Summer Village of

KAPASIWIN

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

February 2021 | Bylaw No. 269-2020

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Summer Village of Kapasiwin would like to thank the community members who contributed to the Summer Village of Kapasiwin Municipal Development Plan by attending public meetings, and providing written feedback. This Municipal Development Plan is the result of your community pride and hard work.

SUMMER VILLAGE COUNCIL

Tim Wiles	Mayor
John McIvor	Councillor
Tim Kirby	Councillor

SUMMER VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION

Emily House	Chief Administrative Officer

CONSULTING TEAM

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INTERPRETATION

The Summer Village of Kapasiwin Municipal Development Plan (the MDP) has been written with the purpose of being a document that can easily be read and used by the Summer Village of Kapasiwin Council, Administration, residents, and development proponents. This section intends to provide greater clarity to the reader with respect to abbreviations, common terms, actions, and the origins of key plan policies.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS/SHORT FORM

ALSA	*Alberta Land Stewardship Act*
ALUF	Alberta Land Use Framework
ARP	Area Redevelopment Plan
ASP	Area Structure Plan
ESA	Environmentally Significant Area
IR	Indian Reserve
ICF	Intermunicipal Collaboration Framework
IDP	Intermunicipal Development Plan
LID	Low Impact Development
LUB	Land Use Bylaw
MDP	Municipal Development Plan
MGA	*Municipal Government Act*
NSRP	North Saskatchewan Regional Plan
SUMMER VILLAGE	Summer Village of Kapasiwin
KAPASIWIN	Summer Village of Kapasiwin

COMMON ACTION VERBS

Policies in this MDP are written in the active tense using SHALL, MUST, WILL, SHOULD, or MAY statements and are intended to be interpreted as follows:

Where SHALL, MUST, or WILL is used in a statement, the statement is considered MANDATORY, usually in relation to a declaration of action, legislative direction, or situation where a desired result is REQUIRED.

Where SHOULD is used in a statement, the intent is that the statement is strongly ENCOURAGED. Alternatives can be proposed where the statement is not reasonable or practical for a given situation, or where unique or unforeseen circumstances result in courses of action that would satisfy the general intent of the statement. However, the general intent is for compliance.

Where MAY is used in a statement, it means there is a CHOICE in applying the statement and denotes discretionary compliance or the ability to alter the requirements as presented.

ENVIRONMENTAL TERMS

BED AND SHORE	The bed and shore of a body of water shall be the land covered so long by water as to wrest it from vegetation or as to mark a distinct character on the vegetation where it extends into the water or on the soil itself." The bed and shore ends at the legal bank, which is a natural boundary and may fluctuate over time. The bed and shore of all permanent and naturally occurring water bodies and all naturally occurring rivers, streams, and watercourses are owned by the Crown as per Section 3 of the *Public Lands Act*. For clarification, lands within the Bed and Shore are owned by the Crown. Lands within riparian areas may by privately and/or publicly owned however, development or disturbance to lands within riparian areas may require provincial and municipal approval.
LEGAL BANK	As defined in Section 17 of the *Surveys Act*, the bed and shore of a waterbody ends at the legal bank, also known as the ordinary high water mark. The legal bank is a natural boundary formed by the presence of water that typically results in vegetation distinct from the upland vegetation. The legal bank may fluctuate over time.
RIPARIAN AREA	Includes any land that adjoins or directly influences a water body and includes floodplains and land that directly influences alluvial aquifers. Typical examples include green ribbons of lush vegetation that grow on floodplains and watercourse banks. They usually are distinctly different from surrounding lands because of unique soil and vegetation characteristics that are influenced by the presence of water above the ground and below the surface. Water is present due to a water body or elevated water table such as in a seep or spring. Riparian areas/upland boundaries in some regions of Alberta can be difficult to see, such as in the Central Parkland or Boreal forest where the transitions can be quite subtle. The presence of water may also be difficult to detect. For example, Silver Sagebrush/Western Wheatgrass communities are the driest of the riparian types and water may only be present for a few weeks during the year.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.A PURPOSE

The MDP is a statutory plan adopted by bylaw in accordance with the provisions of the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, as amended (the MGA). The MDP functions as the principal long-range land use planning document for the Summer Village. The authority for municipal land use planning is set out in Part 17 of the MGA, which provides for the preparation and adoption of plans, subdivision and development approvals, and a variety of tools through which municipalities can achieve land use planning objectives.

The MDP is a tool for managing growth and development and includes policy direction for land use activities within the Summer Village. The MDP is intended to provide direction and guidance for the Summer Village's decision making authorities when considering specific issues relating to land use or development proposals. The MDP is also a strategic document that provides the Summer Village with direction and guidelines on matters of social, economic and environmental importance. The MDP is designed and intended to be read and used in a comprehensive manner. Sections and policies are closely connected to each other and need to be read in context and not in isolation from one other.

The MDP is a highly integrated plan intended to:

- Consider community needs, values, opportunities, and constraints;
- Provide policy direction;
- Provide a means for residents, stakeholders, agencies, and adjacent municipalities to contribute to planning process; and
- Align land use decision-making processes with the Summer Village's commitment to sustainable watershed planning and lake management practices.

The MDP is organized into sections. The background information within each section is to guide policy interpretation, but is not meant to be interpreted as policy statements. Each section of the MDP is uniformly organized and includes an introductory statement, goal(s), and policies. Maps are included with the MDP to indicate the Summer Village's desired future land use pattern and to provide information about current conditions and features found within the Summer Village.

1.B PRINCIPLES

The Summer Village of Kapasiwin MDP is rooted in the following four PRINCIPLES. These principles are fundamental to the creation and utilization of this document. The planning principles are derived from the Summer Village's planning obligations outlined in the MGA as well as the Provincial Land Use Policies.

PRINCIPLE 1

Land use and development will respect and maintain the local heritage of the community.

PRINCIPLE 2

In fulfilling planning responsibilities, the Summer Village will assess impacts on residents, the environment, and the municipality's economic viability.

PRINCIPLE 3

Planning decisions will support the efficient use of land, infrastructure, public services, and public facilities.

PRINCIPLE 4

The Summer Village will conduct planning activities in a fair, open, consistent, and equitable manner.

1.C VISION AND GOALS

The Summer Village of Kapasiwin, through developing this plan and its principles, sets out the following vision for land management:

To **provide a safe and welcoming community**
that actively celebrates and respects Wabamun Lake.

The MGA outlines the minimum requirements that the MDP must address. To achieve the vision outlined above and comply with the requirements in the MGA, the goals of the MDP are:

COOPERATION

Collaboration with neighbours promotes compatible, cost effective and complementary land use patterns, infrastructure, and service delivery systems.

FUTURE LAND USE

Redevelopment on existing lots is consistent with the character of the community and is designed to help minimize environmental risks and conserve significant environmental features.

RESIDENTIAL AREA

Residential developments are low density, support seasonal and full-time occupancy, and respect the local environment and historical development pattern.

ENVIRONMENT & RECREATION AREA

Kapasiwin is a safe, vibrant community with low-impact recreational opportunities and undeveloped natural areas which provide habitat for birds and wildlife.

THE WATERSHED

Redevelopment and municipal programs help conserve and enhance Wabamun Lake and the community's unique ecological features.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Efficient and well-maintained infrastructure and transportation systems meet present and future needs.

IMPLEMENTATION

Responsible and transparent land management and development processes guide decisions.

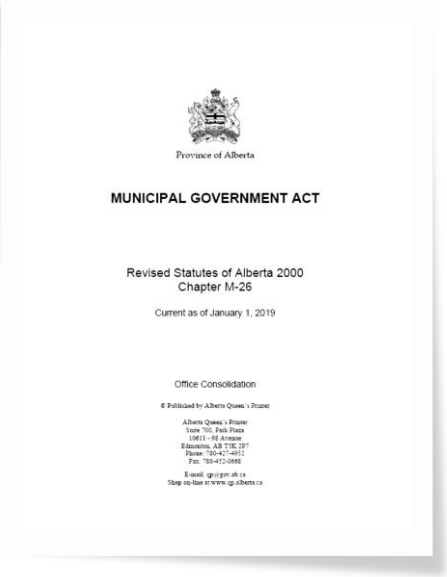
2. AUTHORITY

2.A LEGISLATION

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ACT (MGA)

The MDP is a statutory plan adopted by bylaw in accordance with Section 632 of the *Municipal Government Act*, RSA 2000, c M-26. The MDP contains policies respecting:

- future land use within the municipality;
- the manner of and the proposals for future development in the municipality;
- the coordination of land use, future growth patterns and other infrastructure with adjacent municipalities;
- the provision of required transportation systems;
- the provision of municipal services and facilities;
- the provision of municipal (MR), school (MSR), and municipal and school reserves (MSR);
- subdivision and development processes, consistent with the *Subdivision and Development Regulation*, AR 43/2002;
- environmental matters within the municipality; and
- the protection of agricultural operations.


Province of Alberta

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ACT

Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000
Chapter M-26

Current as of January 1, 2019

Office Consolidation

This MDP satisfies the requirements established in the MGA.

ALBERTA LAND STEWARDSHIP ACT (ALSA)

The *Alberta Land Stewardship Act*, S.A. 2009, c. 26.8, as amended (ALSA) establishes regional planning in Alberta. ALSA outlines the requirements of regional plans and the process for implementing regional plans.

ALBERTA LAND USE FRAMEWORK (ALUF)

The Alberta Land Use Framework (ALUF) sets out an approach for managing public and private lands and natural resources to achieve Alberta's long-term economic, environmental, and social goals. The LUF establishes the Alberta government's model for regional plans and identifies three desired outcomes:

- A healthy economy supported by our land and natural resources;
- Healthy ecosystems and environment;
- People-friendly communities with ample recreational and cultural opportunities.

The MDP has been developed in a manner that adheres to the intended purpose of the regional plans, as identified in the Alberta Land Use Framework.

2.B RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PLANS

NORTH SASKATCHEWAN REGIONAL PLAN (NSRP)

The LUF establishes seven planning regions in Alberta based on watersheds. The Summer Village is located entirely within the North Saskatchewan Regional Plan area. The North Saskatchewan Region is bordered by the Upper Athabasca Region to the north and the Red Deer Region to the south.

The North Saskatchewan Regional Plan (NSRP) is currently being prepared by the Province of Alberta and is expected to come into effect in the next few years. The NSRP will use a cumulative effects management approach to set policy direction for municipalities to achieve environmental, economic, and social outcomes within the North Saskatchewan Region.

Pursuant to section 13 of ALSA, regional plans are legislative instruments. Pursuant to section 15(1) of ALSA, the regulatory details of the NSRP are enforceable as law and bind the Crown, decision makers, local governments and all other persons while the remaining portions are statements of policy to inform and are not intended to have binding legal effect.

