

COASTAL ZONE
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Coast Zone Management Study Stage II

**Wayne County
Planning Board
July 1977**

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The preparation of this report was financially-aided through a Federal grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. This report was prepared for the New York State Department of State by the Wayne County Planning Board.

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This is one of a series of interrelated planning reports prepared by the Wayne County Planning Board as a part of the Comprehensive County Planning and Development Program.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1972, the Congress of the United States passed the Coastal Zone Management Act after almost a decade of research leading to a national policy on major waterways. The main purpose of this legislation was to encourage all levels of government to work to achieve the wise use of the land and water resources of the coastal zone giving full consideration to ecological, cultural, historic and aesthetic values as well as the need for economic development. Although this goal can be expressed in a short statement, the movement from policy to achievement is a major undertaking. Many questions and problems must be addressed and studied in detail before effective action can be taken.

The most basic issues in implementing the Act are answers to the questions "What is the Coastal Zone?" and "What are we trying to protect?" Phase I of the program, completed in 1976, reviewed coastal zone goals and policies at the Federal and State level and established broad goals and policies at the Regional and County level. During the first phase, the boundary of the coastal zone was established subject to modification as more information was obtained. The Phase I boundary is shown on Map 4.

During Phase II of the program, emphasis has been placed on identifying specific coastal resources and determining which geographical areas are of particular concern either because of their resources or the conditions which exist there. This report contains extensive basic data such as existing land use in the coastal towns, soil conditions, location of wetlands, the

status of water and sewer facilities, and zoning as well as a detailed description of the Geographical Areas of Particular Concern. Also included are maps showing permissible land uses by priority for the entire coastal area and areas where land use conflicts either already exist or may be anticipated.

As a part of this phase of the program, the impact of various types of land use on coastal resources and conditions has been evaluated. This evaluation is presented in matrix form so that it may be expanded as new situations arise. Table 1, Land Use Impact on Coastal Zone Resources and Conditions, shows this matrix.

Throughout Phase II of the coastal zone planning program, a great deal of emphasis has been placed on citizen participation. Public input into the program has been actively solicited and an attempt has been made to obtain a concensus of opinion on the many facets of the management plan. A separate section on public participation is included in this report.

As a result of public opinion and the in-depth information obtained in Phase II, the first year Coastal Zone Boundary was modified. A description of the modified boundary is included in the report and the new boundary is shown on Map 5 for each town and, at the county level, on Map 4. Finally, a Technical Appendix is included covering Regional Facilities, Water Quality, and Wildlife Habitat.

Management of the coastal zone so that the Public's best interest is served will be an ongoing planning process for years to come. Many factors come into play such as the balancing of the conservationist's viewpoint with

that of the developer, the industrialist, the tourist, the farmer and the general public. These factors and their socioeconomic implications must be taken into consideration as the program moves along. It is hoped that this Phase II report will be of value to Wayne County in launching an effective program that will achieve the goals of the legislation.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Purpose

The purpose of this portion of the coastal zone study is to identify, analyze and map areas which should be preserved, restored or developed because of their conservational, recreational, economic, ecological, historical or aesthetic values and to identify those areas having problems which demand immediate attention.

Methodology

The Wayne County Geographical Areas of Particular Concern or GAPCs, were identified in a two step process. First, the shoreline was evaluated as a total unit and specific areas were identified as potential GAPCs on the basis of general knowledge of the area. Second, criteria were established for further evaluation of the potential GAPCs so that their relative value in relation to each other and to shoreline areas not included in GAPCs could be assessed. The criteria are as follows:

Wetlands - Includes wetlands identified by the Department of Environmental Conservation.

Embayments - Includes all bays and harbors.

Historic or Archaeological Significance - Includes specific sites and areas known to have historical value or major significance in terms of indian or prehistoric occupation.

Unique Geological Features - Includes unusual landforms and physical features such as bluffs and barrier bars.

Scenic Views - Includes vantage points and areas where broad panoramic views are possible.

Hunting/Fishing Areas - Includes productive fisheries and good hunting grounds.

Public Recreation Potential - Includes areas where public recreation facilities are, or could be developed and where this type of land use is considered desirable.

Erodible or Unstable Soil - Includes those areas subject to significant erosion and areas where soil or rock formations are subject to shifts and changes.

Unique Agricultural Soils - Includes farmland which is used for the production of a specific high-value food or fiber crop, which has an adequate supply of moisture for such crops, and which combines favorable factors such as soil quality, growing season, temperature, humidity, air drainage, and elevation.

Existing Development Concentration - Includes those areas along the shoreline where year-round or seasonal residential development is already established as the predominant land use. In some cases, commercial and industrial development may also be present.

GAPC is described in more detail. Terms used in this section are as follows:

- GAPC - Geographical Area of Particular Concern.
- DESIGNATION - Type of management policy or action deemed necessary to protect coastal zone resources and ensure appropriate land use patterns.
- PRIORITY - Denotes relative degree of endangerment of a GAPC if management policies are violated.
- RESTORATION - Resource returned to natural state or, in the case of man-made resources such as historic structures, restoration to authentic original condition. Restoration may also include improving the ecological base such as a stream pest control program.
- PRESERVATION - Resource conserved in natural state. Public ownership of unique natural resource areas implied.
- DEVELOPMENT - Resource to be developed in accordance with permissible and priority use recommendations.
- SHORELINE RECESSION -
 - Low: Averages less than 3 feet/year.
 - High: Averages more than 6 feet/year.

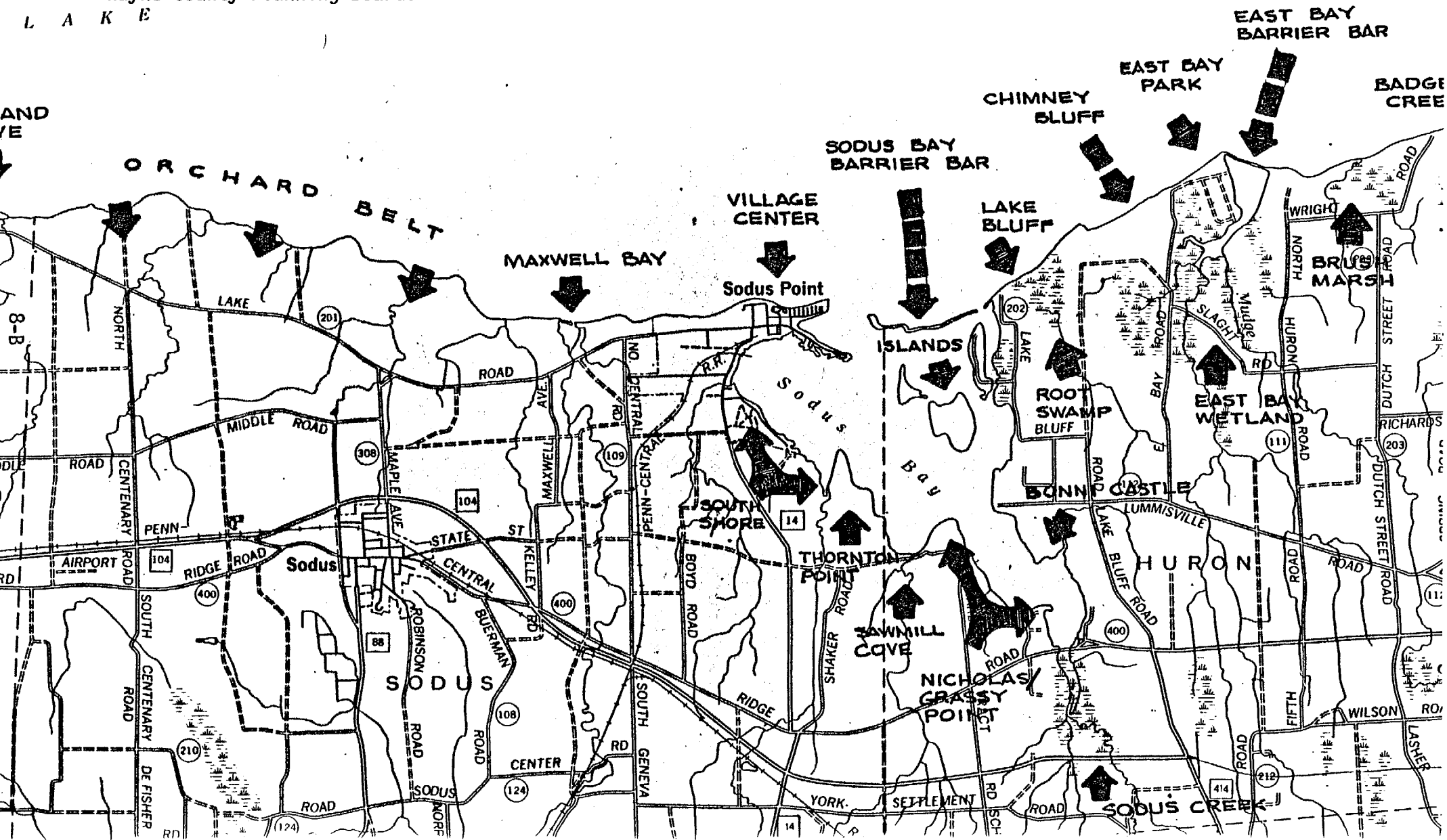
(Based on a recent study by the Department of Geological Sciences, State University of New York, Buffalo, New York and surficial deposit resources information developed by the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Board in 1969.)

MAP 1 CONT'D

The preparation of this map was financially aided through a Federal grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. This map was prepared for the New York State Department of State by the Wayne County Planning Board.

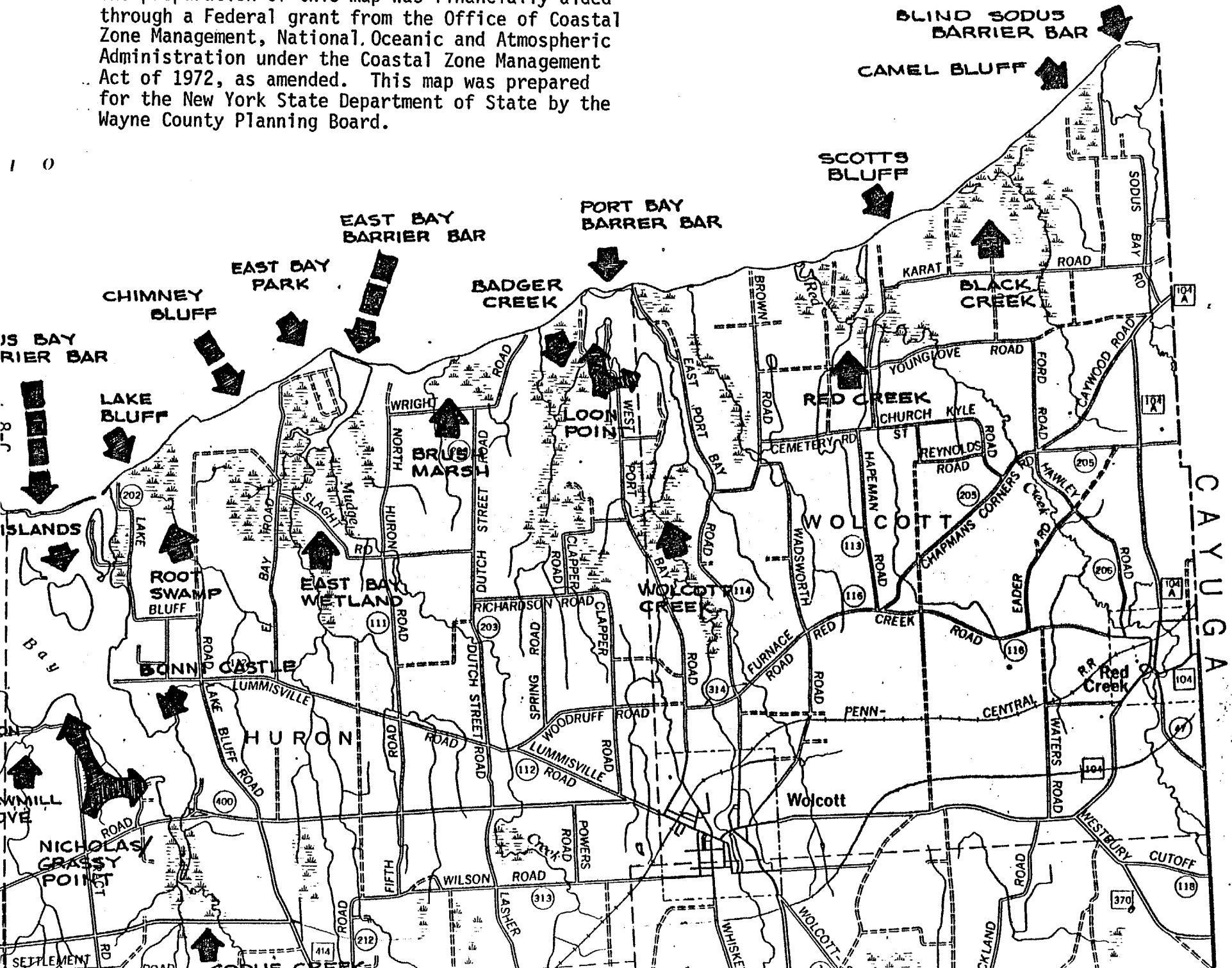
N T A R I O

L A K E



MAP 1 CONT'D

The preparation of this map was financially aided through a Federal grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. This map was prepared for the New York State Department of State by the Wayne County Planning Board.



