**, Subsection 4.4.6 is amended by replacing “65 square metres (700 square feet)” with “47 square metres (505.9 square feet)”.
- 1.12 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS, Section 4.4 RURAL RESIDENTIAL (RR) ZONE**, Subsection 4.4.7 is amended by removing it in its entirety and replacing it with the following: Despite Subsection 4.4.6, the maximum float area may be increased by 30 square metres (322.9 square feet) per residential dwelling served up to a maximum float size of 154 square metres (1130.2 square feet), provided a covenant is registered on the titles of the participating properties identifying the property on which the shared dock shall be situated, foreclosing the construction of a dock on any of the other properties, and

granting the occupants of each participating property the right to the use the shared dock freely.

- 1.13 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.4 **RURAL RESIDENTIAL (RR) ZONE**, Subsection 4.4.8 is amended by replacing “2.4 metres (8 feet)” with “1.5 metres (4.9 feet)”.
- 1.14 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.5 **RURAL COMPREHENSIVE (RC) ZONE**, Subsection 4.5.7 is amended by replacing “Article 6 of this subsection” with “Subsection 4.5.6”.
- 1.15 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.5 **RURAL COMPREHENSIVE (RC) ZONE**, Subsection 4.5.6 is amended by replacing “65 square metres (700 square feet)” with “47 square metres (505.9 square feet)”.
- 1.16 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.5 **RURAL COMPREHENSIVE (RC) ZONE**, Subsection 4.5.7 is amended by replacing “47 square metres (500 square feet)” with “30 square metres (322.9 square feet)” and by replacing “158 square metres (1,700 square feet)” with “154 square metres (1,130.2 square feet)”.
- 1.17 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.5 **RURAL COMPREHENSIVE (RC) ZONE**, Subsection 4.5.8 is amended by replacing “2.4 metres (8 feet)” with “1.5 metres (4.9 feet)”.
- 1.18 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.6 **PRIVATE INSTITUTIONAL 2 (PI2) ZONE**, first bullet in Subsection 4.6.5 is amended by removing it in its entirety and replacing it with the following: dock floats, that are accessory to a private institutional use on the adjacent upland lot, is 1,500 square metres (16,145 square feet).
- 1.19 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.6 **PRIVATE INSTITUTIONAL 2 (PI2) ZONE**, second bullet in Subsection 4.6.5 is amended by replacing “150 square metres” with “47 square metres (500 square feet)”.
- 1.20 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.6 **PRIVATE INSTITUTIONAL 2 (PI2) ZONE**, Subsection 4.6.5 is amended by adding a third bullet with the following: Despite Subsection 4.6.5, the maximum float area may be increased by 30 square metres (322.9 square feet) per residential dwelling served up to a maximum float size of 154 square metres (1,130.2 square feet), provided a covenant is registered on the titles of the participating properties identifying the property on which the shared dock shall be situated, foreclosing the construction of a dock on any of the other properties, and granting the occupants of each participating property the right to the use the shared dock freely.
- 1.21 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.6 **PRIVATE INSTITUTIONAL 2 (PI2) ZONE**, first bullet in Subsection 4.6.9 is amended by replacing “30 acres” with “60 acres”.
- 1.22 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.10 **PROVINCIAL MARINE PARK (P2) ZONE**, Subsection 4.10.6 is amended by replacing “dock floats” with “a wharf float”.
- 1.23 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.10 **PROVINCIAL MARINE PARK (P2) ZONE**, Subsection 4.10.7 is amended by replacing “dock” with “wharf”.