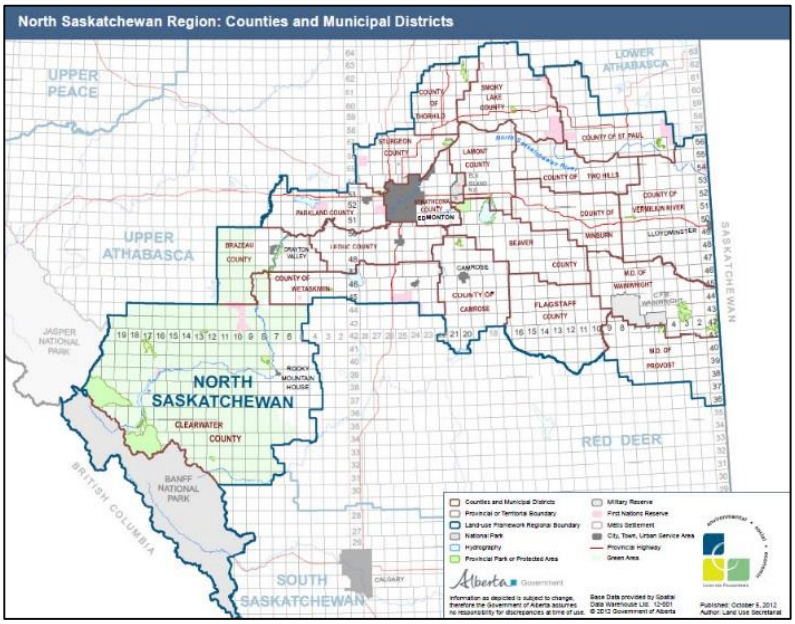


FIGURE 1. NORTH SASKATCHEWAN REGIONAL PLAN AREA (SOURCE: ALBERTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS)

The MDP must be consistent with the NRSP when it comes into effect.

INTERMUNICIPAL COLLABORATION FRAMEWORKS

All municipalities in Alberta are required to adopt an Intermunicipal Collaboration Framework (ICF) with each municipality they share a common border with. The purpose of an ICF is to:

- provide for the integrated and strategic planning, delivery, and funding of intermunicipal services;
- steward scarce resources efficiently in providing local services; and
- ensure municipalities contribute funding to services that benefit their residents.

INTERMUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

An Intermunicipal Development Plan (IDP) is a statutory plan prepared by two (or more) municipalities that share a common border. An IDP provides for the coordination of future development concepts and land use policies for areas of mutual interest between the municipalities, and helps to reduce the possibility of any future land use conflicts between the municipalities by establishing processes for communication, referral, and dispute resolution.

IDPs are required if one or both of the two municipalities that share a boundary indicate they would like to adopt an IDP unless otherwise exempted. The Summer Village of Kapasiwin is exempt from a requirement to complete an IDP with Parkland County as per the exemption granted by Municipal Affairs.

Currently, there are no approved IDPs for the Summer Village. Should an IDP be adopted, the MDP must be consistent with that IDP.

AREA STRUCTURE PLANS/AREA REDEVELOPMENT PLANS

Area Structure Plans (ASPs) and Area Redevelopment Plans (ARPs) are statutory plans adopted by a municipality. They provide a policy framework for future subdivision and development for a particular area at a local level. They provide land use, access, and servicing policy direction for specific neighbourhoods or areas of a municipality. An ASP or an ARP must be consistent with an approved IDP and MDP.

Currently, there are no approved ASPs or ARPs in the Summer Village.

PLANNING HIERARCHY

The chart on the following page illustrates how the MDP relates to provincial acts and regulations, intermunicipal collaboration efforts, statutory plans, and planning processes.

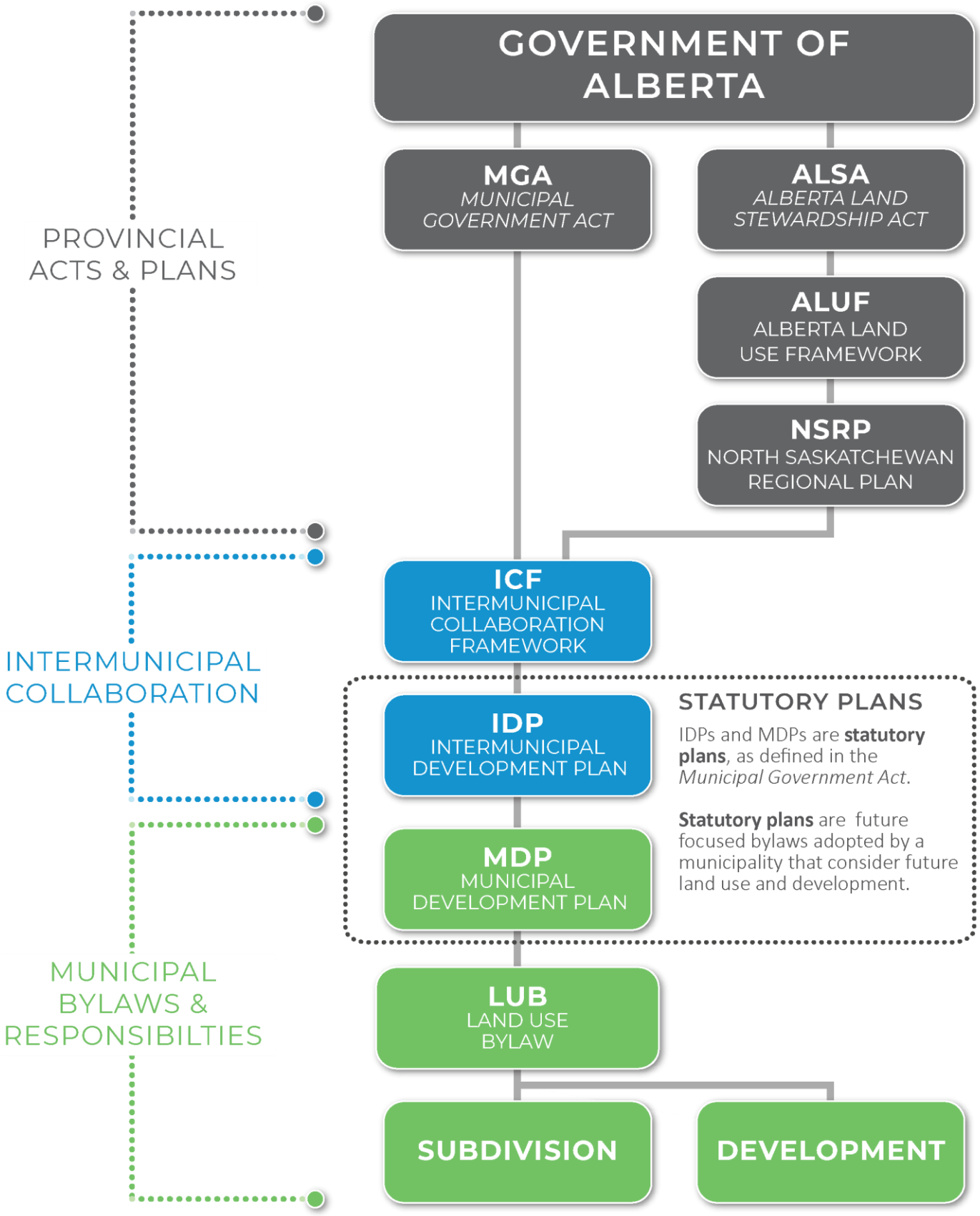


FIGURE 2. PLANNING HIERARCHY

2.C ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SUMMER VILLAGE OF KAPASIWIN COUNCIL

The roles and responsibilities of Council are:

1. Summer Village of Kapasiwin Council will adhere to the goals and policies of the Summer Village of Kapasiwin MDP.
2. Summer Village of Kapasiwin Council will be responsible for the following implementation duties:
3. Initiate and oversee the planning recommendations, programs, and committees necessary to fulfill the goals of the Summer Village of Kapasiwin MDP;
4. Consult with all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Summer Village of Kapasiwin MDP;
5. Engage the public in municipal decision making with respect to the goals and policies contained within the Summer Village of Kapasiwin MDP;
6. Assign specific tasks to various boards, agencies, and committees related to the implementation, monitoring, and review of specific Summer Village of Kapasiwin MDP policies.
7. Council will consider possible amendments to the MDP from time to time to respond to changing circumstances.
8. Council will determine the timing of a comprehensive review and update of this MDP.

SUMMER VILLAGE OF KAPASIWIN ADMINISTRATION

The roles and responsibilities of Administration are:

1. Implement the policies of the Summer Village of Kapasiwin MDP during day-to-day operation.
2. Have regard for and adhere to the policies of the Summer Village of Kapasiwin MDP in making decisions on development permits.
3. Engage local residents, development proponents, and community stakeholders in the review, amendment, and updating of the Summer Village of Kapasiwin MDP as requested by Council.
4. Identify inconsistencies between the MDP and new issues not addressed and provide recommendations to Summer Village Council for possible amendments.
5. Ensure that all statutory plans and documents, including amendments, conform to the Summer Village of Kapasiwin MDP.

COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND DEVELOPMENT PROPONENTS

The roles and responsibilities of Kapasiwin residents are:

1. Review the Summer Village of Kapasiwin MDP and consult with Summer Village Administration prior to making subdivision and development applications.
2. Provide ideas, concerns, and feedback to Village Council and Administration at public meetings, public hearings, and other opportunities when the Summer Village of Kapasiwin MDP is proposed to be reviewed, amended, or updated.

3. COMMUNITY PROFILE

3.A HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

The Summer Village of Kapasiwin was first incorporated as a Village on October 25, 1913.

Located on the eastern shore of Wabamun Lake, the Summer Village of Kapasiwin is situated immediately west of Wabamun IR #133B, north of Wabamun IR #133A, and south of an active railway line operated by CN Rail. North of the railway are lands within Parkland County, developed portions of which are used for permanent and seasonal residential uses.

The Summer Village is accessed via Range Road 40 to the north, which extends north through Parkland County and forms an intersection with Highway 16. Southern access to the Summer Village is from Range Road 42, which travels through lands within Wabamun IR #133A and intersects with Highway 627 to the south near the Keephills Generating Station (See **MAP 1 – REGIONAL LOCATION**).

Within the Summer Village, vehicle access is provided via Gibbons Avenue/Railway Avenue, which extends from the northern-most portion of the Summer Village to the southern boundary. Access to the community hall and recreation facilities is provided via 4 St/Pattison Avenue, which are extensions of Range Road 40.