EAGLE CLIFFS GAPC

A. Description

The Eagle Cliffs GAPC includes the area east of Ontario On the Lake and north of Lakeside Cemetery encompassing the Farm Airport Landing Strip. GAPC criteria found here include scenic views, hunting and fishing areas, public recreation potential, sandy erodible soil along the lakeshore, and habitat areas. Recession rate data indicate moderate shoreline erosion.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Development area with public recreation the preferred future land use. Permanent and seasonal residential uses and agriculture would also be compatible in this area.

C. Land Use Criteria

Public acquisition of a major portion of this GAPC would permit development of an intensive use park and, possibly, a small boat launch facility. Parking areas developed to serve the park should be adequately landscaped and surfaced with porous material which will absorb surface runoff and not result in large quantities of storm water draining downhill through the sandbank. Public water and sewer facilities are available making rather dense residential development possible. Excessive tree removal and land altering should be avoided to prevent sheet erosion.

D. Priority

Medium.

BEAR CREEK GAPC

A. Description

The Bear Creek GAPC includes the area known as Bear Creek Harbor, Bear Creek, and the development concentration on either side of the creek outlet extending east on Lake Road. GAPC criteria found here include the harbor and outlet, wooded banks along the creek, hunting and fishing resources and the existing development concentration; additional residential development potential also exists in the Bear Creek GAPC. Shoreline recession rates appear to be low in this entire area.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Development Area. The proposed development pattern includes expanded public access for boating and fishing at the mouth of Bear Creek Harbor, additional parking facilities to serve this access point, development of a County Park west of the existing residential concentration, and additional residential development within the limits of the water and sewer service area.

C. Land Use Criteria

To preserve the characteristics of this GAPC, future residential development should be limited to 1 or 2-family homes. Because public water and sewer facilities are available, a higher density should be encouraged. Recreation parking areas should be landscaped and construction along the shoreline should be sufficiently set back to allow for continued erosion.

D. Priority

Medium.

PUTNEYVILLE GAPC

A. Description

The Pultneyville GAPC includes the Pultneyville Harbor and Hamlet, Salmon Creek, and the development concentration extending eastward on Lake Road. GAPC criteria found here include the harbor and creek, the existing development concentration, hunting and fishing resources, the historical significance of the hamlet as a British attack point during the War of 1812, lowlands along Salmon Creek, and panoramic views of the lake; this area also has potential for additional residential development and public recreation. The area west of Pultneyville has a high erosion rate; Pultneyville proper has a stabilized shoreline with a low rate of recession to the east.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Restoration and Development Area. Pultneyville is considered to be one of the most desirable residential hamlets in the County and it seems reasonable to expect that additional residential development will be attracted here in the future, especially since public water and sewer facilities are available. A sandy beach on the east side of the harbor offers good potential for a public recreation area on the scale of a small town park.

An Historic District has been created within the hamlet and it is these portions of the GAPC which have been designated for restoration.

C. Land Use Criteria

New development should be consistent with the character of existing

development in terms of height, scale and materials. Commercial development should be limited to the type of activities which provide services to the local and transient population. Public parking areas developed in conjunction with recreation facilities should be landscaped and construction along the shoreline should have sufficient setback to allow for continued erosion. Deep setbacks are particularly critical in the western portion of the GAPC where the recession rate appears to be high.

D. Priority

Medium.

HOLLAND COVE GAPC

A. Description

The Holland Cove GAPC includes the area from Fairbanks Point on either side of Holland Cove, the wetland along Mink Creek, and the creek and outlet. GAPC criteria found here include the development concentration around the cove, the wetland, the wooded overlook at Fairbanks Point which provides a vantage point for viewing waterfowl, and the public recreation potential which this point provides. Areas of erodible and unstable soils are also present in the Holland Cove GAPC. The erosion rate has been found to be relatively low in the sheltered cove but somewhat higher west of Fairbanks Point.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Development Area. Additional development should be limited to permanent or seasonal residences and public or private recreation and attendant commercial services. Within this GAPC some consideration should be given to the development of public access for boating and fishing. The low marshy area between Fairbanks Point and Holland Cove proper appears to be suitable for access site development.

C. Land Use Criteria

Water and sewer facilities are not available here and are not scheduled for the future. For this reason, residential development should be restricted to large lots which can accommodate septic systems.

The public access point should accommodate small boats and provide sufficient parking spaces.

Development which requires excessive land altering which might produce excessive surface erosion should be avoided.

Further development in the Mink Creek wetland should be prevented.

Commercial activity should be limited to recreation-related services.

D. Priority

Medium.

Construction should not be permitted to extend north of the plateau on the rock beach unless the development proposed is associated with recreation activities open to the general public. If public parking facilities are developed anywhere in this GAPC, they should be kept to a modest size and adequately landscaped.

D. Priority

Medium.

MAXWELL BAY GAPC

A. Description

The Maxwell Bay GAPC includes the area from Sprong Bluff to the eastern side of Maxwell Bay encompassing the Sill Creek and Salmon Creek drainageways. GAPC criteria found here include the bay itself and the Salmon Creek wetland, the barrier bar at the mouth of the bay, scenic views from the Camp Beechwood plateau as well as a significant woodland on the west side of the bay which includes rare specimens of American Chestnut. Maxwell Bay and Salmon Creek are also popular fishing areas which offer potential for public recreation and access points. The recession rate varies around Maxwell Bay but is high at Camp Beechwood.

B. Designation

This diverse area is designated for Restoration, Preservation and Development. The bay and creek outlet appear to need some measure of weed control and restoration to overcome early stages of eutrophication. The Camp Beechwood site is presently owned by the Girl Scouts; this area should not be allowed to fall into private ownership and should be preserved in its present state. The area immediately east of the bay is suitable for the development of a public access site and should be purchased by the State for this purpose.

C. Land Use Criteria

Any type of recreation use which is compatible with the natural character of the GAPC would be suitable. If public parking areas

are developed they should be on a small scale and adequately landscaped.

D. Priority

High.

SODUS POINT VILLAGE GAPC

A. Description

The Sodus Point Village GAPC includes the main residential area in the Village as well as the commercial core. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, historic structures, scenic views, fisheries, public recreation areas, an existing development concentration plus additional development potential. The sand beach and a lighthouse originally built in 1820 and reconstructed in 1875 are two important shoreline features here. The shoreline is artificially protected and has a low recession rate.

B. Designation

The GAPC has been designated a Development Area for additional residential uses and compatible commercial uses. Within this area, the sand beach, the historic lighthouse, and the customs house should be preserved.

C. Land Use Criteria

New development should be consistent with the character of existing development in terms of height, scale and materials. Commercial activities should be limited to the type of activities which provide services to the local and transient population. Careful attention should be given to the size, placement, and design of advertising signs and to the adequate landscaping of public parking areas.

D. Priority

Medium.

SOUTH SHORE GAPC

A. Description

The South Shore GAPC includes a major residential area, a golf course, attractive open space and agricultural areas, the Second Creek wetland and the wooded hillside west of the wetland. GAPC criteria found here include the wetland, the bay, an existing development concentration, areas with public recreation potential, hunting and fishing areas, habitat and spawning areas and significant woodlands. Recession rate data is not available for this area.

B. Designation

This rather complex GAPC has been designated for Development, Preservation and Restoration. Additional residential development is the preferred land use north of the golf course and development of a State Park on the southeast side of Sill Road is recommended (see Figure 1). Preservation of the wetland and wooded hillside should be ensured either through outright acquisition by the State or by acquisition of conservation easements. Second Creek falls into the Restoration category; a management program is needed here to control sea lamprey spawning.

C. Land Use Criteria

Residential development in the South Shore GAPC should be restricted to 1 and 2-family homes, either seasonal or permanent. Outside of the sewer and water service area, only very large lot development should be permitted. If the Sill Road site is developed as a State

Park, the highest standards of park design should be adhered to in terms of landscaping, signs and structures. Recreation related commercial development should be oriented to marine activity and should be limited in nature.

D. Priority

High.

