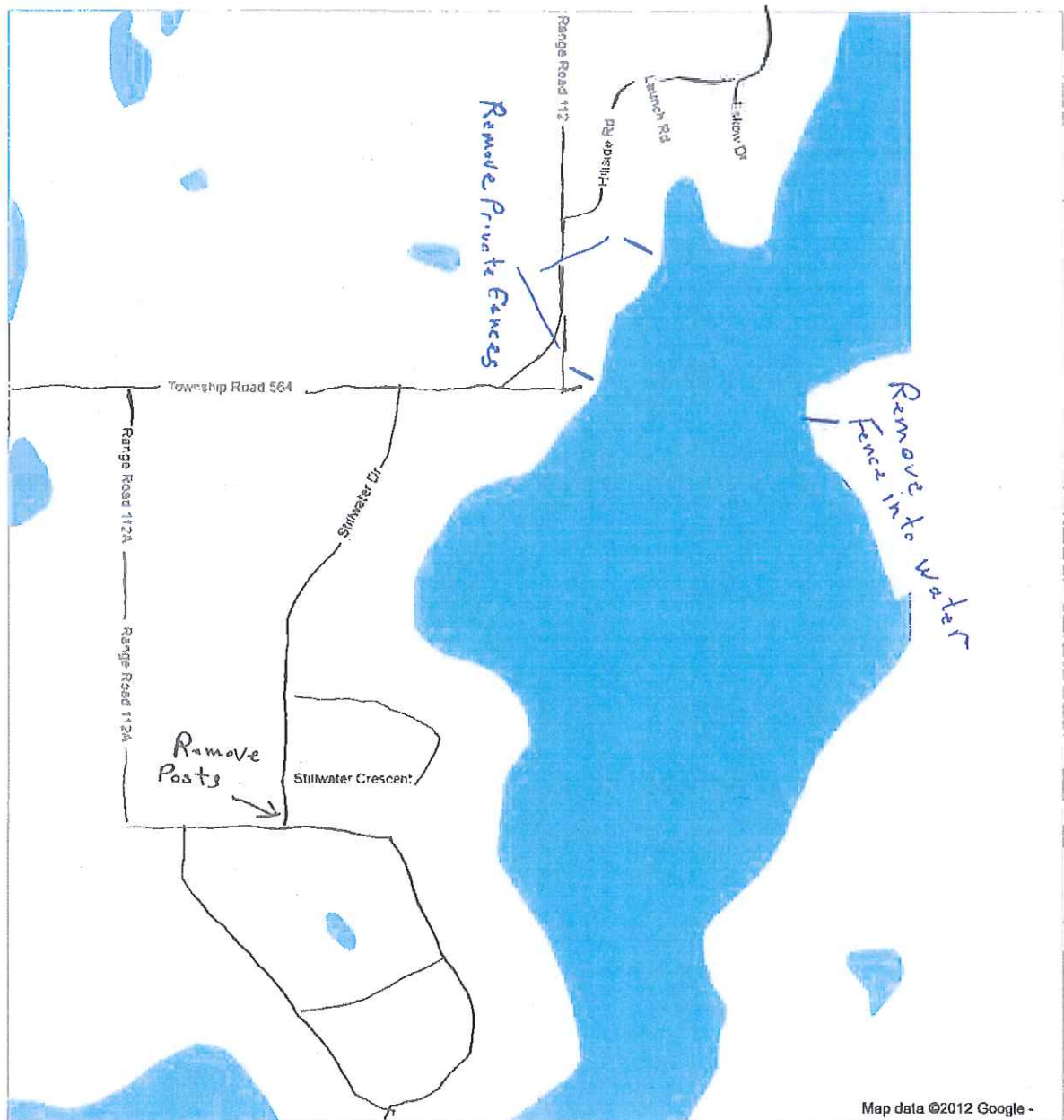


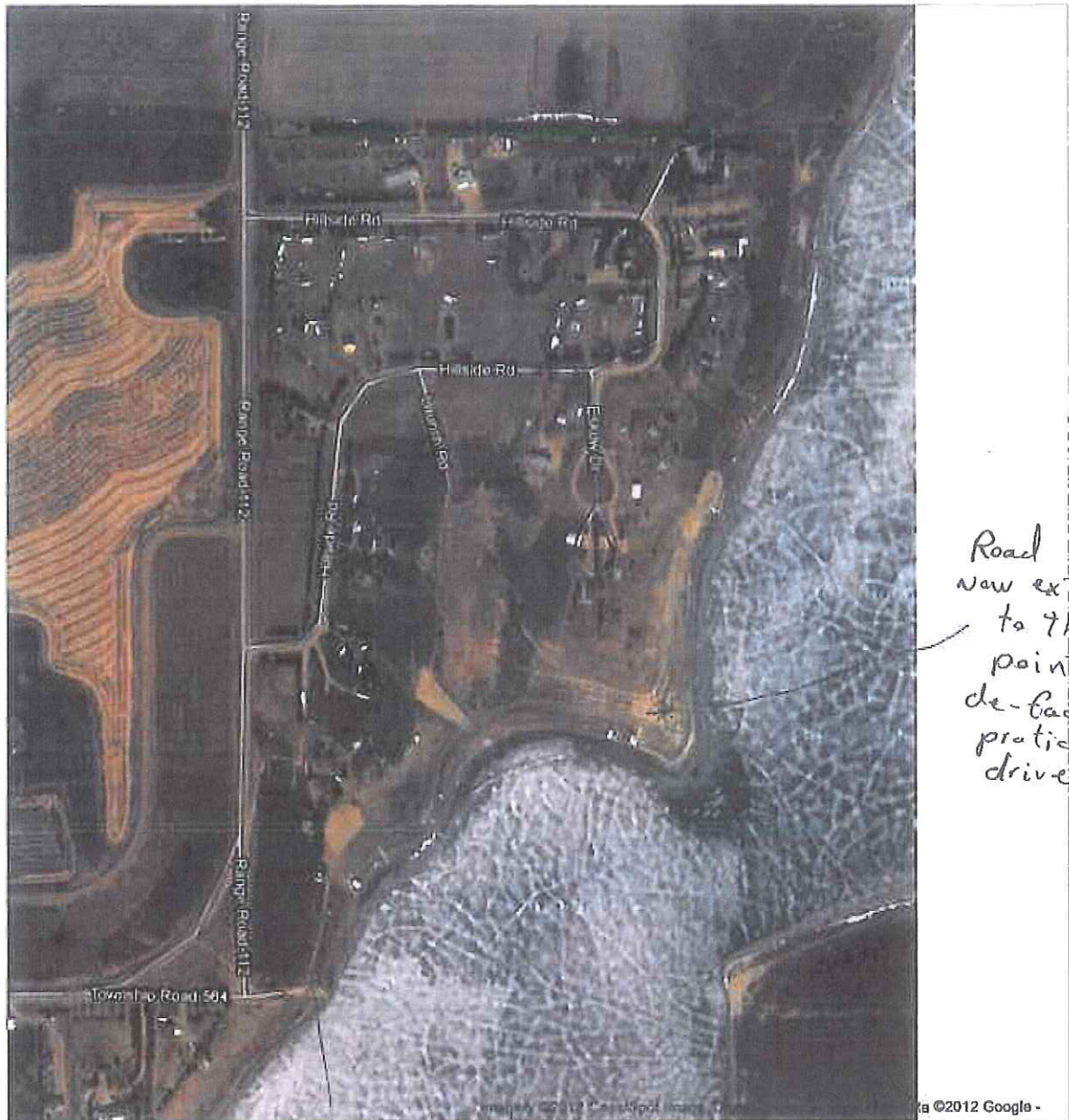


To see all the details that are visible on the screen, use the Print link next to the map.





