

Official Community Plan

Rural Municipality of Barrier Valley No. 397



Official Community Plan of the RM of Barrier Valley No. 397

Rural Municipality of Barrier Valley No. 397

Bylaw No. 3-2020

A Bylaw of the Rural Municipality of Barrier Valley No. 397 to adopt an Official Community Plan.

Whereas the Council of the Rural Municipality of Barrier Valley No. 397 has authorized the preparation of an Official Community Plan for the Municipality pursuant to Section 29 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* Chapter P-13.2 (the "Act"); and

Whereas Section 35 of the Act provides that an Official Community Plan must be adopted by bylaw, in accordance with the public participation requirements of Part X of the Act;

Whereas in accordance with Section 207 of the Act, the Council of the Rural Municipality of Barrier Valley No. 397 held a Public Hearing on November 19, 2020, in regards to the proposed bylaw, which was advertised in a weekly paper on October 15, 2020, October 22, 2020 and October 19, 2020, October 26, 2020, in accordance with the public participation requirements of the Act;

Therefore, the Council for the Rural Municipality of Barrier Valley No. 397 in the Province of Saskatchewan, in open meeting hereby enacts as follows:

1. This bylaw may be cited as "The R.M. of Barrier Valley No. 397 Official Community Plan."
2. Bylaw No 2/17 known as the "Interim Development Control Bylaw" is hereby repealed.
3. The Official Community Plan be adopted to provide a framework to guide and evaluate future development within the Municipality, as shown on Schedule 'A', attached to and forming part of this bylaw.
4. This bylaw shall come into force on the date of final approval by the Minister.


REEVE

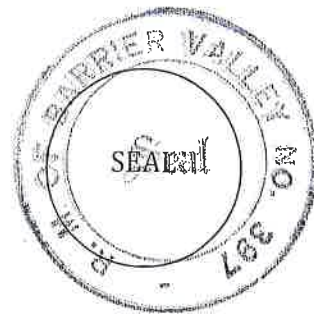

ADMINISTRATOR

Certified a true copy of Bylaw 3/20

Passed by resolution of Council on

November 19, 2020


ADMINISTRATOR



**Affidavit Confirming Consultation with a
Community Planning Professional**

CANADA
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN TO
WIT:

I, Robyn Rechenmacher, of Regina in the province of Saskatchewan do solemnly declare as follows:

- 1) I am a Full Member of the Canadian Institute of Planners, in good standing.
- 2) I am licensed under *The Community Planning Profession Act* by the Saskatchewan Professional Planners Institute engage in the practice of professional community planning in the Province of Saskatchewan.
- 3) The attached Official Community Plan and Zoning Bylaw for the RM of Barrier Valley No. 397 was prepared in accordance with subsection 29(3) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.
- 4) I confirm that the Official Community Plan and Zoning Bylaw submitted for approval to the Ministry of Government Relations meets all relevant requirements of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, and is consistent with any applicable provincial land use policies or statements of provincial interest.

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is the same force and effect as if made under oath.

DECLARED AT

The City of Regina

in the province of Saskatchewan

THIS 30 DAY OF November, 2020



Robyn Rechenmacher, RPP, MCIP





Schedule A

Rural Municipality of Barrier Valley No. 397

Official Community Plan

Bylaw No. 3/20



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1 Introduction

1.1 Authority

In accordance with Sections 29, 32 and 102 of The Planning and Development Act, 2007 (the “Act”), the Rural Municipality of Barrier Valley No. 397 (RM) has prepared this document for adoption as the Official Community Plan. The Official Community Plan (OCP) will provide Council with goals, objectives and policies relating to the future growth and development within the RM.

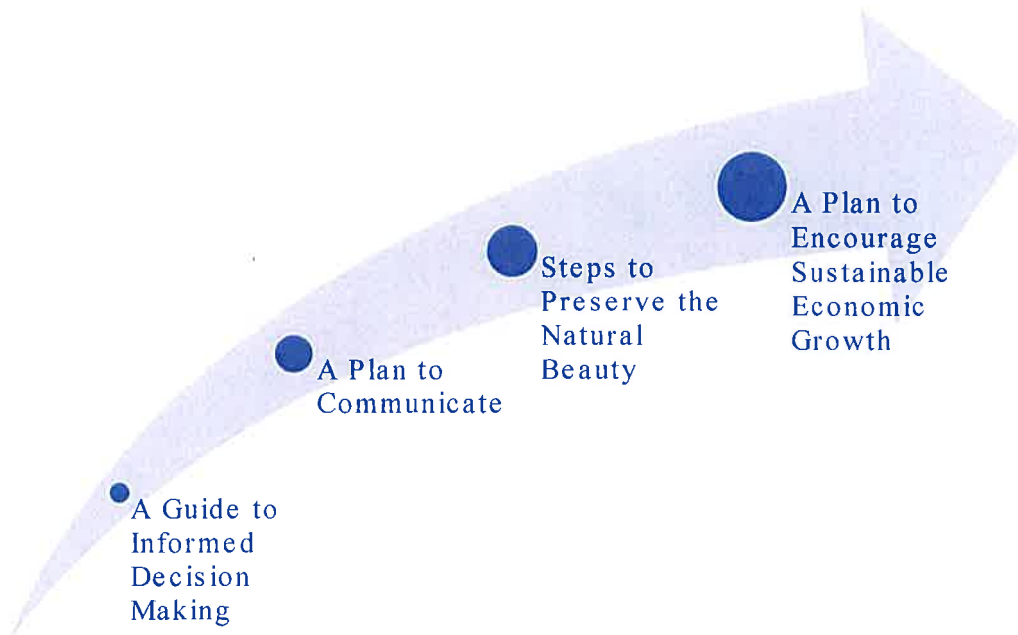
If Council would like to amend the goals, objectives, or policies contained within this OCP, Council must pass a bylaw to accept the amendment to the plan

1.2 Purpose

In 2018, the RM of Barrier Valley No. 397 began to develop its first OCP in order to establish the goals, objectives and policies that will guide Council’s decisions for future growth and development. The OCP is a growth management tool that communicates how land will be developed and managed. The goals, objectives and policies will also provide direction to businesses, landowners, and developers, and enable informed decision-making. The Future Land Use Map in Appendix A that accompanies this bylaw identifies future growth areas. In order to promote high quality, sustainable growth, the RM will adopt a holistic approach to planning the environmental, economic, social, and cultural needs of the community.

1.3 Scope

This bylaw shall apply to all the lands within the limits of the RM. No development shall be carried out unless it complies with the OCP.



2 Our Story

2.1 Context and Background

The RM of Barrier Valley No. 397 is a community that takes pride in its rural recreation lifestyle. The RM's diverse environment spans an area of approximately 820 square kilometres and is comprised of flat prairie, valleys, sensitive wildlife habitat, lakes and waterways. The environment offers many resources such as agriculture, gravel, logging, and wildlife areas. There are two community pastures, unoccupied crown lands, campgrounds, and heritage sites all within the RMs boundaries. Hunting and sledding opportunities are enjoyed by residents and visitors.

The RM is situated in central Saskatchewan approximately 200 kilometres east of the City of Saskatoon and 190 kilometres southeast of the City of Prince Albert. The Village of Archerwill and Hamlets of Algrove and McKague are located within the RMs boundaries.

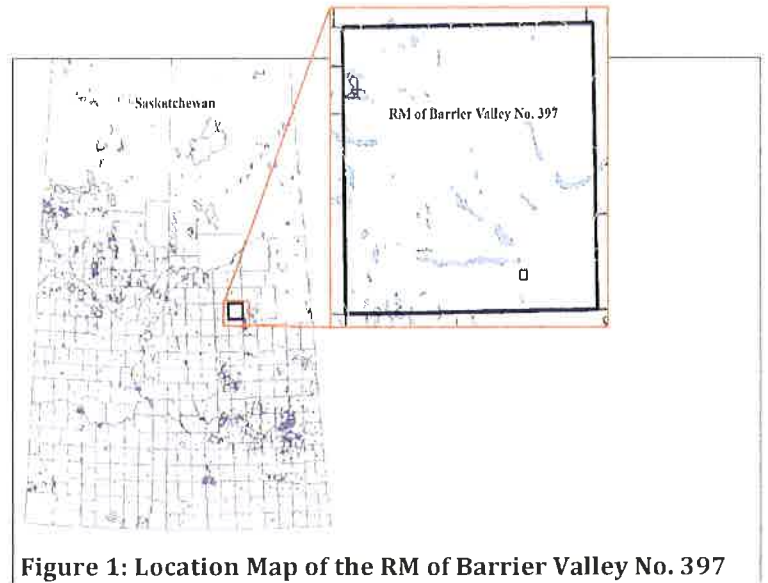


Figure 1: Location Map of the RM of Barrier Valley No. 397

The most recent statistics, characteristics, and background information on the RM is located in Appendix B Community Profile. The Community Profile was compiled to review all the different aspects of the community such as the local economy, infrastructure, community development, environment and heritage aspects of the RM. The Community Profile was used to develop the key issues, vision, goals, policies and regulations within this OCP.

2.2 History of the Area

The RM of Barrier Valley was organized in 1917 with the first meeting being held on January 1918. With an abundance of natural beauty and recreational amenities, the RM is focused on opportunities for growth while preserving a healthy environment. The many waterbodies offer opportunities for lakeshore development. Barrier Lake, Kipabiskau Lake, Spence Lake, Echo Lake, Mizhashk Lake, Barrier River, tributaries to the Red River, Carps Lake, and George Williams Lake are located within the RM. In recent years, the municipality has seen an increase in lakeshore development. Barrier Resort, located on Barrier Lake, offers rental cabins and a retail store for visitors and permanent residents. Lakeview Resort is primarily used seasonally, although there are some permanent residents. The lakeshore subdivision of Rogers Landing has not yet been developed. Higher density residential and recreational development around the lakes requires a higher level of planning and municipal servicing than is typically required for agricultural development. The RM has identified the need to adopt planning bylaws to ensure orderly and sustainable growth in the community.

According to Statistics Canada, the RM experienced a slight population decrease between 2011 and 2016 from 498 to 431 residents. Over this period of time, the population density decreased from 0.6 to 0.5 persons per square kilometer. As a result, the future challenge is to accommodate growth and development that will encourage a prosperous economy. By working with neighbouring municipalities, government agencies and stakeholders, the region can achieve efficient and effective service delivery, supportive relationships and sustainable growth.

2.3 Our Vision

The RM protects, upholds, and cultivates its heritage, natural environment, lakeshore areas, and agricultural industry. We are a positive, welcoming community and encourage sustainable growth in all sectors.

2.4 Our Goals

2.4.1 *Diversified Economy*

The RM will build on existing community strengths such as productive agricultural lands, tourism and recreation and will encourage safe, orderly lakeshore development and resort areas with an appropriate level of servicing.

2.4.2 *Grow and Develop Responsibly*

The RM will make decisions that support growth and development that are fiscally, socially, culturally and environmentally sustainable and responsible.

2.4.3 *Cost Effectiveness*

Make fiscally responsible decisions that support sustainable growth and development. Explore opportunities to improve the transportation network and focus on providing efficient, cost-effective services to our residents.