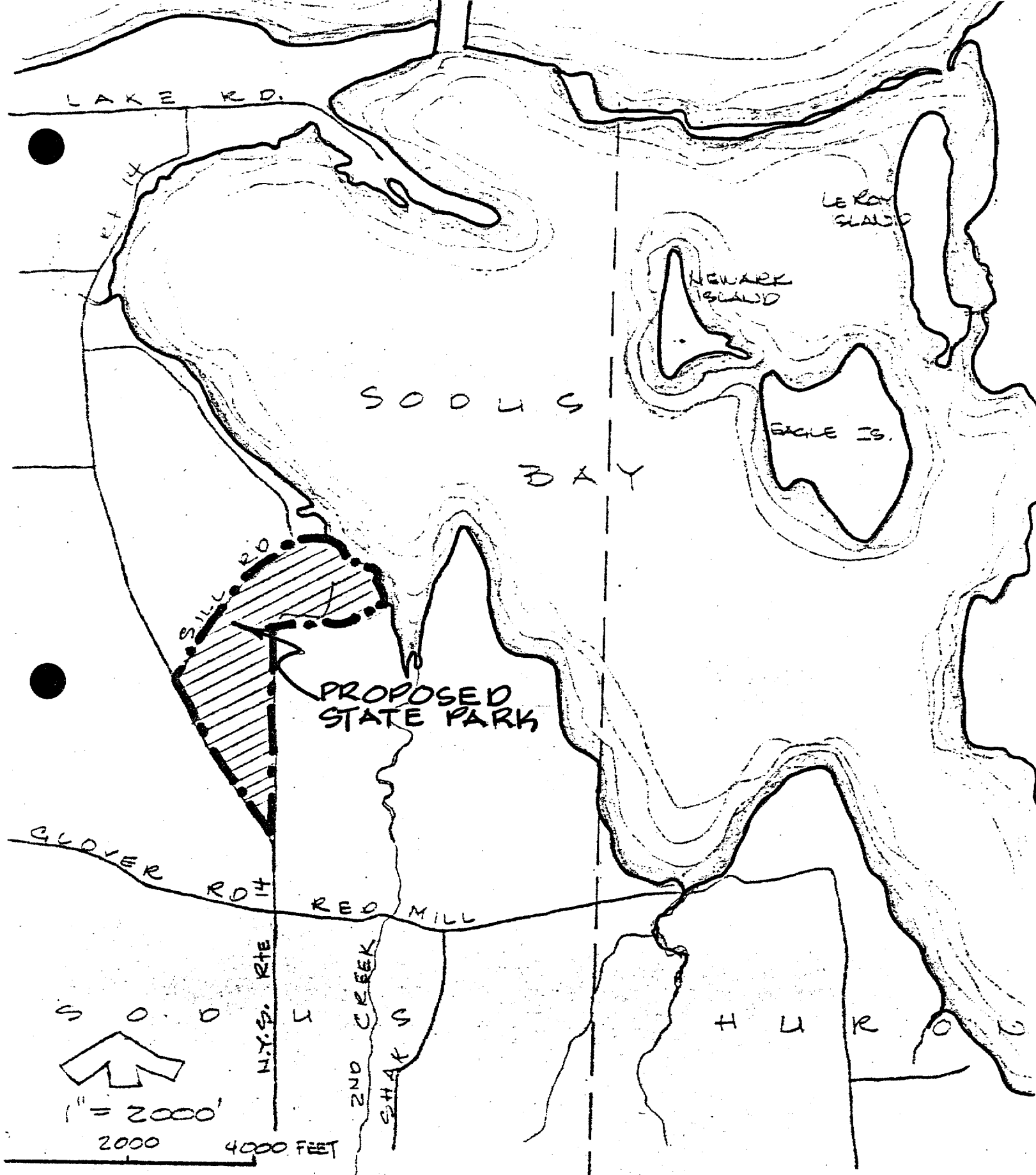


FIG. 1 PROPOSED STATE PARK

TOWN OF SODUS

PREPARED BY THE WAYNE CO. PLANNING BOARD. 9/72

THORNTON POINT GAPC

A. Description

The Thornton Point GAPC includes a heavily wooded hill and the area between Briscoe Cove and the Sodus-Huron town line. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, scenic views, hunting and fishing areas, residential development potential and significant woodlands. Existing development is not concentrated but is building up along the shoreline in a string pattern. Recession rate data is not available for this area.

B. Designation

This GAPC is designated as a Development Area with the preferred land use being residential. Some agricultural uses might also be appropriate in that portion of the GAPC which is not heavily wooded.

C. Land Use Criteria

This area is not serviced with public water and sewer and neither of these facilities are scheduled for the future. For this reason, new residential development should be on large enough lots to accommodate septic systems. Excessive tree removal or land altering should be avoided to protect the aesthetic quality of the GAPC and to minimize erosion.

D. Priority

High.

SAW MILL COVE GAPC

A. Description

The Saw Mill Cove GAPC includes the cove, Third Creek and a minor tributary, the Third Creek wetland and the heavily wooded steep slopes bordering the creek and tributary. GAPC criteria found here include a wetland, the bay, hunting and fishing areas, a small concentration of development, limited public recreation potential, habitat and spawning areas, and significant woodlands. Recession rate data is not available for this area.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated primarily as a Preservation and Restoration Area. If additional residential development occurs it should be limited to single family uses. Public access for fishing and hunting might be provided on a very limited basis. Like Second Creek, Third Creek is a spawning area for sea lamprey and requires a restorative management program.

C. Land Use Criteria

Public acquisition of much of the GAPC may be necessary to ensure preservation but, because of the difficult terrain and the wetland, the area is unlikely to suffer development pressures in the foreseeable future. Residential development should be limited to the area west of the cove and north of Red Mill Road. Large lots will be necessary since public water and sewer facilities are not available. Excessive tree removal or land altering should be avoided to protect

the aesthetic quality of the GAPC and to minimize erosion. If public access is provided for hunting and fishing, parking areas should be kept to a small scale and should be adequately landscaped.

D. Priority

Medium.

NICHOLAS/GRASSY POINT GAPC

A. Description

The Nicholas/Grassy Point GAPC includes the hill and stretch of shoreline between the two points extending around Grassy Point to Route 104. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, scenic views, fishing areas, an existing development concentration and areas with residential development potential. Although there are no significant woodlands in the GAPC, a fringe of trees extends around the shoreline and there are orchards on the higher slopes. Recession rate data is not available for this area.

B. Designation

This GAPC is designated as a Development Area with the preferred land use being permanent and seasonal residential. Agricultural uses are expected to continue for some time in the interior portion of the GAPC but a gradual shift to residential development is becoming apparent.

C. Land Use Criteria

This area does not have public sewer and water and these facilities are not scheduled for the future. For this reason, new development should be restricted to large lots which can accommodate septic systems. Because of the lack of tree cover combined with the slope, excessive land altering should be avoided. Any contemplated tree removal in this GAPC should be carefully considered and avoided if at all possible. In any event, the tree fringe around the shoreline should be maintained.

D. Priority

High. (Extensive subdivision activity occurring.)

SODUS CREEK GAPC

A. Description

This GAPC includes Sodus Creek and the surrounding wetlands, large expanses of woodland and the small hamlet of Resort. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, wetlands, hunting and fishing areas, public recreation potential, an existing development concentration, additional residential development potential, habitat and spawning areas and significant woodlands. Recession rate data is not available for this area.

Most of the land in the Sodus Creek GAPC is state-owned; the wetland is productive and the Creek itself has in the past been stocked with salmon and trout. At one time, the bay area around the bridge at Resort was heavily covered with North American Lotus beds but this unusual flora habitat was destroyed several years ago.

B. Designation

A small portion of the GAPC in and around Resort is designated as a Development Area; the remainder of the GAPC is designated for Preservation and Restoration. Within the Development Area preferred uses include permanent and seasonal residential, public or private recreation-related commercial and general commercial uses. Restoration of Sodus Creek is prescribed for the purpose of introducing a management program to control sea lamprey spawning.

C. Land Use Criteria

Public water and sewer facilities are not available and are not scheduled

for this area. For this reason, all development should be restricted to lots which are large enough to accommodate septic systems. Public parking areas developed in conjunction with recreational or commercial uses should be adequately landscaped; careful attention should also be given to the scale and design of commercial advertising signs. Within the Preservation Area wilderness type recreation uses would be acceptable on a small scale to provide public access for fishing and hunting. If parking facilities are provided, they should be adequately landscaped.

D. Priority

Medium.

BONNI CASTLE GAPC

A. Description

The Bonni Castle GAPC includes the small community of Bonni Castle, Clark Creek, the wetland at the mouth of the creek and the wooded area surrounding the creek. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, the wetland, fishing areas, an existing development concentration, and significant woodlands. Recession rate data is not available for this area.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Development Area; Clark Creek, the woodlands and wetland should be protected and there should be access for fishing. Future development is expected to include permanent and seasonal residences and continued agricultural uses; a boat launch facility in this GAPC would also be appropriate.

C. Land Use Criteria

Public water and sewer facilities are not available and are not scheduled for this area. For this reason, development should be restricted to large lots. Any public parking area developed to serve a boat launch or public access point should be small in scale and adequately landscaped.

D. Priority

Medium.

ISLANDS GAPC

A. Description

The Islands GAPC includes LeRoy, Newark and Eagle Island. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, scenic views, fishing areas, an existing development concentration on LeRoy Island, additional residential development potential and significant woodlands. Recession rate data is not available for this area.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated a Development Area. Future land uses are expected to include permanent and seasonal residences and, possibly, some type of public or private recreation facility such as a marina.

C. Land Use Criteria

Large lot residential development will be necessary here because of the lack of public water and sewer facilities. Major land altering activities and excessive tree removal should be avoided to prevent erosion and protect the natural beauty of the islands. If recreation facilities are developed, careful attention should be given to signs and to the landscaping of parking areas.

D. Priority

Low.

SODUS BAY BARRIER BAR GAPC

A. Description

The Sodus Bay Barrier Bar GAPC includes the area from Charles Point to Crescent Beach and the isthmus connecting the bar to the mainland. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, a unique geological feature - the bar itself, scenic views, fishing areas, public recreation potential, an existing development concentration, and additional residential development potential. Recession is not a serious problem but the bar is subject to continuous shifting and alteration of shape and size due to siltation and wave action.

B. Designation

The Charles Point portion of this GAPC has been designated as a Development Area. The central portion of the bar which makes up the western half of Crescent Beach is sparsely developed at present. It could be restored for public use or additional seasonal housing might be permitted if water pollution can be prevented. The eastern portion of the bar should be developed for public recreation purposes.

C. Land Use Criteria

A point of conflict exists in this GAPC between existing residential uses and proposed public recreation uses. The State Department of Environmental Conservation is investigating ownership of this and several other barrier bars in Wayne County. While public access to this area is considered important, the rights of owners of existing properties and the desirability of portions of the bar for seasonal residential development cannot be overlooked. The present residents of the bar act as a volunteer police and maintenance group and,

through their efforts, Charles Point and Crescent Beach are kept free from litter and other by-products of man's use of the lake and the bay. Both private and public uses should be compatible here and, in the event the State proceeds with acquisition of all or part of this GAPC, maintenance of the area should remain at the same high level it now enjoys.

Residential uses should be located on large lots and sewage disposal should be carefully monitored. Tree removal should be avoided at all costs since the presence of trees and other forms of vegetation helps stabilize the land mass of the bar. Public recreation should be limited to access for fishing, sunbathing and similar nonintensive uses.

D. Priority

High.

LAKE BLUFF GAPC

A. Description

The Lake Bluff GAPC includes the residential area between the Crescent Beach Isthmus and Root Swamp. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, scenic views, fishing areas, specialized public recreation potential, erodible and unstable soils, an existing development concentration, and significant woodlands. Recession rate data indicate that this is an area of very high erosion. Lake Bluff is noted as an extremely unstable area highly susceptible to erosion by both wind and water.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated for Development but of a very limited nature. Simply because of the popularity of the area, some residential development is likely to occur inland from the bluff itself. In addition, a parking area to service the proposed public access point at Crescent Beach should be provided in the Lake Buff GAPC.

C. Land Use Criteria

New residential development which may occur in the Lake Bluff GAPC should be set far enough back from the shoreline to guard against loss from erosion. Major land altering and tree removal should be avoided. The proposed public parking area should not be large and should be adequately landscaped.

D. Priority

High.

ROOT SWAMP GAPC

A. Description

The Root Swamp GAPC includes the large wooded wetland between Lake Bluff and Garner Road. GAPC criteria found here include the wetland itself, the woodland in and around the swamp, the habitat provided by these two natural features, and a unique geological feature in the narrow barrier bar between the swamp and the lake. Root Swamp is the home of both Pileated and Red Bellied Woodpeckers which need the combination of woods and marsh found here to survive.* Although the barrier bar is a relatively stable shoreline feature the recession rate for the western portion of the GAPC appears to be very high.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Preservation Area. All of the land within the GAPC is State-owned and should remain in its natural state. Limited public access for nonintensive recreation uses might be permitted.

C. Land Use Criteria

This area should remain undeveloped.

D. Priority

Low. (State ownership significantly reduces the potential threat that accompanies development.)

* SOURCE: State DEC field survey.

CHIMNEY BLUFF GAPC

A. Description

The Chimney Bluff GAPC includes the bluff itself and the wooded area to the west and south of the bluff. GAPC criteria found here include a unique geological feature, scenic views, public recreation potential, erodible soils, and significant woodlands. Recession data for this area indicate a high erosion rate.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated a Preservation Area. All of the land within the GAPC is State-owned and should remain in its natural state. Public access for nonintensive recreation uses should be permitted as outlined on page 120, Regional Facilities.

C. Land Use Criteria

This area should remain largely in its present state as a unique natural resource offering opportunities for primitive camping, picnicking, and year-round nature trails. Land altering activities should be minimized and tree removal should be avoided, especially along the edge of the bluff. If any public parking areas are provided, they should be adequately landscaped and should be constructed in a way that will not accelerate the erosion process. No water access should be provided.

D. Priority

Low. (State ownership significantly reduces the potential threat that accompanies development.)

EAST BAY PARK GAPC

A. Description

The East Bay Park GAPC includes the developed area between East Bay and Chimney Bluff. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, scenic views, fishing areas, public recreation potential, an existing development concentration, residential development potential, and a significant woodland. Recession data indicate a moderate erosion rate in this area.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Development Area. Preferred future land uses include additional seasonal and permanent residential development, recreation and service-related commercial uses, and public or private recreation uses.

