

DRAFT

LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND

LAND USE PLAN

August 2, 2024

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S Y S T E M S



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File: 4250.003.01

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF LAND USE PLAN

The purpose of this Land Use Plan (Plan) is to provide certainty for planning and development on Lac La Ronge Indian Band (LLRIB) reserve lands. It also provides guidance to Chief and Council for effective decision making related to land use. The Plan also provides policy direction relating to key areas such as housing, agriculture, economic development, and environmental protection. The Plan guides future decision making on a range of topics and provides a path forward as the communities develop in the future.

1.2 LAND USE PLAN PROCESS

The development of this Plan included:

Background Research – Research was undertaken using a variety of sources (i.e., site visits, meetings, interviews, review of other relevant plans, etc.) to better understand the local and regional context.

Community Engagement – Two rounds of community meetings were held in all six LLRIB communities in April of 2022 and again in October / November of 2022. Additionally, a project website was created to provide information and gain feedback via an online survey.

Development of the Plan – Compiling the community input and research to create a draft Plan.

Finalizing the Plan – A final Plan was review and approved by the Chief and Council and ratified by members.

2.0 HISTORY

Located in north-central Saskatchewan, the LLRIB is the largest First Nation in Saskatchewan. Our reserve lands extend from rich farmlands in central Saskatchewan, all the way north through the boreal forest to the mighty Churchill River and beyond. The central administration office is located in La Ronge, 241 km north of Prince Albert, on the edge of the Pre-Cambrian Shield.

Treaty 6 – 1876

On August 23, 28, and September 9, 1876, Treaties were signed near Fort Carlton and near Fort Pitt, Saskatchewan. The promises written in the Treaties included assistance with transition of a new way of life; right to hunt, trap, and fish; tax exemption; education; medical assistance, reserve land, agricultural tools, support, and peaceful co-existence with the newcomers, Treaty annuity payment of \$5.00 for each status member; purchase of ammunition and twine for nets; farming tools: hoes, harrow, scythes, hay forks, reaping hooks, axes, cross-cut saw, hand-saw, pit-saw, grindstone, auger, carpenter's tools, wheat, barley, potatoes and oats to plant; and housing or buildings and compensation made for the value of any improvements.

Treaty 6 Adhesion, 1889

Adhesion to Treaty 6 between the Woodland Cree and representatives of the Crown were signed at the north end of Montreal Lake, Saskatchewan on February 11, 1889 by James Roberts and his headmen (Elias Roberts, Amos Charles, Joseph Charles, and John Cook). Treaty adhesions were signed at later dates because not all First Nations could be present at the treaty negotiations. The adhesions are the same as the treaties originally signed near Fort Carlton and Fort Pitt. Vicky Roberts, the granddaughter of Chief James Roberts, wrote that James Roberts was hesitant to sign treaties at first because he was

afraid if he signed the Treaty “...there would be trouble for his people in the future, yet if he did not sign, his people would starve to death, as they were near starvation by this time” (Roberts, V. 1997). The clause in the Treaty which promised to help the Indians in time of famine persuaded him to sign.

The LLRIB was formerly named Chief James Roberts Band. In 1910, the James Roberts Band split into two bands, one stayed as Chief James Roberts Band which included Little Red River Reserve, and all outlining areas except Stanley Mission. The other band was under Amos Charles which covered only the Stanley Mission reserve. The two bands amalgamated in 1950 and became known as the LLRIB. The LLRIB communities are: Morin Lake Reserve (Hall Lake, Sikachu, Clam Lake Bridge), Stanley Mission, Little Red River, Nemeiben (also known as Sucker River), Grandmothers Bay, and La Ronge (Bells Point, Queen Street, Far Reserve, Big Stone, 101, Jack Pine, Morin’s Hill, Second Post, Big Rocks, Charles Street).

3.0 BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILES

3.1.1 LAC LA RONGE

Lac La Ronge is located 241 km north of Prince Albert. There are 2 reserve holdings within Lac La Ronge. Including La Ronge #156 and Kitsaki #156B. La Ronge has an on-reserve populations of 2225 and Kitsaki has an on-reserve population of 649 people.