- 1.24 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.12 **MARINE 2 – COMMUNAL MOORAGE (M2) ZONE**, Subsection 4.12.5 is amended by replacing “2.4 metres (8 feet)” with “1.5 metres (4.9 feet)”.
- 1.25 **PART 4 – ZONE REGULATIONS**, Section 4.12 **MARINE 2 – COMMUNAL MOORAGE (M2) ZONE**, Subsection 4.12.6, **Table 4.1**, Site Specific Regulation M2(a) a) is amended by replacing “65 square metres (700 square feet)” with “47 square metres (505.9 square feet)” and by replacing “47 square metres (500 square feet)” with “30 square metres (322.9 square feet)” and by replacing “158 square metres (1,700 square feet)” with “154 square metres (1,130.2 square feet)”. Site Specific Regulation M2(b) c) is amended by replacing “3,000 square metres (32,970 square feet)” with “1,500 square metres (16,145 square feet)”
- 1.26 **PART 9 – DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA GUIDELINES**, is amended by adding a new Section **9.3 DP-3 SHORELINE** attached to and forming part of this bylaw.

**GAMBIER ISLAND LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEE  
BYLAW NO. 154**

**9.3 DP-3 SHORELINE**

**Applicability**

**.1** The following activities shall require a Development Permit whenever they occur within Development Permit Area No. 3, unless specifically exempted under Subsection 9.3.2:

- new construction, addition or alteration of a building, structure, utility, or shoreline protection measure;
- land alteration, including vegetation removal and disturbance of soils; and
- subdivision of land.

**Exemptions**

**.2** The following activities are exempt from the requirement to obtain a development permit for DP-3:

- a) Repair and maintenance of lawful buildings, structures or utilities, including the replacement of building components as may be necessary to implement such repair and maintenance, provided always that any work is conducted entirely within the footprint of the existing building, structure, or utility and does not degrade the ecology of DP-3;
- b) Alterations of previously disturbed land and to pre-existing buildings, structures and utilities located between 7.5 metres and 15 metres from the natural boundary of the sea, provided always that the alteration:
  - i. Takes place entirely within the perimeter of previously disturbed land or within the footprint of a pre-existing building, structure, or utility;
  - ii. Does not alter, disturb or otherwise harm previously undisturbed land or native vegetation anywhere within DP3; and
  - iii. Does not result in environmental degradation of any kind anywhere within DP3 or to the ecology of the foreshore.
- c) Repair and maintenance of soft shoreline protection measures that were designed and implemented at the direction of a Qualified Professional, provided that any such work is limited to maintaining the original design parameters of the measure;
- d) Repair or replacement of a septic field site in the same location as the existing septic field;
- e) The installation of a mooring buoy;
- f) Construction or repair of the following structures sited within the setback from the natural boundary of the sea:
  - i. A platform not exceeding 5 square metres in area;
  - ii. A set of stairs or a walkway for the purpose of accessing the foreshore or a permitted marine related structure;
- g) Small-scale, manual removal of non-native, invasive plants or noxious weeds, conducted in accordance with best land management practices;
- h) Construction of a fence provided no native tree species are removed and the disturbance of native vegetation is restricted to 0.5 metres on either side of the fence;
- i) The construction of a trail provided always the trail is:
  - i. Designed and situated to minimize vegetation disturbance and entirely avoid the removal of native trees and the erosion of soil on sloping terrain;
  - ii. A width of 1 metre or less wide;

- iii. For personal and non-vehicular use only; and
  - iv. Surfaced with soil, gravel, mulch or other natural materials permeable to water.
- j) Repair and maintenance of existing roads, driveways, paths and trails, provided always there is no expansion of the width or length and no increase in the total area surfaced with concrete, pavers, asphalt or other materials impervious to water;
- k) Gardening and property maintenance activities, not involving artificial fertilizer, pesticides or herbicides, within a pre-existing landscaped area, including lawn mowing, weeding, shrub pruning, vegetation planting and minor soil disturbances that do not alter the general contours of the land;
- l) The pruning, trimming or limbing of trees provided it cannot reasonably be expected to result in the death or removal of the tree;
- m) The removal of trees that pose an immediate threat to life or property, as determined by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) certified arborist or registered professional forester and certified in writing;
- n) Works required to prevent, control or reduce risk or loss to human life, the natural environment or public or private property, including:
  - i. Forest fire, flood and erosion protection works;
  - ii. Protection, repair or replacement of public facilities;
  - iii. Clearing of an obstruction from a bridge, culvert, dock wharf or stream;
  - iv. Bridge repairs.
- o) A farm operation as defined in the *Farm Practices Protection (Right to Farm) Act*;
- p) Forest management activities, as defined in the *Private Management Forest Land Regulation*, on land classified as managed forest land under the *Private Managed Forest Land Act*;
- q) The subdivision of land parcels where a conservation covenant satisfactory to and in favour of the Gambier Island Local Trust Committee or the Islands Trust Conservancy Board has already been registered for the maintenance of natural drainage and protection of environmentally sensitive areas;
- r) Consolidation of legal lots by subdivision; and
- s) Works conducted and/or authorized by the Province and its Ministries or Agencies, and by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (or subsequent federal department), with respect to trail construction, stream enhancement and fish and wildlife habitat restoration. For clarity, private moorage, shoreline protection measures or placement of fill below the natural boundary of the sea authorized by the Province and its Ministries or Agencies, requires a development permit.

