



ARVIAT COMMUNITY PLAN

BY-LAW 358

ARVIAT COMMUNITY PLAN BY-LAW
BY-LAW No.358

A By-law of the Hamlet of Arviat in Nunavut Territory to adopt a General Plan pursuant to the provisions of the *Planning Act*, RSNWT, 1988, c. P-7, s.4.

WHEREAS the Council of the Hamlet of Arviat has prepared a General Plan, referred to as the "Arviat Community Plan", in accordance with the Planning Act;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Hamlet of Arviat, duly assembled, enacts as follows:

1. Map 1 of this By-law forms part of this By-law.
2. This By-law may be cited as the "Arviat Community Plan".
3. This By-law shall come into full force and effect on the date of its Third Reading.
4. By-law No. 224, and all amendments thereto, of the Hamlet of Arviat is hereby repealed.

READ a first time this **5th** day of **October, 2026**.

Mayor
Joe Savikittaaq Jr.

Chief Administrative Officer
John Hussey

After due notice and a Public Hearing, READ a second time this ____ day of _____, 2026.

Mayor
Joe Savikittaaq Jr.

Chief Administrative Officer
John Hussey

APPROVED by the Minister of Community Services this ____ day of _____,
20____.

Minister, Community Services

READ a third time this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Mayor
Joe Savikittaaq Jr.

Chief Administrative Officer
John Hussey

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Part I: General Policies

1. Community Plan Administration

1.1 Purpose of the Community Plan

The Community Plan provides Council's policies for managing all development in the Hamlet. The Plan is intended to prepare for Arviat's population growth and land, infrastructure and services needs for the next 20 years. The Plan provides a framework for the orderly and sustainable development of the community until 2046.

The Plan was created through a community consultation process, including a Community Open House and Council Workshop. The Plan builds on previous Community Plans, while addressing new challenges, issues and needs identified by the community. The following key themes emerged from the consultation process:

- **Land Suitability** – Arviat must plan new development areas based on a good understanding of landscape hazards, particularly for high-density housing and large community facilities.
- **Inuit Nunangat University (INU)** – Arviat must carefully plan to accommodate the INU campus by supporting a range of housing types, expanding community facilities, creating new outdoor amenity spaces, and improving pedestrian infrastructure.
- **Major Infrastructure** – Arviat must advocate for new and expanded infrastructure and servicing capacity to accommodate community growth, and relocate the metal waste site that is constraining long-term growth.

1.2 Goals of the Plan

Community Plan policies emerge from the values of a community and its vision of how it would like to grow. The goals of this Plan are:

1. To incorporate the principles of **Inuit Quajimajatuqangit** into community planning decisions:
 - a. Inuuqatigiitsiarniq – Respecting others, relationships and caring for people.
 - b. Tunnganarniq – Fostering good spirit by being open, welcoming and inclusive.
 - c. Pijitsirniq – Serving and providing for family and/or community.
 - d. Ajiiqatigiinni – Decision making through discussion and consensus.
 - e. Pilimmaksarniq – Development of skills through observation, mentoring, practice, and effort.
 - f. Ikajuqtigiinni – Working together for a common cause.

- g. Qanuqtuurniq – Being innovative and resourceful.
 - h. Avatittinnik Kamatsiarniq – Respect and care for the land, animals and the environment.
2. To create a healthy, safe, functional, and attractive community that reflects community values and culture.
 3. To promote the Community Plan as a tool for making effective and consistent decisions about land use and development in the community.
 4. To ensure an adequate supply of land for all types of uses to support the community's future growth.
 5. To support community values of participation and unity to encourage community projects and local economic development.
 6. To prioritize and promote access to the land, sea, and sea ice when designing new neighbourhoods or considering changes to existing neighbourhoods.
 7. To create new neighbourhoods and community spaces that are well-designed, welcoming and reflect Arviat's embrace of INU.

1.3 Guiding Legislation

1.3.1 *Nunavut Agreement*

Article 11 of the Nunavut Agreement requires that the Hamlet consider the wellbeing of Inuit and other residents in community planning decisions, including access to land and water, economic and infrastructure needs, and protection of the natural environment. The preparation of this plan included the informed participation of Arviammiut and considered Inuit knowledge and land use practices.