2.4.4 *Build Resiliency and a Healthy Community*

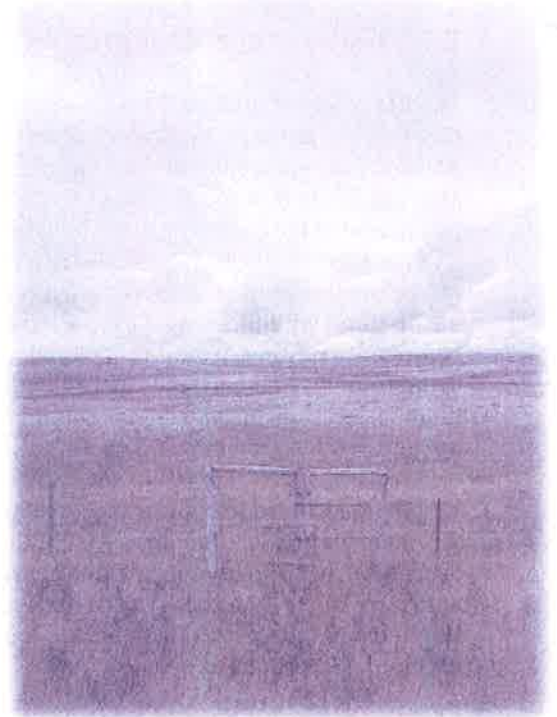
Share resources and work cooperatively with adjacent communities, higher levels of government, and key stakeholders to build capacity to sustain a healthy environment.

2.4.5 *Protecting the Environment and Heritage Resources*

Preserve our heritage and cultural resources and support environmentally responsible development by conserving and protecting existing natural features and habitat and directing development to less sensitive environments.

2.4.6 *Embrace Rural Character*

Embrace the rural character of the RM by ensuring agriculture remains the primary land use and way of life while supporting the expansion of other land uses to diversify the economy.



2.5 General Development Policies

2.5.1 New development and subdivisions will be directed to areas of existing infrastructure or where infrastructure can be extended without placing a financial burden on the general tax base.

2.5.2 The RM will provide for a range of land uses including agriculture, commercial, residential, lakeshore, and recreational in order to promote opportunities for economic development.

2.5.3 When considering proposals for an Official Community Plan amendment, subdivision, rezoning, and new and expanding development Council shall consider potential impacts on the following:

- (1) Biodiversity, natural ecosystems, pollution, and other environmental concerns;
- (2) Heritage and culture;
- (3) Public safety;

- (4) Existing and planned public works;
 - (5) Existing and potential recreation and tourism;
 - (6) Existing and proposed residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and institutional development;
 - (7) Shoreland and water bodies;
 - (8) Source Water Protection; and
 - (9) Transportation and site access.
- 2.5.4 The RM will engage neighbouring jurisdictions, including First Nations and Métis Communities, to ensure coordinated growth and complementary development.
- 2.5.5 New lakeshore development will be supported in established resort areas, subject to servicing capacity and protection of sensitive environments and hazardous lands.
- 2.5.6 Rural areas will be differentiated from urban areas by less dense development and larger parcels of land that can support productive and value-added agricultural operations.
- 2.5.7 Council may require an applicant to provide a Concept Plan (as described in the Zoning Bylaw) for a large-scale development, multi-parcel subdivision, or amendment to an RM bylaw.
- 2.5.8 Council will support opportunities to enter-into and provide intermunicipal and interjurisdictional joint servicing programs.
- 2.5.9 The RM may develop an asset management plan to ensure municipal servicing capacity is sustainable and consistent with the needs of the municipality.



3 Services and Infrastructure

3.1 Discussion

Council recognizes that planning and growth management are needed in order to provide efficient, cost-effective services. When developing bylaw enforcement, emergency response and future infrastructure, the Municipality will consider the municipal land area, existing servicing capacity, and population density and distribution.

The primary servicing and administrative concerns of the municipality have been to provide and maintain roads; however, it is also recognized that there is an increasing public expectation for other services from the municipality. Joint servicing can increase capacity while minimizing costs to ratepayers.

Two provincial highways, Highway No. 35 and 349, and a number of grid roads make up the transportation network in the municipality. Highway No. 35 is the main highway which passes through the Village of Archerwill and connects the RM of Barrier Valley with the RMs of Tisdale No. 422 and Ponass Lake No. 367. Highway No. 349 runs east-west and also passes through Archerwill. A rail line runs north south and connects McKague, the Village of Archerwill, and Algrove.

The Village of Archerwill owns a wastewater lagoon. Together with the Village, the RM is planning an expansion project for the lagoon which will provide the RM with a dumping station. The lakeshore developments currently have on-site septic tanks and the sewage is hauled to an approved land spreading site.

The RM has a waste transfer station just south of McKague. The RM is located in two school divisions: Horizon and North East with students in the North East attending Tisdale for K-12 school and students in Horizon attending a K-9 School in Archerwill and are bused to Rose Valley or driven to Tisdale for high school.

The Village of Archerwill and the RM have joint fire protection services.

There are currently no services other than road clearing provided to the Hamlet areas. Water and sewage systems are private.

The lakeshore resort development areas along Barrier Lake have their own water and septic systems. The septic systems are hauled to an approved site in the RM. Snow clearing in some of the small resort roads is an issue because the equipment cannot drive down the roads.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 To the extent possible, ensure new developments are serviced by existing municipal infrastructure.
- 3.2.2 Improve the capacity and efficiency of infrastructure and community services in the region.
- 3.2.3 Provide for roads, utilities, and other services at a standard appropriate to the area.
- 3.2.4 Provide a municipal road network that accommodates anticipated traffic patterns and provides an efficient link to the provincial highway system.

3.3 Policies

- 3.3.1 Where a development or subdivision requires new or improved municipal roads and services, the developer will be responsible for the cost of installing the services. The RM will establish the standards to which infrastructure will be designed and constructed. Council may require a proponent of a development to undertake an engineering study that identifies the infrastructure and services required to support the proposal.

3.3.2 Council will explore and promote interjurisdictional servicing programs where it would be to the benefit of all affected parties.

3.3.3 Railways

- (1) New development shall consider the Guidelines for New Development in Proximity to Railway Operations.
- (2) Consultation with the railway company may be required for any proposal in proximity of a railway. Consultation may be needed to determine:
 - (a) The location of the site in relation to the rail corridor;
 - (b) The frequency, size, and speed of trains travelling within the corridor;
 - (c) The potential for expansion of train traffic within the corridor;
 - (d) Concerns or issues the railway company might have with the proposed development;
 - (e) The capacity for the site to accommodate standard mitigation measures;
 - (f) Suggested mitigation measures that may be included as a condition of development permit approval;
 - (g) Proposed storm water management and drainage; and
 - (h) The specifications to be applied to the project.

3.3.4 Utilities

- (1) Where pipelines, utility lines or other transportation facilities cross municipal roads the RM may apply construction standards to protect public safety and maintain the functionality of the road.
- (2) Solid or liquid waste disposal facilities shall be located in conformity with applicable minimum separation distances established in the Zoning Bylaw and according to provincial and/or federal legislation.
- (3) A developer may be required to provide Council with a professional report to demonstrate that the water supply is suitable for the proposed development. The report should assess the quantity and quality of the water supply and address potential impacts to the water supply and to neighbouring properties.
- (4) Each development shall have a water supply approved by the regional health authority or Water Security Agency.
- (5) All sewage and wastewater disposal methods shall comply with provincial regulations. The RM will require written evidence that the disposal method has been approved by the regional health authority or the Water Security Agency, either as a condition of development permit approval or before a development permit is issued.
- (6) Solid waste management facilities shall meet all applicable provincial regulations.

- (7) Cooperation with all utility providers is encouraged to ensure the provision of services is economical and efficient. Prior to the installation of major utility systems, utility companies are encouraged to consult with the RM.
- (8) Separation distances from existing public works facilities shall conform to provincial regulations.
- (9) The RM may collaborate with other municipalities in the region to pursue comprehensive waste management plans for solid or liquid waste.

3.3.5 Agreements

- (1) Where a subdivision requires the installation or improvement of municipal services, the developer may be required to enter into a servicing agreement to address the timing of construction, standards, and costs.
- (2) Pursuant to the Act, Council shall be authorized to adopt a development levy bylaw. A development levy bylaw must be based on a professional study and would establish development levies to recover the capital costs of services and facilities.
- (3) If Council adopts a development levy bylaw, where a proposed development requires the construction or upgrading of a road or service, Council may enter into a development levy agreement with the developer, pursuant to the Act to address the timing of construction, standards, and costs.
- (4) Where a subdivision or development requires the installation of new or upgraded services such as roads, sewer or waterlines, etc., Council may require that all services are fully installed prior to issuing building permits.

3.3.6 Public Safety

- (1) Council shall not permit any development that may jeopardize public health and safety development.
- (2) Subdivision and development permit applications may be referred to the local fire marshal for comment prior to a decision taking place on the application.
- (3) Council will develop and maintain updated emergency response plans, which will reflect changes in land use patterns and activities. Emergency response plan(s) should be coordinated with provincial and/or federal policies for safety and should be supportive of neighbouring municipalities.
- (4) To the extent possible, the RM will partner with surrounding jurisdictions to best provide emergency response coverage in the region.

4 Land Management

4.1 Discussion

The RM is in the Boreal Transition ecoregion which is characterized by a mixture of boreal forest and arable farmland.¹ The mixture of grasslands, rivers and forests allow for a great diversity of wildlife in this region. The Barrier River cuts through the northern part of the RM and flows into Barrier Lake.

The RM is within two separate watersheds. The northern part of the RM which includes all lands north of the Barrier River is part of the Carrot River Watershed and all lands south of the river are within the Lake Winnipegosis Watershed. There are numerous small lakes throughout the RM. Hazard lands may exist around these lakes and other various waterbodies throughout the RM. Council wishes to ensure that potential hazards for development in these areas are minimized.

4.2 Objectives

- 4.2.1 Encourage development practices that are environmentally responsible and do not result in pollution, nuisance, or the destruction of environmental resources.
- 4.2.2 Restrict or prohibit, development on land that is potentially hazardous. Hazard lands include those prone to slumping, sliding, erosion, flooding, poor drainage, and wild fires.
- 4.2.3 Protect known areas of critical habitat and environmental sensitivity.
- 4.2.4 Protect critical water supplies including ground and surface water.
- 4.2.5 Collaborate with municipal, provincial and federal governments as well as property owners to promote healthy, safe, and environmentally responsible use of land in the RM.

4.3 Policies

4.3.1 Conservation, wildlife habitat and the environment

- (1) Council will support farming practices and other land uses that conserve soil, improve soil quality, conserve moisture, and protect water supply. Council may deny a development permit application that may significantly deteriorate the land resources or deplete or pollute ground water sources.
- (2) Council will work with agencies of the provincial government to protect significant critical wildlife habitat, easements, and rare and endangered species. Where a risk of potential significant impact has been identified to Council, a development permit shall not be issued until the requirements of the relevant provincial agencies have been obtained.
- (3) Service and utility maintenance that is not environmentally sustainable (such as applying used oil to municipal roads) will not be an acceptable practice.

4.3.2 Hazard lands - flooding, slumping and slope instability

- (1) Where development is proposed on land identified on the zoning map, or by local knowledge, as potentially hazardous, a professional report on the proposed development will be required, at the developer's expense. The report shall determine if the development is located in the floodway or flood fringe, assess the geotechnical suitability of the site, and address any other environmental hazards, together with any required mitigation measures. Mitigation measures may be included as a condition of development permit approval.