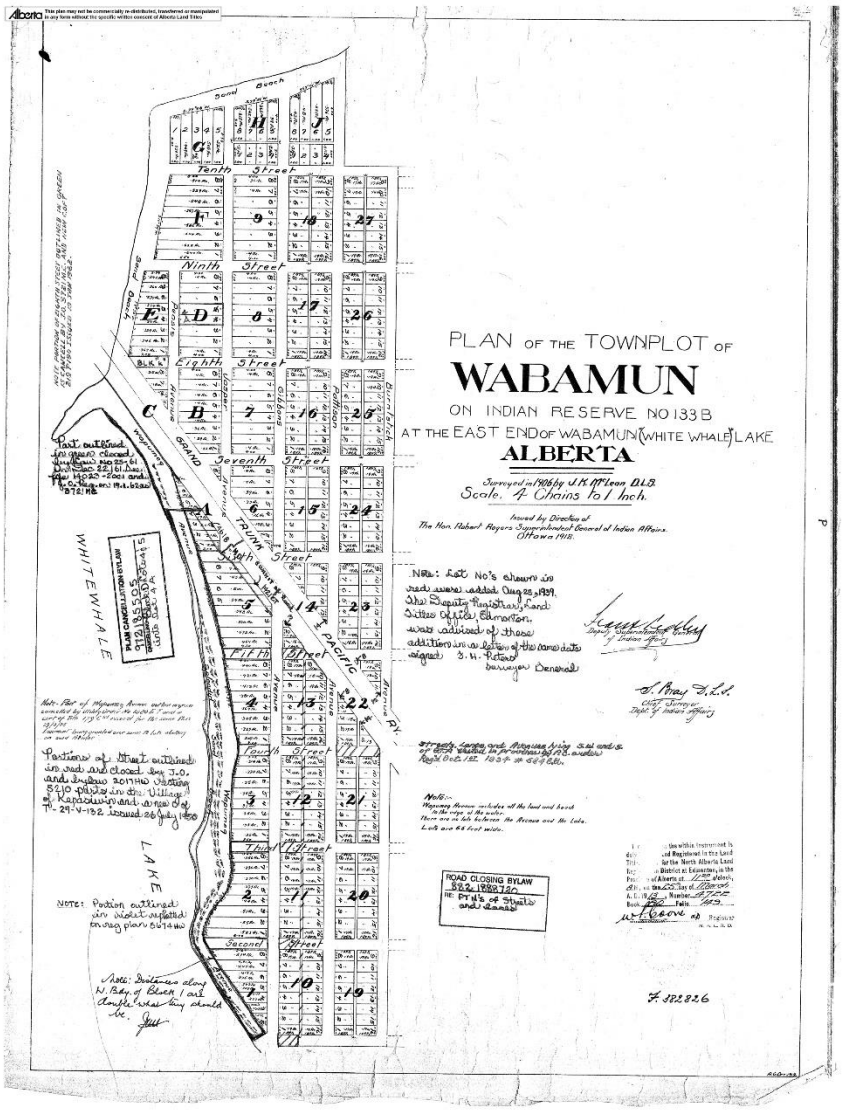


FIGURE 3. ORIGINAL PLAN OF SURVEY (SOURCE: ALBERTA LAND TITLES)

An easement extends parallel to the shoreline across most residential lots within the Summer Village. This easement follows the right-of-way of a former registered road (Wapameg Avenue). There is a footpath within the Wapameg Avenue easement which is identified on **MAP A1 – DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS.**

Most developed lands within the Summer Village are used for permanent and seasonal residential purposes. There is a community hall and playground that provide residents with recreational opportunities and a space for gathering.The southeast portion of the Summer Village has been developed as part of the driving range of the Ironhead Golf and Country Club, the majority of which is situated on IRs #133A and #133B.

Lands within the Summer Village were formerly part of IR #133B, home to the Paul Band (now Paul First Nation). The land was surrendered to the Federal Department of Indian Affairs to facilitate the development of a rail station and resort community, as the railway to the Wabamun Lake (White Whale Lake) area was soon to be constructed. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway ultimately decided to run the railway north of the

current Summer Village. The government proceeded with the sale of the surrendered lands as cottage lots between 1906 and 1912. Unsold portions of the surrendered lands (east of the current Summer Village boundaries) were returned to the Paul Band to reform IR #133B.

The provinicial government maintains a *Listing of Historic Resources* that identifies lands that contain or have potential to contain Historic Resources. Lands within the Summer Village have been identified as:

- Containing Cultural Historic Resources that may require avoidance
- Having a high potential to contain Archeological Historic Resources

MAP A1 – DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS identifies these locations.

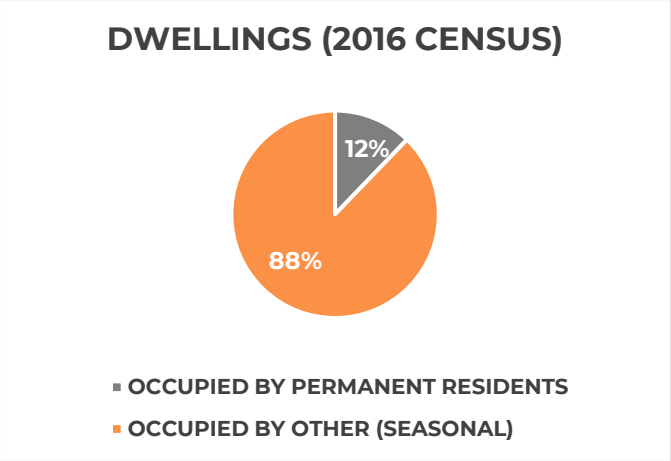
3.B POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

11

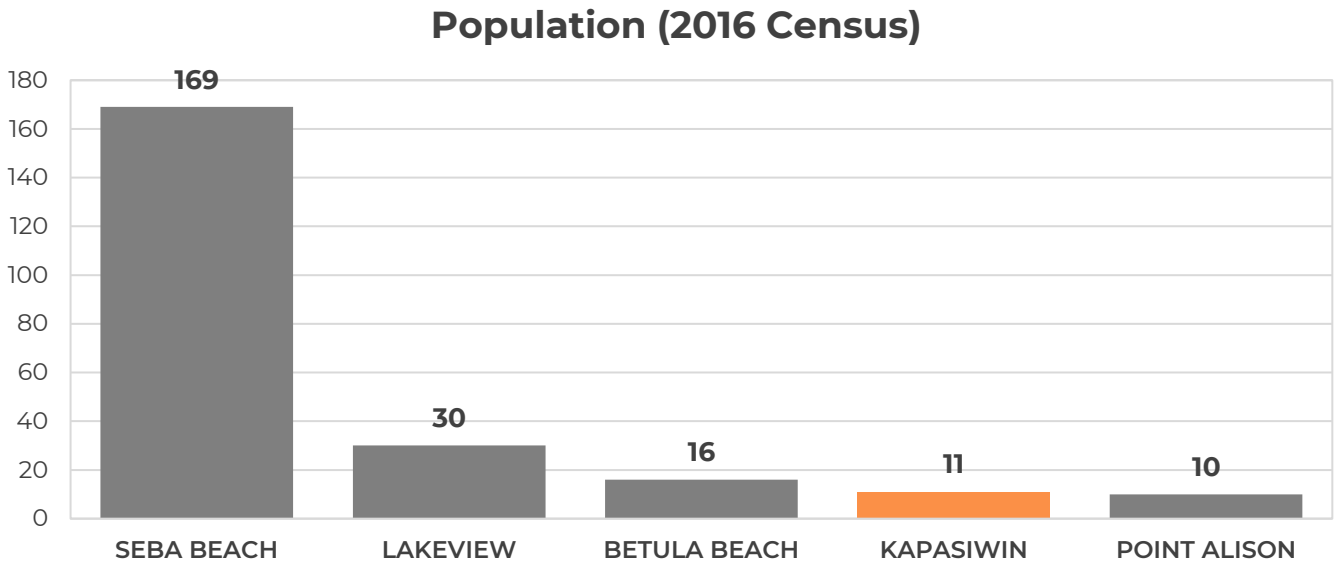
PERMANENT POPULATION (2016 CENSUS & 2018 INFORMAL COUNT)

46

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLINGS (2016 CENSUS)



POPULATION



Kapasiwin is one of the smallest municipalities on Wabamun Lake by population. In 2016, the Federal Census reported Kapasiwin to have a population of 11. From 2011 to 2016, the Summer Village's population did not change. This census report would appear to reflect the municipality's permanent population, not the seasonal population. In total, the census identified 46 total private dwellings in the Summer Village; of these dwellings, 88% were occupied by non-permanent residents (e.g. seasonal residents, seasonal renters, etc.).

Policies within the MDP encourage future redevelopment patterns that will support the needs of current and anticipated residents today and into the future.

3.C ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

In August 2018, CPP Environmental conducted a terrestrial and aquatic survey of the Summer Village of Kapasiwin for the purpose of informing the policies of this MDP. The following section is a summary of their report.

TERRESTRIAL

The area terrain is undulating with upland aspen forests in higher areas and wooded swamps in lower lying areas. A total of 4.02 hectares is designated as Municipal Reserve (MR) where the intended purpose of the land is to provide recreation opportunities, public access, and/or undeveloped green space. The majority of the Summer Village is developed along the lake shoreline; however, the eastern portion remains natural, which provided the opportunity for ecosystem classification.

CLASSIFICATION	DOMINATE SPECIES	SUB-DOMINATE SPECIES
Tree	Trebling Aspen	White Spruce, Balsam Poplar
Shrub	Green Alder	Prickly Wild Rose, Low Bush Cranberry, and Trembling Aspen
Ground	Bunchberry	Wild Sarsaparilla, Dewberry, and Fireweed

WETLANDS

Three wetlands were identified within the Summer Village, including two marshes and one shrubby swamp. Wetlands were classified in accordance with the Alberta Wetland Classification System (AWCS) and included a desktop delineation of wetland boundaries and field verification of plants and soils.

The wetlands are seasonal in nature due to the documentation of organic soils in the upper soil surface and the absence of surface water in the top 30 cm. Seasonal marshes are also defined by vegetation characteristics that include the presence of a wet meadow and shallow wetland zones. The marsh contained a wet meadow zone with grasses tolerant of periodically saturated soils. The marsh also contained a shallow wetland zone, which is dominated by narrow-leaved graminoids, such as sedges and grasses that can tolerate prolonged root saturation. The shrubby swamp is located in a forested, low lying area and is mostly dominated by willows in the shrub stratum and various grasses and sedges in the ground stratum.

WETLAND CLASSIFICATION	SOILS	PLANTS
Shrubby (Seasonal) Class III	Not Assessed (Private Property)	Willow species, common cattail, common reed grass, and other grass species. Wetland edges contain red-osier dogwood balsam poplar.
Marsh (Seasonal) Class III	Organic Humic	Marsh reed grass, wild mint, hemp-nettle, and Canada thistle. Shrub stratum included willows and white birch.

RIPARIAN AREAS

In 2015, the North Saskatchewan River Alliance (NSWA) published a riparian health assessment on Wabamun Lake. Results of the assessment showed that 50% (781 m) of the section of lake along the Summer Village of Kapasiwin was highly impaired, 22% (347 m) was moderately impaired and 28% was assessed as healthy (431 m).

