Development Control as a
Non-Structural Demand Management Tool for Dealing with Limited Sewage Capacity
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Abstract

This thesis examines the use and efficacy of development control as a demand
management strategy for dealing with limited sanitary sewage capacity. In
particular, it evaluates how municipalities deal with growth constraints related to
capacity limitations by selectively allocating the "right" of development in order to
ensure that sewage capacity is allocated in the most efficient manner possible,
and in order to maximize their growth potential without overtaxing the sewage
system. In this context, growth and the management of growth is grow413�-0.0048 4.036 0 9 0 1 Village of Carp, the Town Township

of Kingston. Research issues were identified from a review of relevant
literature and the experiences of the municipalities. The analysis evaluates the
infrastructure conditions resulting in the use of development control policies to
manage demand, the types of policies implemented, the goals and objectives
associated with the policies, and the impact of the policies on local growth and development and sewage capacity allocation. Based on the analysis, elements in a definition of development control as a demand management strategy are set out.