

LAKE PLANNING & MUNICIPALITY PARTNERSHIP

A MULTI-LAYERED APPROACH

CELEBRATING OUR ADVANCES

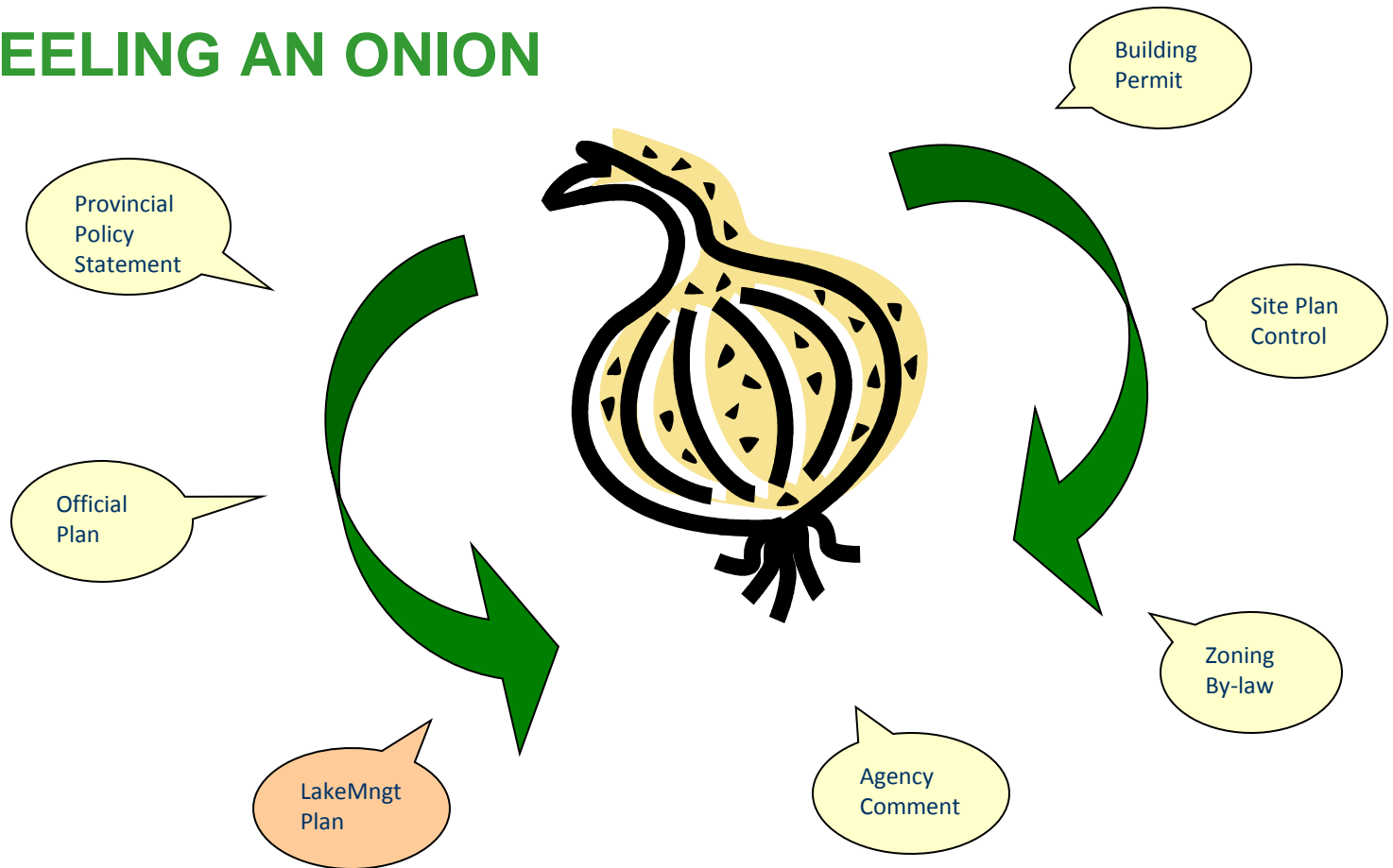
- 2005 Trillium Fund Application
- Formation of Collaborative
 - Friends of the Tay Watershed,
 - Otty Lake Association,
 - Rideau Valley Conservation Authority
 - Township
- Secure \$96,000 over 3 years

