

REPORT

Wahnapiitae First Nation

Land Use Plan:

An Ecosystem-Based Approach to Land
Use and Resource Management



November 2014

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Appendix A – Community Engagement Summary

1.0 Introduction

The Wahnapiatae First Nation has developed this Land Use Plan (LUP) as a tool for managing lands and resources within the Wahnapiatae Watershed. This document will guide decision making, programs, plans and policies related to lands and natural resources. This document integrates all WFN community plans, studies, and reports and recommendations into one coordinated, comprehensive and informed plan that will govern the activities within the First Nation land base and territory.

This land use plan has been developed by the Sustainable Development Department of Wahnapiatae First Nation. In order to ensure a holistic and comprehensive approach to resource management, the plan utilizes an ***ecosystem based approach which integrates goals and objectives with resource management objectives to develop specific zones for land use.***

The Wahnapiatae First Nation land use plan identifies specific goals and objectives for the management of lands and resources of WFN. The plan was presented during community land use planning meetings where community members, elders and youth were given the opportunity to provide their valued input. Community input was a strong component of this Land Use Plan as it provides guidance and direction for future community development. This plan will also aim to work with organizations, other governments, industry and partners in order to ensure the sustainable management of lands, waters and resources within the Wahnapiatae First Nation territory. Community input was integrated and presented to leadership for comment and review and plan integration. The plan has been shared with a third party peer review consultant to ensure all land use planning principles were effectively addressed.

Following the ratification of this plan, projects, programs, plans and policies for specific resource management targets will need to be developed and implemented. The land use plan provides objectives to ensure that cultural, social and economic interests within the territory remain strong and progressive for the benefit and opportunity for WFN. This document will be a living document and will require flexibility, monitoring and consistent integration within community programs. The plan may be revised with further community meetings and with discussions with businesses and organizations that have an interest in the resources within the Wahnapiatae First Nation territory.

1.1 Purpose

This document outlines the Wahnapiatae First Nation's (WFN) goals for sustainable development within the traditional territory of the Wahnapiatae First Nation. The document identifies specific land use zones that determine the use and management of particular areas. It also includes integrated resource management objectives that are directly linked to other WFN specific sub-plans, such as the Woodlot Management Plan, Waste Diversion Strategy, Economic Development Plan and Comprehensive Community Plan. The plan will enhance relationship building efforts through the development of cooperative management arrangements for areas that include multiple jurisdictions. The plan will provide a framework within which the WFN can work to achieve land use planning goals:

1. Build a Healthy WFN Community.

2. Protect and Conserve WFN Lands, Waters and Resources.
3. Build an Ecologically Sustainable Economy.

Figure 1.1: Community Land Use Planning Goals



1.2 Scope

The Wahnapiatae First Nation Land Use Plan is a strategic planning document. It identifies land and resource management objectives that aim to achieve community land use goals. WFN specific plans combined with the detailed resource management objectives will form the foundation for the ecosystem based approach of the Land Use Plan.

1.3 Planning Area

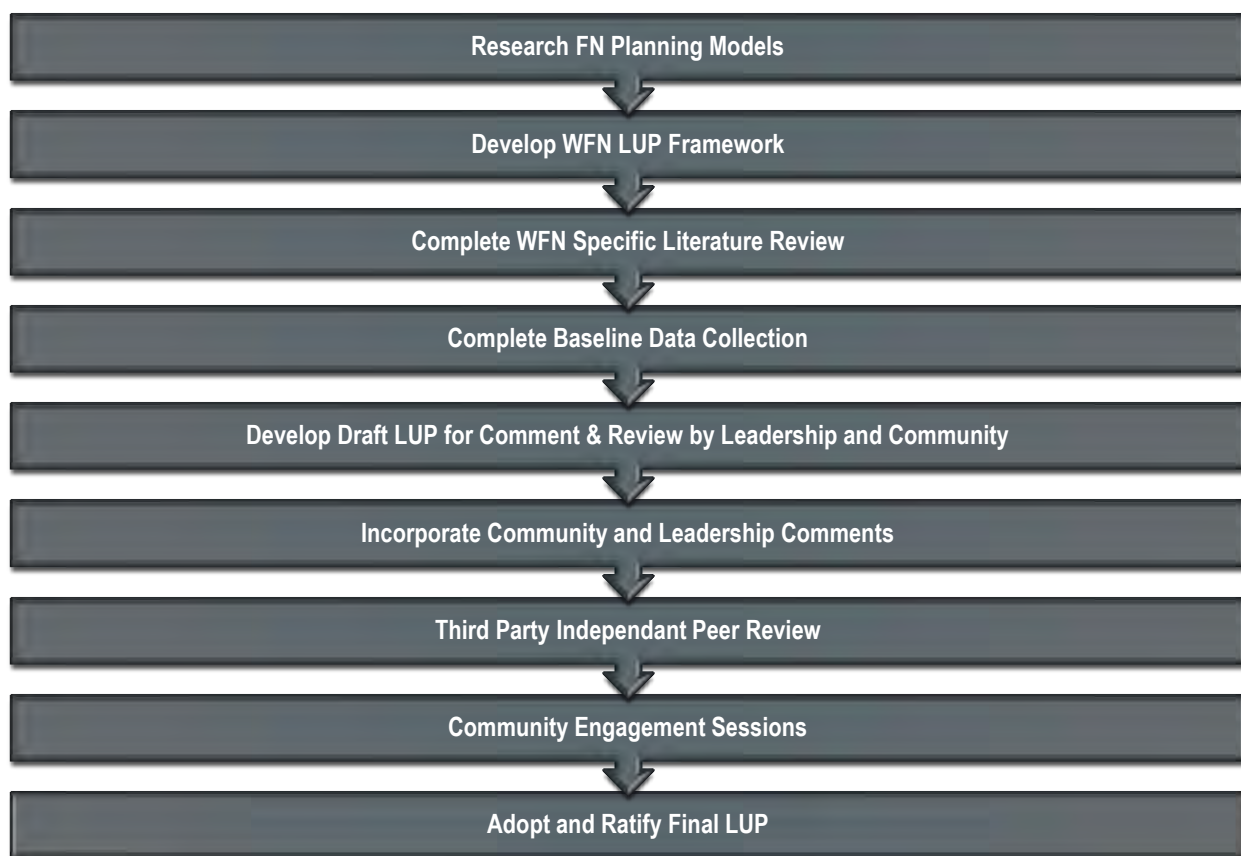
The Wahnapiatae First Nation Reserve is located approximately 50 km north of Sudbury, Ontario, and is accessible by all season gravel roads from the town of Capreol. The reserve land base is 3.2 km by 3.2 km on the north shore of Lake Wahnapiatae and covers approximately 1036 hectares of land. A pending land claim settlement may increase this land base. The Wahnapiatae First Nation is located within the Wahnapiatae River Watershed. The watershed consists of multiple jurisdictions while the WFN has sole jurisdiction over the area within their land base. WFN will work with multiple stakeholders and jurisdictions that may be involved and who could assist in achieving the goals and resource management objectives that have been identified within this plan.

The Land Use Plan will enhance planning and management efforts of the Wahnapiatae First Nation and will guide informed decision making and policy development. The ecosystem based approach of this plan will ensure the holistic management of lands and resources within the Wahnapiatae First Nation traditional territory.

1.4 Planning Process

The Wahnapitae First Nation developed a Land Use Planning framework based on research of several other First Nation Land Use planning efforts. The Gitga'at First Nation Land Use plan provided a model for an integrated ecosystem based management approach to lands and resources. This model was further analyzed and used as the basis for the development of this WFN Land Use Plan. In order to ensure that the plan was developed utilizing the most current up-to-date baseline information, WFN implemented a comprehensive baseline data collection initiative focussing on specific areas related to resource management objectives.

Figure 1.2: WFN Land Use Planning Process



1.5 Adaptive Management

Data is continually changing and will evolve with the growth and development of the community. It is integral that this plan employ adaptive management approaches. This plan will require consistent monitoring to ensure resource management objectives are being implemented with the most accurate and up-to-date information. Of most importance is local cultural and ecological knowledge which are, and continue to be, recorded through collaboration with community members. Access to accurate scientific natural resource information continues to be collected from mining, forestry, water, tourism and other

industries operating in the territory through ongoing dialogue and relationship building. Information regarding the Wahnapitae First Nation land use goals and resource objectives have been developed through consultation with Wahnapitae First Nation Chief and Council, elders, youth, and community members. Consultation has occurred through community land use planning meetings, interviews, focus groups and group discussions. Knowledge of the goals and objectives of tenure holders, businesses and interested organizations was, and continues to be, developed through involvement in mining industry through the Mining Industry Working Group, and planning and collaboration with individual businesses and resource organizations.

2.0 Community Profile: The Wahnapiatae First Nation

The Wahnapiatae First Nation is a proactive community that prides itself on relationship building and capacity development. The community has significant participation within the resource sector and aims to enhance integrated resource management principles in the multijurisdictional area that is the WFN traditional territory. This section will provide a detailed description of the Wahnapiatae First Nation highlighting cultural and socio-economic values.

2.1 History and Culture

The Wahnapiatae First Nation have existed and prospered in the Wahnapiatae River watershed since time immemorial. The Wahnapiatae First Nation (WFN) is a signatory to the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850. It is listed as #11 on the Schedule of Reserves. The First Nation is an Ojibway Band and is part of the Anishinabek Nation. The Wahnapiatae First Nation originally spoke Ojibway, however, English is the predominant language of the leadership and administration.

In 1850, the Crown and Ojibwa inhabiting the area north of Lake Huron entered into treaty negotiations at Sault Ste. Marie. The Robinson-Huron Treaty was signed by a representative of the Wahnapiatae First Nation (and others) and the Crown at the end of the negotiations, and is dated September 9, 1850. The Treaty provided that the Ojibwa could retain certain lands as their reserves and could continue to hunt and fish over the entire territory except for areas that may be sold or leased to individuals or companies, and occupied by the purchasers or lessees with the consent of the Crown. The Treaty also provided for a cash payment at the time of the Treaty and for a perpetual annuity. In return, the Ojibwa surrendered their right, title and interest to the entire area, apart from their reserves.

According to the Treaty, the reserve for Tagawinini and his Band was to be "... two miles square at Wanabitibing, a place about forty miles inland, near Lake Nipissing".

A March 11, 1854 Proclamation extended the 1850 "Act for the Protection of the Indians in Upper Canada ..." to certain lands including those reserved for Tagawinini and his Band. As the Wahnapiatae Reserve had not yet been surveyed, the description for those lands was the same as in the 1850 Treaty. This was done notwithstanding the problems which had led to adjustments in the surveys of many other Robinson-Huron and Robinson-Superior reserves. The reserve was finally surveyed in 1884 by PLS G. Abrey, apparently without consulting representatives of the First Nation.

Wahnapiatae First Nation utilized the Wahnapiatae Watershed for traditional activities such as hunting, fishing, trapping and harvesting. The area was particularly significant for trade routes utilizing the Wahnapiatae and Vermillion River to gain access to the Great Lakes and other major waterways. The route included the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Trading Post located at the North River on Lake Wahnapiatae in 1821 and in the mid 1870's on Post Creek.

Since the beginning, the Wahnapiatae First Nation people have existed in their territory, dependant on its abundance and richness. The wellbeing of the people of the Wahnapiatae First Nation is intricately related to the integrity of these resources, and their culture will only thrive if they are protected. The Wahnapiatae First Nation people depend on the resources in their territory for their social and economic development and their spiritual health. As such, the Wahnapiatae First Nation is committed to an ecosystem-based approach to land use planning that reflects and emphasizes the connection between the health of Wahnapiatae First Nation lands and resources and the health of those residing in Wahnapiatae First Nation traditional territory.



Old Hudson Bay port and Indian camp on lake Wahnapiatae.

2.2 Governance

The Wahnapiatae First Nation community has strong values and traditions that guide the social relations, government and economic activity of the community. The WFN is governed by a Chief and Council elected under Band Custom by community members. There is one Chief and four (4) Councillors. Community administration and maintenance is handled by community administration and technical staff. The Wahnapiatae First Nation assert their Aboriginal and Treaty rights to the lands and resources within their territory and are negotiating land claim agreements with the federal government of Canada and the Province of Ontario.