The Nunavut Agreement requires that municipal, regional and territorial plans be compatible. To that end, the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan and the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan were reviewed to ensure alignment in the preparation of this plan.

1.3.2 *Planning Act*

The *Nunavut Planning Act* establishes the authority for the Community Plan. A new *Planning Act* received assent in 2025. However, it will not come into force until the associated regulations are drafted and approved. Where possible, this Plan has addressed the policies of the new *Planning Act*. This Plan will be valid, despite any inconsistencies with the new *Planning Act* or its regulations, until the later of:

- 10 years after the Community Plan comes into effect; or
- 2 years after the Planning Act comes into force.

1.4 Structure of the Plan

The Community Plan is separated into two Parts and one Map.

Part I contains the general policies of the Plan, including direction for administration and implementation. Part I also contains the Community Development Policies that directs all growth and development, including building new neighbourhoods.

Part II provides the policies for the three land use designations in Arviat. A land use designation identifies the intended purpose of a broad land area within the community. Each Section provides general policies for development and identifies the zones to be in the Zoning By-law. The zones will establish permitted uses, development standards and other requirements for specific lands.

Map 1 contains the Land Use Designations Map, which identifies the land use designations of all lands within the municipal boundary.

2. Community Plan Implementation

2.1 Updating This Plan

2.1.1 Comprehensive Review

The Hamlet will review and update the Community Plan at least once every 5 years. The Zoning By-law and other by-laws subject to this Plan will be reviewed and, if necessary, updated to ensure conformity with all applicable Community Plan policies. The Hamlet will encourage the meaningful participation of all Arviammiut in the review process and ensure the new Plan and By-law reflect community values and goals.

2.1.2 Amendments

A community plan amendment is required to make changes to policies of this plan or the land use designation of a site in Map 1. An amendment to this Plan may require a zoning by-law amendment to ensure conformity. Council will evaluate proposed community plan amendments based on:

- a) compliance with the *Planning Act*, and other applicable territorial legislation;
- b) conformity with the goals, intent, and purpose of this Plan;
- c) regard for all other applicable municipal plans, strategies and guidelines; and
- d) consideration of input from the public and any commenting agencies.

2.2 Zoning By-law

2.2.1 Comprehensive Review

To implement this Plan, Council will prepare and adopt a zoning by-law based on the policies and land use designations of this Plan. The Zoning By-law will divide the City into zones and identify permitted and conditional uses, setbacks, access requirements and development standards. The Zoning By-law will also include provisions relating to:

- a) development permits, including prohibiting development permits for developments that contravene the Zoning By-law or other laws;
- b) variances, including requirement for separate applications;
- c) legal non-conforming structures, buildings, and uses;
- d) temporary uses, including type, location, and duration;
- e) role and authority of the Development Officer, including delegated approval;
- f) public notice requirements for developments and subdivisions;
- g) development appeals and the Development Appeal Board; and
- h) enforcement of the by-law and development decisions.

2.2.2 Amendments

A zoning by-law amendment is required to permit a development if the proposed use is not explicitly permitted in the applicable zone, or when significant changes are proposed to the Zoning By-law provisions. Council will evaluate proposed zoning by-law amendments based on:

- a) compliance with the *Planning Act*, and other applicable territorial legislation;
- b) conformity with the goals, intent, and purpose of this Plan;
- c) compliance with the general intent and purpose of the Zoning By-law;
- d) regard for all other applicable municipal plans, strategies and guidelines; and
- e) consideration of input from the public and any commenting agencies.

2.2.4 Development Permits

A development permit is required for all development within the Municipal Boundary. The Zoning By-law will establish the approval criteria and procedures for development permit approval. In approving a development permit, council may impose as a condition of approval:

- a) execution of a development agreement;
- b) conveyance of land for a road-widening to meet a minimum 18 m right-of-way;
- c) registration of an easement for existing or planned infrastructure;
- d) payment of a development charge; and
- e) any other condition required to ensure proper and desirable development.

2.2.3 Variances

A variance is required to permit a proposed development that does not meet all applicable provisions in the Zoning By-law. A variance cannot allow a proposed use that is not permitted in the applicable zone. Council approval is required for all variance requests.

2.3 Subdivision of Land

Proposed subdivisions of land must be shown on a sketch plan, including:

- creating new lots and neighbourhoods;
- splitting, consolidating or reconfiguring existing lots;
- creating or modifying road parcels; and
- establishing access or utility easements.