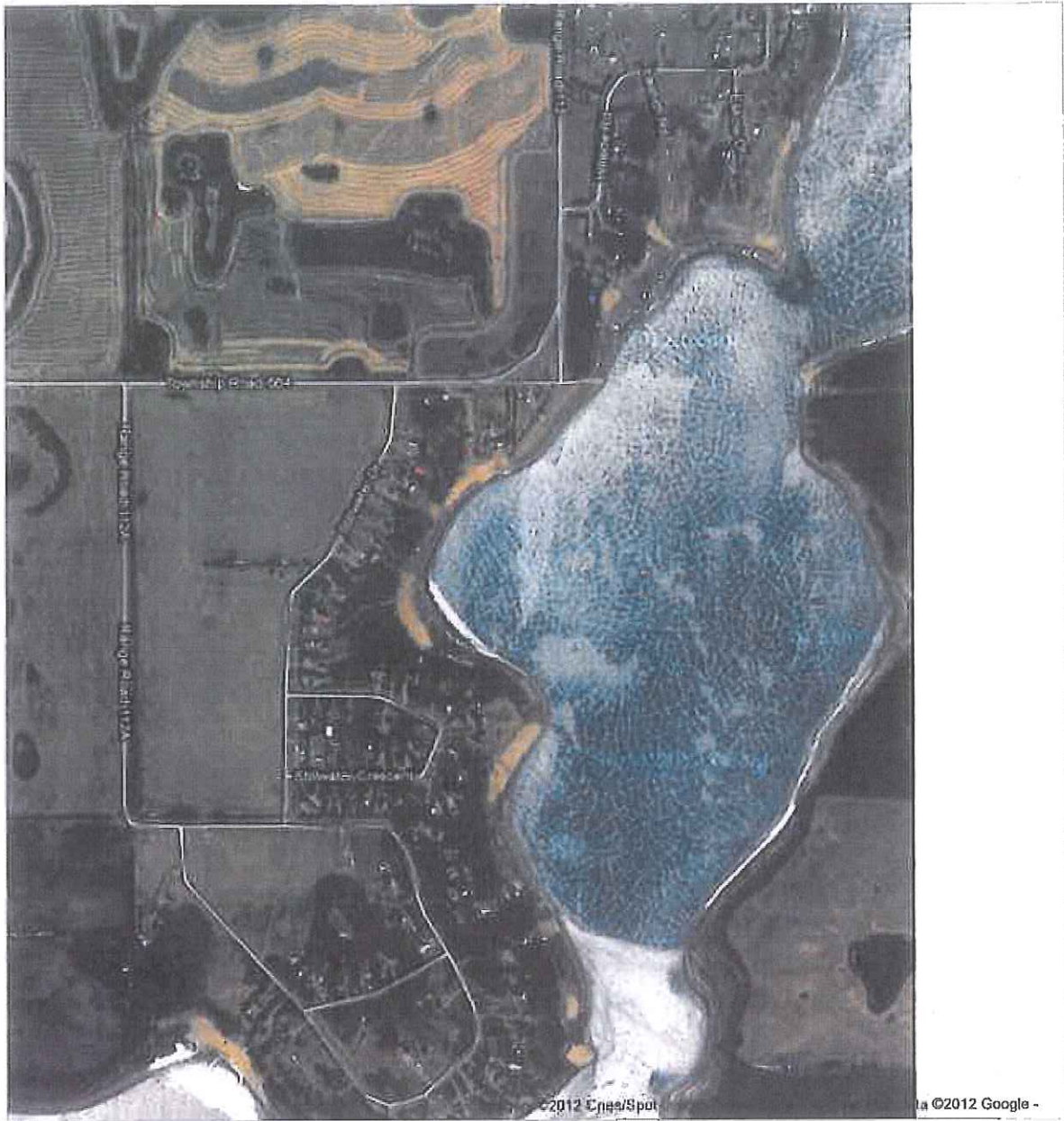
To see all the details that are visible on the screen, use the "Print" link next to the map.



Just as
easy to drive to
this point use
boat launch



To see all the details that are visible on the screen, use the Print link next to the map.



Ownership and control of public access

Ownership and control of public access to lands within building development setbacks remains with landowners, but **development of buildings within the mapped setback area is restricted**. Private landowners continue to control access to their lands, and members of the public who use the lands without invitation are trespassers.

By comparison, after subdivision of private lands, environmental reserve parcels become municipal lands, unless subject to an environmental reserve easement. The municipality is required to maintain, and control public access and use of the land. In some municipalities like Cochrane, the public have *de facto* open access to environmental reserves.

St. Paul

Three reasons why environmental reserves don't protect water bodies and riparian lands?

1. Must provide public access

The municipality becomes the owner of strips of land adjacent to water bodies, and although municipalities could control public access, they rarely do. They create pathways and parks close to the shoreline and this leads to degradation and pollution of the riparian strips and the water bodies.

2. Devaluation of precious resources

The municipality requires private landowners to give up more land for “public policy purposes” with no requirement to pay compensation for those lands. **They pay nothing for the lands and treat them as worthless.**

Valueless property is treated like a dump for human waste or a perfect location for municipal storage facilities or water treatment facilities—even in floodplains

3. Municipal owners do not necessarily protect these lands from development

Municipalities might use environmental reserve strips adjacent to water bodies for public purposes such as water and wastewater treatment facilities, and park infrastructure. As a result, municipal owners may create as much, **and often more**, pollution and damage to receiving water bodies and riparian lands as would a private developer.