2.3 Social and Economic Profile

2.3.1 POPULATION

The WFN is a developing community with a growing population and expanding land base. There are approximately 500 members with approximately 60 living on reserve. Limited development has occurred on reserve, primarily along the north shore of Lake Wahnapiatae. There are more than seventy surveyed residential lots.

WFN currently accesses many social services from the City of Greater Sudbury. Currently, there are no education facilities within the Wahnapiatae First Nation; community members must leave the community to obtain advanced education. Health care is also provided off reserve, however, administration is lobbying to have health care accessible on-reserve.

According to data from AANDC, WFN's population in 2013 was 504 members with 61 living on-reserve. WFN's population has been growing at a rate of approximately 4% per year with the on-reserve

population growing at a slightly higher rate. In order to determine future population, several growth scenarios were explored which are summarized in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Population Projections – Total (on-reserve)

	Historical		Low Growth Scenario		High Growth Scenario	
	On-Reserve (4.14%)	Total Population (4.07%)	On-Reserve (2.14%)	Total Population (2.07%)	On-Reserve (5.14%)	Total Population
Current (2013 data)	61	504				
2024	97	781	73	632	105	869
2034	146	1164	93	776	173	1424
2044	219	1734	113	952	285	2336
2054	329	2584	141	1169	471	3829
2064	494	3851	173	1435	777	6279

2.3.2 EMPLOYMENT

Community members are employed in several sectors including community administration, public works, social and health services, housing, economic development and within the mining industry. There are several tourism related businesses owned by individual members, including four camp/trailer/cottage grounds and several convenience stores.

2.3.3 RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The community is surrounded by mining (nickel exploration/mining, and gold exploration activity), forestry (pine and spruce harvesting) and tourist operators. The Band participates in some of these activities, and the community has developed a Community Development Plan. This Plan is based on the priority needs of the community as follows: Economic Development, Watershed Management, and Infrastructure. The community has a resource development policy that guides resource development within the territory.

2.3.4 RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OCCURRING WITHIN THE TERRITORY

The Wanapitei Lake and River system runs past or near a number of communities, including the City of Greater Sudbury, the towns of Capreol, and Nickel Centre, the communities of Stinson, Wahnapiitae, Wanup, Estaire, Skead, Boland's Bay, and Wahnapiitae First Nation.

Within the territory, there are a number of economic development initiatives based on availability of resources occurring. These include:

Tourism

The river and lake are widely used for a variety of activities that take place during all four seasons. There are numerous water-based tourism operators including campgrounds, marinas, rental cottages and cabins, commercial hunting and fishing lodges, fly-in outpost camps, and canoe outfitters. Wanapitei Provincial Park is a non-operating, natural environment class provincial park located along the northern shoreline of Wanapitei Lake, where the northern branch of the river enters the lake. The land area of this watershed is used for mining, mineral exploration, forest management and timber harvesting. Baitfish block owners, trappers and land use permit holders also use the streams and forests within the watershed.

Water and Wastewater

A large portion of the drinking water supply (51%) for the City of Greater Sudbury is obtained from the Wanapitei River. Sudbury's water intake on the Wanapitei River is a flooded intake well (no pipe) with an elevation of 232.56 m (CGD). At maximum, only 0.63 cm is extracted from the river as per the Ministry of Environment (MOE) certificate of approval. The City of Greater Sudbury's water needs were identified in the WMP process and it was determined that water levels will not impede the City of Greater Sudbury's water intake well. The Wanapitei Water Treatment Plant is located off Highway 17 directly across from Coniston Hydro Road (approx. 1 km from Coniston Generating station).

A sewage treatment plant and lagoons are located further downstream on the Wanapitei River. It discharges periodically into the Wanapitei River during high flow periods in the spring and fall, as per its conditions in the MOE Certificate of Approval.

Two waste disposal sites are located in close proximity to Lake Wanapitei. A septic field is located in MacLennan Township on the western side of the lake. On the north shore of the lake, a household waste disposal site is located in Aylmer Township. Only two other waste disposal sites are located within the watershed, one is in the northeast corner of Dryden Township, and the other is in Cleland Township.

Power Generation

Ontario Power Generation and Canadian Hydro Developers own and operate 4 power generating facilities on the river system with an installed capacity of just over 12 MW. Total generation from the generating stations represents about 60 GWh annually, enough electricity to supply the needs of approximately 6000 Ontario homes.

Forestry

The Wanapitei watershed falls into three Forest Management Planning Areas. The Sudbury portion of the forest is managed by Vermilion Forest Products. The area to the west side of the watershed, around Scotia Lake, is actually a part of the Spanish Forest, managed by Domtar Inc. The majority of the northern part of the watershed (Gogama District) falls within the Timiskaming Forest and is managed by Timiskaming Forest Inc. The townships on the extreme northeast side fall within the Timiskaming Forest and are managed by Timiskaming Forest Alliance, who also manage the Shining Tree Forest. Forestry in the watershed was historically predominated by the quest for old growth pine.

Aggregates

A small number of aggregate pits are located within the Wanapitei watershed. These include pits owned by: Alexander Centre Industries; William Day; Emerald Isle Resources; Pioneer Construction; Ministry of Transportation; Rintala Construction Ltd.; Marslen Investments Ltd.; Northstar Sand & Gravel; Ethier Sand & Gravel.

Fisheries

The first record of Lake Wanapitei being fished commercially was in 1912 when a license was issued to A. Boland. Six fishermen followed Boland between 1920 and 1954, most of them operating only one season. Reasons cited for lack of fishing success include loss of nets due to ice breakup in spring, and prevailing winds, which limited the length of nets used. A daily catch report from October of 1950 shows that for a total of 21 days (504 hrs) spent fishing, a total of 3,097 fish were captured. Fish composition was as follows: lake trout (175), whitefish (454), pickerel (54), suckers (27) and ling (4). Between 1961 and 1972, Mr. Paul Labatte was the only holder of a commercial fishing license to take suckers and whitefish.

Currently, only one commercial fisherman operates out of the community of Boland's Bay. Lake Wanapitei was fished experimentally by Sudbury MNR District staff in the fall of 1960 and the spring of 1961 to assess the feasibility for enhanced commercial fishing of whitefish. A total of 1,227 whitefish were sampled and a growth curve for Lake Wanapitei walleye was constructed. Detailed catch records for 1961 and 1962 can be seen in the Sudbury District MNR files. There appeared to be a relationship between the year class strength of whitefish and the amplitude of the water level fluctuation in Lake Wanapitei (MNR, pers. comm.). Tapeworms of the genera *Proteocephalus* and *Cystocephalus* were found in most whitefish captured. Heavy infestations of a worm parasite, *Cyrtidicola stigmatura*, were found in the swim bladders of lake trout and whitefish, suggesting hyperparasitism (MNR, pers. Comm.).

Common foods found in the stomachs of Lake Wanapitei whitefish include small whitefish, walleye, ling and pike. Most commercial fishing during the fall was carried out on beaches and shoals. Wanapitei whitefish were found to move out of deep water prior to spawning into the shallow water of sand beaches during October. In spring, fishing was carried out along sand beaches of the north shore. This was the most productive period for fishing, however, it was also the least suitable for fishing due to weather conditions. Data obtained for Wanapitei Lake showed that the lake had a potential for a quota of 18,771 kg of fish to be taken, however in 1980 only 2,000 kg of whitefish was taken. A 1976 statement on the commercial fishery stated that the commercial fishery during this time harvested lake whitefish, lake herring, burbot and suckers, which were sold locally (MNR, 1976).

3.0 Ecosystem-Based Management

The Wahnapiatae First Nation utilizes an ecosystem-based approach to land and resource management. This approach most commonly reflects the interconnected community values related to the cultural, spiritual and economic wellbeing of the community. The plan focusses on the health of the lands, waters and resources within the Wahnapiatae First Nation Territory. The Wahnapiatae First Nation defines ecosystem-based management as an integrated approach that recognizes the interconnectedness of all living entities within a land space and ensures the coexistence of healthy, fully functioning ecosystems and human communities (Gitga'at First Nation, 2003).

The Wahnapiatae First Nation uses the ecosystem-based management as a forum for sustainable management of the resources in the Wahnapiatae First Nation Territory. The land use plan will provide for linkages with community policies, plans, programs and projects. This plan is meant to be meaningful and adaptive; these objectives will need to evolve with the acquisition of new data and monitoring results and with the response to developing community needs. The approach to ecosystem-based management is also precautionary in nature and all uncertainty will err on the side of sustaining cultural and ecological values.

3.1 Land and Resource Goals

The Wahnapiatae First Nation has identified three goals that, if achieved, will represent progress towards the management of lands and resources within the Wahnapiatae First Nation Territory. To reach these three goals, six (6) resource management objectives have been developed that encompass the holistic approach used in this eco-system based management regime.

Table 3.1: LUP Purpose and Goals

PURPOSE	GOALS
Build a healthy Wahnapiatae First Nation community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve and strengthen governance. • Protect and sustain WFN cultural heritage and resources. • Develop a healthy and sustainable quality of community life.
Protect and conserve lands, waters and resources within the Wahnapiatae First Nation territory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate an ecosystem-based approach that is precautionary and adaptive, to land and resource management. • Ensure traditional knowledge is utilized to inform sound decision making. • Preserve and strengthen the ability to actively participate in traditional harvesting practices and ceremonies.
Build an ecologically sustainable economy for the Wahnapiatae First Nation community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assert WFN rights, title and interests. • Access the benefits of resource development in the Territory while respecting the rights and needs of others. • Develop community based business and tourism opportunities.

Wahnapiitae First Nation has completed significant baseline data collection initiatives, as well as studies, analyses, resource planning and negotiation initiatives to enhance implementation of this land use plan. WFN will aim to establish cooperative resource relationships and further develop a sustainable economy to meet community needs and aspirations, presently and for our future generations. Ongoing monitoring will incorporate new, local and scientific knowledge as it emerges and will support these initiatives over time.

3.1.1 PURPOSE 1: BUILDING A HEALTHY WAHNAPIITAE FIRST NATION COMMUNITY

Objectives

It is the objective of WFN to:

- .1 Preserve and strengthen governance.
- .2 Protect and sustain Wahnapiitae First Nation cultural heritage and cultural resources.
- .3 Develop a healthy and sustainable quality of life.

The Wahnapiitae First Nation is committed to strengthening the effective governance over lands and resources with its territory. Historic, contemporary, cultural and social uses of resources by the Wahnapiitae First Nation are integral to the maintenance of our culture and values. The Wahnapiitae First Nation is committed to ensuring a quality of life for its members that recognize the contribution of traditional practices and economic activities while ensuring ecological sustainability.

Decisions affecting lands and resources within the Wahnapiitae First Nation territory are made by the Chief and Council with guidance from the elements of the Land Use Plan. The Land Use Plan has been developed to provide a forum for informed decision making processes related to the lands and resources. Resource decision making is guided by a responsibility to protect and conserve opportunities for present and to ensure opportunities are available for future Wahnapiitae First Nation generations uses of the lands and resources within the territory. Elders, youth and community members will be included following the WFN community consultation protocol.

3.1.2 PURPOSE 2: PROTECT & CONSERVE THE LANDS, WATERS AND RESOURCES

Objectives

It is the objective of WFN to:

- .1 Implement a multi-disciplinary and multi-scale approach to land and resource management.
- .2 Ensure land and resource decisions are pre-cautionary.
- .3 Ensure adaptive management by monitoring resource management objectives based on the most current data available.

The Wahnapiatae First Nation approach to ecosystem-based management involves three levels of planning: Traditional Territory, Stewardship Areas, WFN reserve lands. Wahnapiatae First Nation recognizes the importance of relationship building with other jurisdictional entities and will aim to develop linkages to broader policymaking and regional planning initiatives, and, where appropriate, influence decision making.