### **General Guidelines**

**.3** The following guidelines apply to applications for development permits:

- a) Development in the shoreline area should minimize negative impacts on the ecological health and disruption to coastal sediment transport processes.
- b) New construction and additions to, upland buildings or structures should be located and designed to avoid the need for shoreline protection measures throughout the life of the structure.
- c) New development on steep slopes or bluffs should be set back sufficiently from the top of the slope or bluff to ensure that shoreline protection measures will not become necessary during the life of the structure, as demonstrated by a geotechnical analysis by a Geotechnical Engineer or Professional Geoscientist.
- d) Sea level rise and storm surges should be addressed.
- e) Development design should prevent the release of sediment to the shore and to any watercourse or storm sewer that flows to the marine shore. An erosion and sediment

control plan that includes actions to be taken prior to land clearing and site preparation may be required.

- f) Areas that include critical habitat of any Species at Risk, including terrestrial or aquatic provincial red- and blue-listed species or SARA-listed species; or where a rare species has been identified by Islands Trust mapping, should be left undisturbed. If disturbance cannot be avoided, then development and mitigation measures should be undertaken under the supervision of a Registered Professional Biologist with advice from applicable government agencies.
- g) Development activities along the foreshore or in marine areas should be conducted during the low risk timing window for spawning and nursery periods.
- h) All development below the natural boundary of the sea should minimize degradation of the marine ecosystem and disturbance of the substrate.

#### **Guidelines - Construction and Replacement of Docks and Ramps**

**.4**

- a) Docks, floats and ramps should be sited to avoid interference with sensitive ecosystems such as eelgrass beds, forage fish habitat, and natural processes such as currents and littoral drift. This will require an environmental assessment by a Qualified Environmental Professional.
- b) Docks should be designed to avoid interfering with public movement along the foreshore.
- c) Decking materials should allow for a minimum of 43% open space to allow for light penetration to the water surface. Light transmitting materials may be made of various materials shaped in the form of grids, grates, and lattices to allow for light passage to the water surface.
- d) Piers on pilings and floating docks are preferred over solid-core piers or ramps. Piers should use the minimum number of pilings necessary, with preference to greater distance between pilings over increasing the number of pilings.
- e) Docks should be constructed so that they do not rest on the seabed at low water/low tide levels and to allow the free flow of water beneath dock floats at all times.
- f) Docks should be constructed of stable materials that do not have the potential to degrade the marine ecosystem or the ecology of the foreshore over time.
- g) Preference is given to mooring buoys that are considered “seagrass-friendly” and are designed to reduce scouring of the sea floor. These include buoys with a mid-line float so as to prevent unnecessary damage to eelgrass habitat.