The reserve area of Lac La Ronge is largely developed with most of the culturally significant areas falling outside of the reserve boundaries, specifically within areas around Egg Lake, Nemeiben Lake, Clam Lake as well as La Ronge Lake. However, within the Lac La Ronge and Kitsaki settlement area, culturally significant areas include a burial ground that is adjacent to the highway and nearby the Jeannie Bird Memorial Clinic. Also, at the southeastern part of the reserve on the waterfront there is another site that was identified as culturally sensitive. These areas identified should be respected and preserved as the community develops in the future.

In addition to the lands identified as culturally significant within the Kitsaki and Lac La Ronge settlement areas, the Band has its traditional territory as stretching from Big Sandy Lake in the South to Foster Lake in the North, putting much of central Saskatchewan within the traditional territory. The Band has identified the location and significance of this territory and has developed goals for these lands in its LLRIB Policy on Traditional and Contemporary Land Use.

Lac La Ronge is the service centre of the LLRIB, supporting a substantial number of local Band member run businesses and providing a central location for public services and administration. Services that can be found on the reserve include food and hospitality, business services, construction and development services, banking, Band administration and public works.

Some of the local businesses include a restaurant, Keethanow lumber and furniture store, a corner store, Keethanow grocery store, an office building, a sports marina, and a bingo hall. Many of these businesses are centered on Highway #2 to serve both local and regional traffic. Band owned businesses such as Kitsaki Management Limited Partnership and Snake Construction have their head offices in Lac La Ronge. Other employers and service providers are in the LLRIB Band office complex, which houses the central administrative functions of the LLRIB, a Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce branch and leases office space to professionals. Several municipal and public services are also found in Lac La Ronge including the Band Public Works Department, Housing Department Facilities and a SarCan recycling depot that serves the entire Lac La Ronge region.

3.1.2 GRANDMOTHER'S BAY

Grandmother's Bay is located approximately 100 kilometres north of La Ronge on the north Shore of Otter Lake along the Churchill River system. The population in 2022 was 401 people. Grandmother's Bay was established as a reserve in 1970 as a part of the LLRIB. Before the reserve was established Grandmother's Bay was considered a trapline, but more families started settling in one area and eventually made a community. During 1970's and 1980's before all-weather road was built, the community was accessed by an ice road, and in the summer a barge was used to transport housing material. Communication was limited to 2-way radio which a community health representative had access to for emergencies. The first Band office was located across the narrows from where it is now, near the Holy Trinity Anglican Church. It was not until 1990's the major and rapid development of community's infrastructure started and has been ongoing since. In 1996 the first all year-round access road was completed, along with increased electricity, water treatment plant, sewage treatment plant, and telecommunication. Development continued with the health clinic, day care, local grocery store, cell phone tower, and school. Due to the relative isolation Grandmother's Bay members are able to maintain strong cultural practices.

With expansive land holdings and remote locations within the region, Grandmother's Bay has several areas that Elders, and community members identify as culturally significant. Culturally significant areas include burial grounds, locations of summer cabins, and mineral deposits. Another culturally significant area for Grandmother's Bay is the area where the community was originally settled, located across the bay from the community. These areas identified should be respected and preserved as the community develops in the future.

In Grandmother's Bay there are still many families that practice some form of trapping on the land. Trapping Block area N-9 is the local wildlife fur trapping block area. Trapping is a key part of the traditional lifestyle and history of the region. Historically, trapping was synonymous with the identity and livelihood of northern communities like Grandmother's Bay, but this is now changing, and trapping is becoming more of a past time that supports a clean, healthy, and traditional way of life. Hunting, fishing, trapping, and foraging are important activities to many community members. They are important to the traditions and culture of Grandmother's Bay, and provide opportunities for economic ventures, recreation, and greater self-sufficiency.

Grandmother's Bay operates its own gas bar and convenience store, providing many community members with their day-to-day needs. Residents have identified a demand for and interest in developing a local eco-tourism industry. The development of goldmines in the region should bring substantial economic spin-off, providing employment opportunities and additional demand for services and housing as workers move into the region.