- **Treaty Level** – Robinson Huron Treaty Area. Planning across the Robinson Huron Treaty Area is to ensure that our inherent rights and interests are being protected. The focus is to work within provincial regimes that are aimed to resource management.
- **Watershed Level** – Wahnapiatae River Watershed. Planning across the Wahnapiatae First Nation Territory is strategic; the focus is on developing positive relationships in the spirit of stewardship. This means working with other groups within the territory to ensure that resource management objectives for the stewardship of resources within those areas, and on developing and implementing cultural, social and economic development strategies that will sustain community health and economic viability.
- **WFN Level** – Planning directly related to the use and management of the reserve lands as delineated by the reserve boundary. This will include identifying specific zones of activity that occur within these boundaries and will aim to enhance resource management objectives at the reserve level.

The Wahnapiatae First Nation affirms the precautionary principle related to ecosystem-based management and decision making. The precautionary principle is applied in the absence of meaningful information that can inform decision making processes; by recognizing that when available information is incomplete it is necessary to err on the side of conservation. WFN will err on the side of caution when making decisions affecting the resources of the people and safeguarding the gifts left for future generations.

The Wahnapiatae First Nation emphasizes the importance of adaptive management to land use planning by ensuring that the most up-to-date and accurate information is used to inform planning processes while understanding and recognizing the impacts of resource development and environmental change. This includes:

- Defining resource stewardship and development issues clearly, and in terms of ecological function and socioeconomic outcomes;
- Exploring the potential effects or impacts of decisions and alternative decisions;
- Identifying key knowledge gaps and designing management practices and monitoring programs to provide reliable information about the knowledge gaps;
- Monitoring key management indicators, over appropriate time frames and scales; and
- Evaluating and using the new information to improve management.

Collaborative planning arrangements with academia, government and industry partners to cooperatively develop management plans and share information, management results and resources provides a mechanism for the Wahnapiatae First Nation to engage in monitoring and research. Collaborative planning and monitoring arrangements enable ongoing development of the Wahnapiatae First Nation Land Use

Plan; monitoring will yield new information that will be used to revise management objectives and resource development plans.

3.1.3 PURPOSE 3: BUILD AN ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

Objectives

It is the objective of WFN to:

- .1 Assert the Wahnapitae First Nation governance over lands and resources.
- .2 Actively participate in opportunities and benefits of resource development in the Wahnapitae First Nation Territory while respecting the needs and rights of future generations.

Wahnapitae First Nation asserts its right and title to the Wahnapitae First Nation Territory. Resource planning, management and development in the Wahnapitae First Nation Territory must:

1. Recognize and accommodate the Wahnapitae First Nation Rights and Title;
2. Respect Wahnapitae First Nation governance processes; and
3. Ensure that the Wahnapitae First Nation is actively participating and receives opportunities from resource development.

The Wahnapitae First Nation will continue to build working, mutually supportive relationships with businesses and organizations that have signed protocols with the Wahnapitae First Nation to enable a variety of capacity building and business development initiatives. The Wahnapitae First Nation participates with industry in various agreements regarding resource development activity in the Territory, and provides mechanisms for participation, cooperative planning and shared decision making. Negotiations with industry and individual tenure holders are geared towards securing resource development agreements that provide business and capacity stability, direct a share of economic benefits to the Wahnapitae First Nation and provide a framework for cooperation.

3.2 Resource Management Objectives

As summarized in **Table 3.2**, the Wahnapitae First Nation Land Use Plan addresses six objectives for land and resource management within the WFN territory.

Table 3.2: Land and Resource Management Objectives

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	
CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
1. Cultural Heritage Resources	Includes the practices, traditions, teachings, knowledge and physical artifacts that together constitute past and developing Wahnapitae First Nation culture.
2. Water Resources and Aquatic Ecosystems	Includes the waters, physical habitats, species and ecological processes. Includes major fish species, particularly those that are used by the Wahnapitae First Nation

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	
CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
	for sustenance purposes or which are endangered or rare.
3. Biodiversity and Terrestrial Habitats	Includes the terrestrial landscape, their component ecosystems and the plant and wildlife species that depend on, and live within, those ecosystems. Includes major wildlife species, particularly those that are used by the Wahnapitae First Nation for sustenance purposes or which are endangered or rare.
4. Forest Resources, Lands and Soils	Includes the timber and non-timber resources harvested within the Wahnapitae First Nation traditional territory for commercial or sustenance purposes. Also includes productive lands and soils that provide for the peoples as well as for the plant and wildlife species.
5. Tourism, Recreation and Access	Includes the commercial and public use and enjoyment of the natural scenic quality and wilderness resources in the Wahnapitae First Nation Territory. Also includes commercial and public access to various areas and resources within the Wahnapitae First Nation traditional territory.
6. Mineral and Energy Resources	Includes mineral deposits, aggregates and renewable energy sources (e.g. hydro, wind, solar, etc.).

These resource management objectives have been developed on a community level, watershed level and treaty level. The resource management targets identify monitoring and actions to be taken for each planning level.

3.2.1 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Cultural heritage resources are significant to the health and stability of the Wahnapitae First Nation. The traditional and contemporary uses of land and resources are fundamental to the Wahnapitae First Nation community, governance and culture. Historic and contemporary values include but are not limited to spiritual practices, land occupancy, harvesting, hunting, fishing and trapping. Artifacts of this use include but are not limited to graves, village sites, trails, trap lines, canoe routes and portages. Cultural and social values related to these areas and sites are particularly vulnerable to resource development disturbance and must be managed to ensure their ongoing integrity for future Wahnapitae First Nation generations. **Table 3.3** summarizes management objectives for cultural heritage resources.

Table 3.3: Cultural Heritage Resources Management Objectives

Planning Level	Management Objective	Monitoring and Actions
Treaty Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect native values. Ensure Aboriginal and treaty rights are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assemble available archaeological and cultural heritage inventory (canoe routes, grave sites, villages). Participate in treaty wide discussions. Work with provincial and federal programs and services to ensure

Planning Level	Management Objective	Monitoring and Actions
	<p>promoted and protected.</p>	<p>the protection and promotion of cultural heritage values.</p>
Watershed Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and protect native values. • Protect and conserve cultural resources and medicines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assemble available archaeological, cultural heritage and cultural resource inventories (canoe routes, grave sites, villages). • Consult with leadership, elders, youth and community members to identify past and present areas and sites with cultural heritage and or native values (hunting, fishing, trapping, spiritual, plant harvesting, etc.) - Gikendasowin Reclamation Project (GRP). • Develop a generic Native Values Map that is shareable with resource developers so that they are aware of site specific areas of significance. • Locate, visit and document potential sites of historical significance.
WFN Community Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and protect native values. • Protect and conserve cultural resources and medicines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refine management areas and strategies for cultural resources – medicines, plants, wildlife etc. – a percentage of known and identified cultural areas and native value sites will be protected. • Compile a medicinal plant inventory and map. • Ensure development plans identify cultural/traditional resources such as cedar and sage that are protected or managed for cultural purposes. • Heritage resource sites and features are protected with a “no-development” regulation. • Perform cultural heritage impact assessment. • Create inventory and harvest levels of cultural resources. • Reintroduce traditional activities and occupation of the land (youth canoe trip, trapping course, archery course, etc.).

3.2.2 WATER RESOURCES AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

The Water Resources and Aquatic Ecosystems of the Wahnapitae First Nation are integral to the cultural practices and sustainability of the community. There have been no comprehensive aquatics surveys of Lake Wahnapitae that would detail overall health of the lake. Various mini-studies have been completed by the Sustainable Development department (spring littoral index netting, fall walleye index netting, stream assessments, electrofishing surveys, lake surveys etc.), however it is difficult to determine the quality of the lake fish habitat. Aquatic and fisheries resources are important to the Wahnapitae First Nation. Land and resource decision making has potentially significant impacts on water quality, aquatic ecosystems, aquatic habitats and the species that depend on them. Many areas (such as riparian) require protection and/or pre-cautionary management.

The health of fish and wildlife populations within the Wahnapiatae First Nation Territory are a priority for land and resource decision making. The WFN knowledge of fish and wildlife are interconnected to the culture and lifestyle of the people. The community relies on traditional fishing and harvesting practices for sustenance and cultural sustainability. With increased access to the territory there has been concern of an influx of recreational access to the territory. As a result, stewardship of local fish and wildlife populations is valued by the people of WFN. Critical areas include spawning areas, wintering areas, species at risk as well as any identified areas of concern (AOC). **Table 3.4** summarizes management objectives for water resources and aquatic ecosystems.

Table 3.4: Water Resources and Aquatic Ecosystems Management Objectives

Planning Level	Management Objective	Monitoring and Actions
Treaty Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the protection of the Great Lakes watershed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure activities comply with the Great Lakes Protection Act and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Actively work with and promote the Anishinabek Ontario Fisheries Resource Centre.
Watershed Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the health of ecosystems impacted by industry. Protect ecologically significant wildlife areas within the Wahnapiatae watershed (ex: North Wahnapiatae River). Participate in Source Protection Planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and compile data on all aquatic ecosystems, fish habitats and spawning sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North River Walleye Spawning study. Stream and lake sampling (Fraleck Lake, Whitepine Lake. - Vale Living with Lakes Center). Wetland evaluations. Monitoring of Lake Wahnapiatae Inflows (ex: Mountain Creek stream assessment). Work with local government and industrial officials for access to previously studies. Ensure proper restoration and mitigation processes are in place. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream assessments and brook trout habitat assessment (Massey Creek and surrounding areas – Glencore). Environmental Effects monitoring (ex: Coniston Creek – Glencore). Ensure all activities comply with regulations in federal Fisheries and Ontario Fish and Wildlife Act.
WFN Community Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect known areas of high value fish habitats and spawning sites. Understand the impacts to Post Creek Areas of Concern (AOC). Develop at Source Protection Plan. Develop a fisheries management plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct lake surveys and streams assessments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake Wahnapiatae Fisheries surveys. Bass Lake Fisheries surveys. Post Creek Stream Assessment (water quality, benthic invertebrates, fish, sediment). Environmental Effects monitoring (Post Creek – KGHM Podolsky and Vale Whistle Mine). Community water monitoring. Conduct wetland evaluations to determine provincial significance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post Creek Wetland evaluations. Identify and map known spawning sites

Planning Level	Management Objective	Monitoring and Actions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uphold and protect biodiversity in aquatic areas. • Mitigate effects of activities on hydrological linkages between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mitigate effects on water temperature, water circulation and inputs of fine organic material during development activities.

3.2.3 BIODIVERSITY AND TERRESTRIAL HABITATS

Biodiversity is a strong indicator of the health of an ecosystem. The health of the lands and resources within the Wahnapiatae First Nation Traditional Territory is fundamental to Wahnapiatae First Nation culture and well-being. Wahnapiatae First Nation is committed to the protection and stewardship of the diversity of plants and wildlife in order to sustain their culture and revitalize a traditional and commercial economy. Biodiversity objectives are considered when developing other resource management objectives and will be met in tandem with other jurisdictions within the traditional territory. **Table 3.5** summarizes management objectives for biodiversity and terrestrial habitats.

Table 3.5: Biodiversity and Terrestrial Habitats Management Objectives

Planning Level	Management Objective	Monitoring and Actions
Treaty Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and maintain the natural diversity of species and ecosystems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work within provincial programs and federal regimes to enhance biodiversity initiatives. • Promote and encourage the Convention on Biological Diversity. • Ensure Species at Risk and Endangered Species are identified and protected.
Watershed Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain natural diversity of species and ecosystems. • Establish protected areas that encourage biological diversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile existing data of flora and fauna species of importance or special concern. • Record current distribution of different ecosystems/habitats. • Ensure all activities comply with Ontario Environmental Protection and Fish and Wildlife Act. • Keep updated records of surrounding activities. • Regularly update available GIS data for biodiversity and ecological significant areas. • Improve biodiversity in industrially disturbed areas (ex: Duck Box project – Glencore).
WFN Community Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain natural diversity of species and ecosystems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate areas available for harvest and development. • Establish and maintain protected zones and buffers. • Compile existing data of flora and fauna species of importance or

Planning Level	Management Objective	Monitoring and Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect species that have a significant cultural heritage value (i.e. Cedar, Moose, etc.). Maintain important ecological components (e.g. mast and cavity trees, understory vegetation). Identify and protect significant ecological areas 	<p>special concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct assessment of different ecosystems (wetlands), habitat types (black spruce stand) and ecological elements (bear dens, stick nests, etc.). Ensure activities simulate natural disturbance patterns. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain 70% of natural ecosystem during development. Protect moose travel corridors and wintering habitats. Update photo-monitoring sites regularly. Keep records of progress and reports for all areas of development. Continue ongoing collection of local biodiversity data (mammals, plants, birds, etc.). Implement interactive community biodiversity map.