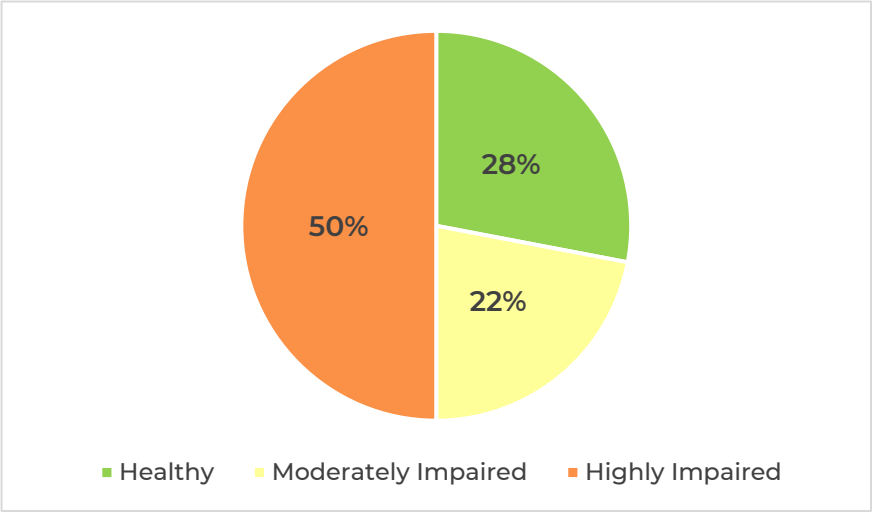


FIGURE 4. NSWA RIPARIAN HEALTH ASSESSMENT FOR KAPASIWIN

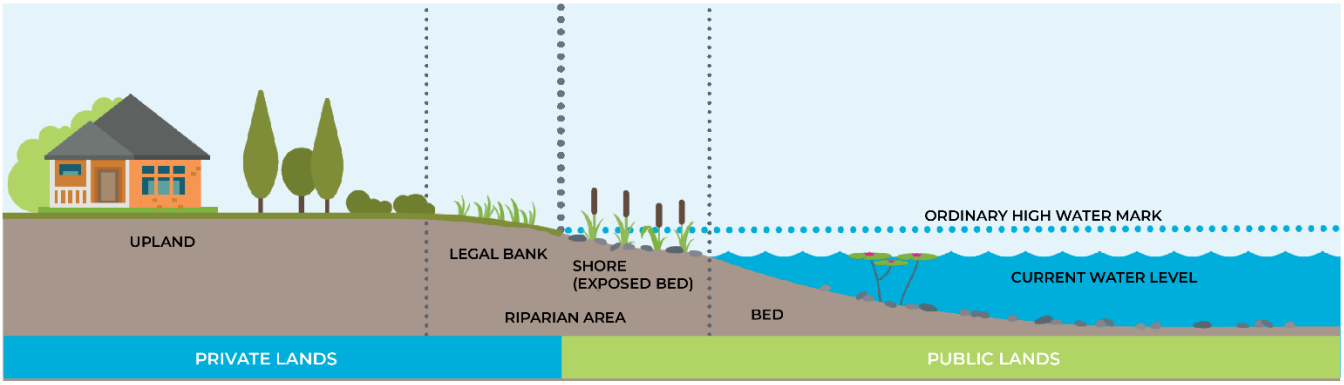


FIGURE 5: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LANDS ILLUSTRATION, ADAPTED FROM ALBERTA ENVIRONMENT AND PARKS

SHORELINE

CPP Environmental undertook an aquatic survey of the Summer Village's shoreline in 2018. The aquatic assessment resulted in a total of five shoreline areas representing the entire near-shore area of the Summer Village. Natural shoreline areas included 1 and 5 and accounted for 24.3% of the shoreline. These shoreline areas were characterized by relatively undisturbed shorelines with abundant emergent vegetative cover primarily in the form of large bulrush and cattail beds. Shoreline Areas 2, 3 and 4 were documented as disturbed and accounted for approximately 75.7% of the project area. Disturbed shoreline areas were characterized by relatively abundant shoreline disturbance in the form of residential and recreational development, including buildings, docks, manicured lawns and shoreline vegetation removal.

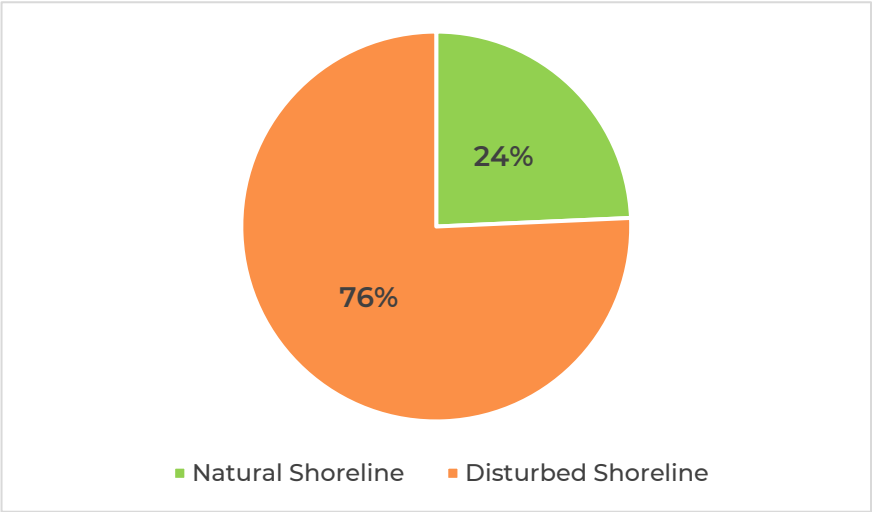


FIGURE 6. 2018 SHORELINE ASSESSMENT

Despite differences in the degree of disturbance, water quality parameters were relatively similar at all shoreline areas and were at levels suitable to support aquatic life. Submergent vegetation was most abundant at Shoreline Area 5 and consisted primarily of sago pondweed, large-sheath pondweed, northern milfoil, and Richardson's pondweed.

Submergent vegetation was less abundant at the other shoreline areas. Emergent vegetation was dominated by bulrushes and cattails with beds of up to 30 m wide in natural shoreline areas. Emergent vegetation was less abundant in disturbed shoreline areas. Substrates in all shoreline areas were generally coarser closer to shore, consisting primarily of gravel and cobble, and transitioned to more sand-dominated substrates moving away from shore.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

Four species of sport fish inhabit Wabamun Lake: whitefish, northern pike, yellow perch, and walleye. According to Alberta Environment and Parks, northern pike populations are at High Risk due to low numbers, walleye are at Very High Risk since the population is not self-sustaining, and whitefish continue to decline.

The aquatic survey along the Kapasiwin shoreline documented an abundance of aquatic vegetation that may provide feeding and rearing opportunities for fish. Abundant vegetation cover present in Shoreline Areas 1 and 5 may provide important spawning and rearing habitat for northern pike as well as a variety of forage fish. Shoreline Areas 2, 3 and 4 contain a relatively high degree of disturbance and lack of vegetative cover in the areas < 2 m in depth. These shoreline areas contain cobbles and other coarser materials which may provide spawning habitat for walleye.

Kapasiwin is located on the wind-swept side of Wabamun Lake and the area may provide important spawning habitat for walleye. The undisturbed natural areas also provide nesting and foraging opportunities for waterfowl and provide accessible areas for larger mammals.

During the survey, the following wildlife observations were noted:

- Ungulate resting beds were noted in the marsh and swamp areas that most likely were white tailed deer.
- Black bear scat was documented on the east side of Gibbons Ave along the southern forest boundary.
- A murder of crows (50+) was documented soaring within the southern 50 m buffer along the lake shore.
- A red-tailed hawk was perched on a lamp post at the intersection of Gibbons Ave and 4th Street.

Marshes provided feeding opportunities for numerous wildlife and also resting areas for larger ungulates. Aspen upland forests, also offer numerous feeding opportunities for deer and other wildlife and nesting opportunities for birds. The intact riparian edge in the southern project boundary provides an accessible area to Wabamun Lake for birds, wildlife and spawning fish.

FIGURE 7. WESTERN GREBES (SOURCE: ALBERTA ENVIRONMENT AND PARKS)

The Government of Alberta database (FWIMT) documented Western Grebe in the wildlife inventory listing. Western Grebe are provincially listed as Threatened under the *Alberta Wildlife Act* and federally listed as Special Concern under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). None were observed during the 2018 biophysical survey but in 2001 AEP biologist documented numerous nesting sites along the north-central Wabamun Lake shoreline.

Western Grebe are colony nesters and require sizeable fish populations, minimal human activity, areas protected from wind and waves and persistent emergent or floating leafed vegetation for nesting. Western Grebes are highly susceptible to human activity and are known to abandon nests if too much disturbance occurs.

4. COOPERATION

The Summer Village of Kapasiwin supports a proactive approach to:

- Fostering cooperation with its immediate and regional neighbours and other levels of government;
- Improving communication on land use and related issues.

Anticipated future development and community servicing pressures in the Wabamun Lake Region supports and enables cooperative approaches to service delivery and land management.

A focus on intergovernmental regional cooperation fosters respectful working relationships between the Summer Village of Kapasiwin, neighbouring municipalities, stakeholders, and First Nations. Benefits of collaboration include:

- More coordinated environmental management and planning efforts;
- Increased opportunities for regional service provision; and
- Greater possibilities for community investments.

GOAL

Collaboration with neighbours promotes compatible, cost effective and complementary land use patterns, infrastructure, and service delivery systems.

OBJECTIVE 1

Work with Wabamun Lake municipalities, First Nations, stakeholders, and the Province of Alberta to pursue collaboration initiatives that benefit the Wabamun Lake region.

POLICIES

1. The Summer Village of Kapasiwin may explore new areas for collaboration in the delivery of programs, services and facility operations, economic development, and land use planning.
2. The Summer Village of Kapasiwin may work with adjacent municipalities, First Nations, and government stakeholders on Wabamun Lake through planning processes – from conceptual design to development – to support compatible land uses in adjoining areas or areas of shared importance.

OBJECTIVE 2

Collaborate with regional partners to improve communication and increase organizational efficiency in service delivery.

POLICIES

1. The Summer Village of Kapasiwin supports the use of intermunicipal agreements and regional partnerships as means of delivering services, such as emergency and community services in a co-operative manner.
2. The Summer Village of Kapasiwin may pursue new intergovernmental initiatives to benefit residents of the Summer Village of Kapasiwin, such as Intermunicipal Collaboration Frameworks.
3. The Summer Village of Kapasiwin may work with the Federal Government, Province of Alberta, the Paul First Nation, Parkland County, facility operators, and regional utility providers to protect existing and future regional infrastructure – including highways, roads, railways, and major utility corridors such as regional water lines, wastewater lines, and power lines.

4. The Summer Village of Kapasiwin will refer proposed amendments to this MDP for comment to:
    a. Any referral agency whose interest is relevant to the proposed amendment; and
    b. Any other person or agency that Council considers necessary.

OBJECTIVE 3

Community engagement strategies and consultation are consistent and transparent.

POLICIES

1. The Summer Village of Kapasiwin shall adhere to the Summer Village's Public Participation Policy to provide opportunities for public participation and meaningful public engagement regarding decisions that impact the community.

OBJECTIVE 4

Demonstrate fiscal responsibility in governance decisions and expenditures.

POLICIES

1. The Summer Village of Kapasiwin will be fiscally responsible by ensuring expenditures do not exceed available revenue sources as per the requirements of the MGA.
2. The Summer Village of Kapasiwin will promote the efficient use of resources so that the cost of providing effective services at reasonable levels can be minimized, while ensuring the needs of residents and other stakeholders are met today and in the future.