¹ EcoRegions of Saskatchewan

- (2) The RM will prohibit the development of new buildings and additions to buildings in the floodway of the 1:500-year flood elevation of any watercourse or water body.
- (3) The RM will require flood-proofing of new buildings and additions to buildings to an elevation of 0.5 metres (1.64 feet) above the 1:500-year flood elevation of any watercourse or water in the flood fringe.
- (4) The Water Security Agency or other appropriate consultant will be used as a source of technical advice regarding flood levels and flood proofing techniques. Developments may be referred to the Water Security Agency for review prior to approval.
- (5) New development shall not be permitted on any potential unstable slope areas without the required professional report for the site that identifies risks and appropriate mitigation measures.
- (6) Council may prohibit development where the cost of providing an all-weather access road would be, in the opinion of Council, prohibitively expensive or difficult to maintain due to poor natural drainage, steep slopes or other features;

4.3.3 Source and groundwater protection

- (1) The RM will consider the potential impacts of development on lakes and water courses. Referrals will be sent to the applicable government agencies for review and comment, if necessary.
- (2) The RM may work with the Water Security Agency or professional consultants to ensure the quantity and quality of ground water resources and aquifer areas are protected from incompatible development.
- (3) Developers of proposed uses that require large volumes of groundwater, or that may impact the groundwater supply of adjoining properties, may be required to provide a study to demonstrate the groundwater resource is adequate.
- (4) Watercourses shall be managed as follows:
 - (a) Natural vegetation shall be preserved to prevent bank erosion;
 - (b) Unauthorized watercourse dredging or filling shall be prohibited;
 - (c) Periodic cleaning of man-made drains shall be encouraged;
 - (d) Channel improvements shall be carefully designed and constructed; and
 - (e) Water control structures shall be designed to an elevation of 0.5 metres (1.64 feet) above the 1:500-year flood elevation, or other standard as required by the Water Security Agency and Council.

4.3.4 Drainage

- (1) Adequate surface water drainage will be required on all sites in order to avoid flooding, erosion and pollution. A professional drainage report may be required where an area has, or exhibits, potential for poor drainage.

- (2) Unauthorized drainage of surface water runoff is prohibited. Watercourses shall not be altered without the prior approval of the Water Security Agency, the RM and other applicable provincial/federal stakeholders. All agricultural drainage works require approval from the Water Security Agency.
- (3) Developments shall not obstruct, increase or otherwise alter the volume or velocity of drainage or water courses.
- (4) New sites shall be developed to retain onsite drainage, minimize erosion, and optimize water quality.

4.3.5 Vegetation and soil disruption

- (1) Development shall not needlessly destroy existing trees, vegetation or unique flora.
- (2) The planting of new vegetation and the implementation of protective vegetation measures shall be encouraged in conjunction with new development.
- (3) Development practices shall minimize soil erosion and topsoil disruption in order to avoid pollution, slope instability, silting and the alteration of surface drainage and ground water.

4.3.6 Wildfires

- (1) Development should be undertaken with precautions to minimize the risk of damage to property caused by wildfires. The RM may apply the following fire protection policies during development review:
 - (a) Subdivision and development permit applications may be referred to the local fire marshal for comment prior to a decision taking place on the application.
 - (b) Open green space may be used to separate building development from trees and vegetation when necessary.
 - (c) Municipal roads shall be designed and maintained to accommodate emergency vehicle access.

5 Agricultural and Resource Development

5.1 Discussion

Agriculture makes up the largest land use and is the economic foundation of the RM. Agriculturally based employment such as grain production and livestock are the primary sources of income for residents. Dryland crop farming and cattle production has been the principal form of agriculture development. Producers in the area have followed the provincial and national trend of moving towards larger farms with more acres and larger outputs.



The RM would like to minimize land use conflicts and protect existing farms to ensure the continuing viability of the agricultural industry within the RM. Encouraging the diversification of the agricultural economy is also important as well as conservation and sustainable use of soil and water resources. Agricultural land has been used for some agricultural related commercial ventures to service the agricultural sector. Larger urban centers in the region provide many of the commercial establishments that are needed to assist agricultural land uses including equipment repair, parts supply, implement dealers and auction marts.

5.2 Objectives

- 5.2.1 Support agricultural activities and ensure the continuation and diversification of agricultural operations.
- 5.2.2 Encourage future growth opportunities in a manner that will not create conflicts with neighbouring land uses, jeopardize reasonable development potentials, or create significant environmental concerns.
- 5.2.3 Allow, on a limited basis, separate sites for the development of non-farm residences while avoiding disordered and fragmented land use patterns.
- 5.2.4 Provide for intensive forms of agriculture, including intensive livestock operations, in locations where they will not negatively impact existing residential development.
- 5.2.5 Identify prime agricultural land and provide for areas where non-farm development is compatible and welcome.
- 5.2.6 Encourage natural, mineral and aggregate resource development and protect land with the potential for resource extraction from other forms of development.

5.3 Policies

5.3.1 Agriculture Lands

- (1) There will be no restrictions on non-intensive agricultural activities, such as field crops and pasture, on lands of a quarter section or more.
- (2) In addition to agricultural production, a range of agricultural-related uses will be supported to encourage diverse agricultural business development.
- (3) The RM may restrict development proposals that will have an irreversible or detrimental effect on environmentally sensitive land or areas with demonstrated historical significance.
- (4) Intensification and expansion of agricultural activities shall be planned and sited in a manner that requires minimal improvements to municipal servicing.

- (5) Spraying of crops, intensive agricultural production, pasturing livestock, and spreading of manure are considered valid farm activities and will only be restricted by public health regulations and guidelines for environmental protection.
- (6) Smaller sites for small-scale or specialized agricultural operations may be considered, provided such proposals are compatible with existing agricultural operations, adjacent uses and adequate services.
- (7) Agri-business developments, which directly serve farming activities, or process or store agricultural products, shall be allowed in agricultural areas. Locations with a lower potential for crop production will be preferred for such operations.
- (8) Council shall discourage the subdivision and fragmentation of highly productive agricultural land into small uneconomical units for non-farm developments.
- (9) Subdivision
 - (a) Three subdivisions will be allowed on agricultural lands (4 separate titles per quarter section) as allowed for in the Agricultural District of the Zoning Bylaw.
 - (b) Where a part of a section of land is physically separated from the remainder of the quarter section by a railway, a registered road plan containing a highway or developed road, or a river, lake or significant stream, or where additional sites are needed to accommodate estate planning or settlement, the separated land may be subdivided from the quarter-section in addition to the three subdivisions. All new and upgraded accesses and services shall be provided by the developer.
 - (c) Where conflicting land uses are proposed on the same site or adjacent to one another, the RM may require the uses to construct buffers or screening prior to issuing any development permit.

5.3.2 Mineral Resource Development

- (1) Mineral resource development will be considered in areas where land use conflicts will be avoided.
- (2) Resource development that benefits the region will be encouraged subject to locational requirements, separation from incompatible developments, and potential for community and environmental disruption.
- (3) The issuance of a development permit and the permit conditions may be based on the results of an environmental impact assessment, compatibility of the operation with adjacent uses, and arrangements for the development or upgrading of municipal services.
- (4) The RM may apply development standards when issuing development permits for the resource industry.
- (5) A development permit and a development agreement for mineral resource development may be required by Council.
- (6) Prior to the issuance of a development permit, the developer and Council may enter into a development agreement which defines the responsibilities of the developer with respect to mineral resource development. The development agreement may specify any of the following guidelines for development:

- (a) Compliance with applicable Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment's guidelines and codes of practice;
- (b) Reclamation and post-use of the site;
- (c) Phasing of operational and restoration components;
- (d) The identification of potential environmental problems (i.e. drainage, erosion control, noise, dust and dirt) and proposed mitigation measures;
- (e) The visual effects on the site (i.e. weeds) and the landscape (i.e. loss of scenic qualities) and proposed mitigation measures;
- (f) Responsibilities with respect to the development and maintenance of roadways;
- (g) The routing of trucks to avoid noise and dust problems;
- (h) A letter of credit, cash or a performance bond to guarantee adherence to these requirements;
- (i) Hours of operation and hauling;
- (j) Wastewater disposal and treatment.

5.3.3 Aggregate (Sand and Gravel) Development and Operations

- (1) The approval of sand and gravel development shall be based on compliance with the Zoning Bylaw, the compatibility of existing and planned land uses, the potential for disturbance to the environment and aquifers, the impact on municipal infrastructure, and the reclamation plan.
- (2) Council may require a performance bond for aggregate development to ensure remediation of the site.
- (3) Applications for aggregate operations must include a reclamation plan.
- (4) In order to minimize conflicts with adjacent land uses, aggregate operations must be located on sites that meet the separation criteria required in the Zoning Bylaw.
- (5) Aggregate operations shall have direct access to roadways and transportation routes suited to the operation. Upgrades, useage or the construction of a new road shall be addressed in a development agreement or road maintenance agreement.
- (6) Aggregate operations shall not be sited in proximity to land identified on the zoning map as environmentally sensitive or potentially hazardous. Council may require a proponent to submit a professional environmental impact or other suitable study, prior to finalizing a decision on any new or expanding operation.
- (7) Setback distances applied to aggregate operations shall be applied to new residences proposed in proximity to an existing aggregate operation.

5.3.4 Intensive Livestock Operations:

- (1) Council will support the development of ILOs, unless it is demonstrated that specific land use or environmental conflicts may arise.

- (2) An expansion of an operation to provide for an increase in area, a greater number of animal units, or a change that alters the species of animal, shall require a new permit approval.
- (3) ILOs shall be developed in a manner that reduces the production of odours, considers the prevailing winds and minimizes the potential for pollution to soil and water resources.
- (4) ILOs shall locate where there is an appropriate land area and topography to support the number of animal units and where manure application can be accommodated, unless the operator adopts an alternate method of manure management.
- (5) The Zoning Bylaw will provide for minimum separation distances between ILOs and residences not related to the operation.
- (6) When considering an application for a new ILO, Council will consider maintaining separation distances while accommodating a potential future expansion. The separation distances may vary depending on the density or number of residences, size of the community, intensity of the ILO, method of manure management and the physical landscape.
- (7) The RM may require screening or encourage the use of innovative technologies to mitigate odour or other nuisances.
- (8) The RM and the operator shall work with the Water Security Agency and/or other qualified professionals to ensure groundwater and surface water are not impacted by the ILO.
- (9) Proponents of an application for an ILO will be encouraged to host a public meeting or consultation session, separate from the municipal public hearing, early in the application process. Consultation should include a representative of the ILO and shall be at the developer's own cost.

6 Residential Lands

6.1 Discussion

The RM would like to encourage new multi-parcel residential development to locate near existing residential subdivisions, urban centres or in proximity to major transportation corridors to limit the fragmentation of agricultural lands, mitigate land use conflicts and efficiently utilize existing infrastructure. These areas have been identified on the Future Land Use Map as shown in Appendix A.

The hamlet of Algrove is not suitable for future growth because of saturated swampy soils and a dwindling resident base. The RM will encourage existing sites in Algrove to revert back to large agricultural lots whenever possible. The community of McKague is located in the north half of the RM along the railway that runs from north to south. Approximately sixteen people reside in Algrove and four reside in McKague. Water and sewer systems are all private within McKague and Algrove. Limited agricultural commercial development will be accommodated to support the agricultural economy in locations that have adequate services or where it is appropriate for services to be upgraded.