3.2.4 FOREST RESOURCES, LANDS AND SOILS

The forest and resources of the Wahnapitae First Nation are utilized for a variety of purposes for the people of WFN. Medicinal plants within the territory, such as cedar and sage, are of key consideration. These medicines have been used to sustain the health of the people and continue to be valued. It is integral that these resources be maintained for current and future use. Forest resources are managed through the Woodlot Management Plan that was completed in 2011. Chief and Council have approved the plan with the end goal of returning our forests to a red and white pine forest community. The identified resource management objective are directly linked to the Woodlot Management Plan.

The lands and soils of the Wahnapitae First Nation sustain the health of the natural resources within the Traditional Territory. Productive lands and soils provide for the WFN people as well for the plant and wildlife species. Bedrock, sands and gravels are dominant within the WFN reserve lands. Ecological land classification details the soils within the reserve lands with such variables as soil texture, moisture regimes, percentage of sand/silt/clay, soil profiles, Von Post scale of decomposition and amount of litter on top of the soil. Lands and soils information helps to identify habitat types for various plants and wildlife, while also enhancing environmental management regimes. **Table 3.6** summarizes management objectives for biodiversity and terrestrial habitats.

Table 3.6: Forest Resources, Lands and Soils Management Objectives

Planning Level	Management Objective	Monitoring and Actions
Treaty Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper management and silvicultural regimes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively understand and monitor Forest Management regulatory regimes.

<p>Watershed Level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect known values and cultural heritage sites. • Ensure proper management and silvicultural procedures are followed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively participate within the Forest Management Planning process. • Work with local Forestry representatives for access to up-to-date forest management plans, work schedules, updates and progress reports. • Participate in Local Citizen Committee meetings to give input on planning processes on behalf of WFN. • Regularly update Geographic Information System with volume, species, grade and area of timber and non-timber forest products harvested (Forest Resource Inventory – FRI). • Ensure buffer zones are well established and maintained. • Compile geology and soil data for the area for the area. • Work with other First Nation communities in regional forestry strategies.
<p>WFN Community Level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect flora and fauna biodiversity on reserve. • Maintain forest productivity and refine timber and non-timber forest products. • Protect known species used for sacred medicinal purposes. • Re-establish red and white pine as dominant species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct updated forest resource inventories and ecological land classification every 5-10 years (ELC). • Compile geology and soil data for the area. • Regularly update Geographic Information System with volume, species, grade and area of timber and non-timber forest products on reserve (Forest Resource Inventory – FRI). • Update photo-monitoring sites regularly. • Conduct seasonal plant surveys, especially in areas of potential development. • Harvest in a sustainable manner as to ensure future economic opportunities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Follow proper silvicultural ground rules to re-establish pine in the forests understory. ○ Re-establish red and white pine on harvested sites.

3.2.5 TOURISM, RECREATION AND ACCESS

The relatively pristine nature of the Wahnapitae First Nation Territory makes it an ideal area to facilitate eco-tourism and recreational activities in hopes of generating economic activity. Participating in an eco-tourism economy is of utmost importance to the people of WFN. In order to sustain and encourage a viable tourism industry that minimizes risks to cultural and natural resources, eco-tourism development must occur within the carrying capacity of the land as well as the community’s tolerance for change and monitoring capacity to manage the tourism use within the Territory.

Also, the Wahnapitae First Nation recognizes that access management is a key tool for ensuring protection and sustainable management of cultural and natural resources within the territory. Increased

access in the territory can significantly impact the integrity of cultural and natural resource values. Wahnapiatae First Nation must maintain and monitor these access areas so that they will not impact any native values. **Table 3.7** summarizes management objectives for tourism, recreation and access.

Table 3.7: Tourism, Recreation and Access Management Objectives

Planning Level	Management Objective	Monitoring and Actions
Treaty Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage and promote treaty wide tourism and recreation initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote tourism access through an integrated trails network. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trans Canada Trail System Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs Work with other recognized tourism companies and outfitters to develop a strong network of eco-tourism provides (e.g. Great Spirit Circle Trail).
Watershed Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and/or enhance recreation resources. Ensure that tourism development has minimal impacts to cultural and ecological values. Develop and sustain tourism enterprises and partnerships that support community and business development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory and assess current and potential recreational use. Establish tourism development relationships and agreements with businesses and organizations operating within the territory. Maintain visual quality and integrity of areas used for recreation. Attain community support for tourism initiatives.
WFN Community Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify recreation area boundaries. Develop strategies for the use of recreation areas. Develop and sustain tourism enterprises that enhance and support business and cultural objections. Ensure the integrity of Public Beach, Bass Lake Trail, and Campgrounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map known and identified recreation areas, uses and sites. Develop access strategies for recreational purposes that minimize impacts on cultural and ecological resources. Assess carrying capacity for tourism. Maintain site integrity. Document visitor numbers and recreation use days. Implement campground policy and monitor regularly to protect natural environment.

3.2.6 MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Mining activity and development is a dominant industry within the Wahnapiatae First Nation Traditional Territory. Wahnapiatae First Nation supports responsible development on unprotected land and on areas not of concern. Industrial proponents must formalize a relationship with Wahnapiatae First Nation in order to establish an effective agreement for the activity identified prior to any disturbance occurring. It is recommended that Wahnapiatae First Nation be involved in the initial discussion related to project development in order to ensure effective relationship building efforts. **Table 3.8** summarizes management objectives for minerals and energy resources.

Table 3.8: Minerals and Energy Resources Management Objectives

Planning Level	Management Objective	Monitoring and Actions
Treaty Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze and review regulatory regimes. Ensure that First Nation Aboriginal and Treaty rights are adhered and protected. Ensure that industry and regulators are aware of the unique relationship First Nations have with the land and government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with regional bodies (Union of Ontario Indians) to ensure that our communities are effectively engaged with the mineral industry. Engage First Nation communities and share mining development experience. Work with provincial ministries and programming to ensure effective consultation.
Watershed Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist and support mineral, aggregate and energy exploration. Protect known cultural heritage sites from exploration and industrial development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with local government and mining agencies for plans and work schedules. Maintain up-to-date Resource Development Inventory (Consultation Database). Monitor and update data of all active mining claims within WFN Traditional Territory. Update Geographic Information System with number of exploration projects and records of activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update volume, type and grade of extraction. Maintain involvement with industrial projects and monitoring programs (Environmental Effects Monitoring - Glencore) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain involvement with any environmental assessment activities Maintain involvement with industrial monitoring programs (Whistle

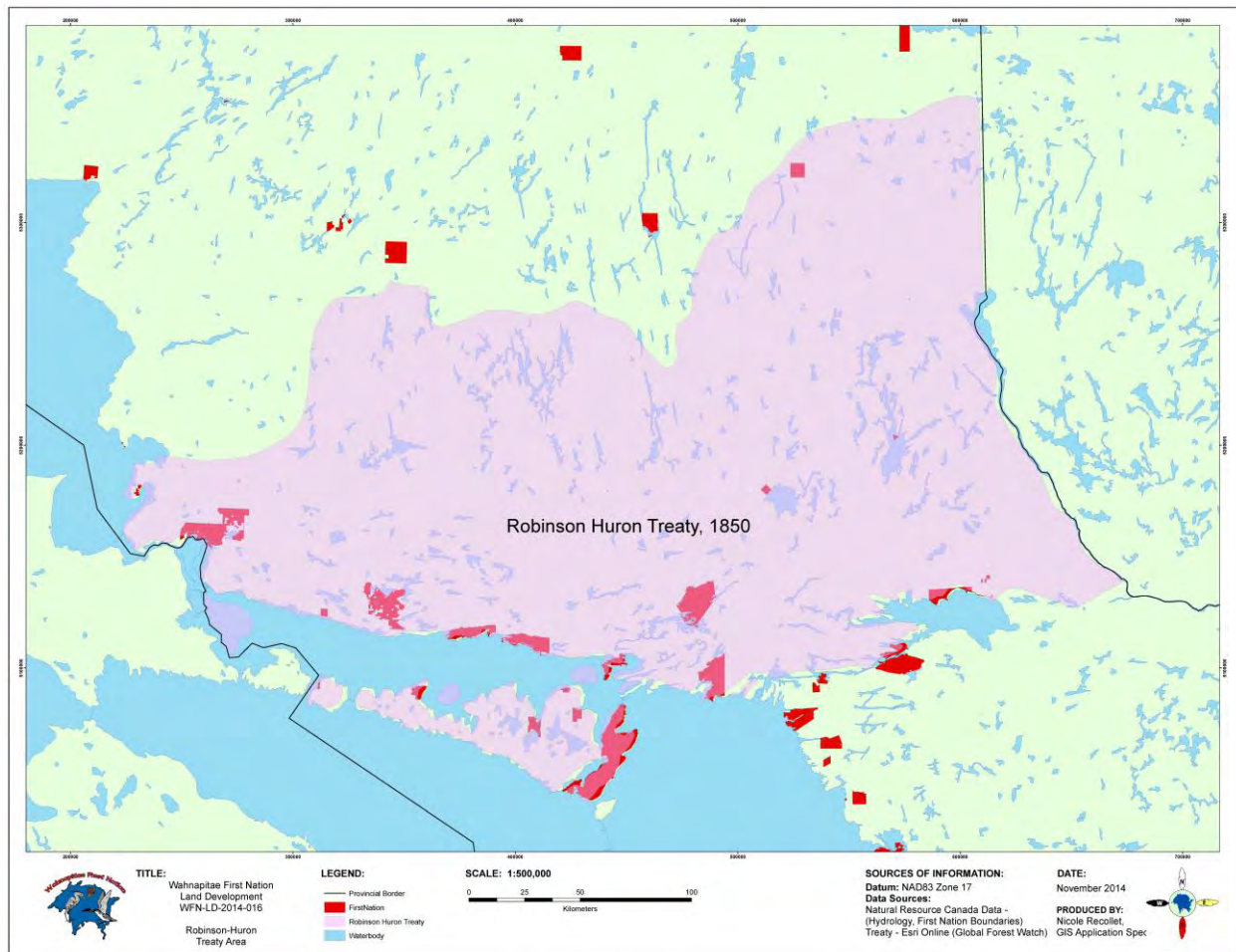
Planning Level	Management Objective	Monitoring and Actions
		<p>and Podolsky water monitoring, Massey Creek monitoring)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure all mitigation and restoration processes are in place prior to development. ○ Ensure all activities follow regulation under the Ontario Mining Act.
<p>WFN Community Level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be involved in all mining activities, from exploration to post-closure. • Maintain ecological integrity of the area and protection of known cultural heritage sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and update mining claim maps. • Update maps with number of exploration projects and records of activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Update volume, type and grade of extraction. ○ Ensure all exploration activities have minimal impacts on environment • Create partnerships with surrounding companies to initiate capacity building for WFN within the mining sector (exploration, monitoring and remediation). • Negotiate IBA prior to project development. • Perform Environmental Assessment if development is proposed. • Maintain involvement with industrial monitoring programs (Post Creek monitoring).

4.0 Treaty Level Land Use Plan

The Wahnapiatae First Nation recognize the Robinson Huron Treaty Area as the traditional territory of the Wahnapiatae First Nation. WFN has taken a pro-active approach to territorial disputes by asserting their traditional territory as Robinson Huron Treaty Area in order to minimize and dispel any misconceptions of overlapping traditional territories with our neighbouring First Nation communities. The Treaty Level Land Use Plan applies to the entire area of the Robinson-Huron Treaty as illustrated in **Figure 4.1**. The WFN recognize that the Treaty level is inclusive of multiple jurisdictions, including other First Nation communities and will aim to develop relationships within these regimes to ensure these resource management objectives are met.

Wahnapiatae First Nation recognizes the importance of planning at all levels. It is integral that this Land Use Plan recognize the intensive resource development that is occurring treaty-wide. There are many treaty-based issues that arise with resource development that can be managed through high-level coordinated management regimes. The WFN Land Use Plan aims to build upon these treaty-based approaches to ensure that First Nation Aboriginal and Treaty rights are accommodated and protected.