C. Land Use Criteria

New residential development should be compatible with existing development in terms of scale and materials. Advertising signs should be small in scale and designed to complement existing and future development, both commercial and residential. Public parking areas should also be kept to a small scale and should be adequately landscaped. Public water and sewer facilities are not available here and are not scheduled for the future. For this reason, all development should be on large lots which can accommodate septic systems.

D. Priority

Medium.

EAST BAY WETLAND GAPC

A. Description

The East Bay Wetland GAPC includes Mudge Creek, three unnamed tributaries feeding East Bay from the south and west and the extensive wetlands around East Bay. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, wetlands, hunting and fishing areas, public recreation potential, and habitat and spawning areas. Recession rate data is not available for this area.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Preservation Area. All of the land is State-owned and should be kept in its natural state. Limited public access for nonintensive recreation uses might be permitted.

C. Land Use Criteria

This area should remain undeveloped.

D. Priority

Low. (State ownership significantly reduces the potential threat that accompanies development.)

EAST BAY BARRIER BAR GAPC

A. Description

The East Bay Barrier Bar GAPC includes the extensive bar which effectively separates the bay from the lake. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, a unique geological feature -- the bar itself, scenic views, fishing areas and public recreation potential. A few residences are also located on the bar. Recession is not a serious problem but the bar is subject to continuous shifting and alteration of shape and size due to siltation and wave action.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been given the dual designation of Development and Restoration. Current land use is seasonal residential concentrated primarily on the eastern portion of the bar. Additional seasonal housing might be permitted if water pollution can be prevented. All or part of the area could also be restored for public use.

C. Land Use Criteria

A point of conflict exists in this GAPC between existing residential uses and proposed public recreation uses. The State Department of Environmental Conservation is investigating ownership of this and several other barrier bars in Wayne County. While public access to this area is considered important, the rights of owners of existing properties and the services they can perform in maintaining the bar cannot be overlooked. The residents of the bar can act as a volunteer police and maintenance group keeping the bar free from litter and other products of man's use of the area. Both private and public uses

should be compatible here and, in the event the State proceeds with acquisition of all or part of this GAPC, maintenance of the area should be kept at a high level it now enjoys. Public recreation should be limited to access for fishing, sunbathing and similar nonintensive uses.

D. Priority

High.

BRUSH MARSH GAPC

A. Description

The Brush Marsh GAPC includes the marsh and wooded wetland north of Wright Road. GAPC criteria found here include the wetland, a unique geological feature in the small bar separating the marsh from the lake, habitat areas and significant woodlands. Recession data available for this area show a high erosion rate.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Preservation Area and should be retained in its natural state.

C. Land Use Criteria

The area should remain undeveloped.

D. Priority

Medium.

BADGER CREEK GAPC

A. Description

The Badger Creek GAPC includes Badger Creek and its major tributary, the Badger Creek wetland and the residential area along West Port Bay Road. GAPC criteria found here include wetlands, scenic views, hunting and fishing areas, a small development concentration, habitat and spawning areas, and significant woodlands. Specific recession rate data is not available for this area but, on either side of the GAPC, erosion has been found to be severe.

B. Designation

The major portion of this area has been designated a Preservation Area with only a limited amount of continued residential development anticipated west of Port Bay. The remainder of the GAPC is State-owned land which should be preserved in its natural state with some provisions made for limited public use.

C. Land Use Criteria

Any additional housing built in this GAPC should be confined to the area of the existing development concentration and should be on lots large enough to accommodate septic systems. Sufficient setbacks from the lake shoreline should be maintained to protect against presumed high erosion conditions. Land altering activities and tree removal should be avoided along this section of shoreline.

D. Priority

Low. (State ownership of most of this GAPC reduces the potential threat that accompanies development.)

LOON POINT GAPC

A. Description

The Loon Point GAPC extends from the Graves Point peninsula through Loon Point and the Tompkins Point peninsula. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, scenic views, fishing areas, public recreation potential, existing development concentrations, additional residential development potential and a significant woodland. Recession rate data is not available for this area.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Development Area. Future compatible land uses are considered to be permanent and seasonal residential, public and private recreation, recreation-related commercial uses and agriculture.

C. Land Use Criteria

Public water and sewer facilities are not available on the west side of Port Bay. For this reason, any new development should be restricted to large lots which can accommodate septic systems. This area is already fairly intensively developed along the shoreline and, as new development occurs, sewage discharges should be carefully monitored. In the case of recreation or commercial development, signs should be kept to a moderate scale and should be tastefully designed to be compatible with the aesthetic potential of the area. Public parking lots should also be moderate in size and should be adequately landscaped. Excessive land altering or tree removal should be avoided.

D. Priority

Medium.

WOLCOTT CREEK GAPC

A. Description

The Wolcott Creek GAPC includes Wolcott Creek and the small bay it forms as it enters Port Bay and the surrounding wetland. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, wetlands, hunting and fishing areas, habitat and spawning areas. Recession rate data is not available for this area.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Preservation Area. All of the land within the GAPC is State-owned and should remain in its natural state. Limited public access for nonintensive recreation uses might be permitted.

C. Land Use Criteria

This area should remain undeveloped.

D. Priority

Low.

PORT BAY BARRIER BARS

A. Description

The Port Bay Barrier Bars GAPC includes both bars extending across the entrance to Port Bay. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, unique geological features, scenic views, fishing areas and public recreation potential. A few residences are also located on the bars. Recession data for this area indicates a high average annual erosion rate. Recession on the bar itself is not a serious problem but it is subject to continuous shifting and alteration of shape and size due to siltation and wave action.

B. Designation

This GAPC, like the East Bay Barrier Bar, has been given the dual designation of Development and Restoration. Current land use is seasonal residential on the eastern bar. Additional seasonal housing might be permitted if water pollution can be prevented. All or part of the area could also be restored for public use.

C. Land Use Criteria

A point of conflict exists in this GAPC between existing and proposed residential uses and proposed public recreation uses. The State Department of Environmental Conservation is investigating ownership of this and several other barrier bars in Wayne County. While public access to this area is considered important, the rights of owners of existing properties and the services they can perform in maintaining the bars cannot be overlooked. The residents of the bars can act as a volunteer police and maintenance group keeping the bars free from

litter and other refuse that continually washes ashore. Both private and public uses should be compatible here and, in the event the State proceeds with acquisition of all or part of this GAPC, maintenance of the area should be kept at a high level. Public recreation should be limited to access for fishing, sunbathing and similar nonintensive uses.

D. Priority

High.

RED CREEK GAPC

A. Description

The Red Creek GAPC includes Red Creek proper and its 2 branched sections and the extensive wetlands on either side of the creek. GAPC criteria found here include wetlands, a unique geological feature -- the small barrier bars separating the wetland from the lake, fishing areas, public recreation potential, habitat and spawning areas and significant woodlands. Recession rate data indicate shoreline erosion in this GAPC is relatively high.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Preservation Area. All of the land is State-owned and should remain in a natural state. The only exception to this might be the development of a public access site for nonintensive recreation uses. Limited public access for non-intensive recreation uses might be permitted.

C. Land Use Criteria

This area should remain basically undeveloped.

D. Priority

Low. (State ownership significantly reduces the potential threat that accompanies development.)

SCOTTS BLUFF GAPC

A. Description

The Scotts Bluff GAPC includes the bluff and the wooded plateau to the south. GAPC criteria found here include a unique geological feature, scenic views, public recreation potential and significant woodlands. Recession rate data for this area indicate a low erosion rate.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Development Area. Preferred uses include limited permanent and seasonal residential development, continued agriculture and, possibly, public recreation.

C. Land Use Criteria

Public water and sewer facilities are not available here. For this reason, combined with the aesthetic character of the Scotts Bluff GAPC, residential uses should be restricted to very large lots. Land altering activities and tree removal should be avoided to prevent erosion of the steep hillsides in the eastern and western portions of the GAPC and to maintain the stability of the bluff. Public recreation should be limited to small scale, nonintensive uses.

D. Priority

Medium.

BLACK CREEK GAPC

A. Description

The Black Creek GAPC includes Black Creek and its 2 branches and the extensive marsh and bog extending along the shoreline and around the Creek. GAPC criteria found here include the wetlands, a unique geological feature in the barrier bar, scenic views from bordering hillsides, fishing areas, habitat and spawning areas and a bog. Recession data for this area shows a low erosion rate.

B. Designation

This area has been designated as a Preservation Area. Limited public access for nonintensive recreation uses might be permitted.

C. Land Use Criteria

This area should remain basically undeveloped.

D. Priority

Low. (State ownership significantly reduces the potential threat that accompanies development.)

CAMEL BLUFF GAPC

A. Description

The Camel Bluff GAPC includes the bluff itself and the wooded wetland to the southeast. GAPC criteria found here include wetlands, a unique geological feature, scenic views from the bluff to the lake and the wetland, and significant woodlands. Recession rates are not available for this area.

B. Designation

This GAPC has been designated as a Preservation Area. The bluff and the wetland are highly sensitive from an environmental standpoint and should be protected from encroachment. This is especially critical when the absence of zoning in the Town of Wolcott is considered.

C. Land Use Criteria

This area should remain undeveloped and maintained in its natural state.

D. Priority

High.

BLIND SODUS BARRIER BAR GAPC

A. Description

The Blind Sodus Barrier Bar GAPC includes the extensive bar which effectively divides the bay and the lake. GAPC criteria found here include the bay, a unique geological feature -- the bar itself, scenic views, fishing areas and public recreation potential. A few residences are also located on the bar. Recession data for this area is not available but private records indicate that considerable erosion occurs along the shore of the bay. The bar itself is subject to continuous shifting and alteration of shape and size due to siltation and wave action.

B. Designation

Like other major bars in Wayne County, Blind Sodus Barrier Bar has been given the dual designation of Development and Restoration. Some residential development exists on the western edge of the bar. Seasonal housing might be permitted on the bar if water pollution can be prevented. Alternatively, all or part of the bar could be maintained for public use.

C. Land Use Criteria

A potential point of conflict exists in this GAPC between residential uses and public recreation uses. The State Department of Environmental Conservation is investigating ownership of several barrier bars in Wayne County. While public access to this area is considered important, the services that seasonal residents could perform in main-

taining the bar cannot be overlooked. They could act as a volunteer police and maintenance group keeping the bar free from litter and other refuse that washes ashore. Both private and public uses could be compatible here and, in the event the State proceeds with acquisition of all or part of this GAPC, maintenance of the area should be a high priority. Public recreation should be limited to access for fishing, sunbathing and similar nonintensive uses.

D. Priority

High.