6.2 Objectives

- 6.2.1 Accommodate non-farm country residential development on land with low agricultural productivity and at densities that will complement the agricultural function of the municipality.
- 6.2.2 Optimize services and the long-term maintenance of infrastructure by clustering non-farm residential development.
- 6.2.3 Minimize the potential for conflict between residential and non-residential development.
- 6.2.4 Provide for higher density forms of residential development in specific locations.

6.3 Policies

6.3.1 Subdivision

- (1) New residential subdivisions shall have access from a developed all-weather road and have services that meet municipal standards. The cost of new services shall be the responsibility of the developer and will be addressed in a servicing agreement.
- (2) In order to conserve agricultural land and reduce servicing costs, the RM will support clustered development by encouraging subdivisions to locate adjacent to one another or in an existing residential area.
- (3) A buffer strip, landscaping, or screening may be required in residential subdivisions to minimize the potential for land use conflicts.
- (4) A professional drainage plan may be required for new residential development to ensure adequate on-site drainage. The plan should address and eliminate adverse impacts to neighbouring properties.

6.3.2 Residential development on hazard lands will be limited. This includes, but is not limited to land, that is subject to flooding, sloping, slumping and wetlands. Geotechnical reports, engineered studies, flood hazard assessments, and/or environmental reports may be required to demonstrate that the site is suitable for the development. Mitigation measures or development standards will be a condition of the development permit approval.

6.3.3 Residential developments shall:

- (1) Maintain existing water courses and wetlands. To the extent possible, integrate storm water management with natural water systems;

- (2) Incorporate natural open space as habitat corridors where necessary; and
- (3) Preserve existing trees and other natural features where possible.

6.3.4 Hamlets

- (1) Hamlet areas will allow for a mixture of housing opportunities, retail, business, and recreational opportunities.
- (2) New developments are encouraged to take place on existing vacant land within the Hamlet that can be developed.
- (3) Council will support and, in some cases, require the consolidation of smaller existing lots to achieve larger lot sizes to facilitate new development when the proposed development cannot meet the requirements set out in the Zoning Bylaw.
- (4) Council will consider new and/or innovative infrastructure and utility services that are economically and environmentally sustainable and that meet provincial standards.
- (5) Duplication of community services, such as recreational facilities, community facilities or utility services, is not financially sustainable and the RM will work with adjacent municipalities to provide services that Council considers appropriate.

7 Commercial and Industrial Development

7.1 Discussion

The RM encourages diversification of the economic base in order to strengthen the municipal economy and provide local job opportunities. Council supports the establishment of farm-based business, agribusiness and value-added processing of agricultural products. While the RM does not currently have any commercial development along its highways, the RM encourages highway commercial and industrial developments that are financially sound, well planned and coordinated to avoid premature development, minimize land use conflicts, and efficiently utilize infrastructure and services. The RM wants to ensure environmental protection and achieve efficient and cost-effective servicing of commercial and industrial development.

7.2 Objectives

- 7.2.1 Plan commercial development to minimize negative impacts on surrounding land uses and the natural environment.
- 7.2.2 Strengthen the RM's economy by providing for a range of commercial and industrial development opportunities.
- 7.2.3 All commercial and industrial development shall have the infrastructure services needed to support the land use.
- 7.2.4 Direct commercial and industrial development to suitable areas of the RM and away from sensitive environments and hazardous land.
- 7.2.5 Promote the establishment of highway commercial enterprises that cater to the touring public and the local population.
- 7.2.6 Encourage the establishment of light and small-scale processing and manufacturing on sites where conflicts with other land uses will be avoided.

7.3 Policies

- 7.3.1 Council will encourage new commercial and industrial development to locate in areas of existing services and in proximity to existing highways or primary grid roads. A proposal for a new development or an expansion may be denied if the necessary level of infrastructure services cannot be efficiently and economically extended to the site.
- 7.3.2 In order to minimize the potential for land use conflicts, screening, landscaping and/or separation distances may be included as a condition of development permit approval.
- 7.3.3 Industrial development that caters to the general public shall locate within or adjacent to the urban centres or along major transportation corridors as shown on the Future Land Use Map in Appendix A. Additional locations may be considered where it can be demonstrated that impacts to agriculture will be minimal.
- 7.3.4 Commercial and industrial developments should be compatible, with respect to type and scale, with adjacent land uses.
- 7.3.5 Industrial development shall be directed away from country residential development and prime agricultural land.
- 7.3.6 Commercial development adjacent to a highway should not impact the functional integrity of the adjacent highway; service roads, or controlled highway access points may be required. Proposals in proximity to highways shall be referred to the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure for review and comment.
- 7.3.7 Commercial and industrial uses which may be unsightly due to the nature of the operation, exterior storage or type of building or structures should generally be discouraged from locating adjacent to

highway approaches or entrances to urban areas. If such uses are proposed in these areas, landscaping, or other mitigation measures should be taken to screen these industrial uses from view.

7.3.8 Council may require a developer of a proposed commercial or industrial development to enter into a development agreement as outlined under the Act. Council may request provisions be made for the following items:

- (1) Landscaping, separation distances and screening;
- (2) An established trucking route and provisions for continued maintenance of municipal roads;
- (3) Water supply and (solid and liquid) waste disposal;
- (4) A bond or letter of credit to ensure the fulfillment of the development agreement; and
- (5) Any other matter(s) Council may require to be addressed.

7.3.9 Home Based Business

- (1) Home Based Businesses are encouraged as valuable contributors to the district economy.
- (2) Home Based Businesses shall be clearly secondary to the principal residential use of the dwelling unit and are compatible with and do not change the character of the surrounding area.

8 Lakeshore Development

8.1 Discussion

The RM's lakeshore areas are an invaluable resource and provide many opportunities to residents and visitors for tourism and recreation. The RM currently has three lakeshore subdivisions around Barrier Lake that provide year-round recreation and tourist opportunities. The Lakeshore areas also have commercial businesses such as a private campground, boat and canoe rentals, cabins, and a boat launch. The RM recognizes that development pressures around the lakes needs to be carefully managed to protect the natural environment. It is important that subdivisions are well planned and designed to achieve a sense of balance between lakeshore development and the surrounding uses.

8.2 Objectives

- 8.2.1 Accommodate lakeshore development that is safe, environmentally responsible and aesthetically pleasing.
- 8.2.2 Clustered development will be encouraged in order to optimize the use and long-term maintenance of services.
- 8.2.3 Limit development in areas that are potentially hazardous with respect to flooding, slope instability, or other natural hazards.
- 8.2.4 Provide public access to beaches, shorelines and waterbodies.

8.3 Policies

8.3.1 Subdivision

- (1) New subdivisions shall be directed to areas of existing services or where services could be extended conveniently and economically.
- (2) Where existing services are not available, the developer will be responsible for the construction and cost of installing the required infrastructure to municipal standards.
- (3) In order to conserve agricultural land and reduce servicing costs, new subdivisions are encouraged to locate adjacent to existing lakeshore areas.
- (4) A landscaped buffer strip may be required in a lakeshore subdivision to separate residential uses and adjacent or nearby agricultural development.
- (5) A professional drainage plan may be required for new lakeshore development to ensure adequate on-site drainage. The plan should address and eliminate adverse impacts to neighbouring properties.
- (6) To protect sensitive environments and provide public access, banks and shorelines of waterbodies will be recommended as environmental reserve during the subdivision.

8.3.2 Development on land identified, on the zoning map, as sensitive or hazardous will be limited. This includes land that is subject to flooding, sloping, slumping, wetlands, wildlife habitat, etc. Geotechnical reports engineered studies and/or environmental reports will be required to verify the suitability of the of the site as well as any mitigation measures that are required.

8.3.3 All lakeshore development shall have water supply and sewage disposal systems approved by the regional health district or Water Security Agency.

8.3.4 Lakeshore developments shall:

- (1) Maintain existing water courses and wetlands. To the extent possible, integrate storm water management with natural water systems;
- (2) Incorporate natural open space as habitat corridors where necessary; and
- (3) Preserve existing trees and other natural features where possible.

9 Recreation, Heritage, and Culture

9.1 Discussion

The RM's recreational resources include an array of park space and natural areas for year-round activities such as hiking, camping, wildlife viewing, canoeing, boating, snowmobiling and hunting, to name a few. Barrier Lake provides its own variety of lakeshore recreational opportunities within the RM. As the population grows and development expands, the RM will be challenged to ensure there are appropriate recreational uses and facilities to meet the growing needs of residents and visitors.

The RM boasts three heritage properties the McKague Roman Catholic Church, Everton School and the Loring School.



Dedicated lands are lands that are assigned without compensation at the time of subdivision to the municipality which the land is located in. Provision on the establishment, management and use of dedicated lands is contained within the Act and the *Dedicated Lands Regulations, 2009*. Council shall use the Act and the *Dedicated Lands Regulations, 2009* to support development of ongoing and future recreation opportunities for its residents.

9.2 Objectives

- 9.2.1 Protect and enhance defined areas of cultural and heritage sensitivity.
- 9.2.2 Provide a range of recreational opportunities for municipal and regional residents.
- 9.2.3 Encourage the sustainable development of recreational resources.
- 9.2.4 Build and maintain strong relationships with nearby First Nations and Métis communities.

9.3 Policies

9.3.1 Recreation

- (1) Approval of a proposed recreational development will be based on the suitability of the site with respect to physical access, available services, the separation distance from incompatible land uses, and other factors that may make the development unsuitable for the area.
- (2) The RM will encourage the development of open space, leisure, and tourism opportunities where land is identified as being well-suited for these types of developments.
- (3) Council will support the development of publicly or privately-owned recreational facilities.
- (4) Recreational activities may be developed in environmentally sensitive areas, heritage sensitive areas and hazard lands only to the extent that these lands are not detrimentally affected by recreational users.
- (5) Council will cooperate with other jurisdictions and operators to encourage a range of recreational opportunities and facilities within the region.

9.3.2 Dedicated Lands

- (1) Cash-in-lieu of municipal reserve land will be preferred unless the dedication of land for municipal reserve is required to meet community recreational needs or school sites.
- (2) Funds from the dedicated lands account may be used for municipal reserve, environmental reserve, or public reserve development either within the municipality or in other municipalities that will serve the residents of the RM in accordance with *Dedicated Land Regulations, 2009*.
- (3) Council will encourage the approving authority, which in the case of the RM is the Minister of Government Relations, to dedicate environmental reserve for lands that have environmental constraints or are potentially hazardous, in accordance with section 185 of the Act.
- (4) Where a lakeshore subdivision is proposed, land shall be dedicated along the shorelines.
- (5) Where a lakeshore subdivision is proposed, Council should engage with the Water Security Agency and encourage the approving authority to dedicate land along the shoreline to ensure public access to the waterbody and to prevent against the risk of flood. Council may request land be dedicated as environmental reserve to protect rare or sensitive flora and fauna, critical wildlife habitat, species at risk, riparian areas or other significant environmental features.

9.3.3 School Site Policies

The RM recognizes the importance of education and the adequate provision of sites for schools and educational purposes. The need for a new school site within the RM boundaries or neighbouring municipalities to accommodate students from the RM was not identified by the Horizon and North East school divisions at the time of OCP adoption.

- (1) Where the need for a new school site is identified in the RM by the Ministry of Education or the Horizon or North East school divisions, the dedication of municipal reserve land may be required in a size and configuration suitable to accommodate the educational needs of the municipality and the region.