Figure 4.1: Robinson-Huron Treaty Area



5.0 Stewardship Area Land Use Plan

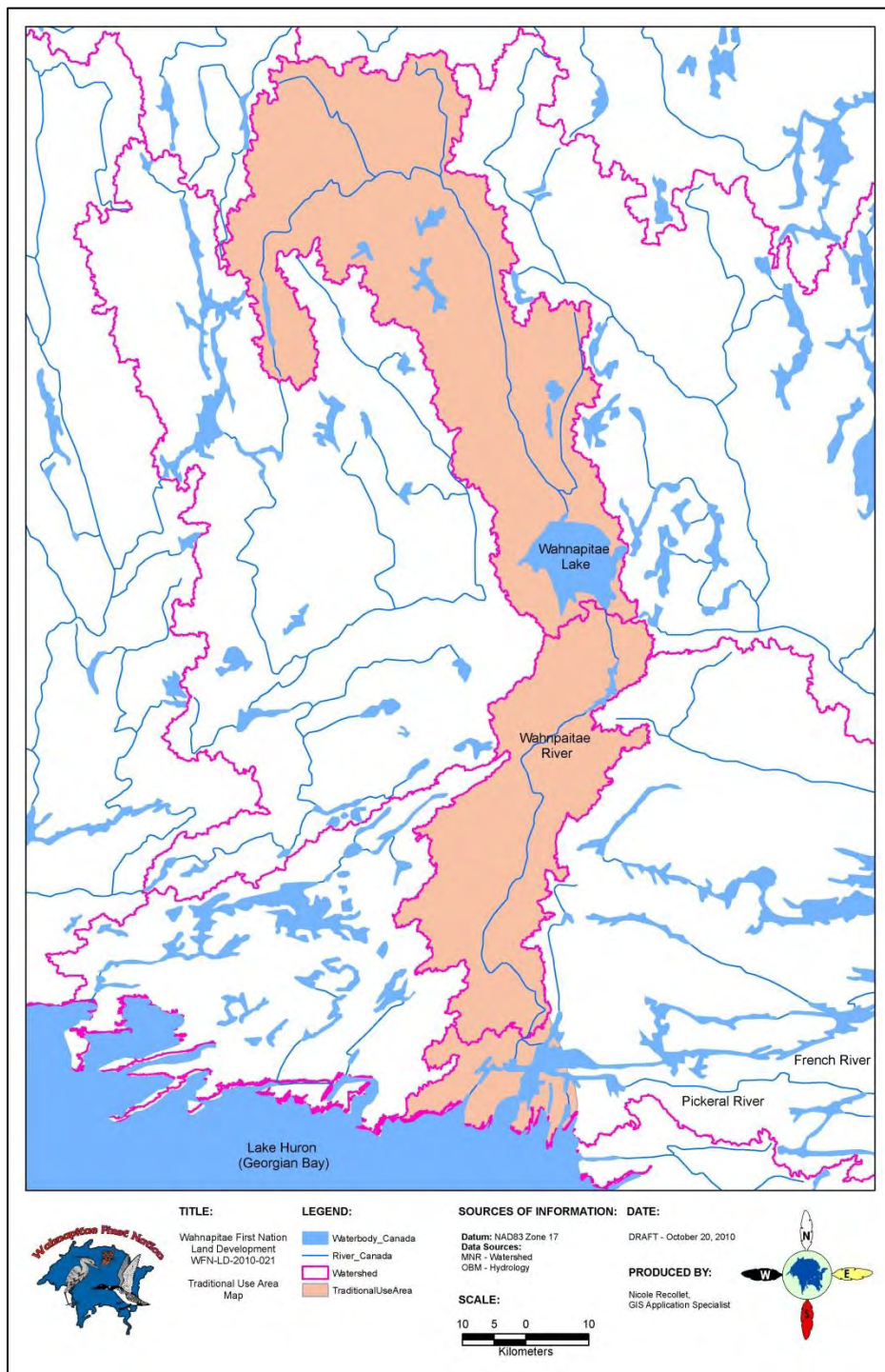
The Wahnapitae First Nation has designated stewardship areas as those areas surrounding the defined WFN reserve lands, primarily the Wanapitei River Watershed (north and south). This area is a multi-jurisdictional area that encompasses many groups and organizations. WFN will aim to work within these groups and organizations to ensure that the resource management objectives are met. Some groups include the Vermillion Forest Resource Management Company, Wanapitei Provincial Park, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of the Environment as well as industry partners.

Stewardship areas within the Wahnapitae First Nation Territory have been established to:

- Sustain important cultural resources and native values.
- Sustain and protect habitat and habitat function for important fish stocks.

Development within these areas will need to be developed inclusive with the Wahnapitae First Nation and will need to ensure appropriate consultation and accommodation requirements are met as to ensure that Aboriginal and Treaty rights are asserted, respected and protected. **Figure 5.1** illustrates the stewardship area for Wahnapitae First Nation.

Figure 5.1: Stewardship Areas



6.0 Community Level Land Use Plan

The WFN reserve is located along the northwest shores of Lake Wanapitei. The reserve is approximately 2,550 acres (1,032 ha) in size. It is located within a forested area with development focussed in the area around the shores of Lake Wanapitei.

Developing a Land Use Plan for the reserve with policies for various uses is important given the growth in the number of people living in and visiting the WFN community and the desire of many members to construct their own houses on-reserve. A Land Use Plan for the reserve provides guidance on what areas of the community should be protected from development and what areas should be allowed to be developed subject to the goals and policies of WFN. This Land Use Plan for the reserve was funded by the First Nations Market Housing Fund.

The development of the Land Use Plan for the reserve is also important as it is the area in which WFN can exert the most control over development and therefore can best showcase key community values.

6.1 Technical Background

6.1.1 *EXISTING LAND USES AND FEATURES*

The WFN reserve consists of a number of features and existing land uses. These include:

- East Bass Lake – a large lake with a recently developed trail system encircling it and is the only fully contained lake within the WFN reserve.
- Post Creek – runs along the northern part of the reserve and empties into Lake Wanapitei.
- Naturalized area – a large portion of the reserve is naturalized and contains no permanent development but rather wetlands and small ponds.
- Residential development – there are approximately 50 houses on the reserve as well as 2 triplexes. These houses are located predominantly along the shoreline of Lake Wanapitei.
- Commercial development – there is a limited amount of commercial development including 4 campgrounds, Rocky's restaurant, cabin rentals, and 3 convenience stores (Rocky's, independent store, Post Creek store).
- Institutional facilities – the Centre of Excellence was recently constructed and is the primary institutional facility.
- Recreational facilities – the primary recreational areas include the ball field and the youth playground and gazebo. The ball field has limited use due to the unevenness of the ground as it is situated on top of an old garbage dump. In addition, WFN has developed a trail system around Bass Lake.
- Cultural facilities – the Pow Wow grounds are located along the waterfront. There is also a sweat lodge, medicine lodge and burial grounds located on reserve.

- Public Works facilities – WFN's public works and fire department operate out of a building at the corner of Taighwenini Trail Road and Loon Way. In addition, WFN has a landfill and a log dump.

In general, developed areas are located along or near the shores of Lake Wanapitei with much of the reserve area away from the waterfront not having permanent development.

6.1.2 PROJECTED HOUSING NEEDS

Based on historical growth patterns, WFN can expect significant population growth in membership in the next few years with the on-reserve population expected to grow by 85 members (in addition to non-member population living on-reserve). This will have a significant impact on housing needs. Currently, there is an average of 1.1 members living in each dwelling unit. If this ratio continues into the future, there will be a need for 77 dwelling units over the next 20 years. There are approximately 27 vacant, surveyed lots that could be used for residential purposes. This would mean that an additional 50 dwelling units would need to be constructed. It is understood that WFN currently has a waiting list for housing with 15 people on it. If it is assumed that most people live in single family homes requiring one acre of land each to accommodate septic fields, then there will be a need for approximately 60 acres of residential land once space for road right-of-ways are included.

6.1.3 DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

There are a number of development constraints that WFN currently has in the area defined for new development. These include:

- Wetland areas – there are a number of wetland areas that must be accounted for in new development.
- Steep slopes – there are some areas that may not be developable due to the presence of steep slopes.
- Existing development – a portion of the developed area is already developed. This includes much of the waterfront. In addition, a number of undeveloped parcels of land are currently held by CP holders.

This generally limits the area for more intensive development to about 30% of the reserve area.

6.1.4 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Throughout the process of developing the Land Use Plan, there were numerous community engagement sessions to seek feedback from membership on key management policies for the various levels of planning. The most recent community engagement occurred in July 2014. A series of engagement exercises were undertaken with various members of the community. These included:

- Young Youth (7 – 13 years old) (5 people)
- Older Youth (14 – 22 years old) (5 people)
- Elders (5 people)
- WFN Staff (8 people)

- General Community (6 people)

For each of the groups, three key questions were asked including:

- What does community mean to you?
- Why do you like living at Wahnapiatae?
- What would you keep and what would you change about Wahnapiatae?

In addition, a community mapping exercise was undertaken whereby participants were provided a base map of the reserve and were asked to identify key improvements that they would like to see made.

Some of the key themes that arose in the engagement included:

Culture – there is a strong desire to see more cultural references in the community, including the use of language on signage and spaces for cultural practice such as a sweat lodge.

Environmental Protection – there is need to ensure that the environment is protected, meaning that habitat is preserved and enhanced, even in new development of areas.

Economic development – there is a desire to see greater economic development including tourism development and the creation of commercial space.

Housing – there is a need for new housing on-reserve and includes a need for multi-family housing and seniors housing in addition to more conventional housing.

Parks and Recreation – the community would like to consider a mix of parks and recreation facilities including a gymnasium and multi-purpose centre, park space, and more waterfront access.

Community safety – community members often commented about the safety of the community and the supportive atmosphere that exists in the community.

Campgrounds – members want to see more control over the campgrounds to ensure that they are not detracting from the community.

Community Services – there is a desire to expand or modify some of the community services that are offered in the community.

More details on the community engagement are provided in Appendix A.

6.2 General Land Use Plan

6.2.1 KEY VALUES

Wahnapiatae First Nation holds the following values with regards to land use on the reserve:

- .1 Building a healthy community – land should be used in such a way as to promote and build a healthy community and recognizes the interconnectedness of people and the land.

- .2 Protect and conserve lands, waters and resources – land and water is the foundation of the community and these resources must be protected to enable a healthy community.
- .3 Build an ecologically sustainable economy – economic development initiatives on the reserve should only be pursued if key ecological features can be preserved.
- .4 Build and incorporate spiritual, ecological and cultural knowledge into decision making processes – land use decisions should be mindful of WFN’s heritage and the ecology that the community is within.
- .5 Ensure the community is involved in land use decision making – land use decision making processes should be transparent and provide community members the opportunity to provide input.
- .6 Ensure that land resources used for development are used wisely and respect the environment.
- .7 Provide a safe and supportive community – land use planning will be undertaken in a way to maintain a strong community spirit that enables a safe and supportive community.

6.2.2 GENERAL LAND USE PLANNING OBJECTIVES

It is the objective of Wahnapiitae First Nation to:

- .1 Identify and protect important values to WFN;
- .2 Protect and conserve cultural resources and medicines, including species that have a significant cultural heritage value;
- .3 Maintain natural diversity of species and ecosystems;
- .4 Strengthen the community by enabling community members to live on-reserve in a healthy and supportive environment; and
- .5 Provide opportunities for community members and visitors to the community to better integrate in order to encourage respect for the WFN environment.