3.1.3 STANLEY MISSION

The community of Stanley Mission is located 80 kilometres of La Ronge Saskatchewan on the south shore of the Churchill River. The population in 2022 was 2,046. The community was discovered by European traders and Anglican Missionaries in the 1700 - 1800's on the north shore of the Churchill River. The woodland Cree in the area traded with the companies that started operating along the Churchill River system. The Anglican Church was constructed on the North shore of the Churchill River and this attracted people to settle in the area. The North shore was settled due to agriculture potential, later the Hudson's Bay Company opened a post on the South shore of the Churchill River and made a settlement with a small piece of land, which now is known as the Hamlet side of Stanley Mission.

The reserve area of Stanley Mission is quite small and densely populated for the most part, resulting in most of the culturally significant areas being outside of the community. Cultural areas identified in the surrounding area include important fishing areas, spiritual places and significant historical sites. The island to the northeast of Stanley Mission has considerable cultural significance as a historical gathering place for the Amachewespimawin people. The area is a Provincial and National Historic Site and home to the Holy Trinity Anglican Church built in 1860, which is the oldest building in Saskatchewan. These areas identified should be respected and preserved as the community develops in the future.

In addition to the lands identified as culturally significant within Stanley Mission, LLRIB has identified their traditional land use boundary as stretching from Big Sandy Lake in the South to Foster Lake in the North, putting much of central Saskatchewan within their traditional territory. The Band has identified the location and significance of this territory and has developed goals for these lands in its LLRIB Policy on Traditional and Contemporary Land Use.

Hunting, fishing, trapping, and foraging are important activities to many community members. They are important to the traditions and culture of Stanley Mission and provide opportunities for economic ventures, recreation, and greater self-sufficiency. This map highlights areas that are important to these activities, including important wildlife habitat, and fishing grounds. Much of the significant vegetation and wildlife exists beyond the reserve boundary within the traditional territory of LLRIB.

Few commercial service providers operate in Stanley Mission. An all-purpose store, including café and laundromat is located on reserve. A gas bar also operates on a reserve providing a variety of retail items. The Northern Hamlet of Stanley Mission offers a number of services including Amachewespimawin Co-op and a Northern store which has similar services the Co-op as well as a Canada Post outlet.

Tourism is an important industry in Stanley Mission. Tourists come to the area to visit the Provincial and National Historic sites. They also enjoy eco-tourism activities including hunting, fishing, and canoe trips offered by local businesses and guides. Given the unique location of Stanley Mission and the sizable local population, considerable opportunities exist for local businesses and an increased tourism industry.

3.1.4 LITTLE RED RIVER

Little Red River is 64 KM north of Prince Albert and has a population of 377 (2022). Little Red River is a sizable reserve, but due to its history as largely an agricultural community the reserve does not have as many important cultural sites or culturally sensitive lands. The sites identified by community members are outside of the farming areas of the community. Band members identified sweetgrass areas, burial grounds and culture camp areas as culturally significant areas on the map that should be respected and preserved as the community develops in the future.

In addition, to the lands identified as culturally significant within Little Red River, LLRIB has identified their traditional land use boundary as stretching from Big Sandy Lake in the South to Foster Lake in the North, putting much of central Saskatchewan within their traditional territory. The Band has identified the location and significance of this territory and has developed goals for these lands in its LLRIB Band Policy on Traditional and Contemporary Land Use.

The southern limit of the Boreal Forest brings white spruce, jack pine and aspen to the ecoregion around Little Red River. Diverse wildlife populations can be found here, with white tailed deer, moose, elk and black bear being the most common. The area is also home to beaver, northern flying squirrel and the short-tailed shrew. Bird species include gray jay, boreal chickadee, black and white warbler, and great-crested flycatcher.

Little Red River is unique among the LLRIB reserves in that its Southern location places it within the Boreal Transition ecoregion where the boreal forest begins to give way to productive farmlands. The

soils found here are among “the most fertile and productive in the province” and a variety of crops are grown throughout the region. This fertile landscape has lent itself to Little Red River’s unique place in the history of the LLRIB as a hearth of agricultural production, a tradition that remains vital to the region to this day.

Little Red River operates its own gas bar and convenience store which provides many community members with their day-to-day needs. The community has recently begun administering its own programs and services to the community’s residents. This effort has allowed Little Red River to gain more independence.