CELEBRATING OUR ADVANCES

- Collaborative Vision
- Objectives
- Achievements

LAKE PLANNING AND THE MUNICIPAL PARTNERSHIP

LIKE PEELING AN ONION



PROVINCIAL POLICY STATEMENT

1.0 Building Strong Communities

2.0 Wise Use / Management of Resources

3.0 Protecting Health and Safety

4-6.0 Implementation / Interpretation / Definitions

PROVINCIAL POLICY

RESOURCES

2.0 Wise Use / Mngt of Resources

Natural Heritage

Water

Agriculture

Mineral and Petroleum

Mineral Aggregate Resources

Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

PROVINCIAL POLICY

WATER

- **promoting efficient and sustainable use of water resources, including practices for water conservation and sustaining water quality; and**
- **ensuring stormwater management practices minimize stormwater volumes and contaminant loads, and maintain or increase the extent of vegetative and pervious surfaces.**

OFFICIAL PLAN

COMMUNITY GROWTH OBJECTIVES

OBSERVATION

- The most significant natural feature of the Township is its many lakes. These lakes are a valuable resource for recreation and tourism purposes and must be protected from environmental degradation through means such as the establishment of policies related to sewage disposal, surface and ground water protection and residential conversions

OBJECTIVE

- To preserve and enhance water bodies and their environs by encouraging development and recreational dwelling occupancy conversions which are environmentally-sensitive and which maintain or improve water quality and shoreline environment.

OFFICIAL PLAN

SPECIFICS

Generally 3 lot maximum by land severance

- strive for minimum 60m water frontage and 1acre in area
- creation / extension of private roads prohibited

Strive for 30m water setback

- where lake / site conditions warrant the minimum water setback may be increased
- recognizes that in exceptional situations where existing site conditions preclude achieving the setback where Environmental Impact Assessment and mitigation measures may be required

ZONING BY-LAW

ESTABLISHED RIGHTS

Existing Structures

Continue pre-existing use despite the fact that they may not comply with current standards

Repair / Restore / Reconstruct

No increase in height, size, volume or extent of non-compliance

ZONING BY-LAW

MEASUREABLE STANDARDS

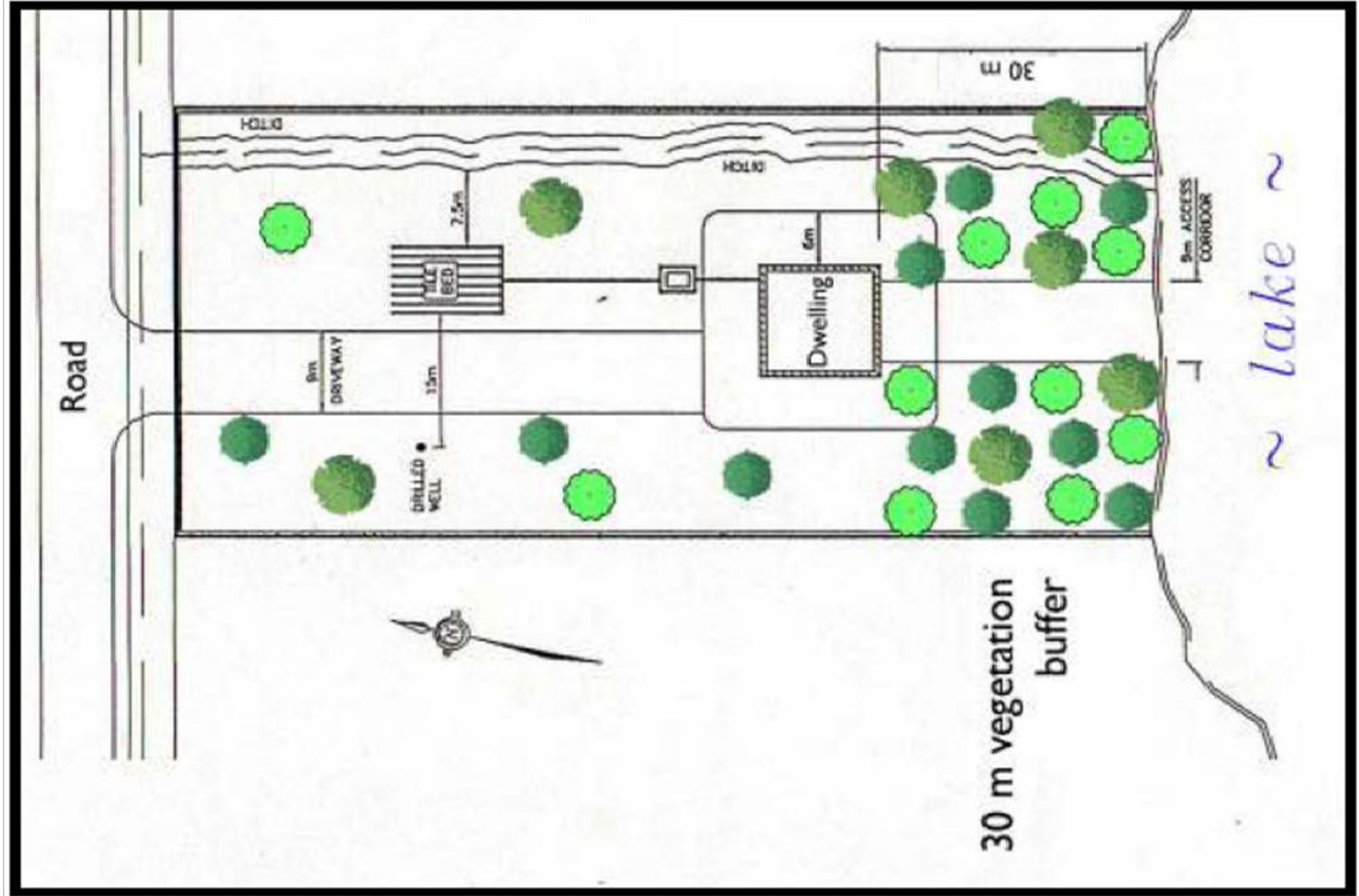
- **2 Waterfront Zones – Different Permitted Uses**
 - Seasonal Residential (RS)
 - Limited Services Residential (RLS)
- **Identical Development Standards**
 - 1 dwelling unit per lot (no new bunkies)
 - 30m water setback for buildings and structures including septic system
 - Some exceptions (patios, awnings, decks of existing structures-2m)
 - 25% max shoreline disturbance
 - 10% lot coverage (relationship of footprint to lot area)
 - 12% floor space index (relationship of all floor space to lot area)