6.2.3 GENERAL LAND USE PLANNING POLICIES

It is the policy of Wahnapiitae First Nation to:

- .1 Incorporate sacred medicines and traditional foods into landscaping of new buildings and protect areas that have these;
- .2 Inventory cultural heritage resources and develop management plans to ensure that they are respected and protected from development;
- .3 Require the use of Ojibway language on signage throughout the reserve;
- .4 Require that development plans identify and protect cultural/traditional resources such as cedar, sage, moose;
- .5 Maintain and enhance the natural diversity of species and ecosystems;
- .6 Limit access into natural areas in order to minimize impacts on cultural and ecological resources;

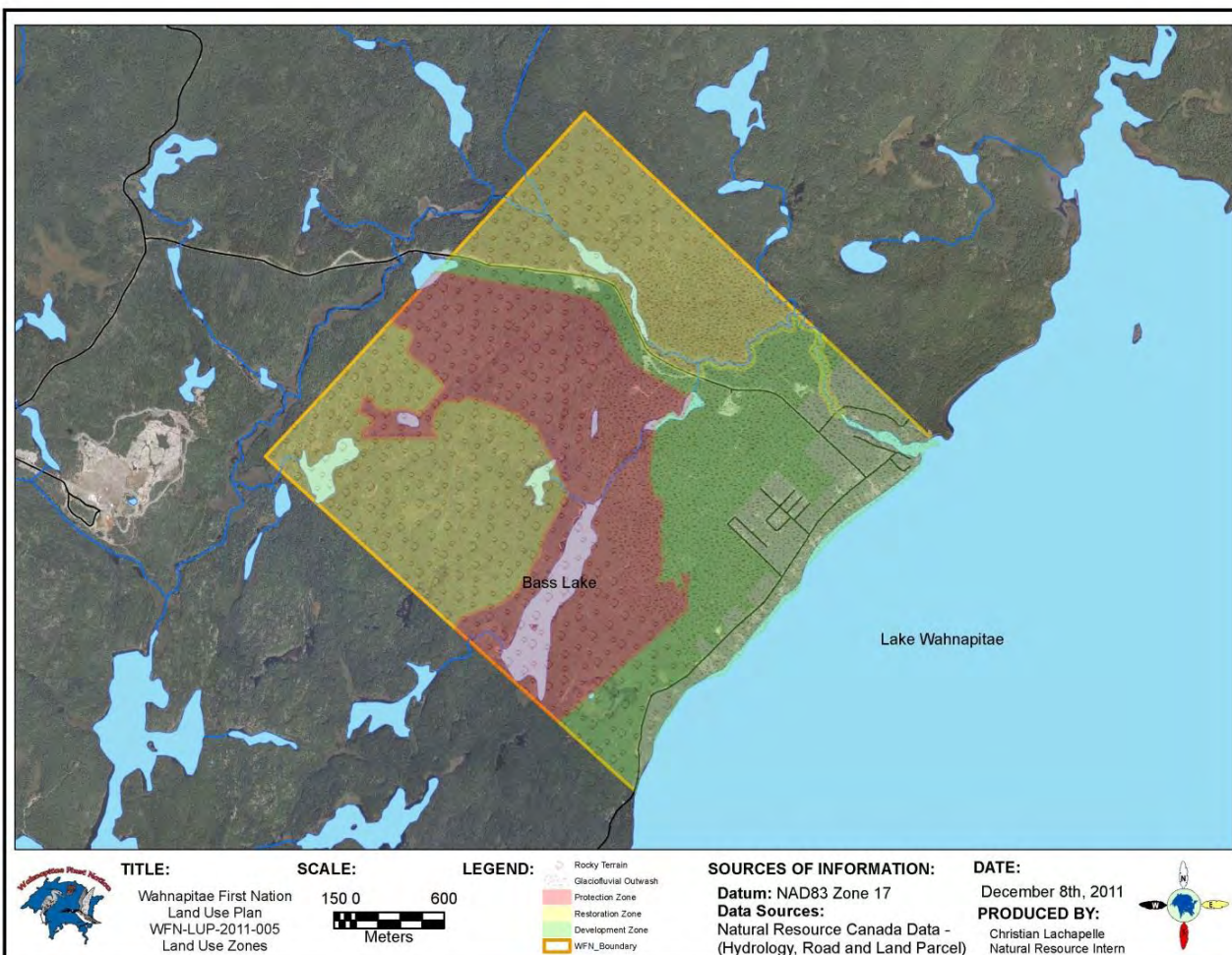
- .7 Re-establish red and white pine as dominant forest communities;
- .8 Harvest trees at a sustainable level and ensure a zero waste policy on timber products;
- .9 Identify species at risk, including flora and fauna, and protect these from the impacts of development;
- .10 Develop a fisheries management plan and protect known areas of high value fish habitats, spawning sites and protect species with high cultural value;
- .11 Ensure that recreational areas, uses and sites are mapped and that strategies for their use are developed;
- .12 Protect key viewscales;
- .13 Establish a riparian setback area from Post Creek of at least 15 metres;
- .14 Ensure that mining activity in the surrounding area does not impact the reserve;
- .15 Require archeological and environmental studies to be complete before development occurs;
- .16 Integrate trails and sidewalks into new and existing development to connect residential areas to key nodes of activity in the community including the Centre of Excellence; and
- .17 Ensure that the Band is apprised of and involved with any developments, particularly mining which may be happening outside of the reserve boundary but have the potential to impact the reserve and the community and ensure that these developments protect ecological integrity.

6.3 Broad Land Areas

WFN has established three broad land use areas that are unique in their own way and are able to facilitate different types of activity and land use. These include:

- Protection Area – an area that has been identified to be protected from intensive development.
- Restoration Area – an area that has been identified as being protected in order to allow the natural ecosystem to recover from past development pressure.
- Development Area – an area that has been identified for development purposes for residential, commercial, and recreational purposes.

Figure 6.1 illustrates these areas.

Figure 6.1: Land Use Areas

6.3.1 PROTECTION AREA

This area is most commonly referred to as the Bass Lake Sanctuary. Bass Lake is the only lake completely contained within the confines of the WFN reserve lands and thus is of the utmost importance to the people of WFN. This area has been dedicated as a pristine area and is recognized for its cultural significance. This area is approximately 759 acres (307 ha) and comprises approximately 30% of the reserve area and is generally located in the geographic centre of the reserve.

In the Protection Area, it is the policy of Wahnapitae First Nation to:

- .1 Identify areas as Protection Areas as illustrated on **Figure 6.1**;
- .2 Prohibit intensive development in this area;
- .3 Enable the establishment of cultural practices;
- .4 Manage logging in this area;

- .5 Enable the establishment of eco-tourism uses that are environmentally and culturally sensitive;
- .6 Provide for continuation of Wahnapitae First Nation cultural and social practices and sustenance harvesting; and
- .7 Sustain ecological features and important wilderness values.

6.3.2 RESTORATION AREAS

Restoration areas are those areas that have been identified as being most heavily impacted by industrial activity. This impact could include extensive change or damage to natural ecological patterns, structures and functions. The focus of planning and management within restoration areas is to facilitate ecological recovery. The area of WFN reserve lands closest to the contemporary and historical mining sites as well as areas associated with the water and drainage systems of these mine sites have been identified for restoration. This area is in the northwestern portion of the reserve and also the area near to and surrounding Post Creek. This area is approximately 978 acres (396 ha) and comprises approximately 38% of the reserve area.

Within the Restoration Area, it is the policy of Wahnapitae First Nation to:

- .1 Identify areas as Restoration Areas as illustrated on **Figure 6.1**;
- .2 Limit development, including the development of trails and access points into restoration areas;
- .3 Restore any historical impacts to Post Creek;
- .4 Identify areas for red and white pine growth to restore the historical forest;
- .5 Consider sensitive development in these areas once they are fully restored; and
- .6 Minimize heavy metals entering water systems associated with the WFN community.

6.3.3 DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Development areas have been identified as areas best suited for development. WFN has completed numerous studies (Aquafor Report, Neegan Burnside, Trow) that have identified development phases and options for the community of Wahnapitae First Nation. These reports have been analyzed and interpreted to best represent development zones within the Wahnapitae First Nation. It encompasses most of the developed area of the WFN reserve. This area is approximately 813 acres (329) ha and comprises approximately 32% of the reserve area. Future development is expected to be concentrated in this area. This area is generally located within 1 km of Lake Wanapitei and along Taighwenini Trail Road.

It is the policy of Wahnapitae First Nation to:

- .1 Provide a stable, working land base for community development;
- .2 Provide a forum for informed decision making in community development and guidance for development;
- .3 Cluster development in order to preserve area for future expansion; and

- .4 Ensure that key cultural elements including medicines, language, and foods are incorporated into new development as a means of educating the community and visitors.

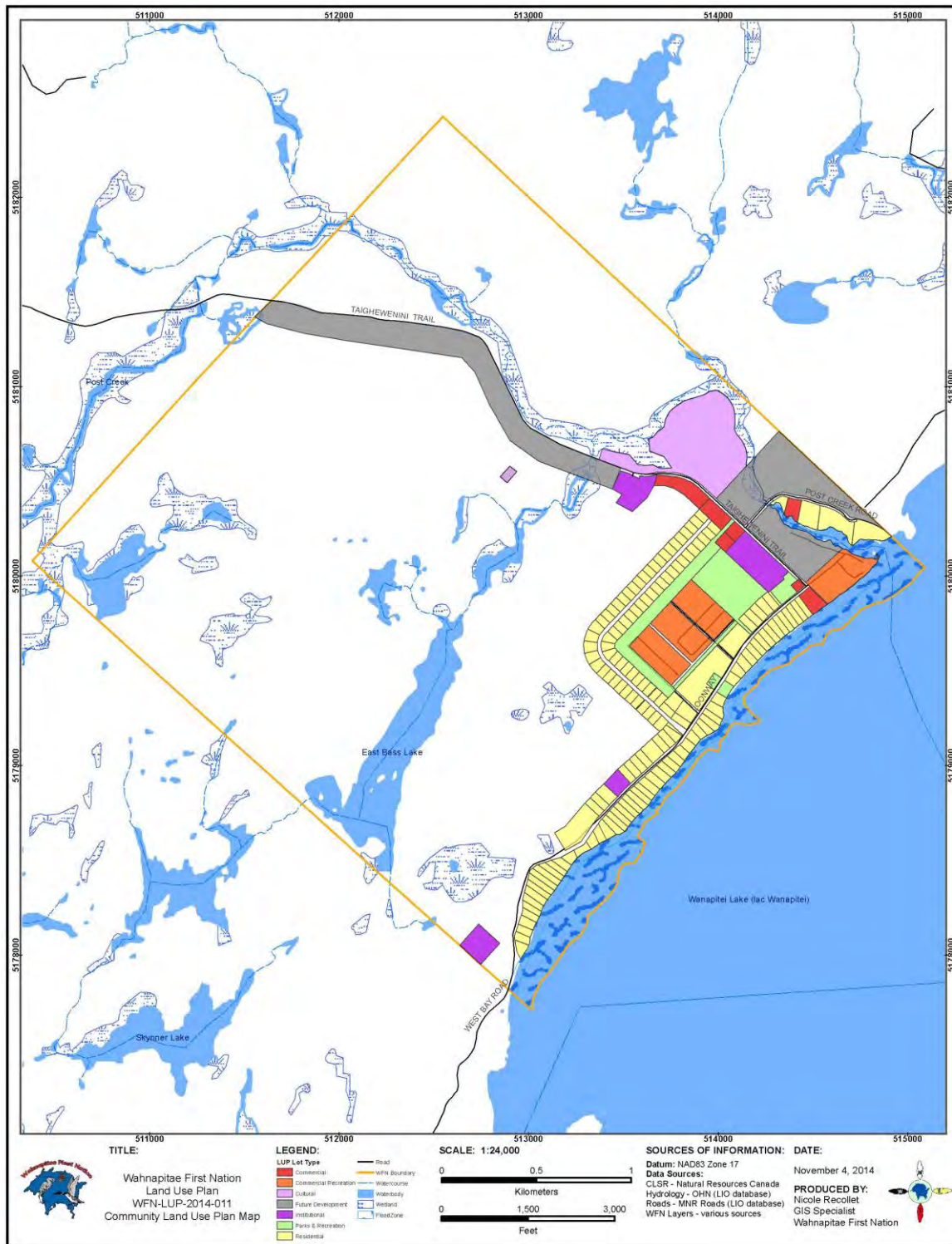
6.4 Individual Land Areas

In order to provide direction for how land should be protected or developed, a number of different types of land uses have been identified. These land uses include:

- Cultural Areas
- Residential
- Commercial
- Commercial Recreation
- Parks and Recreation
- Institutional
- Future Development

Objectives and policies pertaining to each of these land uses have been established in the following sections. **Figure 6.2** illustrates where each of these areas should be located.