3.1.5 SUCKER RIVER

Sucker River has a population of 456 (2022) and is located 32 Kilometers North of La Ronge. Hunting, fishing, trapping and foraging are important activities to many community members. They are important to the traditions and culture of Sucker River and provide opportunities for economic ventures, recreation, and greater self-sufficiency.

The reserve area of Sucker River is quite small with most of the culturally significant areas falling outside of the reserve boundaries. However, within the community of Sucker River, culturally significant areas include a sacred burial ground to the northeast edge of the reserve, two separate burial sites as well as an area identified as culturally sensitive on the water near southern edged the reserve. These areas identified should be respected and preserved as the community develops in the future.

In addition to the lands identified as culturally significant within Sucker River, LLRIB has identified their traditional land use boundary as stretching from Big Sandy Lake in the South to Foster Lake in the North, putting much of central Saskatchewan within their traditional territory. The Band has identified the location and significance of this territory, and has developed goals for these lands in its LLRIB Policy on Traditional and Contemporary Land Use.

Sucker River has its own convenience store and gas bar attached to the Band Hall and ran by LLIB, providing many community members with their day-to-day needs. The community also has a number of new buildings including a day care centre and fire hall. Economic opportunity has grown in recent years as Sucker River has been able to expand as a result of a land transfer agreement.

3.1.6 MORIN LAKE (HALL LAKE, SIKACHU, AND CLAM LAKE BRIDGE)

Hall Lake is located 101 KM South-West of La Ronge and has a population of 623. Hall Lake is part of Morin Lake Reserve #217 which includes Sikachu and Clam Lake Bridge. It was established as a reserve in 1968.

Hall Lake is a sizable reserve with large areas of land that are not developed (2022). The area has great value to the Band as many of the areas are culturally significant. Moreover, because of the logging that occurred in areas surrounding the reserve, the remaining forested areas and lakes are very important to members. Further, portage routes that connected water bodies and watercourses on-reserve are also identified on the land. Band members identified important areas for berry and mushroom picking that are culturally significant as well as the lakes where wild rice grows. The cultural areas on the map include berry patches, wild rice, portage routes and mushroom picking areas. All areas identified should be respected and preserved as the community develops in the future.

Hunting, fishing, trapping and foraging are important activities to many community members. They are important to the traditions and culture of Hall Lake and Sikachu, allowing for subsistence lifestyle over long periods of the year. Also, the land provides economic opportunities as wild rice can be produced within some of the lakes on the reserve. The vegetation, especially the forested areas on

reserve are significant from a conservation and preservation perspective with much of the forested areas surrounding the reserve having been logged by logging companies. Lastly, it is important to recognize the importance of the land for recreation and cultural purposes, providing youth with an opportunity to learn about the history of their people through culture camps and other activities on the land. The map highlights areas that are important to these activities including important vegetated areas, wetlands, lakes and watercourses.

A Band owned, Keethanow store and gas bar is located in Hall Lake, which provides many community members with their day-to-day needs. The community has wild rice operations and mushroom picking as part of its local businesses and has expressed interest in investing in an eco-tourism outfit to capitalize on the beauty of the natural landscape. There is also desire to build a local pool hall.

3.2 LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

LLRIB is multi-reserve band comprised of six reserve communities that include: Lac La Ronge, Sucker River, Grandmother's Bay, Stanley Mission, Little Red River, and Morin Lake (Hall Lake, Sikachu, and Clam Lake Bridge). LLRIB has 19 reserves consisting of 43,305 hectares. Table 1 summarizes the reserve lands.