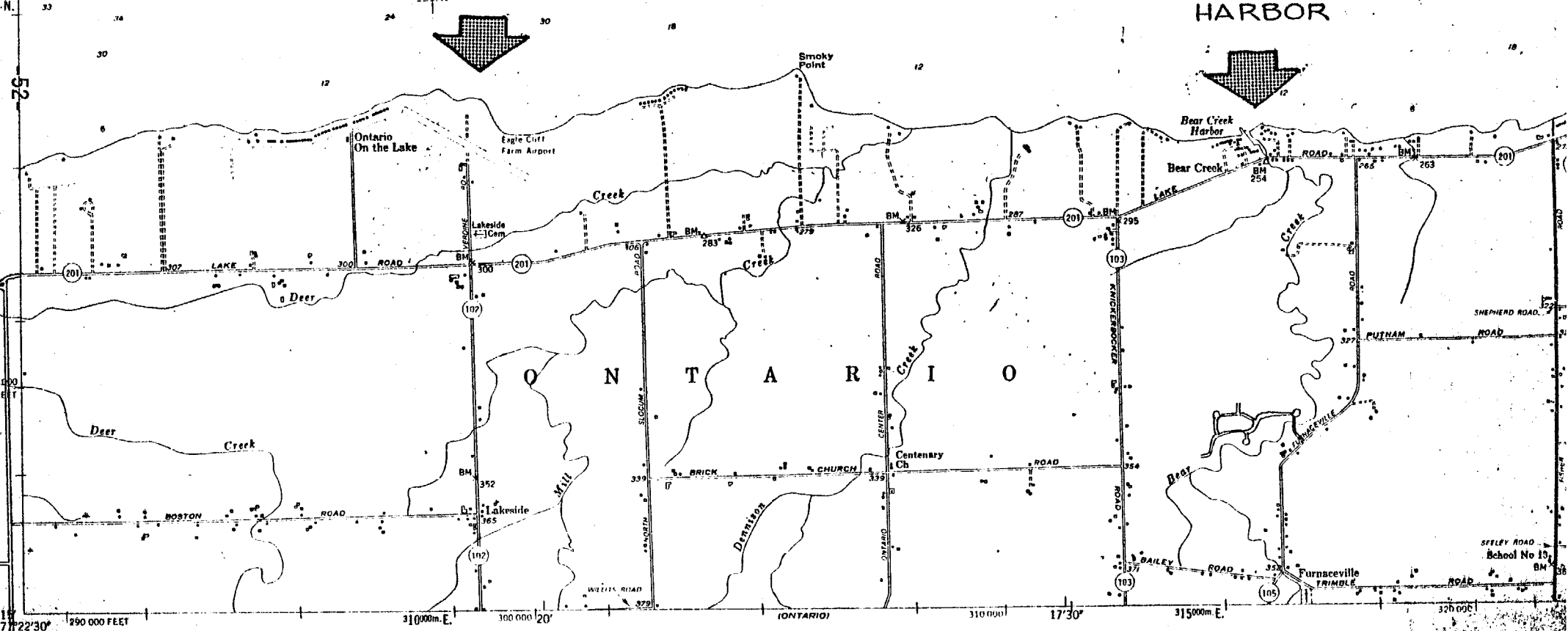
MAP 2 GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN (GAPC)

Town of Ontario

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EAGLE CLIFF

BEAR CREEK HARBOR



SCALE 1:1000

BOUNDARIES - State

L A K E O N T A R I O

MEAN LAKE ELEVATION 246

MAP 2

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN (GAPC)

Town of Williamson

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HOLLAND COVE

PULTNEYVILLE

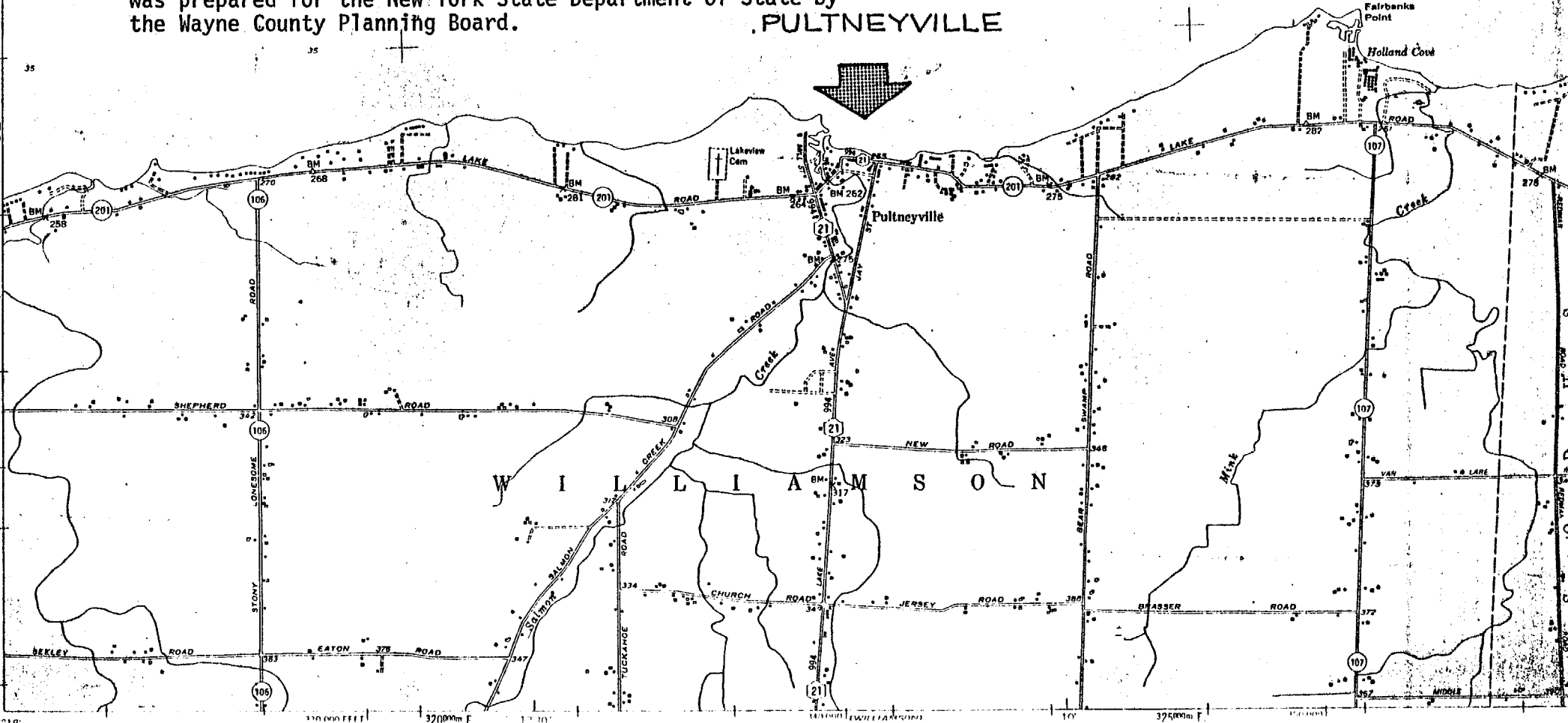
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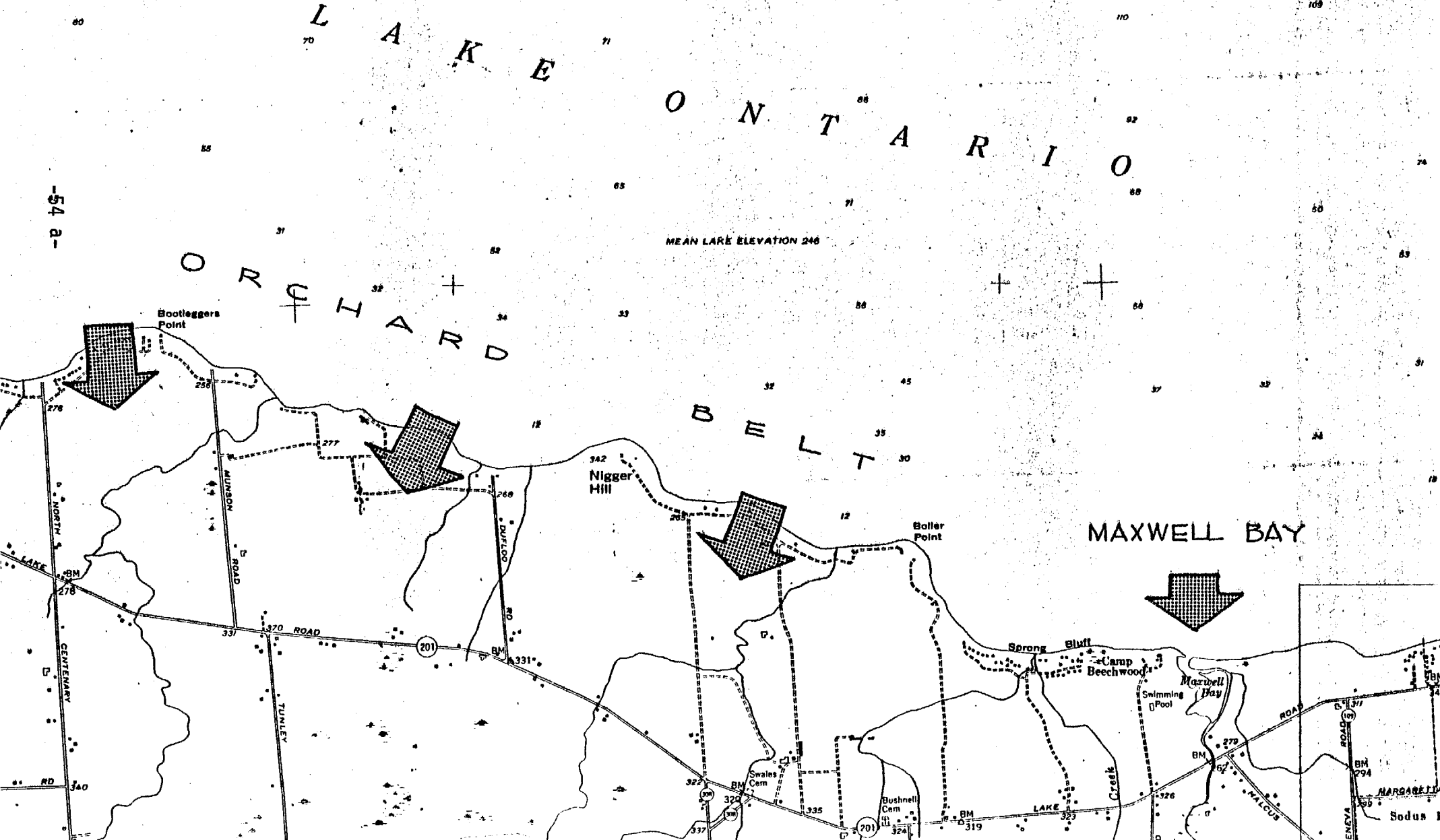


MAP 2 GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN (GAPC)

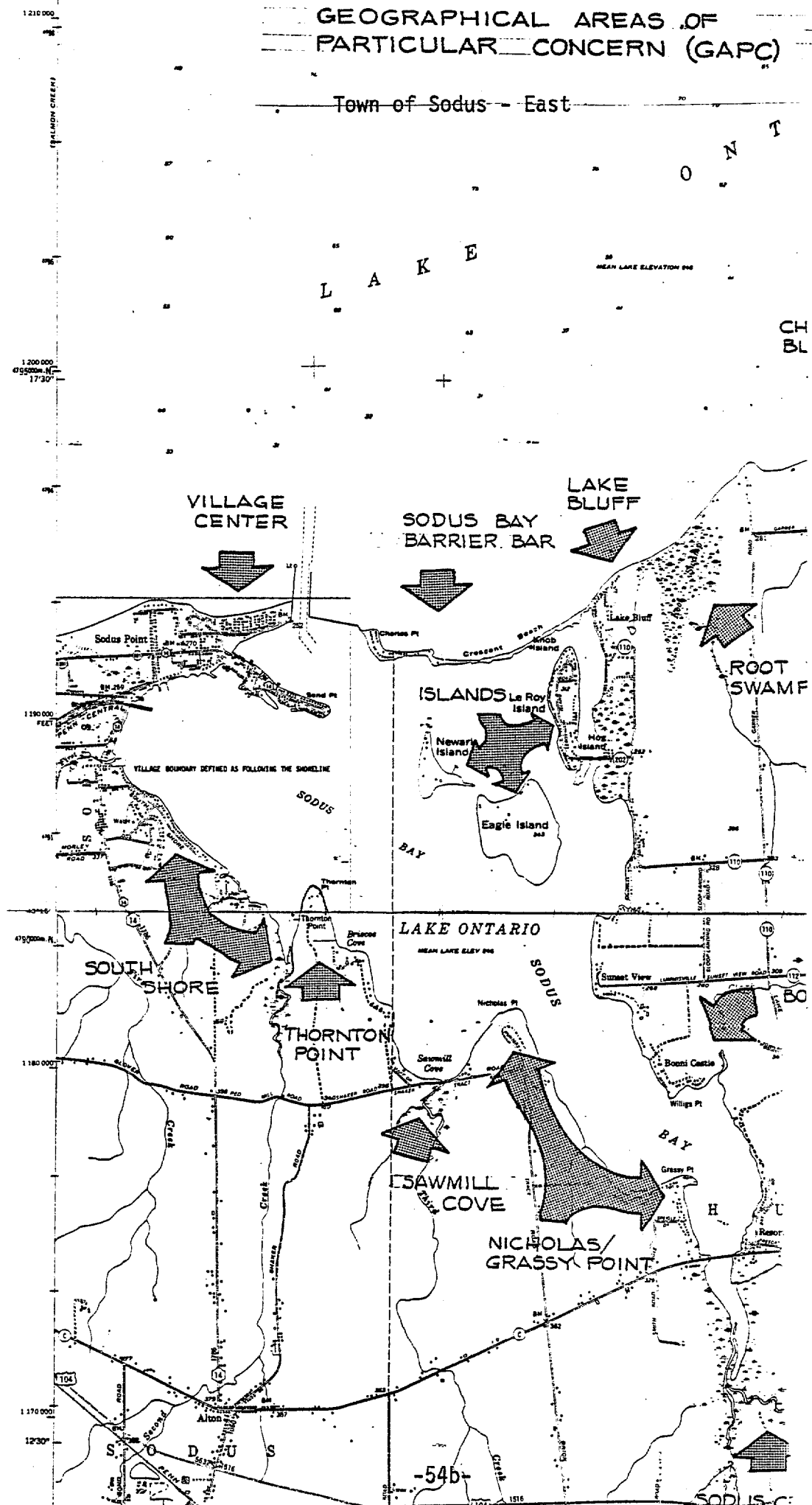
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Town of Sodus - West