Figure 6.2: Community Level Land Use Plan



6.4.1 CULTURAL AREAS

Cultural and sacred areas are those areas that have been identified that have particular significance to the culture and spiritual values of WFN and/or areas where space is provided for cultural and spiritual activities including sweat lodges, medicine lodges, and Pow Wow grounds.

It is the objective of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Ensure that sacred areas are respected and maintained; and
- .2 Ensure that sacred areas provide a means of teaching and expressing culture.

It is the policy of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Identify areas as Cultural Area as illustrated on **Figure 6.2**;
- .2 Develop a sweat lodge and a medicine lodge;
- .3 Regularly maintain and inspect sacred areas to ensure that they are being used properly;
- .4 Use sacred areas as a way of teaching community members and visitors about Anishinabe culture and spiritual practices;
- .5 Ensure that the Pow Wow grounds are properly respected and maintained;
- .6 Ensure the Pow Wow grounds are protected and that better parking and shower facilities are provided;
- .7 Utilize the Pow Wow grounds and activities as a means of teaching community members and visitors about the Anishinabe culture;
- .8 Consider the relocation of the Pow Wow Grounds in order to enable the expansion of the grounds; and
- .9 Provide a sufficient level of access that maintains the quiet and serenity of these sacred areas including the burial grounds and the future sweat lodge and medicine lodge.

6.4.2 RESIDENTIAL LAND

Residential land provides space for residents to either live permanently or seasonally within the community. As the backbone of the community, the way in which residential land is planned and developed has a significant impact on how the community functions. As the community grows, it will be necessary to provide more residential land for the construction of houses. As indicated in Section 6.1.2, there could be a need for an additional 50 dwelling units over the next 20 years. How these new dwelling units are provided will have a significant impact on how other land uses are planned for.

It is the policy of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Direct residential development to areas identified as Residential on **Figure 6.2**;
- .2 Allocate residential lots based on the *Lot Distribution Policy*;

- .3 Enable a variety of housing options including single unit houses, duplexes, triplexes, elders homes;
- .4 Require that new homes be constructed to be accessible and visitable by people with mobility issues. This includes constructing homes with a level entry, having wide doorways on the main floor, and providing a bathroom and meeting space (i.e. living room) on the main floor;
- .5 Review the opportunity to develop elders/seniors housing, including assisted living facilities;
- .6 Require that new home construction be on lots greater than 1 acre in size to enable the provision of septic fields;
- .7 Reacquire vacant land that has previously been allotted based on provisions in the *Lot Distribution Policy*;
- .8 Require that new homes that are constructed to be energy efficient with consideration of achieving EnerGuide 80 guidelines;
- .9 Encourage builders of new homes to utilize alternative energy modes such as solar and geo-exchange; and
- .10 Encourage the development of Home-based businesses that fit within the descriptions provided in the *Business Lot Allocation Policy*.

6.4.3 COMMERCIAL LAND

Commercial land provides opportunities for WFN and its members to pursue economic development activities. Already there are a number of commercial activities occurring on-reserve. Expanding this activity will enable WFN to provide employment opportunities for community members and generate revenue to invest in various community programs.

It is the objective of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Create more employment on-reserve;
- .2 Generate income for the Band from business development; and
- .3 Ensure that commercial development is consistent with the environmental and cultural values of the community.

It is the policy of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Direct commercial development to areas identified as Commercial on **Figure 6.2**;
- .2 Facilitate the development of commercial uses such as a hotel/lodge, complimentary tourism services, community business services (i.e. hair salon, movie store);
- .3 Consider opportunities to develop businesses that support tourism development including equipment rentals, guides/outfitters, boat storage (lake docks and dryland storage, etc.);
- .4 Explore the creation of a commercial hub at the intersection of Taighwenini Trail Road and Loon Way that could include small retail and commercial services;

- .5 Review opportunities to provide entrepreneurs space to start their own small businesses;
- .6 Ensure that future tourism development of the reserve is sensitive to the community's carrying capacity and carrying capacity of the land and water base; and
- .7 Develop commercial land opportunities in accordance with the *Economic Strategic Plan*.

6.4.4 COMMERCIAL RECREATION

Commercial recreation uses include the operation of the campgrounds on-reserve. Currently there are four campground locations which bring a number of non-community members to the reserve to live particularly in the summer. The operation of these campgrounds and the integration of visitors with community members could be improved.

It is the objective of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Ensure that commercial recreation areas are inviting to visitors; and
- .2 Ensure that commercial recreation areas offer a positive image of Wahnapiatae First Nation.

It is the policy of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Direct commercial recreation uses to those areas identified as Commercial Recreation on **Figure 6.2**;
- .2 Undertake an assessment of the impact that existing commercial recreation uses have on the community's roads, recreational infrastructure, environment and health in order to establish a fair level of fees to be charged to campground owners;
- .3 Consider further purchases of campgrounds in order to provide more control;
- .4 Encourage the positive integration of campground residents into the WFN community and encourage these visitors to learn about the Anishinaabe culture;
- .5 Require that commercial recreation uses be maintained to a high environmental and aesthetic standard as defined by Chief and Council; and
- .6 Work with existing campground owners to provide a more sustainable means of waste disposal.

6.4.5 PARKS AND RECREATION

Parks and recreational opportunities are important for all ages in order to support a healthy community and quality of life for people of all ages.

It is the objective of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Utilize parks and recreation facilities to influence the health and well-being of the community; and
- .2 Utilize parks and recreation facilities to provide opportunities to learn about and express cultural values.

It is the policy of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Direct parks and recreation uses to those areas identified as Parks and Recreation on **Figure 6.2**;
- .2 Explore expanding community space on the waterfront;
- .3 Consider establishing a breakwater to enable a swimming and kayaking area;
- .4 Review opportunities to have more shoreline available for community use;
- .5 Consider the relocation of the Pow Wow grounds in order to provide park space along the waterfront;
- .6 Review the feasibility of upgrading the baseball field;
- .7 Review the feasibility of developing recreation facilities such as an indoor gymnasium, fitness facility, soccer field;
- .8 Consider the development of a community garden and/or greenhouse to enable members to grow their own food for themselves and fellow community members;
- .9 Encourage the development of trails to provide healthy and active movement throughout the community;
- .10 Ensure that existing and future outdoor parks and recreation space include traditional medicines and foods in the landscaping, including sage and sweetgrass;
- .11 Utilize the Bass Lake trail network as a means of promoting health and wellness, cultural knowledge, and ecotourism; and
- .12 Undertake historical research to determine how other foods were grown in the area such as wild rice.

6.4.6 *INSTITUTIONAL*

Institutional facilities such as the Centre of Excellence, Firehall, and Public Works Building provide spaces for vital services that are important to the functioning and success of the community.

It is the objective of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Ensure that the institutional facilities necessary to support the community are provided.

It is the policy of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Direct institutional uses to those areas identified as Institutional on **Figure 6.2**;
- .2 Review opportunities to develop a daycare;
- .3 Review opportunities to allocate space for a cultural resource collection; and
- .4 Consider the relocation of the Firehall and Public Works Building to a more suitable location that is not in the core area but still close to the core area to provide the necessary fire protection.

6.4.7 *FUTURE DEVELOPMENT*

Areas identified for future development could be used for a variety of uses depending on their location on the reserve. Depending on the area, the land could be used for residential, commercial, or industrial uses.

It is the objective of Wahnapiitae First Nation to:

- .1 Ensure that land is available for development;
- .2 Provide flexibility for the use of lands identified for future development; and
- .3 Develop future development lands after other lands have been developed.

It is the policy of Wahnapiitae First Nation to:

- .1 Establish land for future development as identified on Figure 6.2;
- .2 Require the input of the community and Chief and Council prior to the development of Band-owned future development lands;
- .3 Require that a land use plan amendment process be undertaken prior to development being approved on Band-owned land; and
- .4 Require that private owners of future development land develop in a manner consistent with and complementary to adjacent development.

6.5 Infrastructure

Currently, infrastructure is generally limited to roads with water and wastewater being provided on individual lots. How the community is planned and developed will influence future infrastructure needs.

6.5.1 *TRANSPORTATION*

Being able to move efficiently, safely, and enjoyably within the reserve as well as to areas off-reserve is important to further developing the WFN community. In this regard, providing a variety of transportation options will allow people to interact more easily in the community.

It is the objective of Wahnapiitae First Nation to:

- .1 Provide a safe transportation network on the reserve;
- .2 Utilize active transportation as a means of providing health and wellness on-reserve; and
- .3 Ensure that key areas in the community can be accessed efficiently by walking.

It is the policy of Wahnapiitae First Nation to:

- .1 Ensure that new road right-of-ways include off-street multi-use trails or sidewalks to enable safe walking;

- .2 Consider a location for a heli-pad to enable the use of air ambulances;
- .3 Consider the development of a roundabout at the intersection of Taighwenini Trail Road and Loon Way;
- .4 Advocate for the paving of Portelance Road to provide better access to the reserve;
- .5 Ensure that roads on the reserve are developed to a high standard to ensure their longevity; and
- .6 Ensure that new development minimizes the need for construction of new roads by considering different subdivision patterns such as coving.

6.5.2 *WATER AND WASTEWATER*

It is the objective of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Ensure that wastewater is disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner; and
- .2 Limit expenditures on community water and wastewater systems.

It is the policy of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Design future lots so that they can be more efficiently serviced with community water and wastewater systems by having narrower frontages, and larger depths;
- .2 Design future road rights-of-ways to enable the future installation of sewer and water infrastructure without requiring the reconstruction of roads;
- .3 Require the use of water wells instead of sand point wells in order to provide a safer drinking water supply; and
- .4 Require that future building lots identify not only a location for a septic field but also identify a location for a future replacement septic field in order to limit disruption.

6.5.3 *OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES*

It is the policy of Wahnapiatae First Nation to:

- .1 Consider relocating the landfill further away from the road;
- .2 Consider the relocation of the log dump to an area closer to the landfill; and
- .3 Advocate for better cell service on the reserve.

7.0 Implementation

The Wahnapiatae First Nation Land Use Plan will be implemented through key linkages to Resource Management plans such as that of the Woodlot Management Plan, Mining Industry Strategy, Water Source Protection Plan, Waste Diversion Strategy as well staff annual workplans. In order to implement the land use plan, it is important to understand strategic community direction and the existing infrastructure.

7.1 Formal Arrangements

The Wahnapiatae First Nation has numerous formalized agreements with partners that develop co-management relationships. The WFN will aim to enhance relationship building efforts in order to sustain the cultural and ecological values recognized within this plan. The WFN recognizes the importance of positive relationships when operating in a multi-jurisdictional environment. The WFN will ensure that their rights and title are respected and not infringed upon in any manner. Traditional use and occupancy of the Wahnapiatae First Nation will be recognized and affirmed.

7.2 Land Use Plan Linkages

The Wahnapiatae First Nation Land Use Plan is intended to be a comprehensive planning document that is based on compiled scientific information. The resource management objectives have been directly linked to WFN planning initiatives such as that of the woodlot management plan, waste diversion strategy, strategic economic plan and community plans.

7.3 Adaptive Management

The Wahnapiatae First Nation Land Use Plan is adaptive in nature and must be monitored consistently. In order to ensure the effective management of the lands and resources within the Traditional Territory of the WFN, resource management decision must be based on the most accurate traditional and scientific knowledge. New information and data will enhance the successful implementation of the land use plan and the identified resource management objectives.

7.4 Implementation Strategy

Table 7.1 summarizes the key actions that WFN should undertake to implement the Land Use Plan at the community level. Consideration should be given to who should lead these initiatives and what resources will be required to successfully implement them.