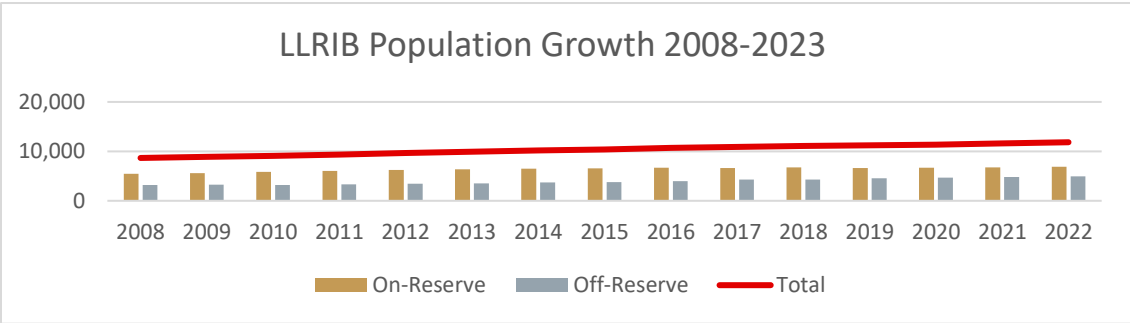
Table 1: LLRIB Reserve Lands

RESERVE	HECTARES
Morin Lake I.R. #217	14,145.85
Little Red River I.R. #106C	12,939.07
Bittern Lake I.R. #218	6,885.88
Grandmother's Bay I.R. #219	4,488.82
Little Red River I.R. #106D	2,589.95
Lac La Ronge I.R. #156	605.65
Little Hills I.R. #158	517.19
Potato River I.R. #156A	409.49
Stanley Mission I.R. #157	251.28
Sucker River I.R. #156C	154.80
Little Hills I.R. #158B	131.20
Kitsaki I.R. #156B	74.46
Fox Point I.R. #157D	56.70
Little Hills I.R. #158A	38.30
Old Fort I.R. #157B	5.40
Fox Point I.R. #157E	4.20
Stanley Mission I.R. #157A	3.80
Kiskinwuhumatowin	2.94
Four Portages I.R. #157C	0.20
Total:	43,305.18

3.3 HISTORIC & CURRENT POPULATION

It is important to understand the data related to population to determine future needs for housing, facilities, and services, and how growth may impact development and land use on reserve. In 2008, LLRIB had an overall member population of 8,666. The LLRIB on-reserve member population in 2008 was 5,496. In 2022, the total member population grew to 11,843 and an on-reserve population was 6,886. The on-reserve average annual growth rate over this 15-year period was 1.58% and the total population average annual growth rate was 2.2%.

Figure 1: LLRIB Historic Population 2008-2022



3.4 PROJECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING NEEDS

Based on historic population data a community specific Annual Average Growth Rate (AAGR) was calculated (Table 2). If the communities continue to grow at this rate the total on-reserve population could reach 9,409 by 2042. That would mean there could be an additional 2,523 members living on-reserve in 20 years. It is important to consider the impact of a population growth on reserve as it will affect the many services the community is responsible for providing.

Based on these population projections, LLRIB needs approximately 208 acres of developable land to accommodate new residential growth over the next 20 years, which would allow for 632 new residential units. This assumes that each residential unit will house 4 people, and 0.33 acres is needed per residential unit which includes for additional space accounted for servicing, parks, and open space. These projections do not consider the current housing waitlist and housing demand. Population growth will also impact infrastructure services, education, and health services provided in the community, which will also require land and services.

Table 2 summarizes the population growth, the AAGR, and the projected 2,523 population of each community. Table 3 identifies the number of new residential units needed and the acres of developable land needed by 2042 for each community.

Table 2: Population Growth by Community 2008-2022

Community	2008 Population	2022 Population	AAGR (past 15 year)	Projected 2042 Population
Grandmothers Bay	363	401	1%	489
Sucker River	351	456	1.8%	652
Stanley Mission	1,587	2,046	1.8%	2,923
Lac La Ronge	1,530	2,983	1.5%	4,018
Little Red River	307	377	1.3%	488
Morin Lake	501	623	1.5%	839
Total	4,639	6,886	-	9,409

Table 3: Housing Units and Developable Acres

Community	Projected Population Growth (By 2042)	Number of New Residential Units Needed (By 2042)	Acres of Developable Land Needed (By 2042)
Grandmothers Bay	88	22	7.26 acres
Sucker River	196	49	16.17 acres
Stanley Mission	877	220	72.6 acres
Lac La Ronge	1,035	259	85.47 acres
Little Red River	111	28	9.24 acres
Morin Lake	216	54	17.82 acres
Total	2,523	632	208.56 acres