-54 a-



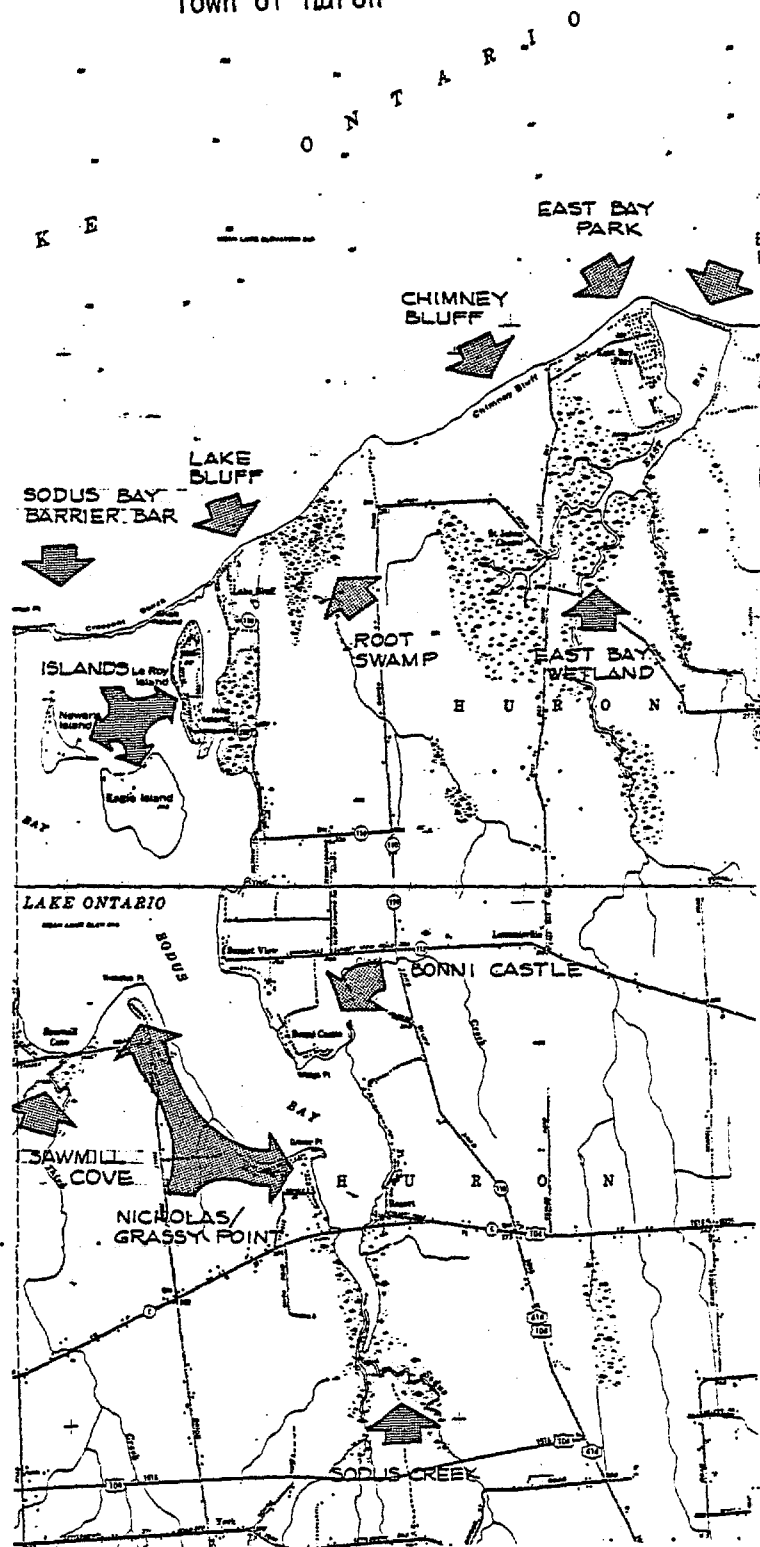
MAP 2
 GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF
 PARTICULAR CONCERN (GAPC)



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MAP 2
 GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF
 PARTICULAR CONCERN (GAPC)

Town of Huron



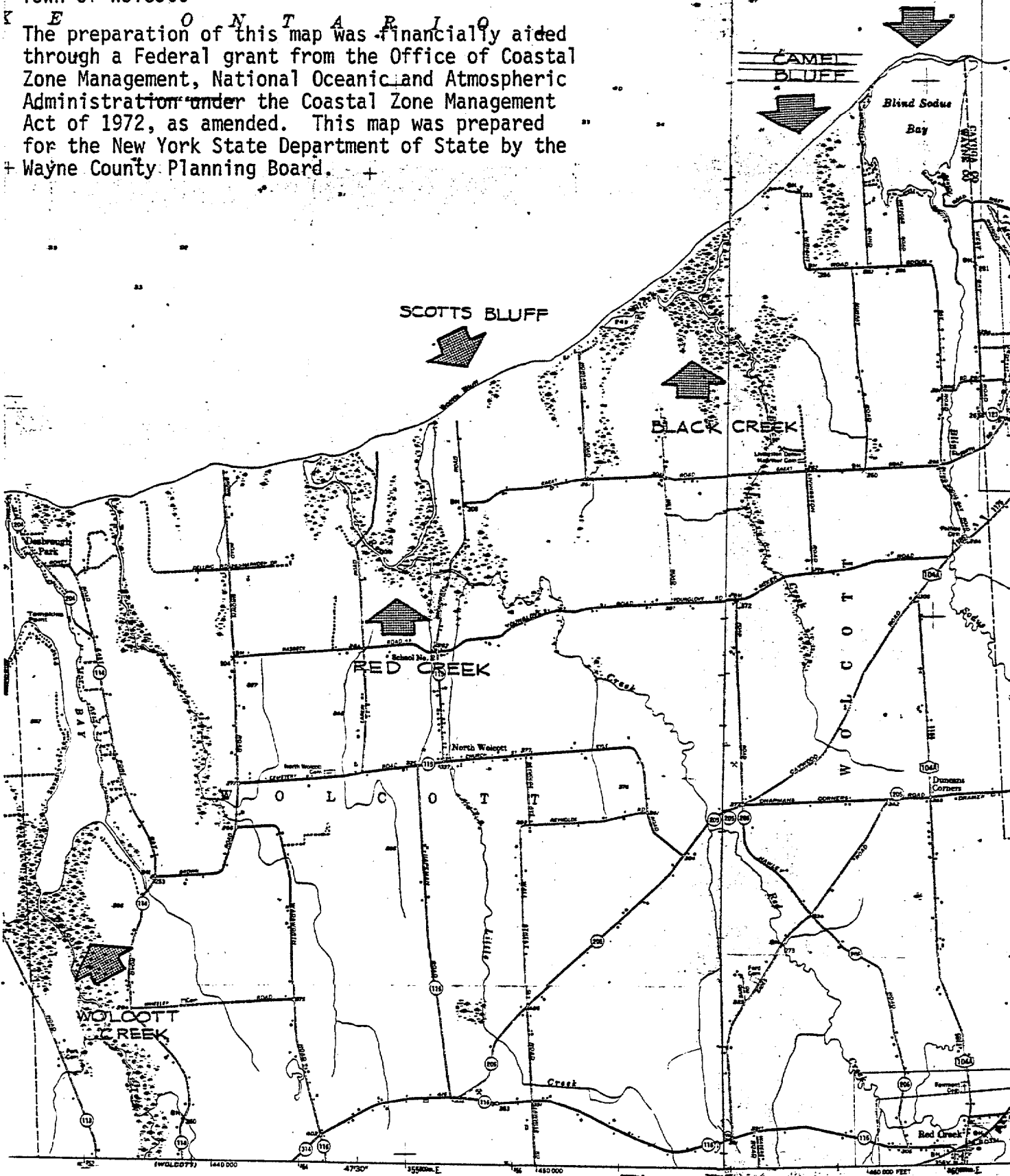
The preparation of this map was financially aided through a Federal grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. This map was prepared for the New York State Department of State by the Wayne County Planning Board.

MAP 2

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN (GAPC)

Town of Wolcott

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LAND USE IN THE COASTAL ZONE

Permissible Uses by Priority

After the Geographical Areas of Particular Concern were identified, permissible uses for the entire coastal area were established. This process involved designating appropriate treatment such as Development, Preservation or Restoration for each segment of the shoreline, review of existing land use patterns, projection of future land uses based on current trends and land capability, and establishment of uses to be permitted in each shoreline segment by order of desirability. Map 3, Permissible Uses by Priority, shows recommended land uses for each segment of the coastline and the priorities established for these uses. In addition to permissible land uses by priority, this map shows the primary designation such as Development, Preservation or Restoration for each area.

Existing and Potential Conflict Areas

Map 3 also shows areas where land use conflict situations either already exist or may be anticipated in the future. One tack which might be taken to resolve these conflicts would be to simply impose coastal zone regulations without regard to citizen reaction. In this instance, however, an extensive effort has been made to involve citizens in the planning process and to elicit positive public input and support for the program. It is felt that this approach has been successful to date and should be continued as the major technique for resolving conflicts.

In order to extend citizen participation to conflict resolution and implementation of coastal zone regulations, several suggestions are offered. These suggestions are intended as a guide to help the County and other agencies or branches of government involved in Coastal Zone Management to resolve conflicts and to retain a high level of citizen involvement.

1. The audiovisual program developed as a part of Phase II of the Coastal Zone Management Plan should be actively publicized and made available to all types of groups, clubs and organizations. Widespread use of the audiovisual program will assure the consistency of material being presented and, because of the simple understandable structure of the show, should make for maximum audience appeal.
2. The Coastal Zone Management Plan should be presented in a positive, non-bureaucratic way so that general public reaction to the program is supportive. If the image of the shoreline as a valuable natural resource is projected, public support for the management program and resolution of conflicts in the best public interest should be much easier to generate.

While no one technique can be established to resolve all situations, the problem of land use conflicts should be openly acknowledged. As implementation of the management program progresses, additional strategies and conflict-resolution techniques should be developed.

Land Use Impact Evaluation

Table 1 shows the impact of various potential land uses on coastal zone

resources and conditions. For purposes of this evaluation, the degree of impact has been rated at four different levels -- Beneficial, Benign, Tolerable and Adverse. Definitions of these ratings are as follows:

Beneficial - Potential land use and resource or condition can easily coexist and, in fact, complement each other.