5. FUTURE LAND USE

GOAL

Redevelopment on existing lots is consistent with the character of the community and is designed to help minimize environmental risks and conserve significant environmental features.

5.A PLANNING AREAS

The boundaries of the future land use areas, as illustrated on **MAP 2 – FUTURE LAND USE**, are intended to be conceptual and are subject to refinement during subdivision and/or development.

The land use areas described in the MDP provide policy direction regarding preferred future land use and development patterns in the Summer Village. These areas may not correspond directly to existing land use districts set out in the Summer Village of Kapasiwin Land Use Bylaw. At the redistricting or development permit stage, other more specific land uses that are generally consistent with the policies of the MDP may be approved. Similarly, redistricting applications to Land Use Bylaw districts that are generally consistent with the land use areas shown in the MDP may be approved.

1. Where the boundary of a land use area does not follow a property line, road or significant natural feature, or where there is uncertainty regarding the location of the boundary, the specific boundary location may be determined at the time of subdivision or development, through legal survey and/or supporting documents. The final MDP boundaries will be determined on consideration of such surveys, plans, or supporting studies by Summer Village Council or the appropriate Approving Authority.
2. An amendment to revise **MAP 2 – FUTURE LAND USE** of the MDP is not required if the proposed land use represents a similar, complementary use that is not specifically identified but would not create a conflict or be inconsistent with the general intent of the land use area in which it is located and that may provide a beneficial service to residents.
3. As development and redevelopment proceeds within the Summer Village, land requirements for parks, community facilities, transportation infrastructure, or other municipal service uses may be identified either through the development of outline plans or at the subdivision application and review stage.

RESIDENTIAL AREA	Lands within the Summer Village of Kapasiwin identified on **MAP 2 - FUTURE LAND USE** as **RESIDENTIAL AREA** are areas where residential development and redevelopment will be the predominant future land use.
ENVIRONMENT & RECREATION AREA	Lands within the Summer Village of Kapasiwin identified on **MAP 2 - FUTURE LAND USE** as **ENVIRONMENT AND RECREATION AREA** are areas that will remain in their natural state to minimize negative impacts on the lake's health and water quality or be developed for recreational

Policies that apply to lands within these planning areas are identified in the following sections.

5.B RESIDENTIAL AREA

As a Summer Village, Kapasiwin is home to seasonal and year-round residents. As no commercial, industrial, or institutional uses exist within the Summer Village, the community's long term focus is to provide a safe and welcoming environment for residents and their visitors.

As most residential lots in the Summer Village are already developed, it is anticipated that the majority of development activity in Kapasiwin will be the redevelopment of existing structures to accommodate family dynamics, lifestyle needs, and energy efficiency upgrades.

The Summer Village wishes to encourage that any future residential development or redevelopment occurs in a manner that respects the natural environment and complements the existing community.

The policies in this section apply to lands within the Residential Area on **MAP 2 – FUTURE LAND USE**.

GOAL

Residential developments are low density, support seasonal and full-time occupancy, and respect the local environment and historical development pattern.

OBJECTIVE 1

Residential development and redevelopment occurs in a way that respects the respects the local environment and does not create an undue infrastructure burden on the Summer Village.

POLICIES

1. Redevelopment and development should be set back from Wabamun Lake as per regulations in the Summer Village of Kapasiwin Land Use Bylaw.
2. Development setbacks may be increased due to steep slopes, erosion, shallow ground water, or particularly sensitive contamination concerns at the discretion of the Development Authority.
3. No further subdivision of existing residential lots that would increase the number of lots will be permitted within the Summer Village.
4. All residential developments and redevelopments shall be serviced with onsite water and wastewater systems that conform to the applicable requirements of the Summer Village of Kapasiwin Land Use Bylaw and applicable provincial departments.
5. All new private sewage disposal systems on residential lots shall be sealed, onsite holding tanks that conform to current provincial standards and requirements.

5.C ENVIRONMENT AND RECREATION AREA

The Wapumeg Avenue lands have a long history in Kapasiwin (see Figure 3 in Section 3 – Community Profile). These lands were transferred from the Federal Crown to the Provincial Government in 1934. The Province of Alberta then transferred these lands to Kapasiwin in 1935. This transfer to Kapasiwin was effected by an Order of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners. The effect of this Order was twofold: (1) to cancel the title certificate for a portion of the Wapumeg Avenue lands and issue a new title certificate in the name of Kapasiwin; and (2) to grant an easement across all the affected Wapumeg Avenue lands in favour of the adjacent lots, with a record of such easement to be registered on the resulting title.

In 1954, in conjunction with a re-plotting exercise, the Wapumeg Avenue lands were transferred by Kapasiwin to the adjacent landowners. The transferred lands remained subject to the easement. The validity and nature of the easement were confirmed by a court decision in 2018. This easement grants to the owners of these lands a right of passage over the Wapumeg Avenue lands owned by the other owners of land also subject to the easement. The walking trail inside of the easement area continues to be used by these residents.

In 1990, a survey was completed to confirm the location of the actual walking trail inside the easement area. An associated survey plan was registered at Land Titles as survey plan 902-1906. This survey plan has been used to determine setback requirements for development under Kapasiwin's Land Use Bylaw.

The Wapumeg Avenue story is an important part of the Summer Village's history. The easement affecting the Wapumeg Avenue lands continues to enhance the local sense of community and contributes to the shared enjoyment of the lake view among neighbours and friends.

In addition to Wapameg Avenue, The Summer Village maintains a community hall, playground, and community recreation area for residents' use and enjoyment. The Summer Village strives to be a safe, vibrant community with low-impact infrastructure that respond to the current and anticipated recreational needs of residents and their visitors.

In the southeastern portion of the Summer Village there are lands that largely remain, and are intended to remain, in a natural state. Much of these lands have been identified as having Cultural Historic Resources and/or potential to contain Archaeological Historic Resources (see **MAP A1 – DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**).

The policies in this section apply to lands within the Environment and Recreation Area on **MAP 2 – FUTURE LAND USE**.

GOAL

Kapasiwin is a small, vibrant community with low-impact recreational opportunities and natural areas that provide habitat for birds and wildlife and preserve significant ecological features.

OBJECTIVE 1

Support preservation of the Footpath Easement.

POLICIES

1. Maintain development policies such as set-back requirements which preserve the purpose and use of the Footpath Easement.

OBJECTIVE 2

Undeveloped natural areas remain in their natural state to protect the ecological integrity of the area.

POLICIES

1. Naturalized areas will be encouraged to remain in their natural state.
2. The retention of vegetative cover will be encouraged.

5.D GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

The following policies apply to all land use and development activities within the Summer Village. These policies are intended to support development and redevelopment of lands within the Summer Village that have minimal negative impact the local landscape, lake water quality, important aquifers, important ecosystems or habitat areas, significant cultural or historic resources, and in the enjoyment of the Summer Village by local residents.

OBJECTIVE 1

Establish requirements for all development activities in the Summer Village to conserve important natural features and ecological systems, while providing opportunities for safe, orderly and efficient redevelopment.

POLICIES

1. Commercial development within the Summer Village of Kapasiwin shall be prohibited except for home-based businesses that do not generate additional vehicle traffic.
2. The Summer Village of Kapasiwin shall require that landowners and development applicants wishing to undertake any stripping and grading activities apply for a development permit. No stripping or grading activities shall occur unless a development permit is issued by the Summer Village of Kapasiwin Development Authority.
3. The installation of erosion and sediment control measures shall be encouraged during construction and landscaping.
4. Stripping and grading activities, and major construction and/or landscaping activities that expose soil shall require the use of sediment and erosion control measures to mitigate potential sediment transport.
5. Landowners and development proponents shall be required to manage post-development activities on lots to prevent the degradation of lake water and groundwater quality.
6. Redevelopment of lots will be encouraged to be designed to provide a portion of the lot area not covered by buildings as permeable or semi-permeable surfaces (e.g. grasses, vegetation, gravel, non-compacted soils, etc.) to support on-site water filtration and decrease surface runoff areas. The figure on the right illustrates an example of permeable/semi-permeable surface coverage.
7. Wetlands should be preserved within the Summer Village. If a wetland is proposed to be disturbed, then the proponent must satisfy all requirements of Alberta Environment and Parks.
8. All applications for subdivision and development within areas identified as containing historic resources must provide a Historic Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) and letter of clearance from the Government of Alberta (see **MAP A1 – DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**). Where a HRIA has been waived by the department, a letter of clearance indicating that the HRIA is not required must be provided.

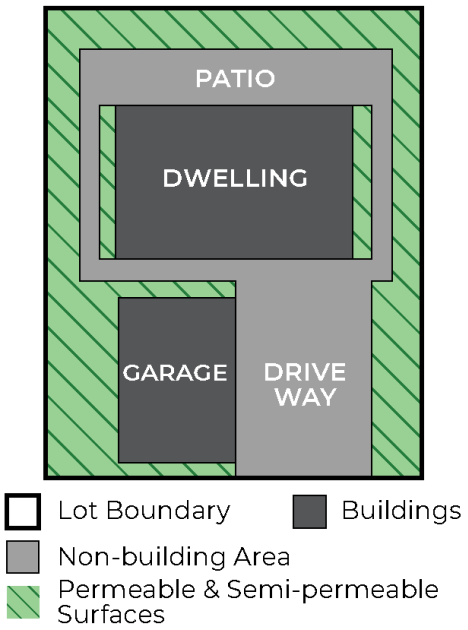


Illustration demonstrates an example of site coverage only and is not representative of setback, building floor area, and siting requirements.

FIGURE 8. EXAMPLE OF PERMEABLE / SEMI-PERMEABLE SURFACE COVERAGE

9. Should Summer Village Council/the Approving Authority deem that additional development may jeopardize the Lake's water quality and natural ecosystems or seriously impact the quality of life of existing residents, or decide that other factors would recommend against further development, they may do one (or more) of the following:
    a. Impose additional controls over further development;
    b. Restrict further development; and/or
    c. Refuse to permit any further development.
10. The Summer Village of Kapasiwin may implement FireSmart Canada recommendations into the Summer Village of Kapasiwin Land Use Bylaw.

5.E AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Summer Village of Kapasiwin is a small municipality, with an area of approximately 28 hectares. The predominant land use in the Summer Village is residential development. Undeveloped lands within the Summer Village are intended to facilitate low-impact recreational activities and support the ecological health of Wabamun Lake. Large scale agricultural activities and natural resource development would be incompatible with the Summer Village's current and planned built form.

The policies in this section apply to all lands within the Summer Village.

OBJECTIVE 1

Land-intensive agricultural and natural resource developments occur in appropriate locations within the larger region.

POLICIES

1. Large agricultural operations shall be prohibited within the Summer Village.
2. Local small scale agricultural activities such as gardens and non-commercial greenhouses will be encouraged.
3. Commercial logging shall be prohibited within the Summer Village.
4. Aggregate resource extraction developments shall be prohibited within the Summer Village.
5. The development of oil and gas infrastructure (e.g. well-sites, pipelines) shall be discouraged within the Summer Village. In the event that oil and gas infrastructure is proposed to be developed within the Summer Village, the Development Authority shall work with the proponents to discourage locating oil and gas infrastructure in areas where important natural features would be fragmented.