Table 7.1: Implementation Strategy

Action	Description	Timing
Create zoning bylaw	A bylaw to regulate land use and the situation of buildings on land	Within next 6 months
Development Approvals Procedure	Will outline the process that Chief and Council, Staff, and potential developers of land will be required to follow. It will ensure the implementation of the Zoning Bylaw and Land Use Plan and any other relevant plans and policies	Within next 6 months
Public Works/Firehall Location Study	Study to determine where to relocate the Public Works and possibly the Firehall building	Within next 12 months
Commercial Node Master Plan	Develop a master plan for land uses in the vicinity of Rocky's	Within next 12 months
Seniors Housing Study	A study to determine the type, location, and amount of seniors' housing to include on reserve	Within next 12 months
Cultural Facilities Master Plan	Review how to design and develop the cultural area which could include the relocated Pow wow grounds and sweat lodge. This could also include a review of providing a parking area for the existing Pow wow grounds	Within next 24 months
Infrastructure Master Plan	Develop an infrastructure master plan to determine the feasibility and cost of developing community water and sewer systems	Within next 24 months
Develop a signage strategy to include language on all key buildings	This would include signs such as stops signs, entrance signs to the community and signage on facilities and trails to incorporate language and traditional knowledge	Within next 24 months
Develop a fisheries management plan	A fisheries management plan would enable WFN to identify key fisheries habitat and determine appropriate means of protection for these areas	Within next 24 months
Undertake an assessment of the campgrounds to determine their impact on infrastructure	The campgrounds draw significant numbers of people to the community. This has an impact on infrastructure such as roads, landfill, and park space with little financial compensation back to the Band	Within next 12 months
Develop a Parks and Recreation Master Plan	This would identify the location and type of parks and recreation facilities such as a gymnasium, trails, etc.	Within next 3 years
Review feasibility of developing a day care	Many community members cited the need for a daycare in order to provide services for young children not yet old enough to go to school	Within next 3 years
Consider a location for the heli-pad	A heli-pad is desired so that emergency patients, both within the community and from Lake Wanapitei can be quickly airlifted to hospital in Sudbury	Within next 12 months

Appendix A

Community Engagement Summary

MEMORANDUM

Date: November 6, 2014
To: Cheryl Recollet
From: Dylan Houlihan
File: 3209.0008.01
Subject: Summary of Community Engagement Sessions

Wahnapiitae First Nation is in the process of developing a land use plan for the reserve. This plan is reliant on the input of various members of the community in order to ensure that the views of the community are represented in the plan. From July 24th to July 26th, a series of engagement exercises were undertaken with various members of the community. These included:

- Young Youth (7 – 13 years old) (5 people)
- Older Youth (14 – 22 years old) (5 people)
- Elders (5 people)
- WFN Staff (8 people)
- General Community (6 people)

In addition, we had a table at the youth fundraising auction and lunch.

For each of the groups, three key questions were asked including:

- What does community mean to you?
- Why do you like living at Wahnapiitae?
- What would you keep and what would you change about Wahnapiitae?

Participants were also invited to provide input via a map-based exercise where they could identify where certain land uses could be located.

Elders

Some of the key themes emerging from the session with elders included the following:

- Desire to live on-reserve long-term
- Desire to protect culture (keep medicine plants and incorporate them into landscaping)
- Protect wildlife
- Desire for more trails to enable safe travel throughout the reserve
- Would like to see washrooms and showers at the Pow wow grounds
- Need to see better respect of the Pow wow grounds
- Develop a marina with boat slips
- Need for a convenience store where you can get milk
- Exercise/fitness place
- Cluster businesses

Young Youth

Some of the key themes emerging from engagement of younger youth included:

- Generally they like living on the reserve
- Like the trails and activities

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- Would like to have recreational facilities including a soccer field, skateboard park, and gym

Older Youth

Some of the key themes emerging from engagement of the older youth included:

- General appreciation of living in Wahnapiitae – it is a safe, inclusive and supportive environment
- Want to obtain more knowledge from elders about culture
- Would like to see better internet and cell service

Staff Meeting

Some of the key themes emerging from engagement of staff included:

- Need a permanent and secluded area for cultural grounds such as sweat lodge and medicine lodge
- Bass Lake should be considered for ecotourism, don't build near Bass Lake
- Need recreational facilities such as a rec centre, indoor gym, trails
- Need to deal with campgrounds – decommission the parks if possible
- Move the public works building and possibly the fire department
- Desire for more trails and recreational facilities
- Need a heli-pad
- Seniors residence
- Consider the development of a hotel or lodge
- Need more community waterfront
- May want to consider larger lots, particularly for people living away from the waterfront
- Need apartments, townhouses but should consider 3 bedroom units
- Consider the development of a greenhouse
- Incorporate language into symbols and signage
- Don't allow people to cut down trees indiscriminately
- Consider having a breakwater to allow an easier swimming and kayaking area
- WFN should try to reclaim land by the waterfront
- Band should utilize lot distribution policy to ensure that members are not tying up lots and leaving them vacant
- Consider moving the landfill further away from the road
- Encourage campground users to better utilize waste diversion options
- Need seniors housing
- Culture is critical – inclusion of language is important
- Need to regenerate the forest – people should get firewood from elsewhere
- Mentioned that the reserve started growing really quickly and did not follow the feasibility study undertaken in 2004
- Need to ensure that WFN implements the land use plan
- Continue to have 1 acre lots for septic
- Need to promote connection to trails from new subdivision
- Request for retirement living vs. full care

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- Attention needs to be paid to senior needs
- Health and wellness is a big issue – need to provide activities, recreational centre for seniors and kids
- School – would be nice to have a school but the population would have to grow substantially
- Have a multi-purpose building with a daycare, parent/tot group
- Park space is a priority – it's a long walk to the hub
- Get recreational area away from Loonway Road
- Must require water wells – no sand points anymore
- WFN has a Residential Lot Distribution Policy as well as a Commercial Lot Distribution Policy
- Believes that home-based businesses should be allowed depending on the business types
- Housing – 15 people on waitlist and have surveyed lots that are in the process of being registered
- Band has 14 rent-to-own homes
- Have an asset management program being developed
- Need to locate houses closer to road
- Want to have walking paths and ATV trails
- WFN has specified land for commercial development
- There has been desire for new commercial land
- Have been using the Neegan Burnside report that specified where commercial land should be located
- Split of customers – approximately 85% of customers are from off-reserve
- Gas business – do not make a lot of money of selling of gas
- Advertising – there is little advertising for Rocky's
- A lot of success is due to having events (i.e. fishing derby)
- Winter is a busier time but over a shorter time and is dependent on ice freezing
- Summer is longer season but spread out
- Could develop a lodge/permanent accommodation with 10 – 20 rooms
- Possible year-round summer docking, park boats, canoe/kayaks rental
- Year-round boat parking/storage
- Package ATV runs, all kinds of trails
- Could run conferences in combination with the Centre of Excellence

Community

Some of the key themes emerging from engagement of community members included:

- It is a safe community
- Would like to see more research on the heritage of the area – understood that sweetgrass and wild rice grew there
- Want to see a shared vision of a sustainable community
- Want to see a vision for recreational programs
- Have youth programs that are land-based
- Would like to see the campgrounds removed and see the land used for the benefit of the community

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- Would like to see stronger cultural education
- Need to encourage more community members to work together

Mapping Exercise

In addition to the discussion on community engagement, a mapping exercise was undertaken with many of the focus groups. In this exercise, participants were provided a base map of the reserve and were asked to identify key improvements that they would like to see made. Some of the key themes emanating from this included:

- Desire for trails in the vicinity of Bass Lake
- Creation of a breakwater on the waterfront
- Development of a lodge/hotel in the vicinity of Rocky's
- Ski trails
- Addition of health centre and recreation centre
- Have a senior's home
- Desire more cultural information signage, particularly on the Bass Lake Trails
- Maintaining ecologically important areas
- Support ecotourism
- Have a medicine garden near the Centre of Excellence
- Have better regulated campgrounds
- Consider a boardwalk along the lakefront
- Have senior's residence/daycare across from the Pow wow grounds
- Fix culverts and improve roads
- Improve trails on Bass Lake
- Put stump dump near the landfill
- Have public works building on east side of Taighwenini Trail Road
- Move landfill away from road to reduce wildlife conflicts
- Fix the baseball field
- Have a bigger parking lot at the Centre of Excellence
- More activities for the young kids including a soccer field

Community Survey

A community survey was undertaken at the community workshop. Seven surveys were received.

1. Where do you live?

- Seasonally on-reserve – 4
- Permanently on-reserve – 3
- Permanently off-reserve

2. If you currently live off-reserve, do you have a desire to return to the reserve?

- I want to live on the reserve seasonally – 2
- I want to live on the reserve permanently – 2

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- I have no desire to move to the reserve
- Comments – will maybe live on-reserve permanently in future

3. What type of residential development should be provided on-reserve?

- Single unit houses – 4
- Duplexes/triplexes – 5
- Apartment Buildings – 1
- Elders Housing – 7
- Comments – Elders old age home, keep elders here for knowledge, the ability to design your own

4. Should lot sizes for new houses be:

- Smaller
- Same Size – 3
- Larger – 4
- Comments – larger lots that are not lakefront

5. What cultural/sacred features would you like to see maintained or enhanced?

- Sweat Lodge – 6
- Medicine Lodge – 6
- Medicinal Plants – 6
- Traditional Foods – 6
- Ojibwe Language on Sign – 6
- Canoe routes

6. What do you think the Bass Lake area should be used for?

- Sacred practices – 6
- Ecotourism – 3
- Recreation for Band Members – 4
- Limited access and controlled
- Limited ecotourism with guided tours

7. What Parks and Recreation facilities should be provided on-reserve?

- Community Garden – 5
- Playgrounds – 4
- ATV/Snowmobiling Trails - 1
- Trails – 5
- Waterfront space – 4
- Improved baseball field - 1
- Soccer field - 1
- Fitness gym – 3
- Indoor gymnasium - 1
- Basketball courts - 1
- Tennis courts - 1

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8. What kind of commercial development would you like to see on-reserve?

- Small retail stores – 3
- Community oriented commercial services – 2
- Tourism oriented commercial services – 3
- Lodge - 1
- Hotel
- Ecotourism operators – 4
- Other: Motel/Conference Centre, downtown area settings, agriculture, limited controlled and revenue sharing with Band, more Band-owned/not all private business, community-based maple sugar, Native art and clothing

9. What institutional uses do you think are required?

- Daycare – 4
- Seniors Facility – 6
- School - 1
- Youth Facility – 3
- Other: Elders lodge/teachings, schools and seniors facility if the community grows

10. Any other ideas

- Eliminate campground as these place a financial, safety, and environmental burden on community
- Any agriculture, plants (medicine), blueberries, land should be protected. Not allotted for personal gain. Only used to benefit community growth/health

WFN Land Use Plan – Community Feedback Form, 2012

- Cultural Heritage – identify sacred sites, incorporate traditional practices, incorporation of seven teachings, use of language, a historical museum
- Aquatic Ecosystems and Terrestrial Landscapes – protect fish, develop hatchery, monitor fish habitat
- Biodiversity – preserve SARA, protect plants, farm sweetgrass and cedar,
- Wildlife – keep wildlife habitat as natural as possible,
- Forests and Resources – keep forests safe for animals, forest management practices, no logging on reserve, traditional resources, plant cedars
- Tourism and Recreation – have more people at Pow Wow, have more activities, more transportation, walking and hiking trails, stricter guidelines for campgrounds, healthy relationship with visitors
- Minerals – Have a threshold for extraction in the territory, more transparency in decision making, make an investment in alternative energy, Partnerships and revenue sharing rather than IBAs

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- Access – better road access into the reserve, need ATV trails and walking trails
- Lands and Soils – spills response measures, protect soil from pollution
- Other – make their reserve an actual reserve with just aboriginal people, protect as much land as possible, need assisted living facilities and daycare centre, more rules and no more trailer park

Community Consultation – WFN Resource Management Targets – 2013

WFN has undertaken significant community consultation as part of its land use planning process. Specific topics of discussion and engagement have included:

- Cultural Heritage Resources – Desire to partner with industry on archaeological, increase revenue, learn about medicines, maintain fish levels
- Aquatic Ecosystems and Fish Habitat – need spatial analysis of fish species
- Biodiversity and Terrestrial Landscapes – SARA species inventory
- Tourism, Recreation, and Access – no more tourists on the reserve, to have community consent for new projects, desire for trail, ecotourism, protect and conserve land and water
- Mineral and Energy Resources – no mining on the reserve, desire for renewables, mineral inventory update