Benign - Potential land use and resource or condition can coexist without adverse or beneficial impact. Impact is essentially neutral.

Tolerable - Potential land use and resource or condition can coexist only if special development criteria are met. Implies a measure of incompatibility which is considered acceptable under certain conditions.

Adverse - Potential land use and resource or condition cannot coexist without significant environmental impact.

Table 1. shows a wide selection of potential land uses but is not intended to be all inclusive at this stage. As implementation of the coastal zone program proceeds, the list of potential uses can be expanded and new uses rated for impact.

TABLE 1. LAND USE IMPACT ON COASTAL ZONE RESOURCES AND CONDITIONS

POTENTIAL LAND USES	RESOURCES AND CONDITIONS														BENIGN TOLERABLE	
	WETLAND	EMBAYMENT	HISTORIC OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE	UNIQUE GEOLOGICAL FEATURE	SCENIC VIEW	HUNTING/FISHING AREA	PUBLIC REC-REACTION POTENTIAL	ERODIBLE OR UNSTABLE SOIL	UNIQUE AG-RICULTURAL SOILS	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT CONCENTRATION	ECONOMIC (NON-RES) DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL	HABITAT OR SPawning AREA	SIGNIFICANT WOODLANDS	UNIQUE FLORA	BENEFIT FROM LOCATION IN COASTAL ZONE
OPEN SPACE/RECREATION	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
Nature Trails	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
Bikeways	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
Local Parks	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
County Parks	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
State Parks	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
Boat Launch	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
Marina	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
Public Beaches	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
Wildlife Mgt. Areas	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
Boat Storage	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
Orchard/Vineyard	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	MEDIUM
Nursery	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	None
Cropland	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	None
Feed Lot	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	None
Tree Farm	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	None
Woodlot	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	None
RESIDENTIAL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
Seasonal - Large Lot	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH
Seasonal - Small Lot	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	HIGH

TABLE 1. LAND USE IMPACT ON COASTAL ZONE RESOURCES AND CONDITIONS

+ BENEFICIAL
- ADVERSE

o BENIGN
v TOLERABLE

RESOURCES AND CONDITIONS

POTENTIAL LAND USES	WETLAND	EMBAYMENT	HISTORIC OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE	UNIQUE GEOLOGICAL FEATURE	SCENIC VIEW	HUNTING/FISHING AREA	PUBLIC REC-REATION POTENTIAL	ERODIBLE OR UNSTABLE SOIL	UNIQUE AG-RICULTURAL SOILS	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT CONCENTRATION	ECONOMIC (NON-RES) DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL	HABITAT OR SPAWNING AREA	SIGNIFICANT WOODLANDS	UNIQUE FLORA	BENEFIT FROM LOCATION IN COASTAL ZONE
RESIDENTIAL -																
Continued																
Single Family																
Large Lot		v	v		+	v			v	+		+	v	v	v	HIGH
Med. Lot		v	v		+					+		+	v	v	v	HIGH
Small Lot		v	v		+					+		+	v	v	v	HIGH
Multiple Residences		v	v		+					+		+	v	v	v	HIGH
COMMERCIAL																
General Retail																
Local/Reg.					v					v	+	v				MEDIUM
General Retail																
Neighborhood		v	v		v		o		o	+	+	v				MEDIUM
Recreation -																
Related Commercial		v	v		v	v	+			v	o	v				HIGH
Transient Accommodations		v	v		+		+			v	v	v				HIGH
INDUSTRIAL																
Food Processing											v					NONE
Solid Waste Disposal																NONE
Light Industry/Research		v	v		v					v	+	v				NONE
Heavy Industry		v	v		v					v	+	v				NONE

T9

MAP 3
 AREA DESIGNATION AND
 PERMISSIBLE USES BY PRIORITY

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L A K E O N T A R I O

MEAN LAKE ELEVATION 240

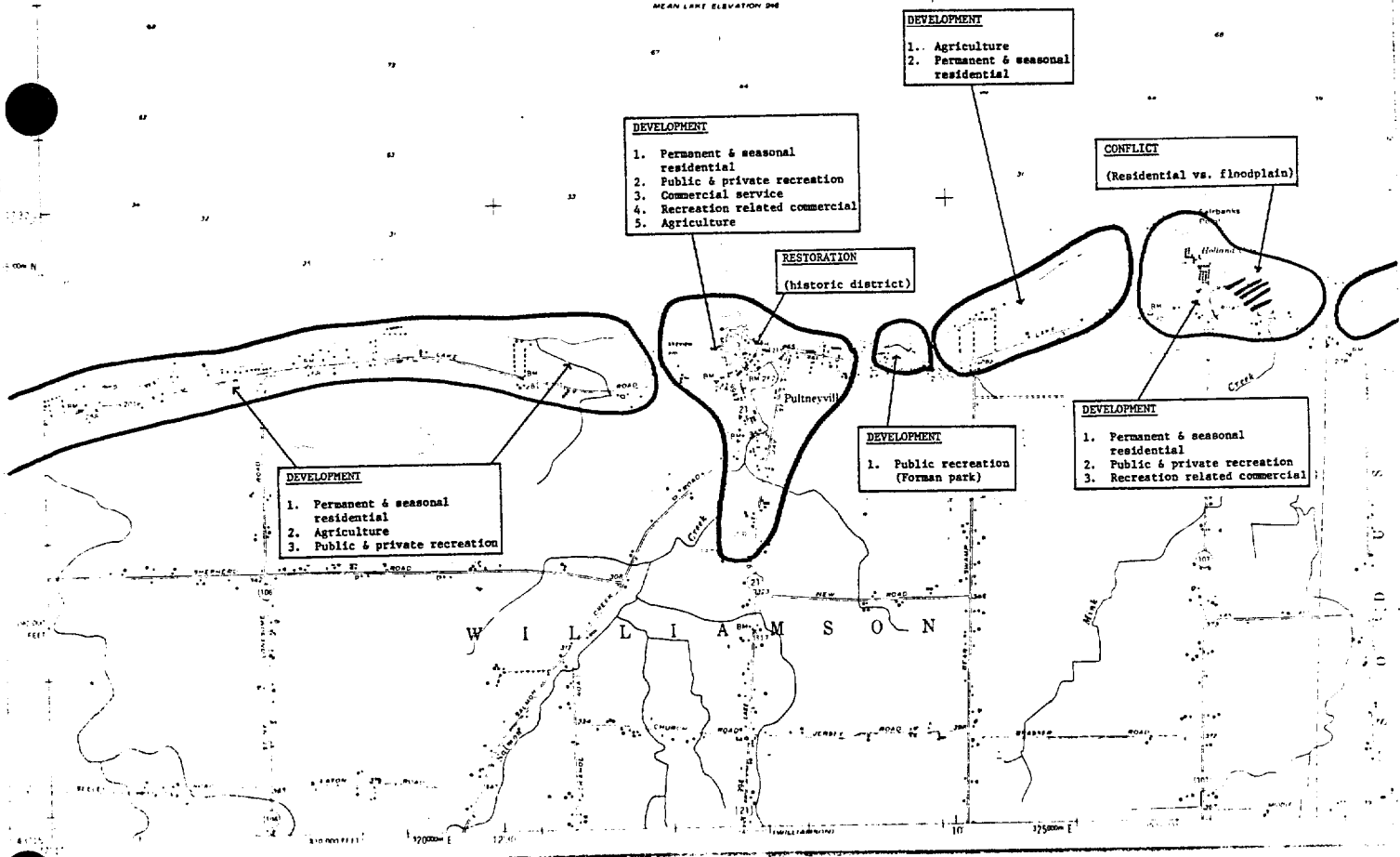


MAP 3
 AREA DESIGNATION AND
 PERMISSIBLE USES BY PRIORITY

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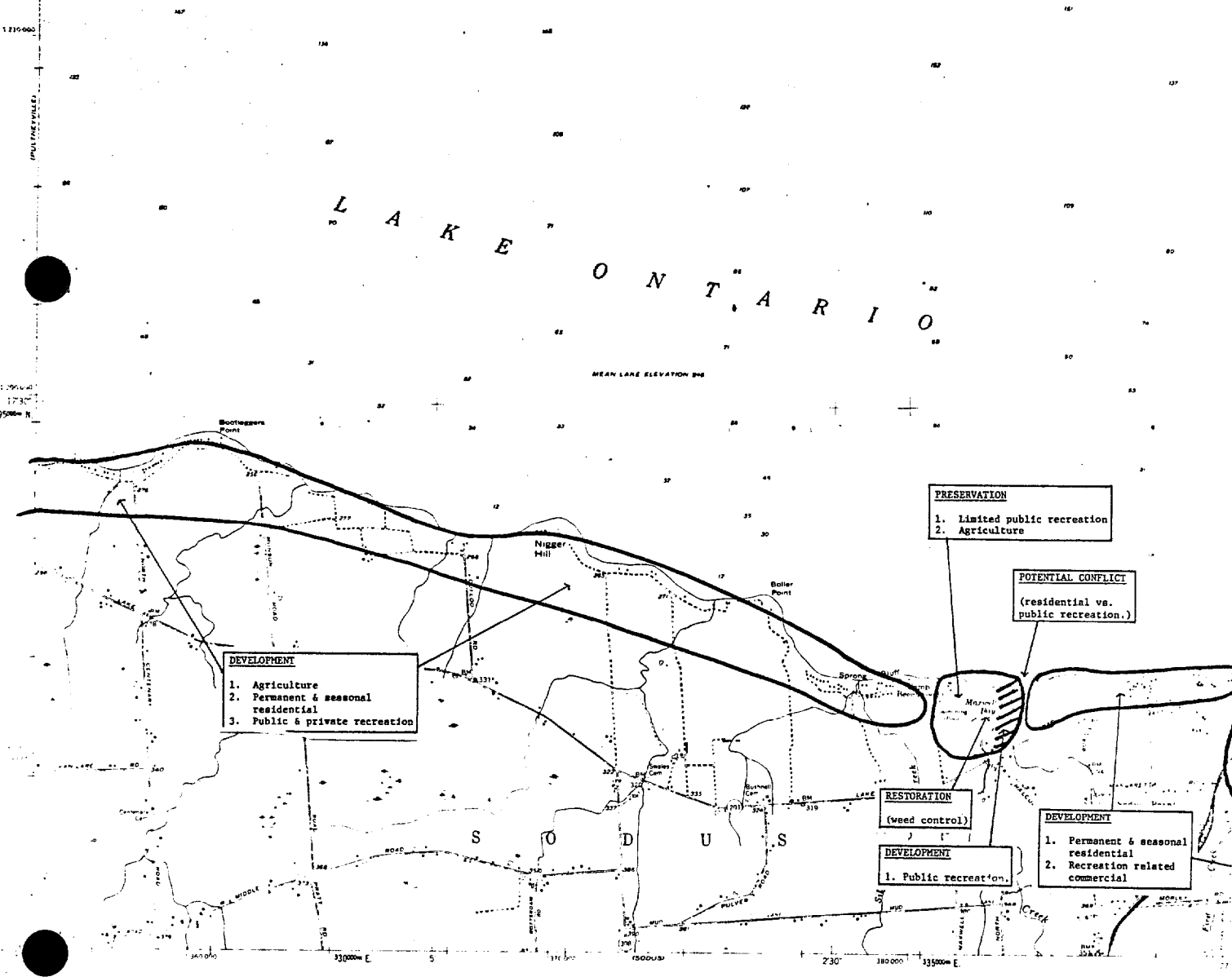
L A K E O N T A R I O