4.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- **Protect the natural environment** – First Nations people have a distinct attachment to the land. They have understood for many generations how the land sustains life and anything that is taken from it has to be replaced.
- **Protect Heritage and Culture** – LLRIB continues to stay connected to the cultural and traditional ways passed on from generation to generation by ancestors and will always work to preserve and protect the unique culture and heritage of membership, looking for opportunities to include cultural attributes into development wherever possible.
- **Make the community better** – First Nation people are inherently bound to ensuring that the well-being of the entire community is priority. LLRIB will effectively manage the use and development of community owned lands to improve the quality of life for community members. This includes ensuring existing and future community facilities are accessible physically and financially, while meeting the community needs.
- **Achieve employment and income for the First Nation through land development** – LLRIB will work to ensure any and all developments encourage and enhance employment and income opportunities for community members and other First Nations people.

- **Ensure the lands are being used effectively and efficiently** – LLRIB understands the importance of the land and the effect development has on them. LLRIB will work to ensure that development is occurring in a manageable and appropriate manner that limits negative consequences.
- **Ensure uses are complementary to one another** – LLRIB will work to ensure land uses continue to be compatible with each other, to avoid a reduced quality of life for members, guests and visitors.
- **Ensure high quality development** – LLRIB will ensure that land developments are of a high quality, support and enhance existing developments, while fostering a positive environment reflective of the unique culture and heritage of LLRIB.
- **Respect for neighbours** – LLRIB recognizes that its land shares borders with municipalities and other jurisdictions, who may have their own land use plans. LLRIB will work with these jurisdictions to ensure that future land use by LLRIB and by the other jurisdiction(s) is complementary to each other.

5.0 PRINCIPLE LAND USES

This Plan contains six (6) land use designations. Descriptions and proposed uses for each land uses designation are summarized in Table 4 below. It should be noted that existing land use may differ from proposed designations. Over time it is anticipated redevelopment will occur and land use will align with future intended uses, as noted in this Plan. The LLRIB Zoning Bylaw have regulations in place that apply to all zones. These are permitted activities, structures, uses, and works that are permitted in all five land use designations.

Table 4: Land Use Designations

Land Use Designation	Description
Agricultural	Lands to be used for agricultural purposes, which may included farming and agricultural businesses.
Commercial	Lands to be used for commercial uses for a principal use.
Community Service	Lands to be used for community service purposes such as band administration, public works, education, health, and other public services.
Residential	Lands to be used for residential purposes as a principal use with home-based businesses being permitted as an accessory use.
Resource / Heritage Conservation	Lands to be protected with no permanent development permitted.
Unzoned	Areas not envisioned for imminent future development.

5.1 RESIDENTIAL

Currently, the residential units on reserve comprised mostly of single-family homes. As mentioned in section 3.4, approximately 208 acres of land will be needed in the next 20 years to accommodate new housing. Given the projected growth rate, there is a need to diversify the density of residential developments and housing ownership to better align with the needs of the community. A variety of housing types will be critical because of the varying types of people who need to be housed, including elders, single people, and single families.

5.1.1 OBJECTIVES

1. To provide members living on reserve with high quality housing units that are appropriate, safe, and accessible.
2. Align residential development plans with the needs of the Lac La Ronge Public Works and Housing Department.
3. Utilize existing serviced lots before considering more residential lot development.
4. Ensure sufficient land is identified for future residential development to accommodate population growth.
5. Ensure infrastructure servicing for future residential development is efficient and cost effective.
6. Maintain efficient access to residential areas.
7. Have residential lots surveyed and clearly identifiable to encourage yard beautification.
8. Integrate various demographics in residential areas, particularly elders.
9. Ensure a variety of housing unit styles are available to suit the needs of households i.e., single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments, Elders housing, etc.

5.1.2 POLICIES

1. Direct future residential development to areas designated Residential on Land Use Maps.
2. One principal dwelling unit is permitted on each parcel of land (lot) within the community.
3. Practices on residential parcels that are unsightly and cause noise and disturbance to neighbouring properties are prohibited (such as, welding shops, auto mechanics, and junk yards).
4. Energy conservation and efficiency will be considered when evaluating new residential areas.
5. New residential areas require protection from flooding and groundwater impacts.
6. Home based businesses must clearly be incidental to the primary residential use of the property and will not generate significant amounts of traffic.
7. Utilize a variety of higher density housing options for members (such as individuals and couples without children for example), including townhouses, three and four plexes, and other unique, high quality, higher density housing styles in residential areas.