Council approval is required for all sketch plans. To be approved, a sketch plan must:

- a) comply with the *Planning Act* and other applicable territorial legislation;
- b) conform to the goals, intent and purpose of this Plan;

- c) comply with the provisions of the Zoning By-law, or demonstrate how compliance will be achieved prior to final approval;
- d) consider any other applicable municipal plans, strategies or guidelines;
- e) incorporate any road widenings or rights-of-way required by the Hamlet to meet a minimum 18 m right-of-way width or preserve or establish required access;
- f) incorporate any easements required by the Hamlet to protect existing or planned infrastructure; and
- g) address input from commenting agencies.

2.4 Community Consultation

2.4.1 *Holding Public Hearings*

Council must hold at least one public hearing to adopt a planning by-law, including a community plan or zoning by-law amendment. To meet the requirements of the *Planning Act*, council must:

- a) provide public notice of a planning by-law after first reading, before second reading, and at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the public hearing;
- b) receive all written or oral comments, called representations, submitted prior to or during the public hearing from every person or group who wishes to be heard;
- c) consider any representations received and determine if any changes to the planning by-law are needed; and
- d) submit a copy of the by-law, including any changes made, and a signed statutory declaration regarding the public notice and hearing process to the Director of Planning for approval before third reading.

2.4.2 *Preparing Public Notices*

Timely and transparent notice must be given to ensure that Arviammiut are given adequate opportunity for informed participation in the public hearing. The public notice must include the following information:

- a) purpose of the proposed by-law;
- b) places a copy of the by-law may be accessed, including in the Hamlet office;
- c) online addresses where an electronic copy of the by-law may be accessed, including the Hamlet website;
- d) time, date and location of the public hearing, including directions to access the hearing online, if applicable; and
- e) directions for making representations regarding the by-law, including method and deadline.

2.4.3 Posting Public Notices

Notice of the hearing must be widely accessible to all Arviammiut. Public notice of a planning by-law must be given by posting the notice:

- a) in five (5) public locations in the Hamlet;
- b) if applicable, the development site or, if the Development Officer deems it not safe to post on the site, by serving a copy of the notice to all owners, lessees and occupants of all properties within 100 m of the site; and
- c) the Hamlet website.

2.4.4 Additional Community Consultation

In addition to any public hearings required under the Planning Act, council may direct Hamlet staff to conduct community consultation when:

- a) identifying and planning new neighbourhoods or other subdivisions;
- b) developing new municipal facilities or major infrastructure;
- c) reviewing proposed developments that may be of community interest or that could have significant impacts on the community or environment; and
- d) a proposed project or policy that may affect traditional activities, access to land, or Inuit harvesting rights.

2.4.5 Removing Barriers to Participation

Council commits to engaging with Arviammiut on all planning and development matters which affect them, in an accessible, inclusive, and meaningful way. To encourage full public participation, Hamlet staff will consider the following when consulting with the community on planning issues:

- a) making a visual and plain language summary, in Inuktitut and English, of the planning topic available to the public;
- b) giving Arviammiut multiple options for submitting representations, including Hamlet staff transcribing a verbal submission in-person or by phone;
- c) providing Inuktitut and English interpretation at public hearings and other community consultation events;
- d) scheduling hearings and events to avoid conflicts with traditional activities;
- e) organizing targeted consultations for specific community groups, including elders, youth, and hunters; and
- f) in addition to posting notices as identified in Section 2.4.3, notifying the community through:
 - i. direct delivery of notices to potentially impacted properties;
 - ii. a social media site that is accessible without registration or sign-in;

- iii. an online news source; or
- iv. the local radio station.