- (2) If the need for a school site is identified in a neighbouring municipality that will accommodate students from the RM, Council shall contribute funds from the dedicated lands account for the acquisition of that site.
- (3) If the need for a new school site is identified, the RM will work with the Ministry of Education and school division(s) to ensure the creation of a site suitable for that purpose. If necessary, the Council shall endeavour to amend RM bylaws accordingly.

9.3.4 Heritage and Cultural Resources

- (1) The RM will work with agencies of the provincial government to protect significant heritage resources. Where significant potential has been identified, development will not be approved until such time as the requirements of the relevant provincial agencies have been obtained.
- (2) Where proposed development sites present a potential for heritage significance, the *Exempt Activities Checklist for Private Landowners* and the *Developer's Online Screening Tool*, both administered by the Heritage Conservation Branch of the Ministry of Parks Culture and Sport, will be used to assess the need for further analysis. Applications may be referred to the Heritage Branch to assess the potential for heritage sensitivity.

10 Inter-Jurisdictional Cooperation

10.1 Discussion

The Village of Archerwill and the communities of Algrove and McKague are located within the boundaries of the RM. There is a small portion of the Kinistin First Nations Reserve surrounding Spence Lake along the north east border of the RM, and there is a Métis Local in the Village of Archerwill.

First Nation and Métis history is an integral part of the region. Because of this, the RM will continue to engage with neighbouring First Nations and Métis in collaboration with adjacent municipalities to ensure the region grows and advances in the most processive way possible.

10.2 Objectives

- 10.2.1 Foster inter-jurisdictional, inter-municipal, and inter-governmental cooperation.
- 10.2.2 Pursue inter-municipal and inter-jurisdiction cooperation in planning and providing for municipal services based on common interests and the interests of the region.
- 10.2.3 Identify and designate future urban growth areas and provide greater certainty for land use decisions where impacts cross municipal boundaries.

10.3 Policies

- 10.3.1 The RM will collaborate with nearby First Nations and Métis Communities, and other municipalities to ensure the region grows and advances in the most progressive way possible.
- 10.3.2 The RM will work together with adjacent municipalities and jurisdictions to provide economies of scale and joint service programs that will benefit the area.
- 10.3.3 Any annexation process should be consistent with the policies and intent set out in this bylaw and shall be undertaken in a positive, orderly, timely and agreed-upon process.
- 10.3.4 The RM will cooperate to ensure that development surrounding the urban municipalities will not hinder future growth areas. This does not apply to such effects that arise in the course of normal, non-intensive farm operations.
- 10.3.5 The RM may collaborate with neighbouring urban municipalities to develop a future coordinated approach for review of applications with the urban municipalities where future developments are proposed in close proximity to the urban areas.
- 10.3.6 For areas identified for growth surrounding the existing Village of Archerwill, the RM shall require a Concept Plan that will be jointly reviewed by the RM and the Village. Lands adjacent to the Village will be identified with compatible future land use designations.
- 10.3.7 Pursuant to Section 32.1(1) of the Act Council may enter into an inter-municipal development agreement with another municipality to address issues that cross jurisdictional boundaries.
- 10.3.8 To coordinate planning and growth, the RM will consult with provincial and federal government agencies and other communities and/or organizations.
- 10.3.9 Where appropriate Council will purchase or lease property or use public investment to achieve the objectives of this Official Community Plan.
- 10.3.10 Council shall cooperate with the provincial authorities to enforce fire safety, flood protection, environmental protection and shoreland pollution control regulations within the RM.

11 Implementation

11.1 Zoning Bylaw

- 11.1.1 The RM will adopt a Zoning Bylaw which will be the principal method of implementing the goals, objectives and policies contained in this OCP.
- 11.1.2 The Zoning Bylaw will implement the land use policies contained in this OCP by prescribing and establishing zoning districts.
- 11.1.3 Council may consider amending the Zoning Bylaw provided amendments comply with the objectives and policies of this Official Community Plan.

11.2 Other Implementation Tools

11.2.1 Provincial Land Use Policies

- a) This OCP shall be administered and implemented in conformity with applicable provincial land use policies, statutes and regulations such as *The Statements of Provincial Interest Regulations* and in cooperation with provincial agencies.
- b) Council will review this OCP and the accompanying Zoning Bylaw for consistency with provincial land use policies.
- c) Where feasible and in the municipal interest, Council will avoid duplication of regulation of activity and development governed by appropriate provincial agency controls.

11.2.2 Administration

- a) This OCP is binding to Council and all development within the RM.
- b) The definition of words in the Zoning Bylaw shall apply to the words in this OCP.
- c) If any part of this OCP is declared to be invalid for any reason, by an authority of competent jurisdiction, that decision shall not affect the validity of the OCP as a whole, or any other part, section or provision of this OCP.
- d) Where appropriate, Council will purchase or lease property or use public investment to achieve the objectives of this OCP.
- e) Council shall cooperate with the provincial authorities to enforce fire safety, flood protection, environmental protection, and shoreland pollution control regulations within the RM.

11.2.3 Maps

- a) All reference maps to this bylaw are meant as a planning guideline only, as data changes from time to time. Formal clearance to proceed with a development should always be provided by the appropriate provincial and/or federal agency or qualified professional prior to development taking place.

Appendix A – Maps

Map 1 - Future Land Use

RM OF STAR
CITY NO. 428

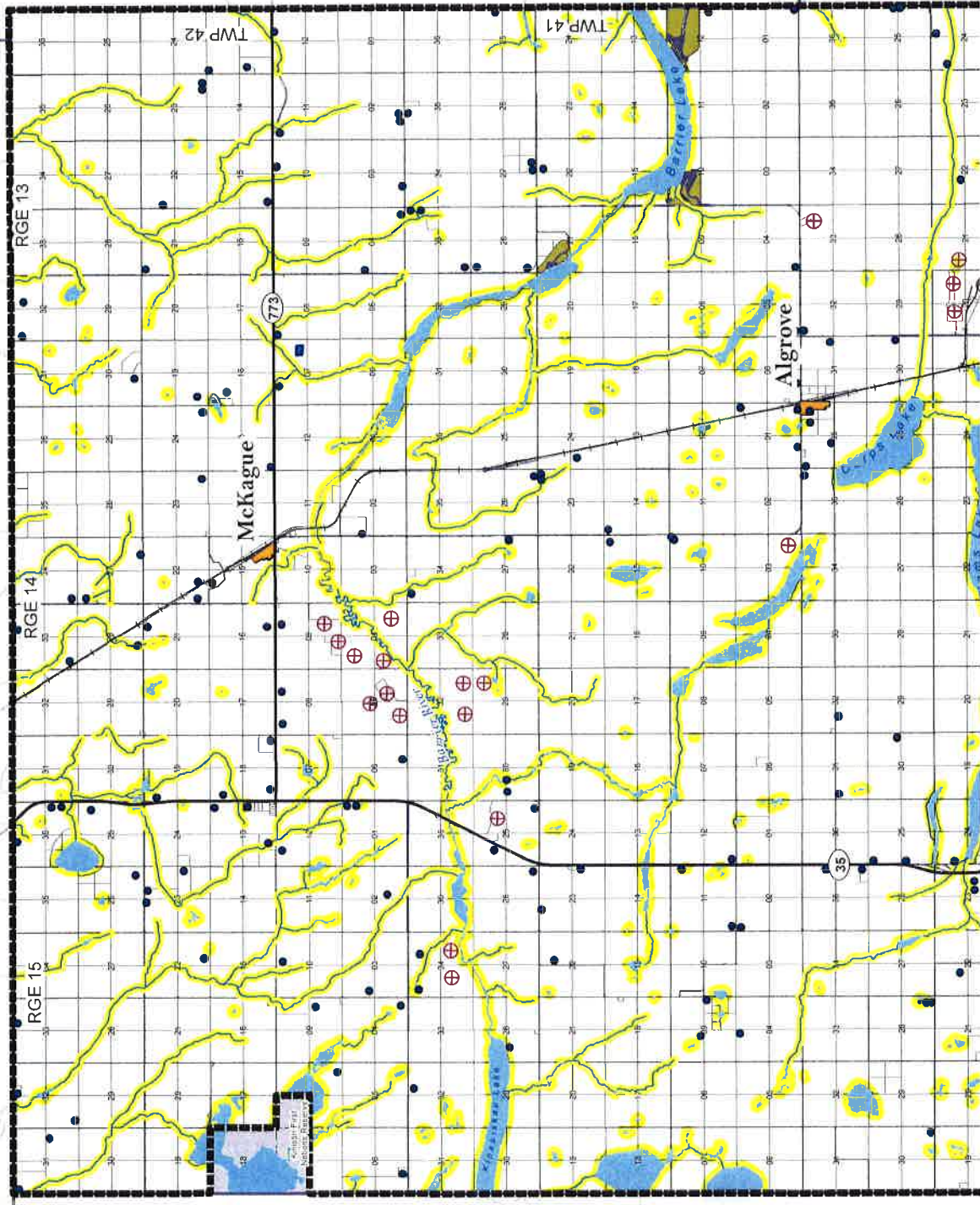
RM OF
TISDALE
NO. 427

RM OF
BJORKDALE
NO. 426

RM OF
PLEASANTDALE
NO. 398



Kipabiskau
Regional Park



RM OF BARRIER VALLEY NO. 397

Future Land Use Map

- Future Land Uses**
- Agriculture Policy Area
 - Future Residential Growth Area
 - Future Recreational/Lakeshore
 - Hamlet Area
 - Future Highway Commercial

- Residence
- Gravel Pit
- Highways
- Railways
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Urban Municipality
- RM Boundary
- First Nation Reserve
- Flood Hazard Screening Areas
- Liquid Waste

Note: Proposed development within areas around waterbodies and watercourses outlined as flood hazard screening are required to adhere to the hazardous land policies and regulations set out in the OCP and Zoning Bylaw. Areas that Council deem as being potentially hazardous that are not identified on this map may also require further investigation.