5.2 COMMERCIAL

LLRIB has a variety of small businesses that provide goods and services as well as employment for Band members. While the remote location of some of the LLRIB communities provides challenges for commercial development, there needs to be greater exploration about how land could be developed for commercial uses that benefit members and the surrounding area. There are two types of commercial generally found in the LLRIB communities:

- Tourists Commercial – commercial activities oriented towards visitors (e.g. outfitting, boat launch, boat rental, service centers, restaurants); and
- Community Commercial – uses such as a convenience store, gas, grocery, retail shopping.

5.2.1 OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure land is available for the purpose of economic development.
2. Ensure commercial land has appropriate access to the local and regional transportation network.
3. Ensure commercial development does not directly harm or endanger the surrounding environment.
4. Ensure commercial land availability and policies support economic development and entrepreneurship in the community.
5. Proactively advertise the availability of commercial land and target businesses to develop new businesses.
6. Identify the ideal locations for tourism and campground development opportunities.
7. Identify what future commercial developments would be most utilized by the community.
8. Prioritize commercial developments that create employment opportunities for members.
9. Prioritize commercial developments that provide needed goods or services for members.

5.2.2 POLICIES

1. Direct Commercial uses to those areas designated Commercial on Land Use Maps.
2. Commercial development uses are intended to serve the needs of Band members and the surrounding area.
3. Compatibility between commercial uses and adjacent land uses is required.
4. Commercial uses require safe access by a variety of modes of transportation, including vehicles and pedestrians.
5. Tourist Commercial areas require appropriate access to tourism assets (such as, nature trails) as well as the regional road network.
6. Land development for Tourist Commercial will require an attractive and consistent visual appearance.
7. Environmental Assessment and Archaeological Assessment are required for any new commercial development prior to approval.

5.3 COMMUNITY SERVICE

Community Service land uses will provide sufficient land to enable present and future generations to have access to a variety of amenities that contribute to community well-being. These facilities help to create a sense of community and includes land uses for schools, public works, health, and band administration purposes.

5.3.1 OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure land is available for a variety of community uses.
2. Ensure that youth, elders, and community are involved in planning the type and location of future community facilities.
3. Ensure that essential community services are available and are easily accessible by all members of LLRIB.
4. Continuously develop new amenities in the community.
5. Ensure community service facilities incorporate aspects of LLRIB history and culture.

5.3.2 POLICIES

1. Direct open space, parks, and recreation uses to areas designated Community Service on Land Use Maps.
2. Maintain and expand existing trails and create new trails for walking, hiking, and all-terrain vehicles.
3. Direct institutional uses to those areas designated Community Service on Land Use Maps.
4. Maintain community buildings to ensure high quality.
5. Environmental Assessment and Archaeological Assessment are required for any new community service development.
6. Effectively utilize existing infrastructure when considering new development.

5.4 AGRICULTURE

5.4.1 OBJECTIVES

1. Preserve and utilize high quality agricultural lands for agricultural uses.
2. Increase participation of LLRIB members in agricultural enterprises by providing opportunities to access agricultural land.
3. Ensure sustainable agricultural practices are followed to minimize impacts on the environment and human health.
4. Utilize agricultural land to grow affordable and healthy food for the community.

5.4.2 POLICIES

1. Direct agricultural uses to those areas designated Agricultural on Land Use Maps.
2. Limit the use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer in agriculture practices through integrated pest management techniques and other alternative farming practices to reduce the impact of run-off into aquifers, streams, and lakes.
3. Encourage the development of community gardens to provide healthy and affordable food.

5.5 RESOURCE / HERITAGE CONSERVATION

LLRIB has a strong desire to protect the environment areas to reduce the impact of development. It is important that natural environmental systems are protected and enhanced to preserve ecosystems, community values, and contribute to the overall health of the community. LLRIB has a unique culture and history and desire to protect their cultural significant land. It is important that cultural areas are protected and enhanced in order to preserve traditional values and contribute to the identify and pride of the community.