2.5 Priority Actions

1. Plan for **Inuit Nunangat University (INU)** by:
 - a) establishing parcel(s) to meet the land needs identified by the INU Task Force;
 - b) designing surrounding land uses to integrate the campus into the community and provide supportive services to INU students and staff; and
 - c) formalizing walking and snowmobile trail connections from INU lands to community spaces and services and to the sea and sea ice.
2. Support the Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.'s (NTI) **Nunavut Inuit Housing Action Plan (NIHAP)** by:
 - a) working with housing providers to ensure housing is appropriate in design, height and density and does not exceed firefighting capabilities.
3. Invest in Arviat's **climate resiliency** by:
 - a) implementing the recommendations of the Arviat Master Drainage Plan (2020);
 - b) completing geotechnical investigations in new development areas where landscape hazard mapping indicates moderate to high risk of land instability;
 - c) conducting a study for the design and location of snow fencing; and
 - d) seeking funding to model and monitor changes to permafrost to assess land stability and inform adaptation strategies.
4. Ensure **community amenities & facilities** meet the needs of a growing community by:
 - a) identifying opportunities to develop new or upgraded park space within existing and new neighbourhoods;
 - b) designing and implementing improved pedestrian infrastructure on roads;
 - c) updating Arviat's Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP) to identify priority projects for funding and implementation.
5. Expand Arviat's **transportation network** by:
 - a) seeking four (4) road crossings of the new fuel pipeline to ensure community connectivity around INU campus and new neighbourhood east of the new fuel pipeline;
 - b) supporting the Kivalliq Inter-Community Road Project;

- c) completing the sealift expansion and upgrades to the community wharf; and
 - d) supporting improvements to air transportation infrastructure, including new terminal and new bulk fuel storage to support expanded flight schedules and destinations.
- 6. Supply the **granular resources** needed for community development and infrastructure by:
 - a) identifying and protecting sufficient quarry sites to meet granular demand for 20 years; and
 - b) seeking funding to build access roads to the Qingujaaq and Wolf Esker quarry sites to secure long-term access to granular material.
- 7. Improving Arviat's **community infrastructure** to meet growing demand by:
 - a) completing the design for and seeking funding to relocate the metal waste site next to the landfill site;
 - b) seeking funding and establishing a plan to ship out hazardous waste, bulky metals, and other such waste or recyclable materials;
 - c) supporting the Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link project by Nukik Corporation; and
 - d) securing funding for renewable energy projects, including wind and solar projects.

3. Community Development Policies

3.1 Community Growth

At the time of preparation of this Plan, the population of Arviat was approximately 3,000 people. This Plan is based on a 2046 projected population of **5,500 people**, including 500 residents associated with the planned INU campus.

Keeping up with housing demand in Arviat remains a significant challenge, and there continues to be a substantial shortage of housing units needed to accommodate the existing population and future residents. To adequately house Arviat's 2046 projected population, an additional **820 homes** are needed.

This Plan accommodates the projected growth by designating 44 hectares of land for community development, including 32 hectares for residential uses. Additionally, this Plan identifies 17 hectares of land for industrial development.

3.2 Development Phasing

Council recognizes that community growth must be sustainable, and that new subdivisions carry a financial, operational and environmental cost. Council commits to ensuring that new development areas are appropriately sized, serviced, and located to meet community needs now and in the future. Council will therefore manage community growth by:

- a) encouraging and facilitating:
 - i. the transfer of vacant or underutilized lots owned by the territorial or federal governments;
 - ii. the surrender of vacant lots or lots with abandoned or derelict buildings;
 - iii. the consolidation and redevelopment of existing serviced lots to allow new multi-unit construction, where appropriate; and
 - iv. securing necessary approvals to fill and develop shallow waterbodies.
- b) phasing the development of new Community land as follows:
 - i. **Phase 1** – subdivision between 9th Street and the fuel pipeline, south of 9th Avenue, including extension of 7th Avenue to future fuel pipeline;
 - ii. **Phase 2** – subdivision between 11th Street and 14th Street along extension of 6th Avenue, subject to confirmation of INU land needs in this area, and transfer of the Federal lot (Lot 1001);
 - iii. **Phase 3** – subdivision from 6th Street to 9th Street, south of 10th Avenue, subject to the suitability of lands for development; and

- iv. **Phase 4 & Future Phases** – subdivisions on east side of new fuel pipeline, subject to confirmation of INU land needs, and further definition of phasing.
- c) aiming to maintain at least 25 surveyed Residential lots available for lease.
- d) Council may change the phasing of development without amendment to this Plan.