SITE PLAN CONTROL

LEGAL/BINDING AGREEMENT

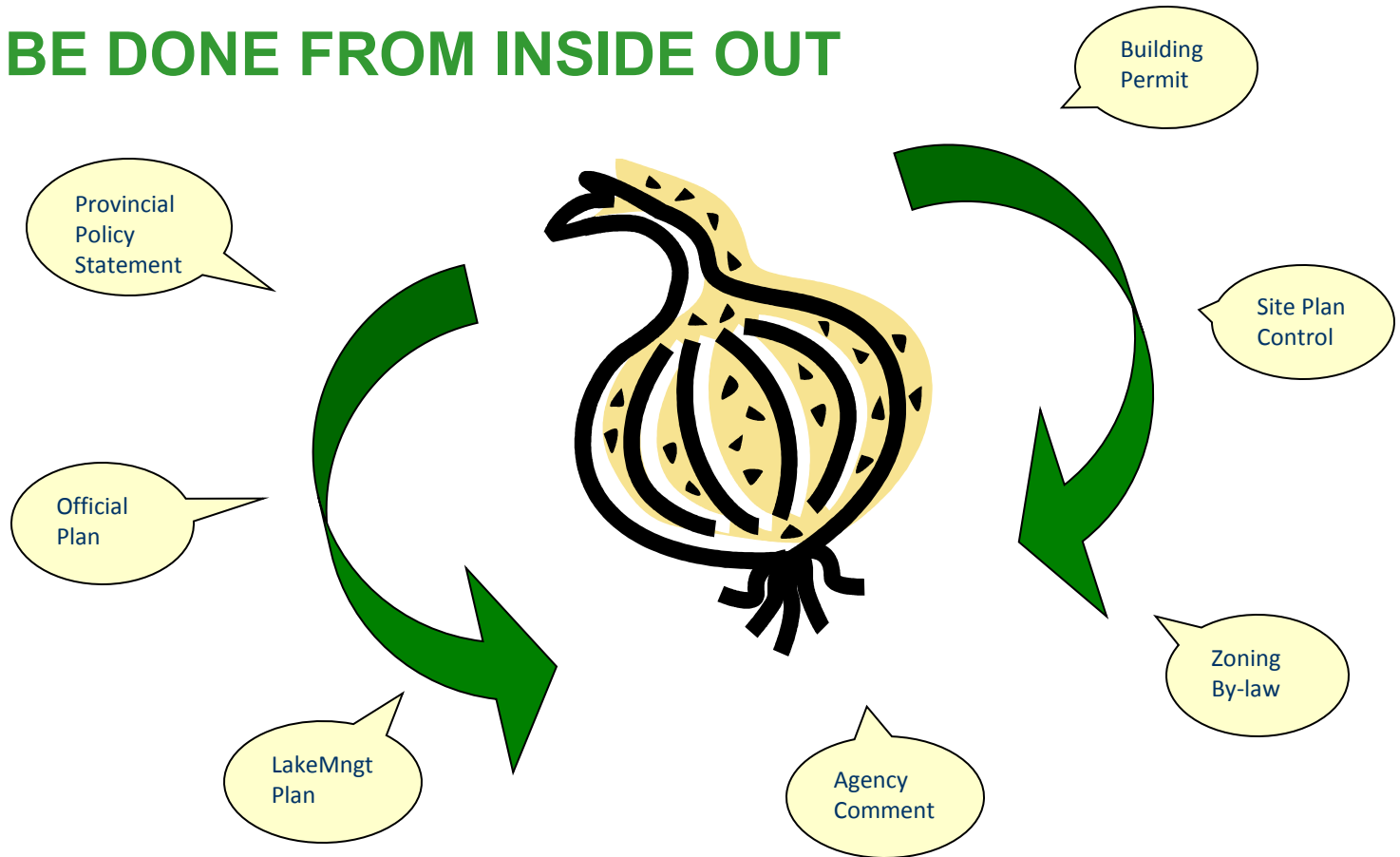
- **Applicable to all Significant Residential Development within 100m of the Water**
- **Registered on Title – commitments continue with the land, survived sale**
- **Enforceable**
- **Signed by Owner and Township, includes detailed drawing as a schedule**