There are areas identified through past engagement that span throughout the various communities and reserve land are listed below:

- **Lac La Ronge and Kitsaki**
 - Montreal River
 - Old cemetery located in downtown La Ronge
 - Residential school site and cemetery in downtown La Ronge
 - Grave area located near the Keethanow
 - Old rock stove and chimney located next to Keethanow Gas Bar
 - Little Hills Cemetery (location of first treaty days and the burial site of Chief James Roberts)
 - Hudson Bay Post (south of La Ronge near Bells Point)
 - Dog Island (situated southeast of the RCMP station in La Ronge)
- **Grandmother's Bay**
 - Burial grounds
 - Locations of summer cabins
 - Mineral deposits
 - Area where community originally settled across the bay from the community.
- **Stanley Mission**
 - Important fishing areas
 - Spiritual places
 - Significant historical sites
 - Historical gathering place on the island NE of Stanley Mission
 - Holy Trinity Anglican Church Provincial and National Historic Site
- **Little Red River**
 - Sweetgrass areas
 - Burial grounds
 - Culture camp areas
- **Morin Lake**
 - Portage routes
 - Berry patches
 - Mushroom picking areas
 - Wild rice areas

5.5.1 OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure protection of the natural environment.
2. Ensure protection of key riparian areas including along rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands.
3. Educate community members about issues of environmental protection.
4. Build an environmental awareness by preserving and conserving significant lands for future generations.
5. Ensure the protection of the culturally sensitive areas for development.
6. Support traditional ceremonies and activities to ensure the protection of sacred areas.
7. Identify traditional or informal grave sites in the community.

5.5.2 POLICIES

1. Protect land identified as Resource / Heritage Conservation on Land Use Maps.
2. Require future development to be located at least 10 meters from all watercourses and water bodies to minimize effects of erosion and protect aquatic habitat.
3. Consider alternative design techniques for stormwater management.
4. Avoid development in hazardous areas (E.g. steep slopes, flood prone areas Protect and do not allow development on land identified as culturally sensitive areas on Land Use Maps.
5. Use cultural lands to educate community members on the history of the community's culture and traditions.

6.0 ENFORCING THE LAND USE PLAN

6.1 COMPLIANCE WITH THIS LAND USE PLAN

The Plan will be adhered to as new development occurs and as new land use initiatives are undertaken. This section outlines how the Plan will be used in reviewing developments and policies.

The Lands Manager will ensure compliance with this Plan and will provide Chief and Council and the Lands Committee with information regarding non-compliance issues as they arise. The Lands Manager will provide advice regarding issues with final decisions being made by Chief and Council and the Lands Committee.

6.2 ADOPTION AND APPLICABILITY

This Land Use Plan will:

1. Be adopted by Chief and Council and the Lands Committee.
2. Apply to all people and companies seeking to work with LLRIB in developing potential opportunities on LLRIB reserve lands including Band members, non-Band members, and the Band itself.
3. Be referred to as part of future land use initiatives undertaken by LLRIB and prior to a new initiatives being implemented, the Land Use Plan should be referred to determine if certain policies in the Land Use Plan support or do not support the new initiative.

6.3 AMENDING THE LAND USE PLAN

The Land Use Plan will periodically need to be amended to facilitate new development and to be responsive to evolving community preferences. When the Land Use Plan is amended, the following considerations should also be made:

1. Ongoing amendment of the Land Use Plan should be kept with a 'master copy' of the Plan to ensure they are easily accessed when the Plan is updated.
2. Publicly post plan amendments for Band Members to access.
3. Any amendments authorizing the change of land use type for a piece of land should be reflected on an updated plan map immediately after the amendment is approved by Chief and Council and the Lands Committee.
4. All applications for amendments must be made by the person seeking to develop the land, which may be LLRIB.
5. In the event of a dispute, the dispute shall be presented to the Lands Committee for input. Then the issue shall be tabled at a Band Council meeting for resolution based on input from the Lands Committee and Band members. The decision of the Chief and Council will be deemed final.

APPENDIX A:

COMMUNITY LAND USE MAPS