6. THE WATERSHED

A watershed refers to the area of land that drains into a body of water (in this instance, Wabamun Lake) as shown in the Figure below.

Activities that occur in the watershed influence the quantity and quality of water that enters the lake and the overall health of the lake ecosystem.

Runoff from urban, agricultural, and industrial areas can contribute significant quantities of nutrients, bacteria, pesticides, metals, oils and other contaminants to the Lake. Uncontrolled runoff can travel across polluted surfaces, carrying these undesirable materials and compounds into the Lake. Contaminants from these sources may reach the water body directly or through percolation into the groundwater. Nutrients and bacteria can also leach from septic systems into the groundwater.

To maintain and/or improve the health of the Lake, it is important to manage non-point source pollution originating from the Lake's watershed.

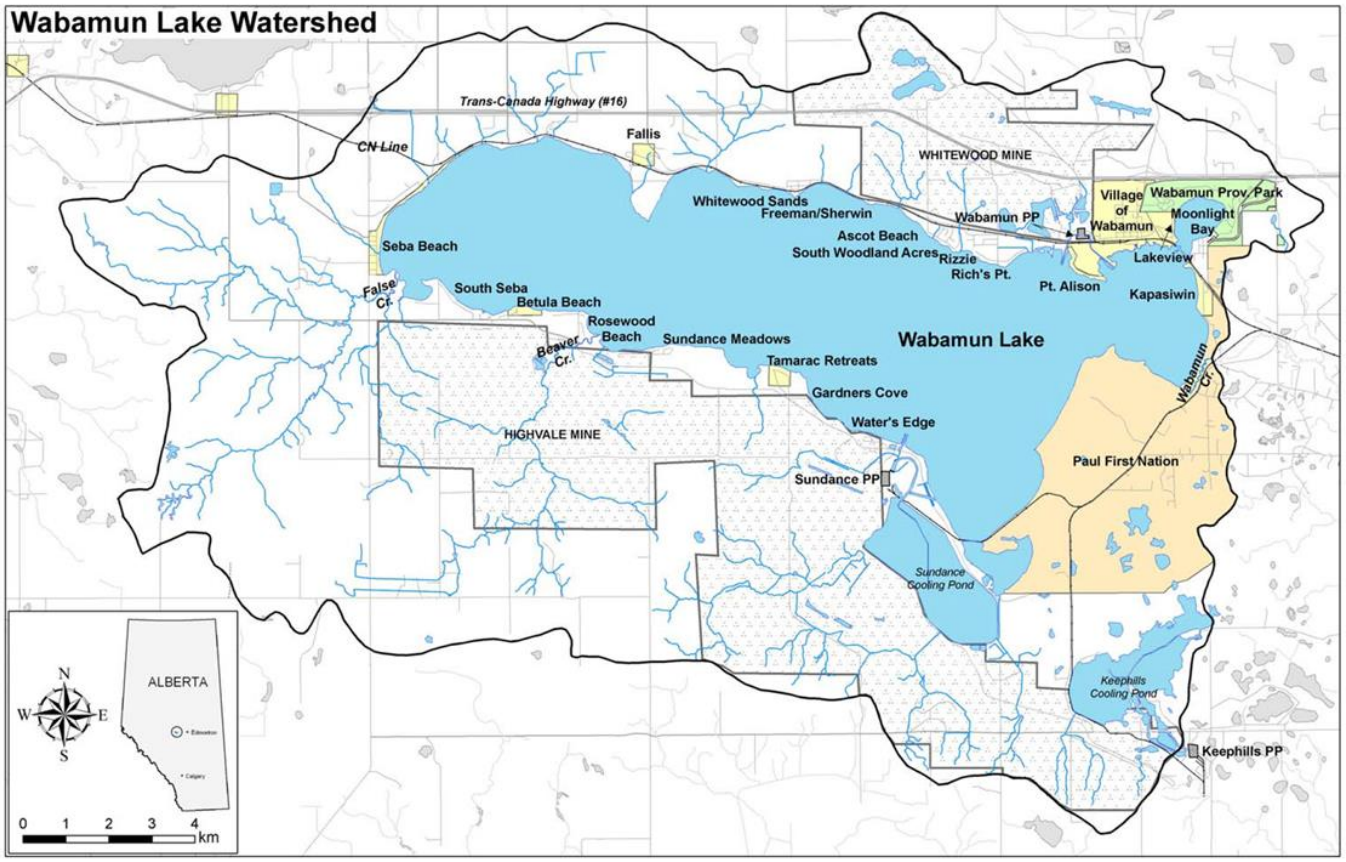


FIGURE 9. WABAMUN LAKE WATERSHED
(SOURCE: WABAMUN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT COUNCIL)

Other negative impacts on water bodies in environments similar to Wabamun Lake are caused by damaged riparian areas and littoral areas due to development adjacent to the shore of the lake.

Modern construction and landscape design methods, when properly applied, can prevent or mitigate the opportunity for increased sediment and phosphorous from reaching a water body except in extraordinary circumstances (e.g., in the event of a greater than a 1-in-100 year flood). If such flows associated with development can be slowed or directed away from the lake, then that source of water quality contamination may be reduced.

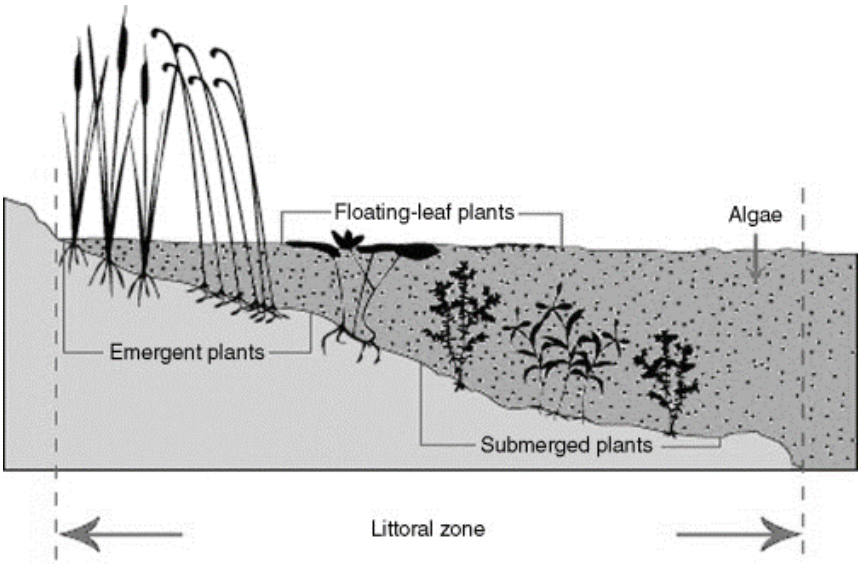


FIGURE 10. EXAMPLE OF LITTORAL ZONE (SOURCE: SCIENCE DIRECT)

The long term health and sustainability of Wabamun Lake and the watershed have been identified as important. The policies outlined in this section identify the protection of water quality and riparian areas as important considerations for planning and development decisions. Development or redevelopment that will negatively impact the viability of the Wabamun Lake ecosystem and overall health of the lake will be discouraged.

GOAL

Redevelopment and municipal programs help conserve and enhance Wabamun Lake and the community's unique ecological features.

6.A LAND USE ACTIVITIES AND SITE SUITABILITY

The Summer Village has unique topographical features, including a bluff that is present along most of western edge the Summer Village except in the northern section, which is lower in elevation, as shown on **MAP A2 – TOPOGRAPHY**.

OBJECTIVE 1

The location of site constraints and impacts on Wabamun Lake are important considerations during land use activities.

POLICIES

1. Applicants who wish to redevelop a lot within the Summer Village may be required to provide engineering information at time of development permit application to demonstrate that:
    a. The site is not subject to environmental hazards such as shallow groundwater or unstable soils; and/or
    b. Appropriate design mitigations will be provided to reduce risk from hazards and prevent groundwater contamination.

6.B RIPARIAN AREAS AND NATURAL VEGETATION

Significant riparian areas exist in the Summer Village. These riparian areas help to improve the quality of water draining into Wabamun Lake, and provide important habitat for local wildlife and plant species.

Natural vegetation, particularly riparian vegetation and terrestrial vegetation (e.g. forest cover) near Wabamun Lake is important for maintaining water quality. Shoreline vegetation and forest cover act as buffers, filtering nutrients and sediments before they enter the lake. Shoreline vegetation also stabilizes shorelines, reducing the effects of erosion and sedimentation resulting from wave action or ice thrust.

In addition to helping maintain water quality through filtering runoff, natural terrestrial vegetation also plays an important role in providing habitat for wildlife, including both birds and mammals. Larger and connected forest blocks provide year-round cover and forage for larger ranging mammals such as deer and coyotes, as well as forest interior species of birds, and species sensitive to human related disturbance.

OBJECTIVE 1

Protect riparian areas and natural vegetation in the Summer Village to help maintain healthy water quality.

POLICIES

1. Shoreline modification within the bed and shore[1] of Wabamun Lake shall only be allowed with approval or confirmation that approval is not required from Alberta Environment and Parks.
2. The Summer Village shall develop a Bylaw that restricts the types and situational usage of fertilizers in the municipality, in order to improve the health of riparian areas and lake water quality.
3. The Summer Village encourages individual landowners and development proponents to preserve vegetation surrounding Wabamun Lake when designing development or redevelopment, to the greatest extent possible.

[1] As defined in Section 17 of the *Surveys Act*, "the bed and shore of a body of water shall be the land covered so long by water as to wrest it from vegetation or as to mark a distinct character on the vegetation where it extends into the water or on the soil itself." The bed and shore ends at the legal bank, which is a natural boundary and may fluctuate over time. The bed and shore of all permanent and naturally occurring water bodies and all naturally occurring rivers, streams, and watercourses are owned by the Crown as per Section 3 of the *Public Lands Act*.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE

As a small residential community, the Summer Village of Kapasiwin maintains a limited network of municipal infrastructure. Roads and culverts in the Summer Village are maintained by the municipality to a rural standard. Water, wastewater, and stormwater servicing for residential lots is via private individual and communal systems. Fire response, 911 Call Answer, and solid waste services for the Summer Village are provided by Parkland County by way of intermunicipal agreements.

GOAL

Efficient and well-maintained infrastructure and transportation systems meet present and future needs.

7.A ROADS

As development or redevelopment occur in the Summer Village, it is important that the capacity of local roads can safely and efficiently accommodate anticipated traffic demands now and into the future. It will be the responsibility of individual development proponents to demonstrate to the Summer Village of Kapasiwin (and where necessary, adjacent municipalities and Alberta Transportation) the impact their proposed development(s) will have on local roads and will be responsible for any updates, expansions, extensions, and studies that will be required to support the proposed development(s).

OBJECTIVE 1

The local road network in the Summer Village provides safe and efficient access for local residents and their visitors.