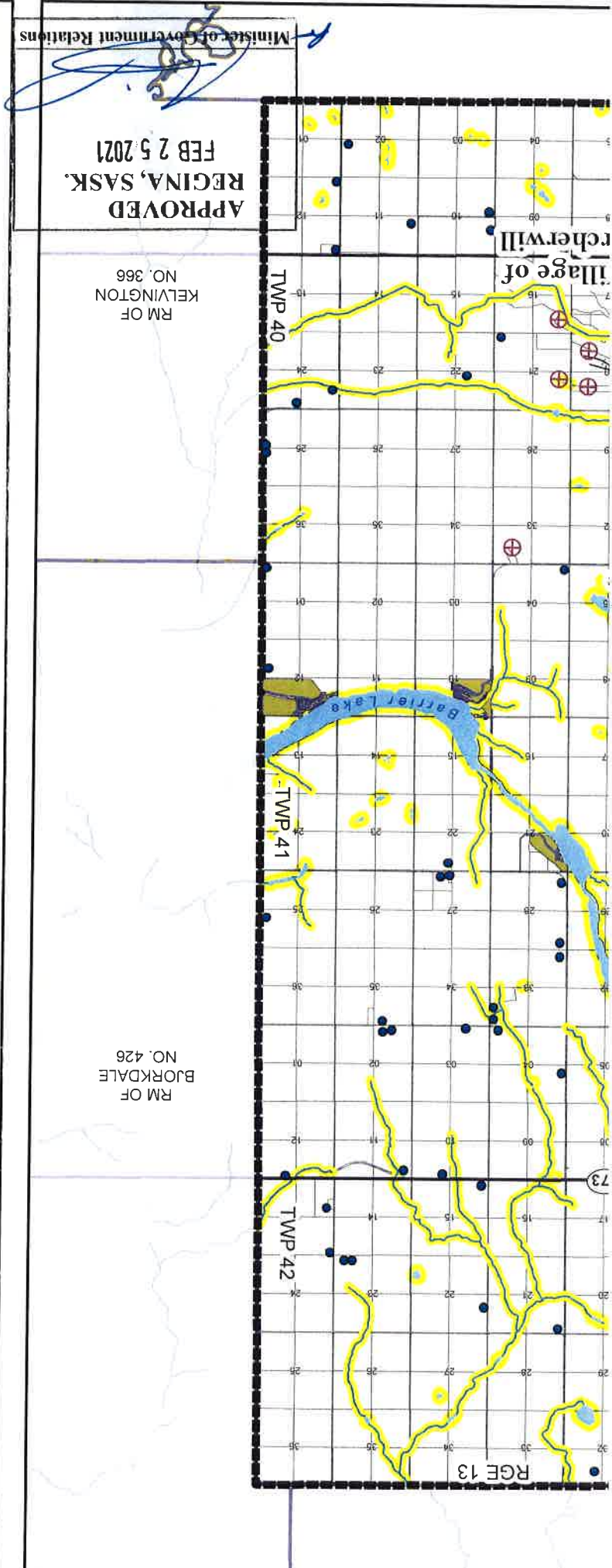
Source: All Geospatial data is from Information Services Corporation, Sask Surface Cadastal Dataset. Reproduced with the permission of Information Services Corporation.

Map is for reference use only and SARMI is not responsible for any errors or omissions which may be present on map. It is the responsibility of the user to verify accuracy of the information since changes may have occurred since the time of the map creation.

This is the Future Land Use map that accompanies Bylaw No. 397 adopted by the R.M. of Barrier Valley No. 397

Administrator:

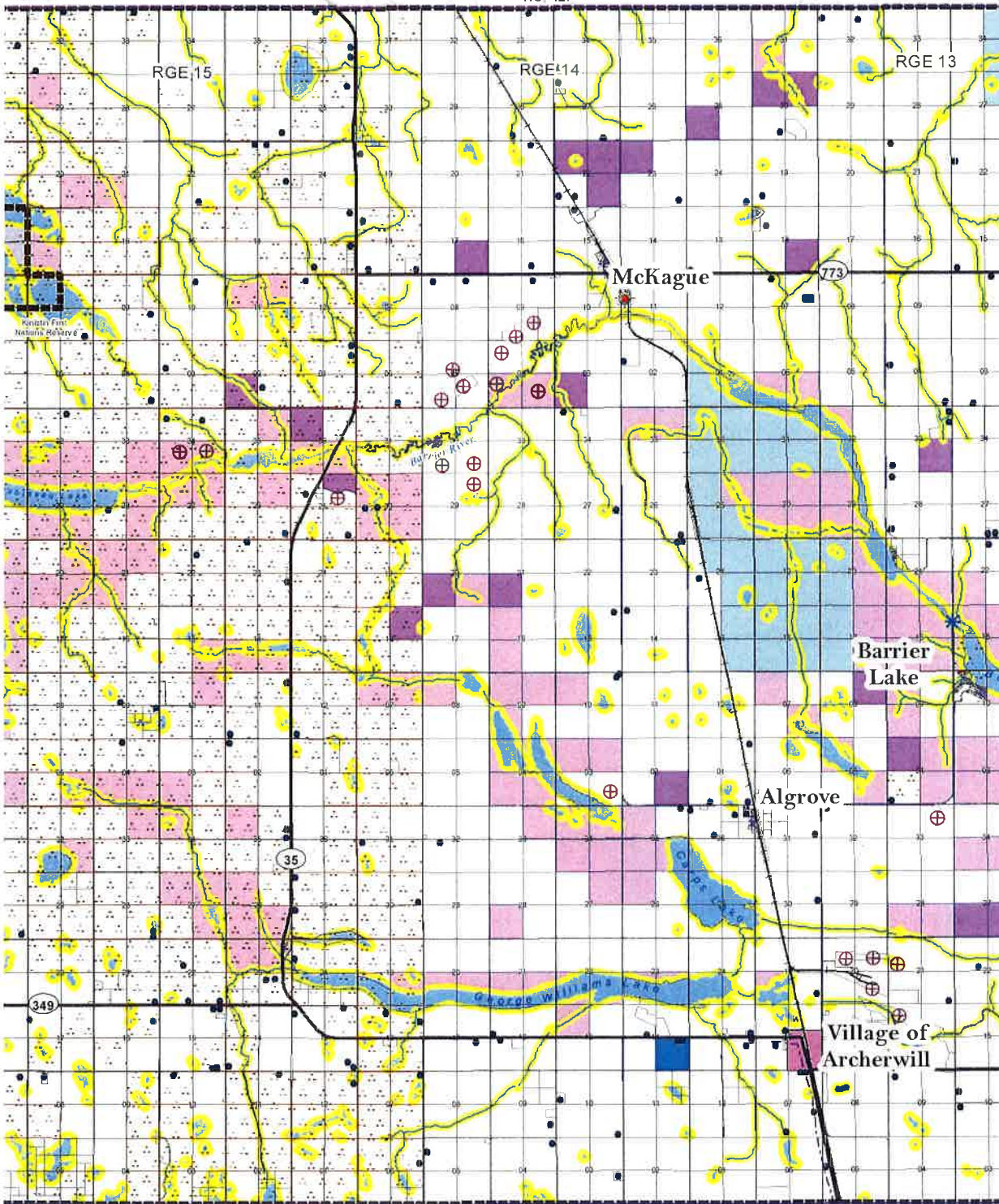
Stewart Levesque
Reeve: *Stewart Levesque*



APPROVED
REGINA, SASK.
FEB 25 2021

Minister of Government Relations
[Signature]





















Map 2 – Development Opportunities and Constraints



RM OF BARRIER VALLEY NO. 397

Development Opportunities and Constraints

Legend

-  Closed Municipal Landfill
-  Open Transfer Station
-  Gravel Pit
-  Residence
-  bridges
-  Highways
-  Railways
-  Natural Gas Pipeline
-  Watercourse
-  Waterbody
-  Liquid Waste
-  First Nation Reserve
-  Flood Hazard Screening Areas
-  Screening for Heritage Sensitivity
-  Urban Municipality
-  Fish and Wildlife Development Fund Lands
-  Private Conservation Lands
-  The Wildlife Habitat Protection Act
-  Community Pastures
-  RM Boundary

Opportunities and Constraints

Note: Proposed development within areas around waterbodies and watercourses outlined as flood hazard screening are required to adhere to the hazardous land policies and regulations set out in the OCP and Zoning Bylaw. Areas that Council deem as being potentially hazardous that are not identified on this map may also require further investigation.

Source: All Geospatial data is from Information Services Corporation, Sask Surface Cadastral Dataset. Reproduced with the permission of Information Services Corporation.

Map is for reference use only and SARM is not responsible for any errors or omissions which may be present on map. It is the responsibility of the user to verify accuracy of the information, since changes may have occurred since the time of the map creation.

This is the Development Opportunities and Constraints map that accompanies Bylaw No. 3-2020 adopted by the R.M. of Barrier Valley No. 397

Administrator: *[Signature]*

Receiver: *[Signature]*

0 2.25 4.5 km

RM OF
BJORKDALE
NO. 426

RM OF
KELVINGTON
NO. 366

APPROVED
REGINA, SASK.
FEB 25 2021

Minister of Government Relations



Appendix B – Rural Municipality of Barrier Valley No. 397 Community Profile

The Community Profiles contain demographic and household information from the 2016 Census of Canada. The data was provided by Statistics Canada and compiled by SARM Community Planning Department. This profile was published in 2020.

Due to rounding, numbers and percentages presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals provided.

B.1 Census Snapshot

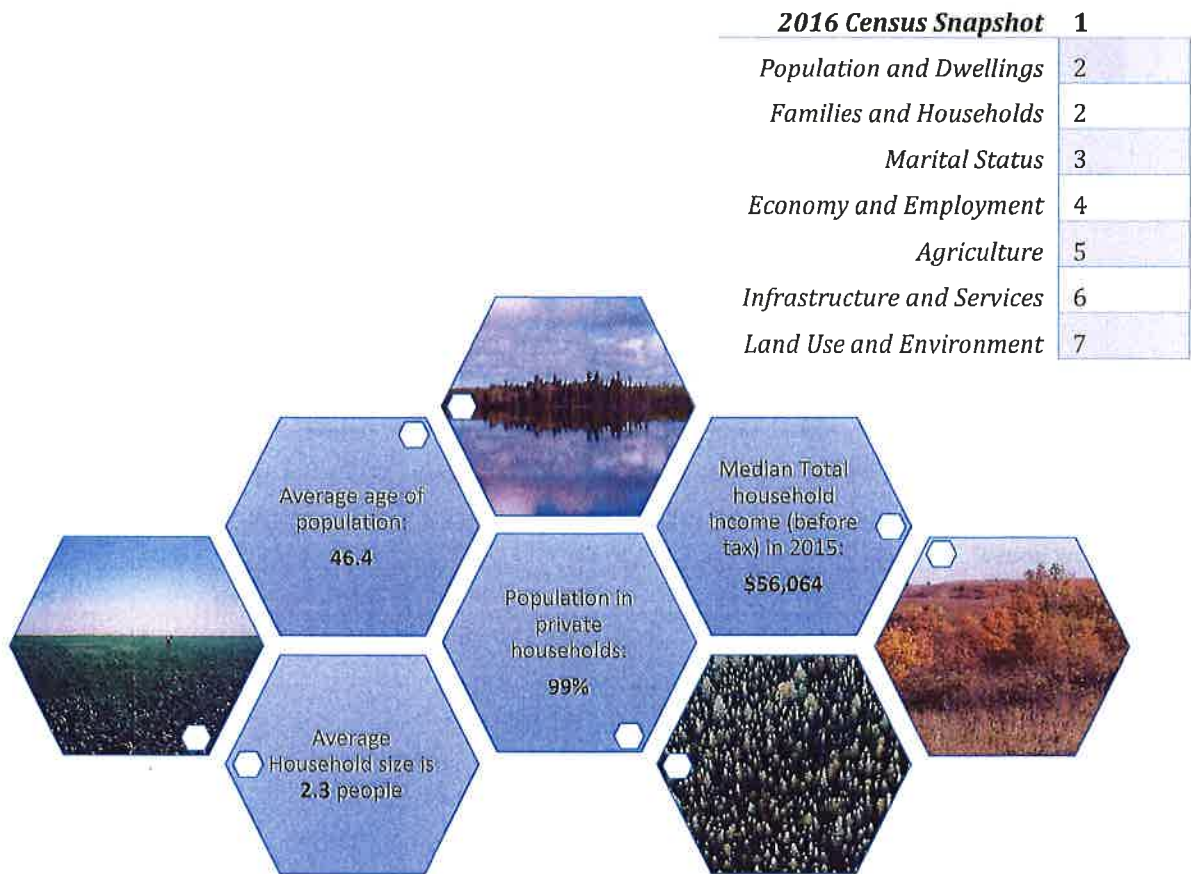


Figure 1: Census of Canada Snapshot

B.2 Populations and Dwellings

Total Population in 2016	431
Population percentage change from 2011-2016	-13.5%

- The community of McKague has a population of approximately 12 residents.