3.3 Developing New Neighbourhoods

Council commits to planning and designing new neighbourhoods with consideration for financial responsibility, efficient land use, and community needs. When designing and developing new neighbourhoods or subdivisions, council will:

- a) consider the development phasing policies of this Plan;
- b) consider the climate change adaptation policies of this Plan;
- c) consider development costs and municipal funds available for construction of the subdivision;
- d) conduct a geotechnical study to determine soil suitability and inform lot and road design;
- e) conduct a drainage study to design effective drainage systems and to inform lot and road design;
- f) protect cemeteries and sites of archaeological, ethnographical or historical significance from disturbance and follow the Nunavut Archaeological and Paleontological Regulations, 2001 of the Nunavut Act (Canada);
- g) maintain a 30 m development setback from the ordinary high-water mark of significant waterbodies;
- h) confirm the capacity of the trucked services fleet to service the anticipated development;
- i) reserve lands for a playground or other active play area, suitably sized and located;
- j) reserve lands for Hamlet facilities and infrastructure;
- k) establish a minimum 18 m right-of-way for all roads;
- l) align main roads north-northwest/south-southeast, when possible, to minimize snow drifting;
- m) maintain walking and snowmobile trails, where possible, and reroute existing trails where necessary; and
- n) ensure all lots intended for development have frontage on a public road, with exemptions for open spaces and public utilities.

3.4 Climate Change Adaptation

To ensure that Arviat is resilient in the face of a changing climate, council commits to planning for climate-related hazards. Key climate-related hazards affecting Arviat include:

- **Flooding** – Models project that precipitation (rain/snow) could increase by 20% to 40% over the next 25 to 50 years. Changing wind patterns and storm events are also changing where snow accumulates and impacts spring melt conditions.
- **Soil Type & Land Stability** – A Landscape Hazards Map prepared for Arviat indicates that over 70% of lands in and adjacent to the community are marine clay, silt and sand (locally referred to as “grey mud”) and wetland organic mud. These soils may contain significant ice content and are identified as moderate to high risk for land stability.
- **Permafrost Thaw** – Models project that Arviat’s annual average temperature will warm by 5.2 °C over the next 25 to 50 years. Permafrost thaw is made worse by flooding and standing water. Permafrost thaw is more serious for buildings and infrastructure when there is more ice content in the soils.
- **Sea-level change** - Relative sea-level rise is uncertain and the trend of a falling sea level could change to an increasing sea level. This could impact shoreline conditions and marine infrastructure.
- **Sea ice** – The reduced extent, duration and thickness of sea ice will continue to impact the length of open-water season and the safety of sea ice travel.

To adapt to a changing climate, council will:

- a) undertake a climate change risk assessment to assess the vulnerability of key municipal infrastructure;
- b) conduct geotechnical and drainage studies for all new development areas to inform land uses, lot and road designs;
- c) implement recommendations of the Arviat Master Drainage Plan (2020) and the Arviat Climate Change Adaptation Plan;
- d) conduct a study for the design and location of snow fencing; and
- e) seek funding to model and monitor changes to permafrost to assess land stability and inform adaptation strategies.

Part II: Land Use Designations

4. Community Designation

4.1 Purpose

The Community designation is intended to provide and maintain an adequate supply of land for Arviat's growing neighbourhoods. The primary use of land in the Community designation is residential. The designation also permits the full range of commercial, institutional and recreational uses that are essential to creating liveable neighbourhoods. While the Community designation protects residential uses from incompatible development, all utility, telecommunications, transportation, servicing and drainage infrastructure is permitted.

4.2 Permitted Zones

The following zones are permitted in the Community designation:

- a) Residential (R) Zone
- b) Commercial/Institutional (CI) Zone
- c) Open Space (OS) Zone
- d) Future Development (FD) Zone

4.3 Policies

4.3.1 Residential

The policies for residential uses in the Community designation are:

- a) All dwelling types are permitted in the Community designation, including dwelling units in a mixed-use building.
- b) Other uses that are residential in nature, such as home-based businesses, residential care facilities and short-term rentals, are permitted.
- c) Provisions in the Zoning By-law will regulate the built-form and intensity of use for contractor or worker housing to ensure they are compatible with surrounding development.
- d) Multi-unit dwellings should be located with consideration for land suitability and have adequate lot depth and frontage to accommodate parking, servicing access, and outdoor storage units.
- e) Multi-unit buildings must be designed to align with Hamlet servicing and firefighting capacity. This requirement may include providing adequately sized and located sewer and water tanks and ensuring unit windows are accessible to firefighting equipment.