POLICIES

1. Access to residential lots in the Summer Village shall be developed or redeveloped to the satisfaction of the Summer Village.

7.B WATER SERVICING

Piped municipal potable water infrastructure is currently not available within the Summer Village. Individual residents are responsible for providing on-site water systems via private wells, cisterns, or delivery.

Redeveloped properties will provide private water services that are safe, efficient, and comply with all provincial rules and regulations, until such time as municipal piped services become available.

OBJECTIVE 1

Private water servicing in the Summer Village is safe and compliant with all rules and regulations.

POLICIES

1. Water servicing in the Summer Village of Kapasiwin shall be via individual private water systems (including wells, cisterns, and delivery).
2. New water systems in the Summer Village of Kapasiwin shall comply with all current provincial rules and regulations.

7.C WASTEWATER SERVICING

Wastewater services in the Summer Village are entirely onsite systems developed by individual landowners. Most wastewater systems in the Summer Village are ‘pump out’ tanks; the remaining systems utilize either a pit, chemical, or septic field. All existing and new landowners are responsible for ensuring that their private sewage disposal systems meet current provincial requirements, as effluent released into the groundwater can decrease the quality of Wabamun Lake’s aquifer. Provincial regulations governing wastewater systems were last updated in 2015.

OBJECTIVE 1

Private wastewater servicing in the Summer Village is safe and compliant with all rules and regulations.

POLICIES

1. New private sewage disposal systems must comply with current provincial regulations.
2. New surface discharge systems and septic fields and mounds will be prohibited.
3. The disposal of greywater on the ground within the Summer Village shall be discouraged.
4. All Recreational Vehicles must store and dispose of private sewage in a sealed container that comply with the current Alberta Private Sewage Systems Standard of Practice and be suitable for the intended use. Further, all private sewage must be disposed of in licenced facilities.

7.D STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

When residential subdivisions within the Summer Village of Kapasiwin were first registered it was not common practice of rural municipalities to prepare a stormwater management plan. Consequently, a stormwater management plan was not required for the Summer Village at that time.

Stormwater run-off from individual residential lots currently drain into the ditch system adjacent to the developed roadways or directly into the lake via surrounding properties. Stormwater runoff can become problematic within the Summer Village during the spring or periods of prolonged rainfall.

OBJECTIVE 1

Stormwater flows are managed to reduce the risk of flooding and contamination of Wabamun Lake.

POLICIES

1. The use of low impact development (LID) stormwater management systems and design features that improve stormwater run-off quality and reduce the risk of flooding will be encouraged. Potential LID design features may include: the use of pervious paving surfaces that trap pollutants, bio-swales, and rain gardens.

8. IMPLEMENTATION

Pursuant to the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A., 2000, c. M-26, as amended, this MDP shall be adopted by the Summer Village of Kapasiwin, as the Summer Village of Kapasiwin Municipal Development Plan. Redevelopment of lands within the Summer Village of Kapasiwin by the municipality and public shall be in accordance with the provisions of this MDP. Council shall encourage the Provincial and Federal governments to have regard for the policies of this MDP in redevelopment of crown lands and water bodies, and in the formulation and implementation of Provincial and Federal policies and programs, within the Summer Village of Kapasiwin.

GOAL

Responsible and transparent land management and development processes guide decisions.

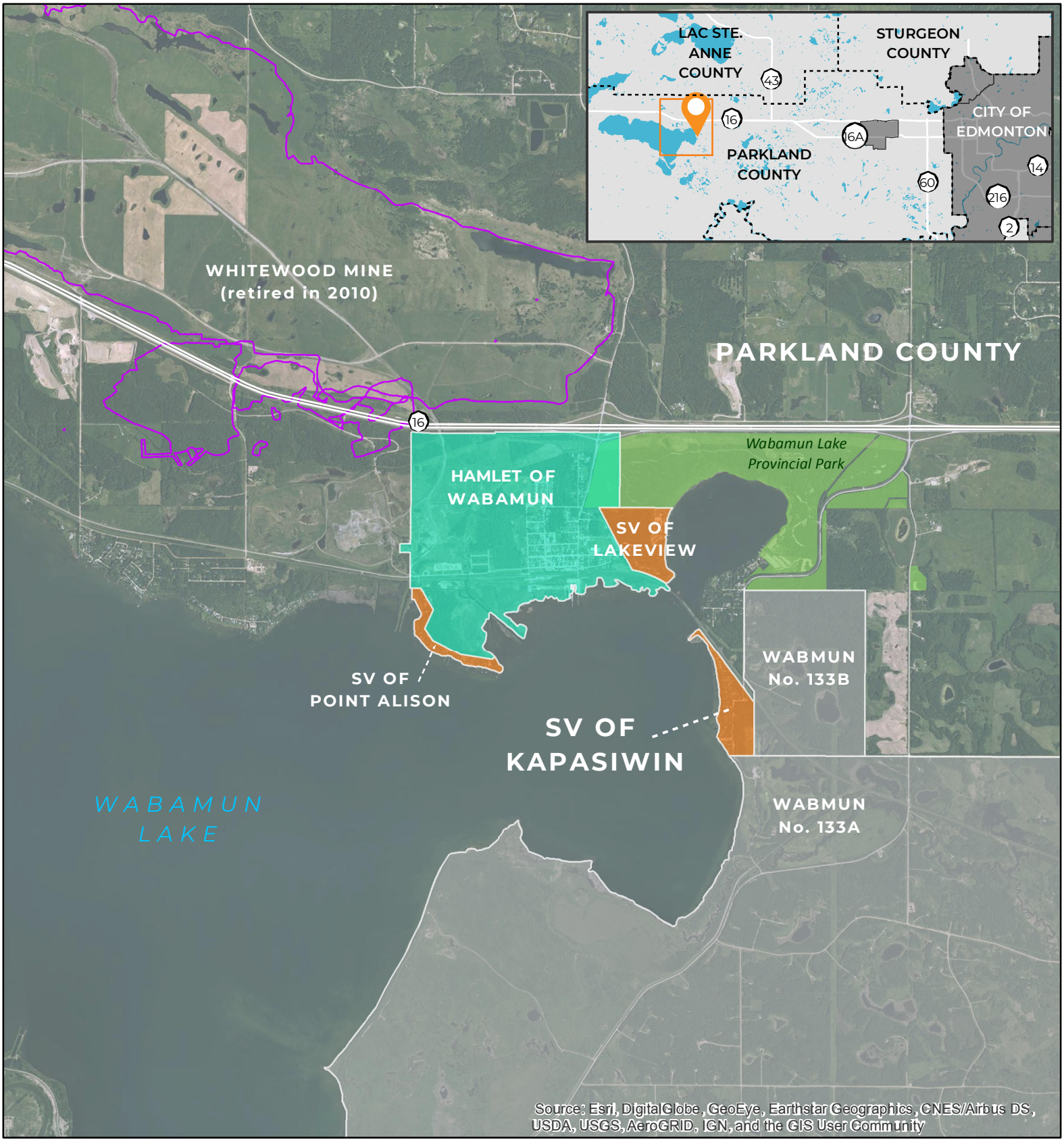
OBJECTIVE 1

The Summer Village of Kapasiwin planning documents are consistent and up-to-date.

POLICIES

1. When this MDP or any part thereof takes effect, the Summer Village of Kapasiwin Land Use Bylaw shall be amended, if necessary, to conform to this MDP.
2. Planning is a continuous process and it is important that the MDP be monitored, reviewed and updated in order to ensure that the planning needs of the Summer Village of Kapasiwin are being met. A review may be appropriate when:
    a. changes in economic, social or technical developments occur;
    b. a new Council is elected; or
    c. an amendment to the MDP is made.
3. Should changing conditions necessitate an amendment to the MDP, the amendment will be by bylaw.
4. In order to ensure that the original intent of the MDP is protected and that a proper evaluation of the impact of a proposed amendment on the goals, objectives, and policies of the MDP is undertaken, all proposals for MDP amendments that are not initiated by Council shall meet the following criteria:
    a. a formal request for amendment will be submitted in writing to Council in a format approved by the Summer Village;
    b. the request shall include reasons for the amendment;
    c. the request shall demonstrate how the proposed amendment conforms with the intent of the goals, objectives and policies of the MDP;
5. During deliberation on a proposed amendment, Council may refer the request to such agencies as it considers necessary for comment; and
6. When considering a proposed amendment to the MDP, Council may request such information as it deems necessary to reach a decision on the proposed amendment.
7. When considering a proposed amendment to the MDP, Council and Administration shall comply with all notification and public consultation requirements in the *Municipal Government Act*.
8. A review of the MDP should be undertaken at least once every five (5) years from the date of adoption.
9. Summer Village of Kapasiwin Administration may develop a method for monitoring, evaluating and analyzing the effectiveness, viability and relevance of this MDP.

9. MAPS



- Summer Villages
- Villages and Hamlets
- Wabamun IR No. 133A & 133B
- Coal Mines
- Provincial Park

