

SAUGEEN VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
REGULATION 169/06 AS AMENDED, PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW FEES
AND RELATED REVIEW FEES
2023

(HST not applicable)

Application to Alter a Watercourse:

Minor Works	\$493
Standard Works	\$850
Major Works	\$2000
Complex Works	\$4007

Application to Alter a Regulated Area:

Minor Works	\$493
Standard Works	\$850
Major Works	\$2000
Complex Works	\$4007

Other Works:

Accessory Building	\$280
Secondary Building or Structure	\$280

Permit renewal (one year extension) & permit amendments	\$130
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Works Commencing

Without Permission (violation) 2 times applicable permit application review fee

Municipal Project (including counties) Regular applicable fee (as above)

Property Clearance (e.g. lawyer's inquiry) <i>Within 5 business days response required</i>	\$160 \$275
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Stormwater Management Plan Review \$135.00/lot or large block
plus surcharge where applicable

Property Inquiry (Note: the Property Inquiry fee is deducted from the permit application review fee if the application is received within one year for the same proposal.)

General verbal or email response	No fee
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File initiation and/or property specific response \$116
(if landowner is only seeking to clarify SVCA interest on a property the file initiation fee may be waived)

Property specific letter response	\$280
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Property specific letter response with site inspection	\$493
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Specific written response with site inspection of large development area proposal (greater than 1 ha)	\$920
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municipal and county inquiries Same fee as the applicable Specific Property Inquiry fee

Engineering Report Review (per report)	\$594
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Golf Course Review	\$2018
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Environmental Assessment Review:	Minor - \$440 Major - \$795
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New Municipal Drain Review	\$920
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Municipal Drain Maintenance Review	- no site inspection \$280 - site inspection \$493
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Aggregate Proposal Review	\$4678
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Commercial Renewable Energy Project Review 2 times applicable permit application review fee

Conservation Projects
(not SVCA Projects) One-half the applicable permit application review fee

See examples and definitions on reverse side of this page.

EXAMPLES AND DEFINITIONS

These are summarized descriptions for guidance to applicants. The SVCA determines the applicable fee and exemptions.

Application to Alter a Watercourse

- Minor Works examples: Pond clean-outs equal to or less than 0.5 ha (1.2 acres); watercourse crossings (such as culverts) with an existing stream channel width equal to or less than 3.0 m (9.8 ft); maintenance and repair of existing on-stream structures; docks, boathouses and similar structures; streambank works equal to or less than 30.0 m (98.4 ft) in length; channel clean-outs.
- Standard Works examples: Watercourse crossings (above or below the bed) with an existing stream channel width more than 3.0 m (9.8 ft) but less than 10.0 m (32.8 ft); streambank works more than 30.0 m (98.4 ft) but less than 60.0 m (196.9 ft) in length.
- Major Works examples: New ponds; new dams; watercourse crossings (above or below the bed) with an existing stream channel width greater than 10.0 m (32.8 ft); modifications to existing structures (on-stream or connected to the watercourse) where the dimensions or use change substantially; streambank works that exceed 60.0 m (196.9 ft) in total linear length.
- Complex Works examples: Projects that qualify as 'Complex Works' are determined by the SVCA on a project-specific basis and generally these projects require more SVCA review than for a typical Major Works project. As a guideline, a Complex Works project has an estimated cost of one million dollars or more, has multiple supporting reports submitted, and/or a relatively large geographical area is involved. Linear infrastructure projects are considered complex if sum of individual works permit applications would exceed complex application review fee (all similar works of a project are then covered by complex fee).

Application to Alter a Regulated Area (Development and/or Alterations)

- Minor Works examples: Buildings and structures with a floor area equal to or less than 30.0 m² (322.9 ft²); carports and non-habitable public structures; filling and/or site grading where the total quantity is 23.0 cu. m (30.1 cu yds) or more, but less than or equal to 765 cu. m (1000.6 cu yds); retaining walls where slope instability is not a significant concern; wetland or area of interference alterations that are linear (e.g. ditches).
- Standard Works examples: Buildings and structures with a floor area more than 30.0 m² (322.9 ft²) but equal to or less than 278.9 m² (3002 ft²); filling and/or site grading where the total quantity is more than 765 cu. m (1000.6 cu yds) but less than or equal to 1530 cu. m (2001.2 cu yds); retaining walls and similar structures where there is potential for slope instability.
- Major Works examples: All buildings and structures with a floor area more than 278.9 m² (3002 ft²); filling and/or site grading where the total quantity is more than 1530 cu. m (2001.2 cu yds).
- Complex Works examples: Projects that qualify as 'Complex Works' are determined by the SVCA on a project-specific basis and generally these projects require more SVCA review than for a typical Major Works project. As a guideline, a Complex Works project has an estimated cost of one million dollars or more, has multiple supporting reports submitted, and/or a relatively large geographical area is involved. Linear infrastructure projects are considered complex if sum of individual works permit applications would exceed complex application review fee (all similar works of a project are then covered by complex fee).

Definitions

Development includes new construction, reconstruction, additions, change of use, or increasing the number of dwelling units, for buildings or structures. Also includes placing or removing any material, such as fill or soil, or site grading. (This definition is condensed for the purpose of this Fee Schedule. For the full definition, see the Conservation Authorities Act, Sec (28).)

Floor area is defined as the outside dimensions of the building or structure measured at the floor level nearest to the average surrounding ground surface. Buildings or structures with cantilevered or raised sections are measured at the floor level with the largest area. For a building or structure not completely enclosed by walls, the area is measured assuming total enclosure (except carports and non-habitable public structures which are classified as Minor Works regardless of size).

Altering a Watercourse Exempt Works means works involving a watercourse measuring less than or equal to 1.0 metre in width at the project site (measured between top of channel banks at normal flow), will not disturb more than 8 metres of channel length, will not cause flooding or erosion, and will not obstruct flow. Dams and ponds are not classified as exempt under any circumstances.

Accessory Building means a non-habitable, free-standing building that is greater than 10.0 m² (107.6 ft²) in floor area but less than 30.0 m² (322.9 ft²). Larger buildings are classified as Standard or Major Works.

Secondary Building or Structure means a non-enclosed deck, veranda, or porch.

Filling Exempt Works means fill quantities less than 23 cu. m, the work is completed within one calendar year, is not an ongoing filling project, the fill is comprised of inert, granular material, will not cause erosion or sedimentation, and is not located on a steep slope, wetland, or dynamic beach.

Conservation Project means a project which the sole intent is to protect or enhance the natural environment and is proposed by, or is in partnership with, a recognized conservation or environmental organization. Determination of eligible projects is done on a case by case basis by the SVCA. SVCA projects may or may not be considered a Conservation Project.

Engineering Report Review (Geotechnical, Coastal, Environmental Impact, or Floodplain study etc.) when not accompanied by a planning application or a Complex Application.