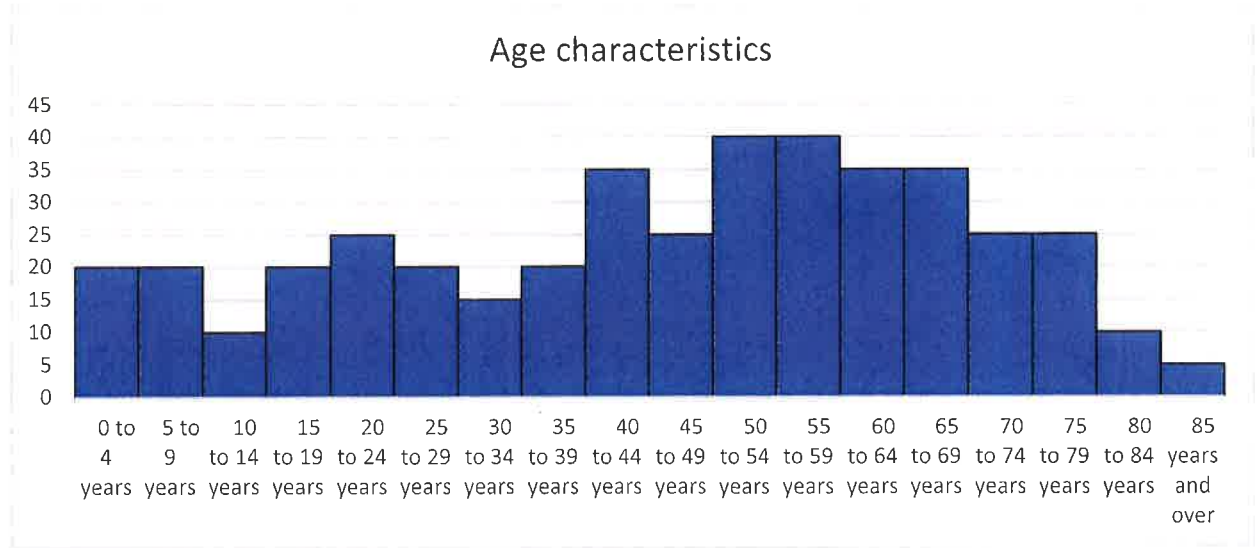


Figure 2: 2016 Census of Canada, Age Characteristic for the RM of Barrier Valley No. 397

Dwellings by structural type	Number	Percentage
Single-detached dwelling	170	94%
Semi-detached	0	0%
Row house	0	0%
Moveable dwelling	10	0.05

B.3 Families and Households

Private Households by Household size	Number	Percent
Private households	180	100%
1 person	40	22%
2 persons	90	50%
3 persons	20	11%
4 persons	15	8%
5 or more persons	20	11%
Average household size	2.3	

Census Families	Number	Percentage
Census families	145	100%
Couple families	135	93%
<i>Without children at home</i>	85	56%
<i>With children at home</i>	45	42%
Lone- parent families	10	7%

B.4 Marital Status

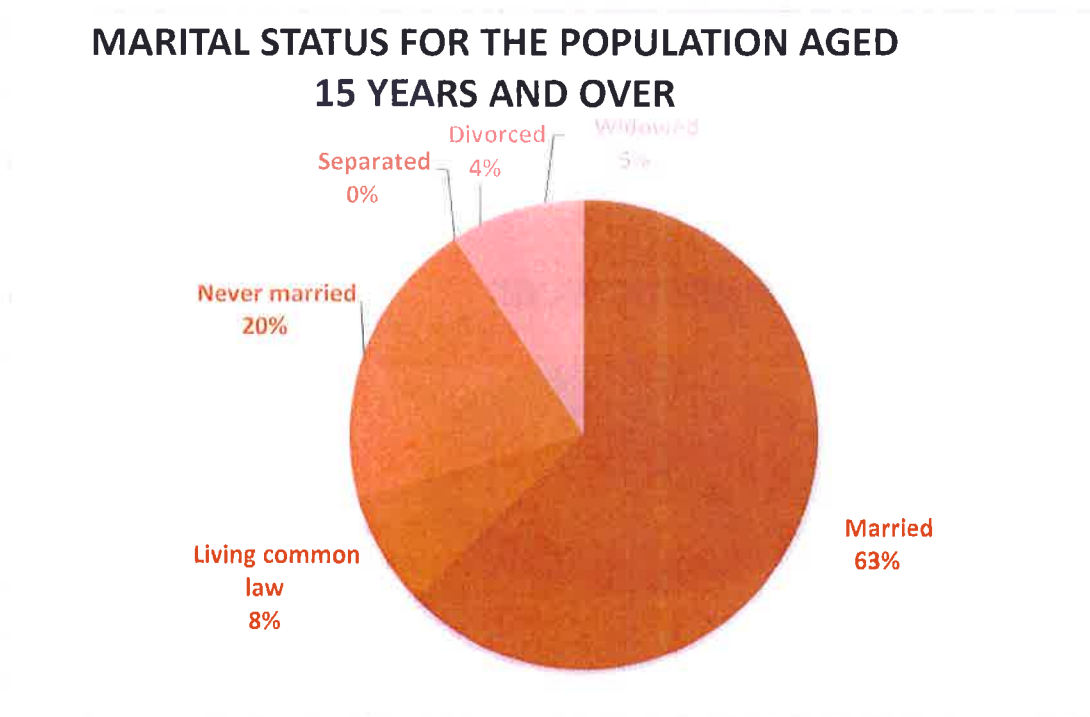


Figure 3: 2016 Census of Canada, Marital Status of Population RM of Barrier Valley No. 397

B.5 Economy and Employment

Predominant in the RM are agriculture and resource-based industries, recreation, business and retail trade, and other services. Figure 4 below illustrates the distribution of workers in various industries. This information can be used to address economic development opportunities, job creation in other sectors, and local business investment.

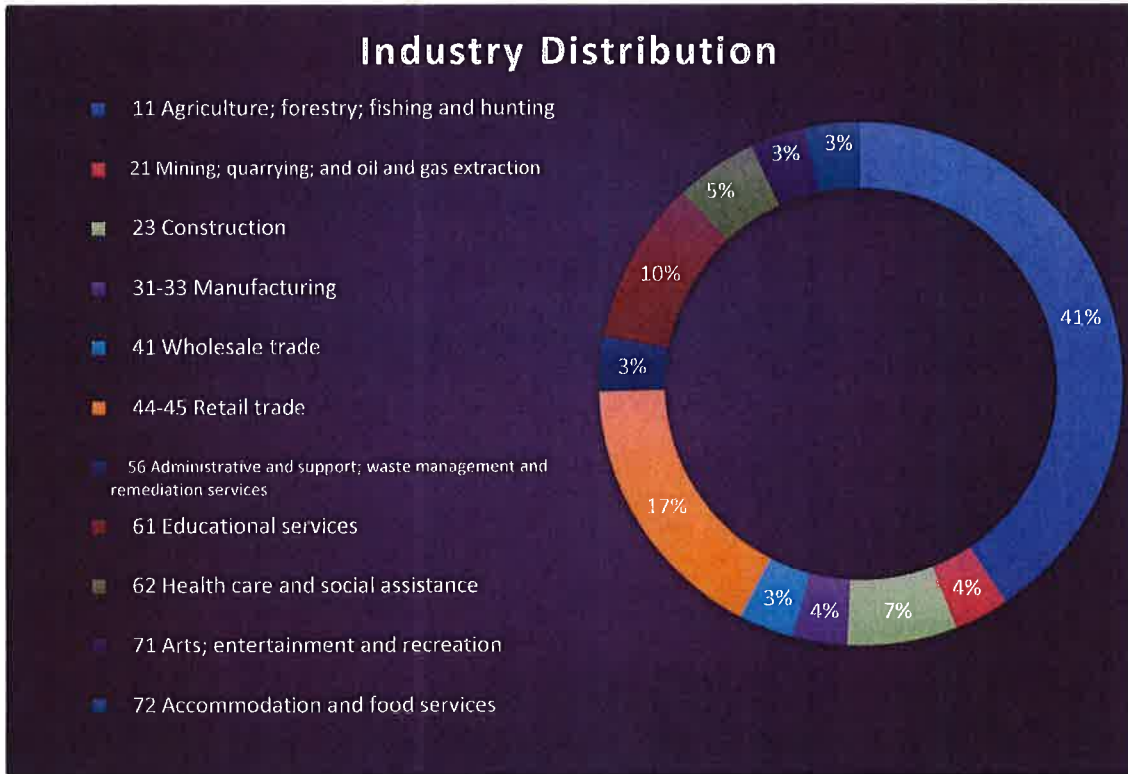


Figure 4: 2016 Census of Canada, Population in Industry, RM of Barrier Valley No. 397



Figure 5: 2016 Census of Canada, Place of Work, RM of Barrier Valley No. 397

Population 15 years and over by work activity in reference year	Number	Percentage
Total	260	100%
Did not work	40	15%
Worked	215	83%
Worked full year; full time	110	51%
Worked part year and/or part time	100	47%

TOTAL - COMMUTING DURATION FOR THE EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH A USUAL PLACE OF WORK OR NO FIXED WORKPLACE ADDRESS - 25% SAMPLE DATA

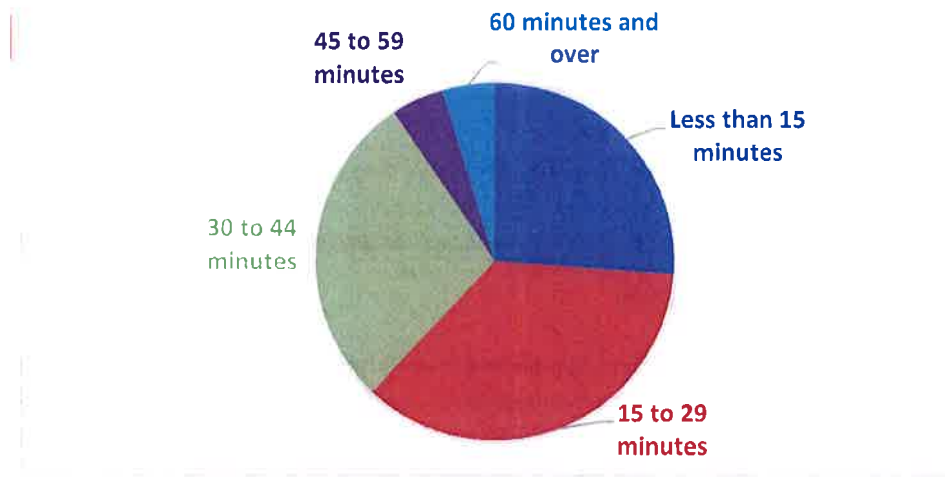


Figure 6: 2016 Census of Canada, Commuting Duration Statistics, RM of Barrier Valley No. 397

B.6 Agriculture

The RM is situated within Saskatchewan Census Crop District 14. This crop District seeded 2,473,500 acres which was 7% of the seeded acres in Saskatchewan and had 1,972,149 production tonnes (6% of Saskatchewan production tonnes) in 2017.