#### **Guidelines - Shoreline Modifications**

**.5**

- a) Shoreline protection or stabilization measures should not be undertaken for the sole purpose of changing the measurement of setbacks on a property or to reclaim land lost due to erosion.
- b) Shoreline protection measures should not be allowed for the purpose of extending lawns or gardens, or to provide space for additions to existing or new structures.
- c) Shoreline protection measures may be considered to protect existing structures as provided by a report, prepared by a Qualified Professional(s), which describes the following:
  - i. need for the proposed modification to protect existing structures;



- ii. any natural hazards, erosion, or interruption of geohydraulic processes that may arise from the proposed modification, including at sites on other properties or foreshore locations;
  - iii. cumulative effect of shoreline protection along the drift sector where the works are proposed; and
  - iv. whether there will be any degradation of the marine ecosystem or loss of fish or wildlife habitat because of the modification.
- d) Shoreline protection measures should be designed by a Qualified Professional, and should:
  - i. Limit the size of the works to the minimum necessary to prevent damage to existing structures or established uses on the adjacent upland;
  - ii. Rely on non-structural shoreline protection measures when feasible;
  - iii. Be designed to avoid erosion or other physical damage to adjacent or down-current properties, or public land; and
  - iv. Address compatibility with adjacent shoreline protection works.
- e) Structural shoreline protection measures such as concrete walls, lock block or stacked rock (rip rap), may be considered when a geotechnical and biophysical analysis provided by a Qualified Professional demonstrates the following:
  - i. An existing structure is at immediate risk from shoreline erosion caused by tidal action, currents or waves;
  - ii. erosion is not being caused by upland conditions, such as the loss of vegetation and uncontrolled drainage associated with upland development;
  - iii. All possible on site drainage solutions by directing drainage away from the shoreline have been exhausted;
  - iv. Non-structural shoreline protection measures are not feasible or not sufficient to address the stabilization issues;
  - v. The shoreline protection measure is designed so that neighbouring properties are not expected to experience additional erosion; and
  - vi. All shoreline protection structures are installed upland of the present natural boundary of the sea.
- f) An existing shoreline protection structure may be replaced provided that:
  - i. The replacement structure is of the same size and footprint as the existing structure;
  - ii. The replacement structure is designed, located, sized and constructed to mitigate the loss of ecological functions, and include habitat restoration measures when feasible; and
  - iii. Replacement walls or bulkheads do not encroach seaward of the natural boundary or seaward of the existing structure unless there are significant safety or environmental concerns.
- g) Materials used for shoreline protection should be constructed of stable and uncontaminated materials that do not have the potential to degrade the marine ecosystem or the ecology of the foreshore over time.
- h) Placement of fill upland of the natural boundary of the sea greater than (10) cubic metres in volume should only be considered when necessary to assist in the enhancement of the natural shoreline's stability and ecological function. Fills shall be located, designed and constructed to protect shoreline ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes, including channel migration.
- i) Placement of fill below the natural boundary of the sea should be considered only when necessary to assist in the enhancement of the natural shoreline's stability and ecological function, as allowed by the relevant provincial and/or federal authorities.

- j) All upland fill and beach nourishment materials should be clean and free of debris and contaminated material.

**Guidelines - Vegetation Management and Restoration**

.6

- a) Existing native vegetation and trees should be retained or replaced wherever possible to protect against erosion and slope failure, and to minimize disruption to fish and wildlife habitat.
- b) Existing vegetation and trees to be retained should be clearly marked prior to development, and temporary fencing installed at the drip line to protect them during clearing, grading and other development activities.
- c) In areas cleared of native vegetation during development, replanting requirements and a security deposit to restore the natural environment or control erosion may be required.
- d) Sparsely vegetated areas may not require planting.
- e) Vegetation species used in replanting should be suitable for the soil, light and groundwater conditions of the site, native to the area, and be selected for erosion control and/or fish and wildlife habitat values as needed. The use of suitably adapted non-invasive, non-native vegetation may be permitted in a replanting program when conditions render the use of native species materially less suitable for erosion control and habitat strengthening.
- f) Replanting may be maintained by the property owner for a minimum of 2 years from the date of completion of the planting to ensure survival. This may require removal of invasive, non-native plant species, irrigation, and the replacement of unhealthy, dying or dead stock at the owner's expense.