- f) When multiple residential buildings are located on a lot, there should be consideration for a consistent building design, adequate building separation, safe and suitable service access, and orientation of all buildings to the street.
- g) If lands are protected for low-density residential development, those lands should be located with consideration for existing neighbourhood character and access to the land.
- h) Residential uses are prohibited within a 450-metre setback from any active waste disposal site, subject to Government of Nunavut (GN) Environmental Health Officer approval under the *General Sanitation Regulations* of the *Public Health Act*.

4.3.2 Commercial/Institutional

The policies for commercial and institutional uses in the Community designation are:

- a) All commercial uses, such as restaurants, retail stores, personal service establishments and offices, are permitted in the Community designation.
- b) Commercial uses, such as building supply store and vehicle sale and service, that are incompatible with surrounding residential development due to noise, fumes, odours, hazardous material storage or unsightly outdoor storage are not considered commercial uses. These uses must be located in the Industry & Infrastructure designation.
- c) Institutional uses, including community centres, health care facilities, educational facilities, and government services, are permitted in the Community designation.
- d) Commercial and institutional uses should be located along main roads to provide safe and convenient access.
- e) Major commercial and institutional developments should be designed to support an attractive and lively community core with:
 - i. accessible pedestrian walkways,
 - ii. parking only at the rear and side of the building;
 - iii. vibrant colours and architectural features that create visual interest;
 - iv. landscaping; and
 - v. public art.
- f) Uses involving food storage and preparation are prohibited within a 450-metre setback from any active waste disposal site, subject to GN Environmental Health Officer approval under the *General Sanitation Regulations* of the *Public Health Act*.

4.3.3 Open Space

The policies for open space in the Community designation are:

- a) Traditional and recreational uses, including parks, active play areas, trails, beach shacks and boat storage, are permitted in the Community designation. Despite this, cabins shall not be permitted.
- b) Other uses without permanent structures, including sealift material laydown, may be approved on a temporary basis by council on open space land.
- c) A playground should be located within 300 m of any residence in the community.
- d) A dog team area may be identified by symbol in the Zoning By-law. A dog team area must be located a minimum of 300 m from residential, commercial or institutional uses.
- e) Open space corridors will be protected where appropriate for trail connections and drainage channels.
- f) No development is generally permitted within 30 metres from the normal high-water mark of any seashore, river, major creek or lake.

4.3.4 Future Development

The policies for future development areas in the Community designation are:

- a) Council will establish a Future Development Zone in the Zoning By-law to reserve and protect lands in the Community designation for future housing, services and employment.
- b) No new development will be permitted in future development areas, except for temporary development approved by council. Temporary development must not interfere with the future subdivision and development of the lands.
- c) Prior to any permanent development, future development areas must be rezoned by an amendment to the Zoning By-law supported by:
 - i. an analysis of the Hamlet's land needs;
 - ii. a review of any potential development constraints impacting the area, including regulated setbacks, land suitability and contamination; and
 - iii. a plan that illustrates the proposed land uses, road layout, drainage patterns, and lot sizes and configurations.

5. Industry & Infrastructure Designation

5.1 Purpose

The Industry & Infrastructure designation is intended to provide an adequate land supply for industry to thrive and for major infrastructure to operate and expand without conflict with other uses. Due to the noise, dust, traffic, fumes or odours often associated with these uses, separation from residential and community uses is desirable.

5.2 Permitted Zones

The following zones are permitted in the Industry & Infrastructure designation:

- a) Industrial (M) Zone
- b) Transportation (T) Zone
- c) Waste Disposal (WD) Zone
- d) Open Space (OS) Zone

5.3 Policies

5.3.1 *Industrial*

The policies for industrial uses in the Industry & Infrastructure designation are:

- a) Light industrial uses, such as warehouses, vehicle storage and service, outdoor storage and similar uses that are likely to have limited impact on adjacent properties, may be located throughout the land use designation.
- b) Heavy industrial uses, such as factories, hazardous waste storage, and power plants, should be located to reduce negative impacts on the community and may require greater separation distances than lighter industrial uses.
- c) Residential uses are prohibited in the Industry & Infrastructure designation, with the exception of a caretaker unit on a property for the purpose of security of the site.
- d) Bulk fuel storage facilities and power plants should be located a minimum of 200 m from existing or future residential uses.