Crops grown within the RM in 2017 included spring wheat, canola, durum, lentils, peas, and barley, and flax.

In the 2011 Census of Agriculture out of 1,920 farms surveyed 242 farms were cattle either beef or dairy, 2 hog, 15 sheep and goat, and 176 other animal production. 1,260 farms reported being oilseed and grain farming, 13 Vegetable or fruit and tree nut farming, 16 greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production, and 196 farms that grow other crops. (Census of Agriculture, Statistics Canada, 2011). Figure 8 illustrates the production in bushels per acre of each product within the crop district.

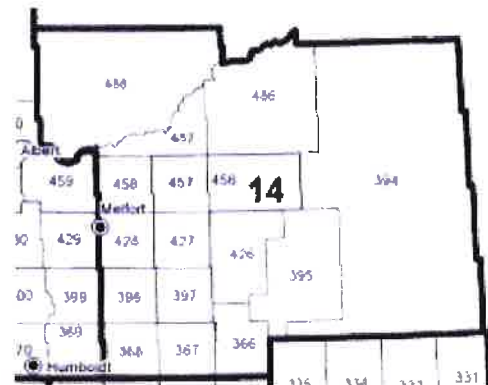


Figure 7: Census of Agricultural Crop District 14

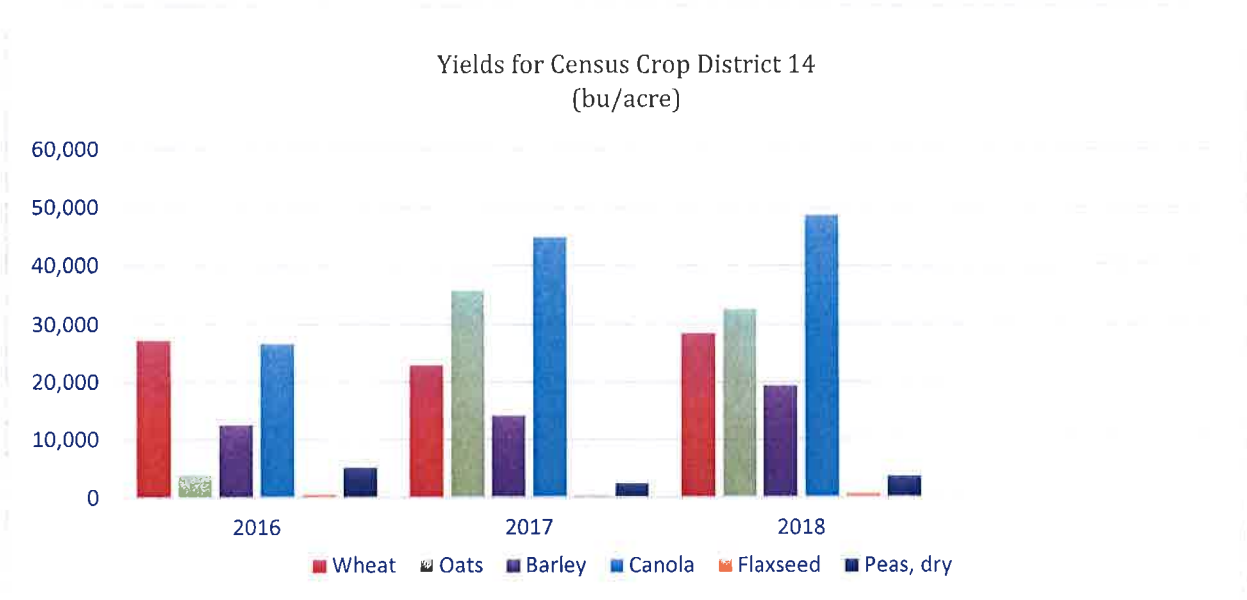


Figure 8: Census of Agriculture, Yields for Census Crop District 14, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

B.7 Services and Infrastructure

Everyday demands on regional infrastructure can be better understood through examining the commuting flow within and outside of the region. Closer examination of commuting flow through transportation studies may also identify areas of service development, investment and expansion, areas requiring stronger traffic bylaw enforcement, as well as highways and rural road maintenance and planning. Figures below shows the road weight classification of the RM.

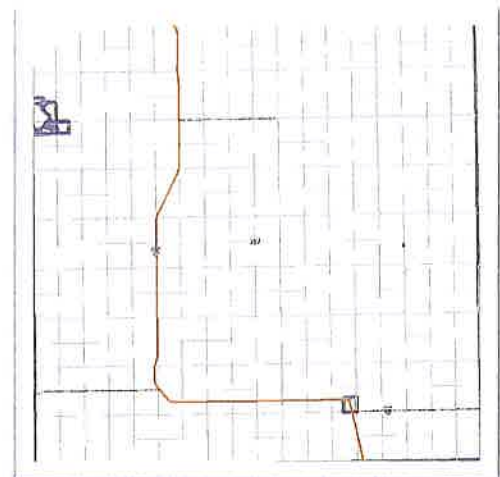
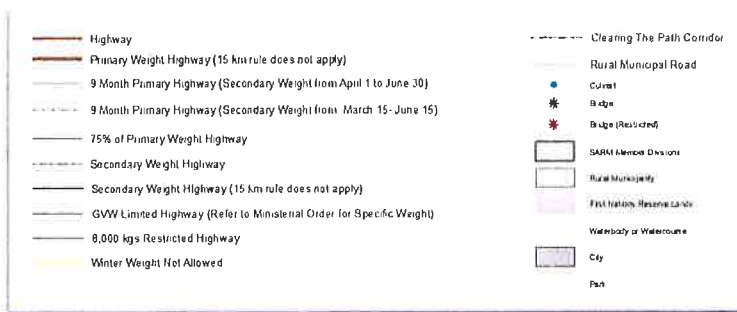


Figure 9: Road Classification in RM of Barrier Valley No. 397

Two provincial highways, Highway No. 35 and 349, and a number of grid roads make up the transportation network in the municipality. Highway No. 35 is the main highway which passes through the Village of Archerwill and connects the RM of Barrier Valley with the RMs of Tisdale No. 422 and Ponass Lake No. 367. Highway No. 349 runs east-west and also passes through Archerwill. The rail line runs north south and connects McKague, the Village of Archerwill, and Algrove.

The Village of Archerwill owns a wastewater lagoon. Together with the Village, the RM is planning an expansion project for the lagoon which will provide the RM with a dumping station. The lakeshore developments currently have on-site septic tanks and the sewage is hauled to an approved land spreading site.

The RM has a transfer station just south of McKague. The RM is located in two School Districts: Horizon and North East with students in the North East attending Tisdale for K-12 school and students in Horizon attending a K-9 School in Archerwill and are bused to Rose Valley or driven to Tisdale for high school.

The Village and RM have joint fire protection services.

There are currently no services other than road clearing provided to the Hamlet areas. Water and sewage systems are private.

The lakes shore resort development areas along Barrier Lake have their own water and septic systems. The septic systems are hauled to an approved site in the RM, snow clearing in some of the small resort roads is an issue because the equipment cannot drive down the roads.

B.8 Land Use and Environment

The RM is in the boreal ecozone, boreal transition ecoregion which is characterized by a mixture of boreal forest and arable farmland.² The mixture of grasslands, rivers and forests allow for a great diversity of wildlife in this region. The Barrier River that cuts through the northern part to the RM and flows into Barrier lake.

The RM is within two separate watersheds. The northern part of the RM which includes all lands north of the Barrier River is a part of the Carrot River Watershed and all lands south of the river are within the Lake Winnipegosis Watershed.

There are numerous small lakes throughout the RM. The RM has several large lakes including Barrier Lake, George Williams Lake, Carps Lake, and Kipabiskau lake. These lakes provide ample opportunity for recreation and some cabin developments opportunities. The RM also has two areas of community pastures, the Barrier Lake and Sylvania Community Pastures. There are also many areas of agricultural crown lands, wildlife habitat protection act lands, private conservation lands and a small area of the Kinistin First Nations Reserve around Spence Lake.

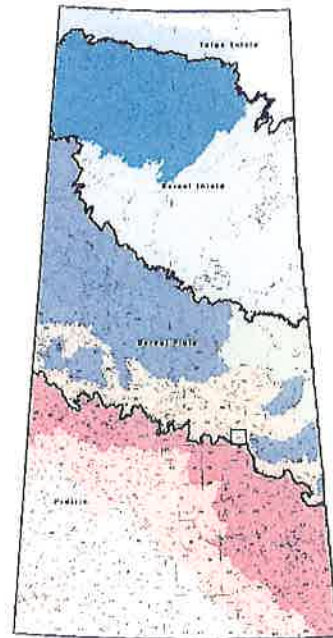


Figure 10: EcoZones with RM of Barrier Valley in Blue Outline

² EcoRegions of Saskatchewan

Figure 11 demonstrates some of the distribution of land uses in the RM of Barrier Valley. A majority (51%) of the land use is cropped with 27% being pasture lands. Making agriculture the majority (78%) of the land use in the RM.

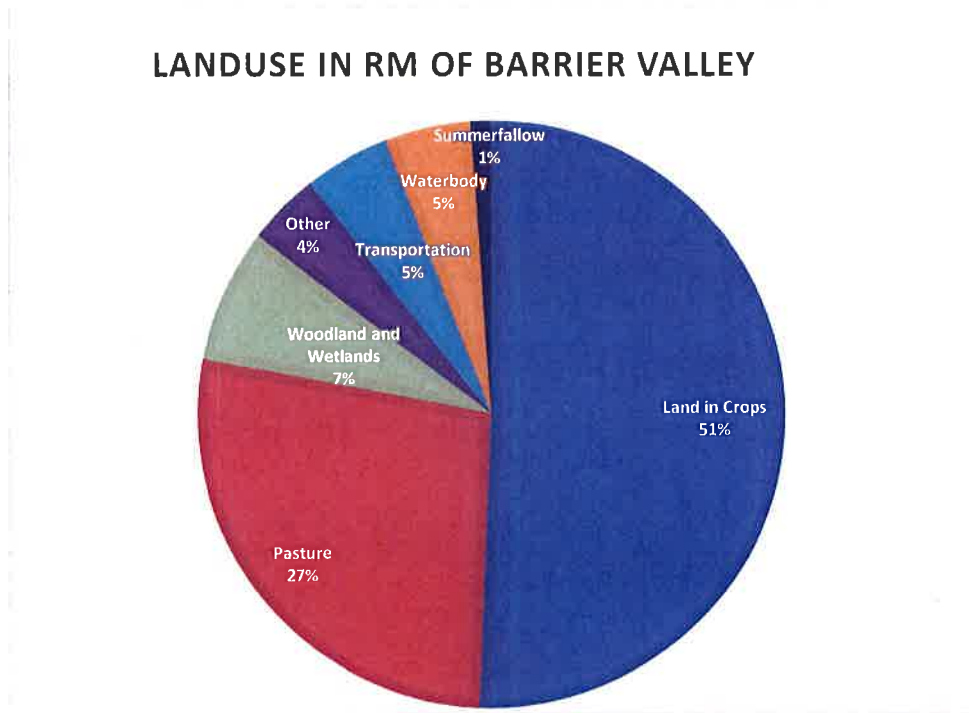


Figure 11: Analysis of Land use in the RM of Barrier Valley No. 397 included census data information as well as surface cadastral GIS data provided by Information Services Corporation.