SITE PLAN CONTROL



LIKE PEELING AN ONION

CAN'T BE DONE FROM INSIDE OUT



Conservation BUFFER ZONES...

The buffer zone is an area of natural vegetation, fallen trees, washed up logs and rocks that runs along the length of your shoreline.

Over the years, many of us have cleared our buffers for views and "tidied" up the shoreline. Lawns and gardens near the water's edge, artificial beaches and retaining walls eliminate the ability of buffers to function properly.

Acting like a giant sponge, a conservation buffer will safeguard your shoreline from erosion and trap the runoff of excessive nutrients that cause algae blooms. Creating a conservation buffer will improve water quality, wildlife habitat and fish stocks. By protecting the lake you are also protecting your property value.

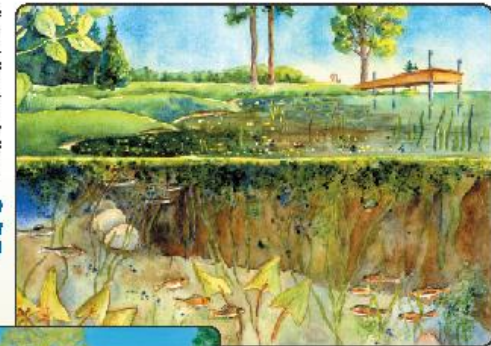
Generally, when planning your shoreline, we suggest using no more than 25% for access to the water and leaving 75% or more for nature.

HOW DO I START A BUFFER ZONE ALONG MY SHORELINE?

- 1 To convert your lawn into a buffer strip, simply stop mowing this area, allowing turf grass to grow to it's full height.
- 2 The second step is to control invasive non-native species in the buffer zone (purple loosestrife, queen anne's lace, white sweet clover, etc) to prevent these species from out-competing desirable natives.
- 3 Planting native shoreline shrubs (willows, dogwoods, sweetgale, service berries) in the buffer will help stabilize the soils and speed up the process of naturalization.

When a shoreline is cleared of native vegetation, it becomes prone to erosion and overland runoff. Urbanized shorelines have nothing to stop the transport of warmer water, sediments, pesticides, fertilizers and other nutrients into the lake. The result is degraded fish habitat, poor water quality and increased growth of algae and aquatic weeds.

Without knowing it, we are speeding up the ageing process of the lake!



Native vegetation has deeper roots than lawn grass. Soils are stabilized and plants begin to intercept contaminants migrating toward the lake below the surface and on the ground.

As the buffer area becomes more diverse it will begin to attract more birds, butterflies and mammals. The shoreline and the lake will come back to life.

Buffer zones help keep your lake young and healthy!

LEAVE YOUR SHORELINE NATURAL! LOVE YOUR LAKE! LEAVE YOUR SHORELINE NATURAL! LOVE YOUR LAKE! LEAVE YOUR SHORELINE NATURAL!



Canadian Heritage
Patrimoine canadien

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FUTURE OF Lake Planning & Municipal Partnership

- OMB Decisions
 - Legal Non-compliance Status
 - Rural Subdivisions
- Provincial Policy Statement Review
- County of Lanark Official Plan
- Source Water Protection Assessment Report
- Lakeshore Capacity Assessment Handbook
- Septic System Re-inspection