5.3.2 *Transportation*

The policies for transportation uses in the Industry & Infrastructure designation are:

- a) All uses related to air traffic and marine operations, including communications sites, warehouses, and vehicle, material and equipment storage, are permitted in the Industry & Infrastructure designation.
- b) All development within the areas impacted by the Arviat Airport Zoning Regulations shall comply with those Regulations.

- c) All development within the 200 m influence zone of the Non-Directional Beacon (NDB) site is subject to the approval of NAV Canada.
- d) All development in the vicinity of the airport and associated navigational aids should comply with Transport Canada's *Land Use in the Vicinity of Aerodromes Guidelines (TP 1247)*.

5.3.3 Waste Management

The policies for waste management uses in the Industry & Infrastructure designation are:

- a) All uses related to waste processing, waste storage, waste treatment and waste disposal are permitted in the Industry & Infrastructure designation.
- b) The setback of 450m from active waste disposal sites for residential uses and certain commercial uses that is regulated in the Public Health Act, General Sanitation Regulations, will be identified in the Zoning By-law.
- c) No development on a former waste disposal site is permitted without an amendment to the Zoning By-law and approval of the GN Environmental Health Officer.

6. Municipal Reserve Designation

6.1 Purpose

The Municipal Reserve designation applies to all unsurveyed lands within the Municipal Boundary not designated for another land use. These lands are intended to support the long-term growth of Arviat. The Municipal Reserve designation is intended to balance the protection of lands with natural and cultural value for traditional and recreational activities with the provision of vital community infrastructure and resource uses, including water supply and quarrying.

6.2 Permitted Zones

The following zones are permitted in the Municipal Reserve designation:

- a) Nuna (N) Zone
- b) Cultural (C) Zone
- c) Watershed Protection (WP) Zone
- d) Quarry (Q) Zone

6.3 Policies

6.3.1 General Policies

The general policies for the Municipal Reserve designation are:

- a) The undeveloped lands outside of the populated area will be generally protected in a natural state for recreational, tourism and traditional activities, including outpost camps, cabins, dog teams and trails.
- b) Outpost camps are conditionally permitted in the Municipal Reserve designation provided that the residential base of the camp is at least 2 km from conflicting land uses, including watershed protection areas, quarry deposits, and lands designated Community.
- c) Quarry, waste disposal and limited infrastructure uses, including renewable energy projects and access roads, will be conditionally permitted within the Municipal Reserve designation.
- d) Council will ensure that development does not negatively impact wildlife, wildlife habitat and harvesting, and that decisions on development are informed by Inuit traditional knowledge.
- e) To ensure lands are not constrained for future community growth, Council will ensure that all existing burial sites are identified and direct all new burials to the Hamlet's cemetery.

6.3.2 Cultural Lands

The policies for culturally important lands in the Municipal Reserve designation are:

- a) Council will establish a Cultural zone in the Zoning By-law to protect lands with significant community and cultural value for the benefit of all Arviammiut.
- b) Only uses related to land-based traditional and recreational activities will be permitted on identified cultural lands. Cabins or publicly accessible structures, such as community cabins, gazebos, cultural interpretation centres and monuments, are permitted to support these activities.
- c) New cabin locations on identified cultural lands must be approved by council. New cabins should maintain a reasonable separation from other cabins, community trails, and should not restrict access to the seashore or other cultural assets.

6.3.3 Watershed Protection

The policies for watershed protection within the Municipal Reserve designation are:

- a) Council will establish a Watershed Protection zone in the Zoning By-law to protect the community's water supply from incompatible development.
- b) Only uses related to watershed protection and the community's water supply will be permitted within watershed protection areas.

6.3.4 Quarry Sites

The policies for granular deposits and quarry sites within the Municipal Reserve designation are:

- a) Council will establish a Quarry zone in the Zoning By-law to protect identified granular deposits from development that may restrict resource extraction.
- b) Only uses related to granular extraction, processing, and stockpiling will be permitted in identified quarry sites.
- c) Council will work with owners of existing cabins or outpost camps in quarry sites to relocate when the granular resources are needed for community development.
- d) When selecting a site for new quarry operations, council will consider:
 - i. quality and quantity of material;
 - ii. costs associated with road access and hauling distance;
 - iii. environmental constraints; and
 - iv. input from the community and external agencies regarding the suitability of the site.

Map 1 – Land Use Designations