August 2020

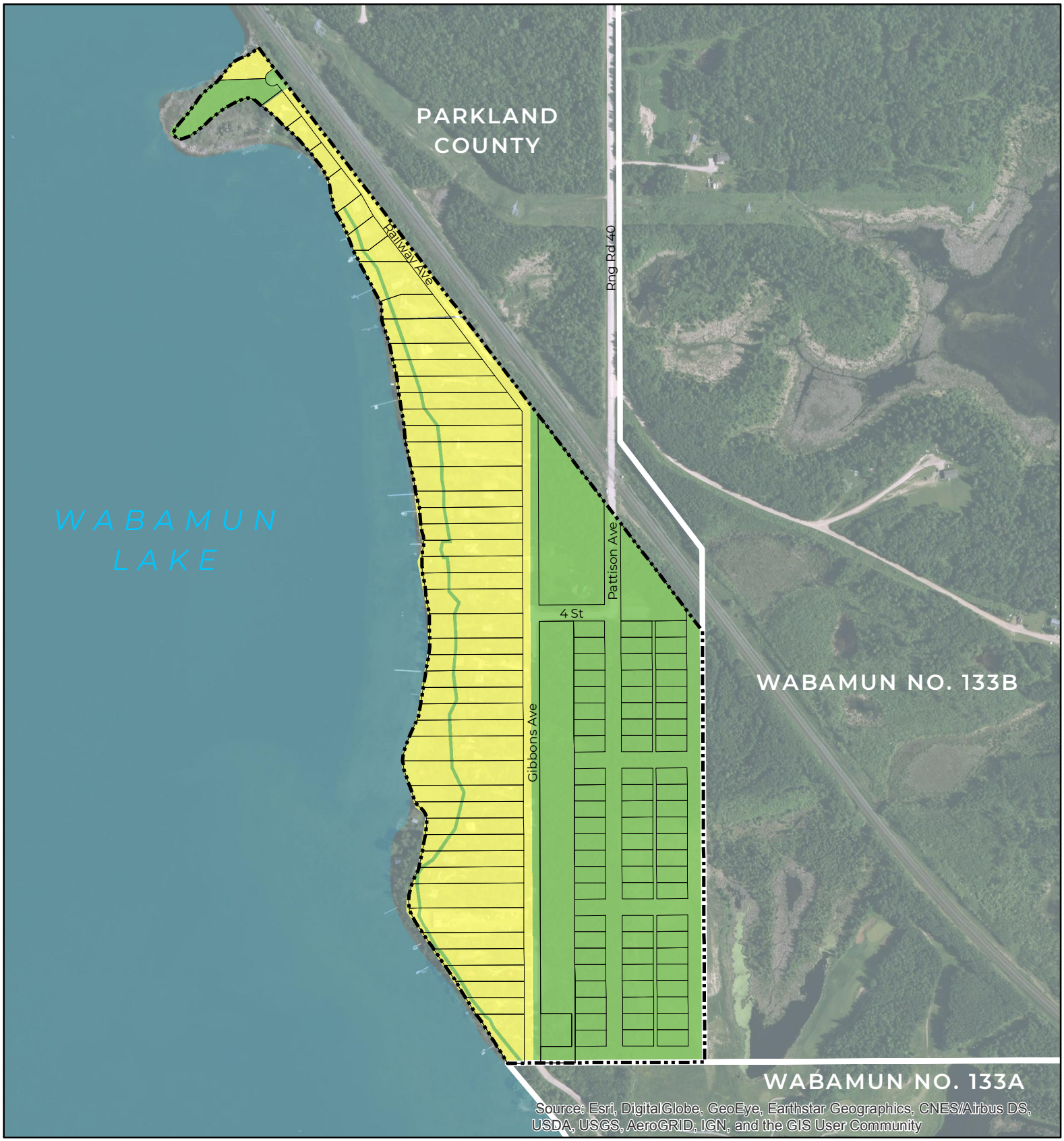
0 0.5 1 KM

MAP 1
REGIONAL LOCATION

SV of KAPASIWIN
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Digital Information:
Geogratis, Geodiscover, and Altalis
Projection:
UTM NAD 83 12N

MUNICIPAL PLANNING SERVICES



Residential Area

Environment and Recreation Area

Summer Village Boundary

August 2020

0 40 80 160 M

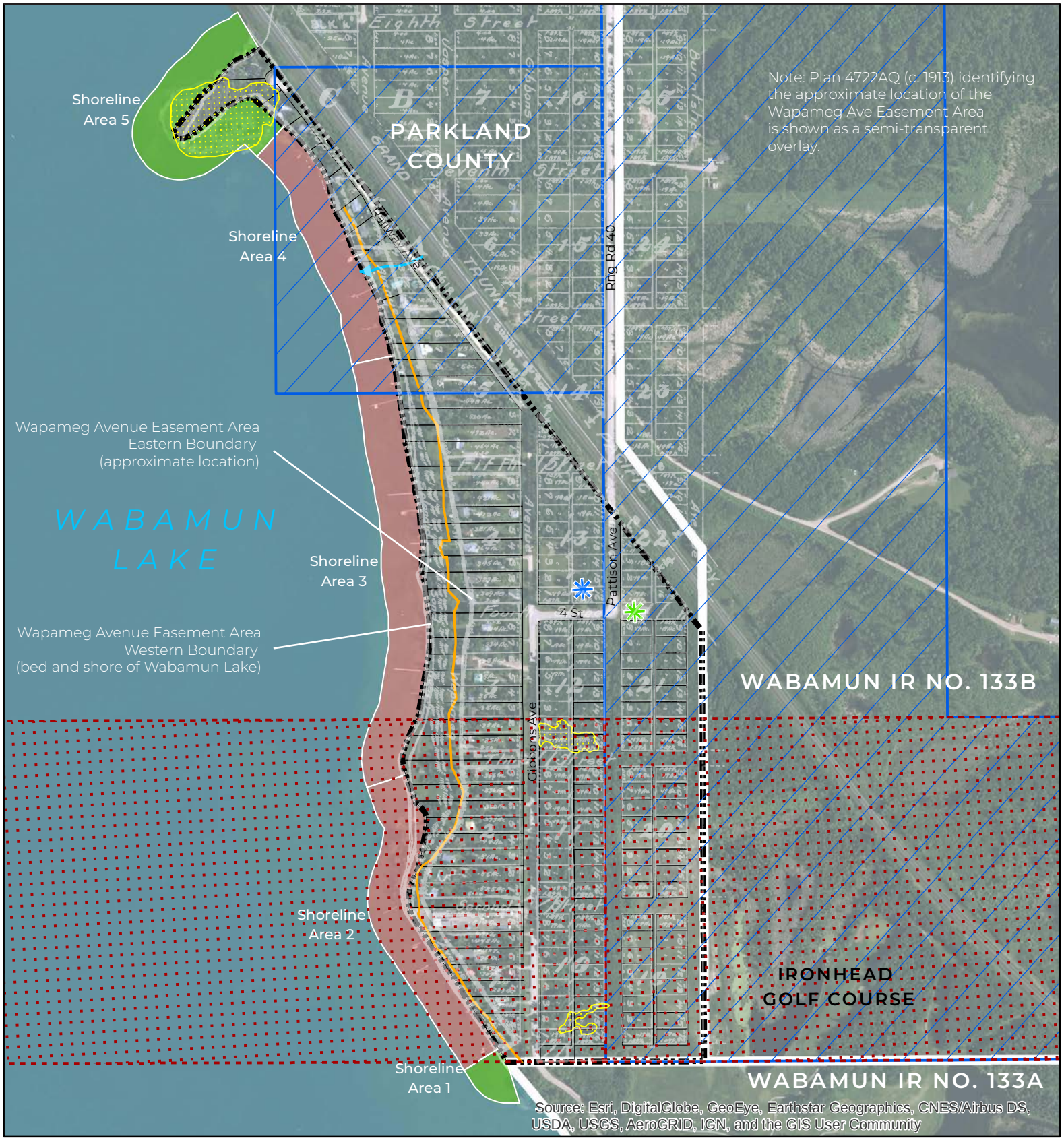
MAP 2
FUTURE LAND USE

SV of KAPASIWIN
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Digital Information:
Geogratis, Geodiscover, and Altalis
Projection:
UTM NAD 83 12N

MUNICIPAL PLANNING SERVICES

APPENDIX A



- Summer Village Boundary
- Kapasiwin Community Hall
- Community Recreation Area
- Footpath (within Wapameg Avenue Easement Area)
- Creek
- Wetlands
- Disturbed Shoreline
- Natural Shoreline
- HRV 4c, Contains a Cultural Historic Resource that may require avoidance
- HRV 5a, High potential to contain an Archaeological Historic Resource

August 2020

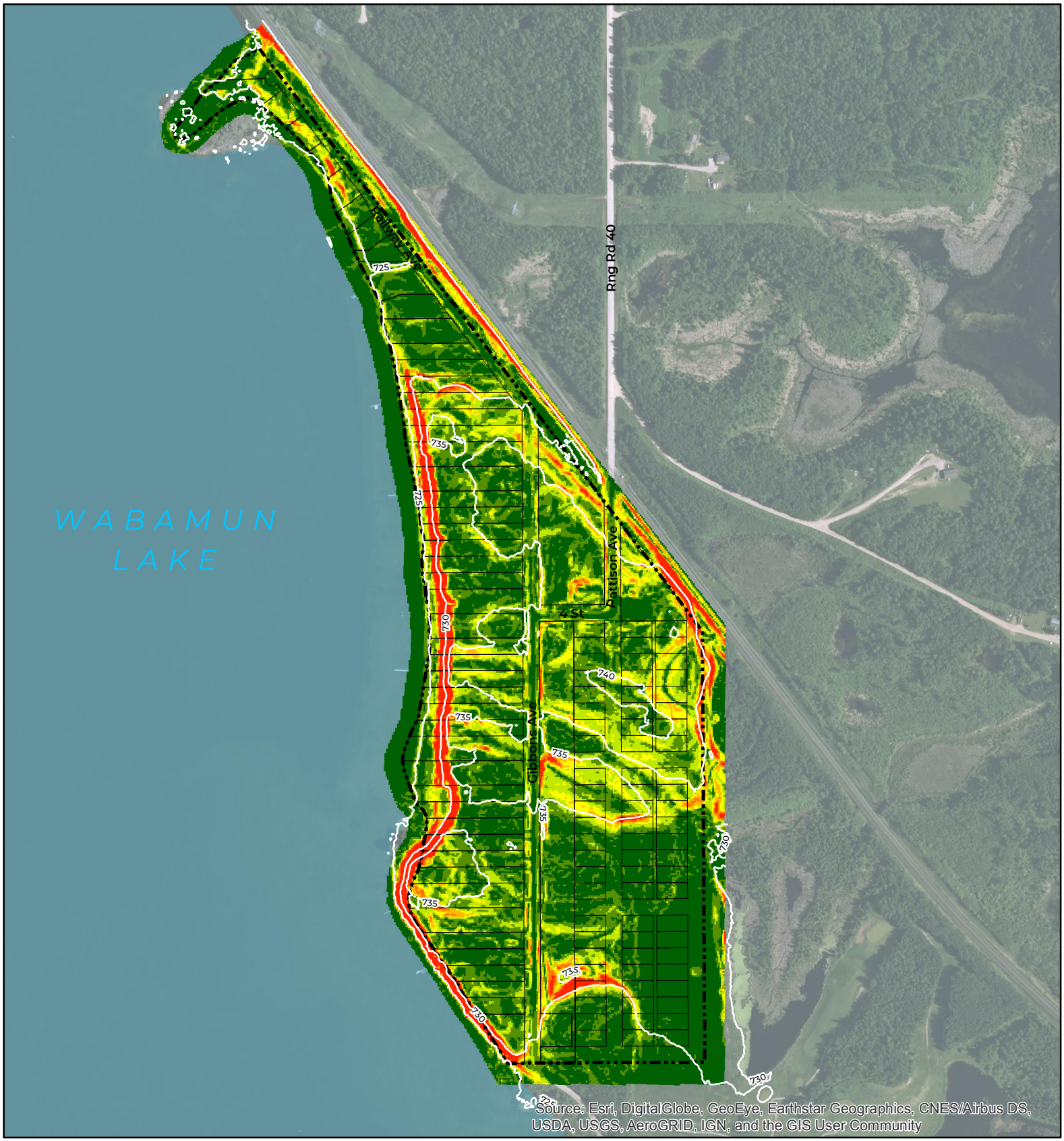
0 80 160 M

MAP A1
DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

SV of KAPASIWIN
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Digital Information: Geogratis, Geodiscover, and Altalis
Projection: UTM NAD 83 12N

MUNICIPAL PLANNING SERVICES



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Summer Village Boundary

Slope (% Rise)

0 - 5	10 - 15	20 - 25	30 +
5 - 10	15 - 20	25 - 30	

August 2020

0 40 80 160 M

MAP A2
TOPOGRAPHY

SV of KAPASIWIN
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Digital Information: Geogratis, Geodiscover, and Altalis
Projection: UTM NAD 83 12N

MUNICIPAL PLANNING SERVICES