MEAN LAKE ELEVATION 246



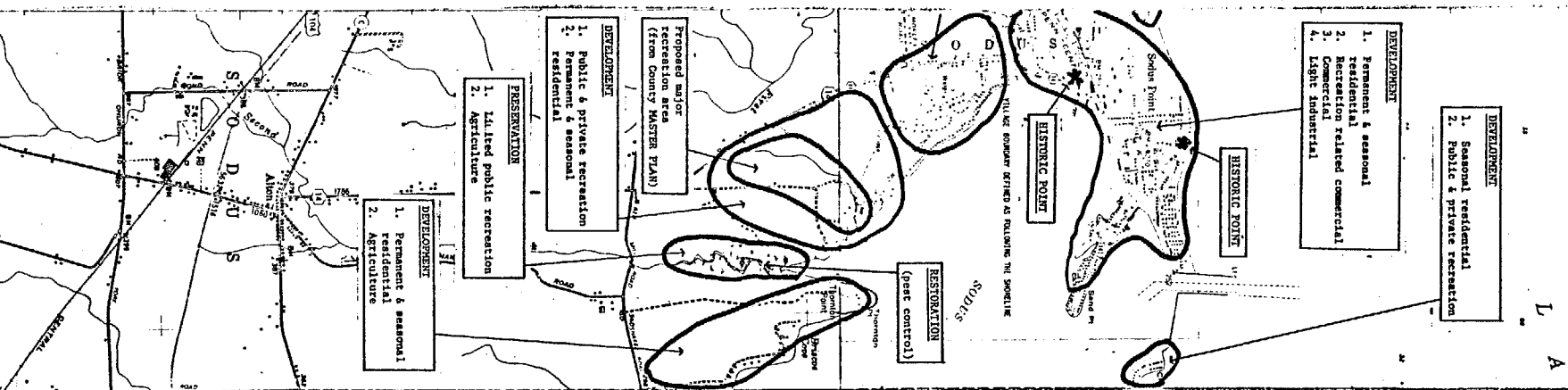
MAP 3
 AREA DESIGNATION AND
 PERMISSIBLE USES BY PRIORITY
 SODUS WEST

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MAP 3
 AREA DESIGNATION AND
 PRIORITY USES

SODUS EAST



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P20

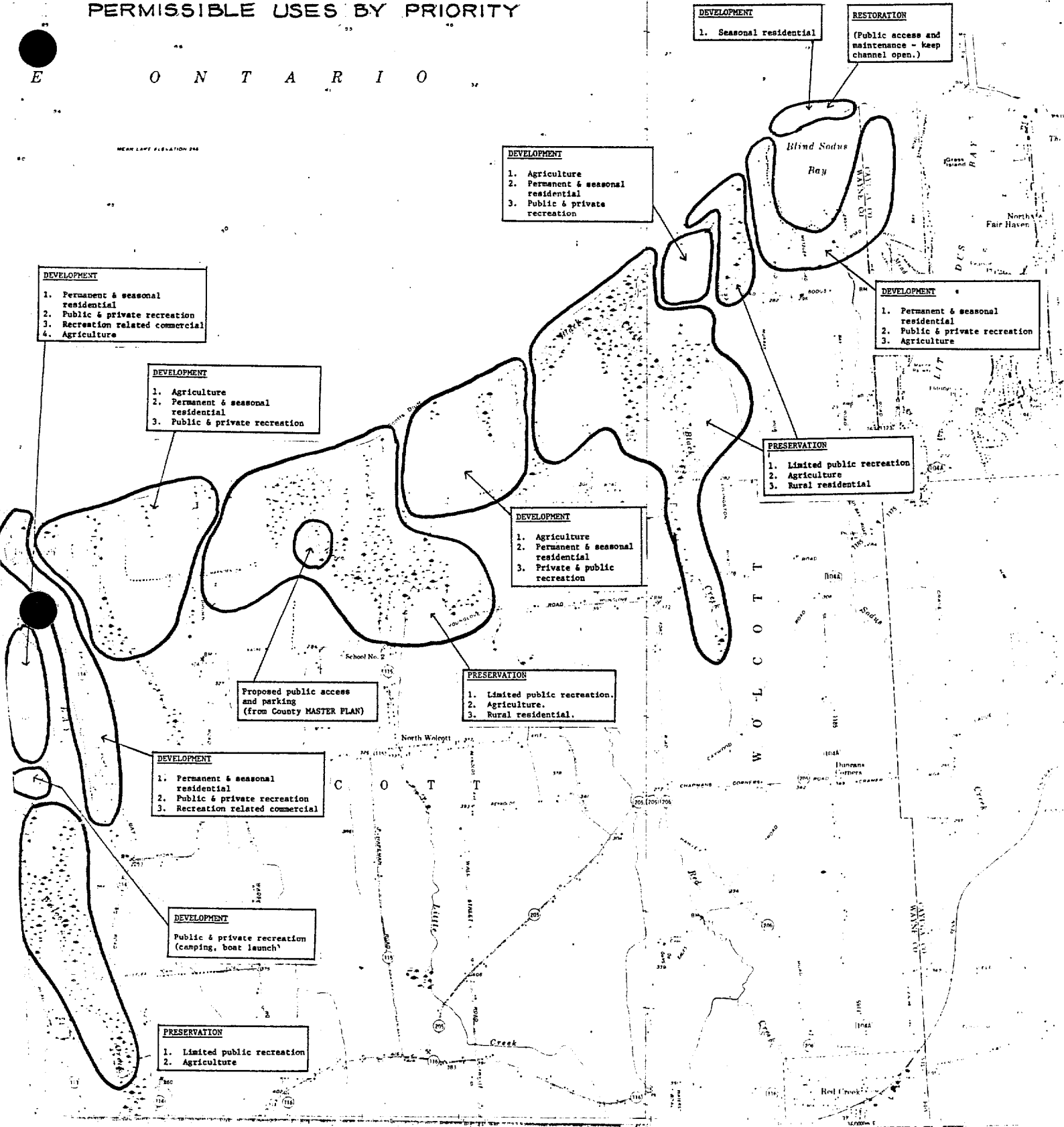
MAP 3
 AREA DESIGNATION AND
 PERMISSIBLE USES BY PRIORITY

E O N T A R I O

NEAR LAKE ELEVATION 244

L A K E

NEAR LAKE ELEVATION 244



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THE COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARY

One important result of the second stage of Wayne County's Coastal Zone Management Study was the boundary modification which resulted from additional base data and, more importantly, from citizen outreach and feedback meetings. Stage I of the study produced a tentative boundary which coincided with Lake Road in the western half of the County and was varied but broadly inclusive from Sodus Bay east to the Cayuga County line.

In the second stage review of boundary determinants heavy emphasis has been placed on the terms "direct" and "significant" as used in the original language of the coastal zone legislation. The primary purpose of the Coastal Zone Boundary is to define and enclose an area in which land use and management controls will be formulated and enforced. This is an extremely important consideration in terms of public acceptance of the program: the principles involved must be supported by regulations which are adequate to accomplish the objectives of the program but no more stringent than necessary to do the job.

Even with much more detailed and reliable quantitative data than presently exist to describe existing conditions in the coastal area, the line used to delineate the extent of the critical control district, i.e. the Coastal Zone, will be essentially arbitrary. It becomes important, therefore, to develop a rationale and justification for such boundaries, based on available data, so that effective controls can be established for those

areas where control is necessary. By the same token other areas, where it is anticipated that future development activity will have no direct and significant impact on coastal waters, can be excluded from the burden of such controls.

A boundary too broadly drawn runs the risk of including large areas of land that do not need to be controlled to protect the shoreline. Citizen response to the "broad area" approach used in Stage I was consistently negative in Wayne County for a variety of reasons (see Citizen Participation). It was decided, therefore, that a minimum-area boundary which could be justified and defended on a number of grounds would be better than a boundary which attempted to include every possible source of shoreline pollution or degradation. In other words, the Wayne County coastal zone boundaries which are shown on Map 4 are based on a literal application of the terms "direct" and "significant" impact.

The continued arbitrariness of distances and other criteria used to establish such boundaries is recognized and, at this stage at least, unavoidable. Many hours devoted to public meetings with interested citizens has led to the conclusion that such boundaries will be acceptable locally. It should also be noted that the modified boundaries are sufficiently precise to enable every owner of shoreline or upland property to know the extent to which his property is affected. This becomes an important consideration when management controls are applied, particularly when such controls are related to zoning procedures.

A setback distance of 500 feet* from the established high-water mark has been used as the base line for the coastal zone boundary shown on Map 10. For those areas of shoreline which are not of particular statewide or local significance, and where the greatest value accrues to the private property owner, the 500 foot coastal zone depth is considered adequate to enable the application of effective management controls. In addition to land use, the factors needing control within the 500 foot zone are such things as density of development, setback distance from the land-water margin, height of construction, removal of existing vegetation and the extent of impermeable surfaces.

Modification of the basic 500 foot Coastal Zone Boundary has been made where conditions warrant and justify such modification. Specific standards were used as the basis for varying the 500 foot base line. The boundary was expanded to include:

1. All lakeshore land presently owned by the State of New York, Wayne County or any of the lakeshore municipalities.
2. Wooded areas of 25 acres or more which are adjacent to the shoreline or on a tributary which was included in the coastal zone.
3. Unique environmental features such as a wetland, a waterfall, an island, a floodplain or barrier beach. Wetland boundaries are in accordance with the State's Freshwater Wetlands Act.

* NOTE: With increased emphasis on the metric system a quarter kilometer, or approximately 800 feet, might also be considered as a suitable base line for the coastal zone boundary.

4. The locale of any endangered species or unique flora or wildlife habitat.
5. Large single use areas such as an energy generating station.
6. Historically or archaeologically significant areas.
7. Major tributaries with year-round flow and a drainage area of 1,000 acres or more. The boundary extends 200 feet from each side of the stream bank for a distance of approximately one mile upstream from the point where such streams penetrate the coastal zone. Some variation in this standard occurs when the one mile distance along the stream places the upland boundary in an irrational location with respect to a road or natural feature, for example.

In some locations a fixed distance from an existing road was used as the boundary. This type of modification was used when application of the normal boundary -- the 500 foot setback from the lake's high-water level -- produced a thin, irregular scrap of land between the 500 foot line and the road. In such cases, one of two standards was applied: in areas where there are public sewer facilities available the boundary was drawn on the lakeside of the road 200 feet from the right-of-way; in areas where there are no public sewers the boundary was located 200 feet from the right-of-way on the upland side of the road.

These standards were used because it was felt that both sides of a road should be treated alike whenever possible. Where sewers are available the pollution potential from roadside development is minimized; where

no public sewers exist it was felt that the possibility of pollution from septic tank failures applied equally to both sides of the road.

It should be noted that areas of unique agricultural land are not included in the coastal zone simply by virtue of the fact that they are agriculturally unique. If such land happens to lie within the 500 foot base line, or modifications of this base line, it would be affected by the coastal zone management program. Otherwise, it would not be affected any more than any other land not in the coastal zone. In other words the management program is not aimed at preserving agricultural land per se, but at protecting the coastline. Improper agricultural practices and the use of fertilizers can be, of course, major sources of coastal water pollution. There are not adequate data available for Wayne County at this point, however, to support a coastal zone boundary based on agricultural pollution.

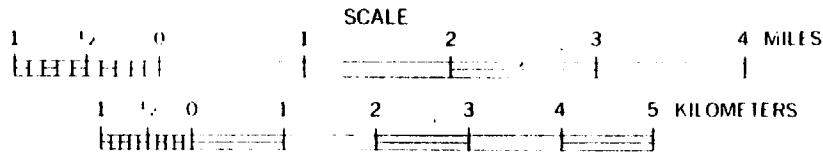
Before a coastal zone boundary is finally established in Wayne County it should be tested against the questions of why it is being drawn in a specific location? what are the existing and potential problems? and what kind of management controls are going to be applied to the area? Until satisfactory answers to these questions can be formulated for each segment of the proposed coastal zone, the boundary will not be as meaningful, effective and defensible as it should be.

STATE OF NEW YORK
 OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES
WAYNE COUNTY

MAP 4
COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARY

////// MODIFIED STAGE 2 BOUNDARY
 STAGE 1 BOUNDARY

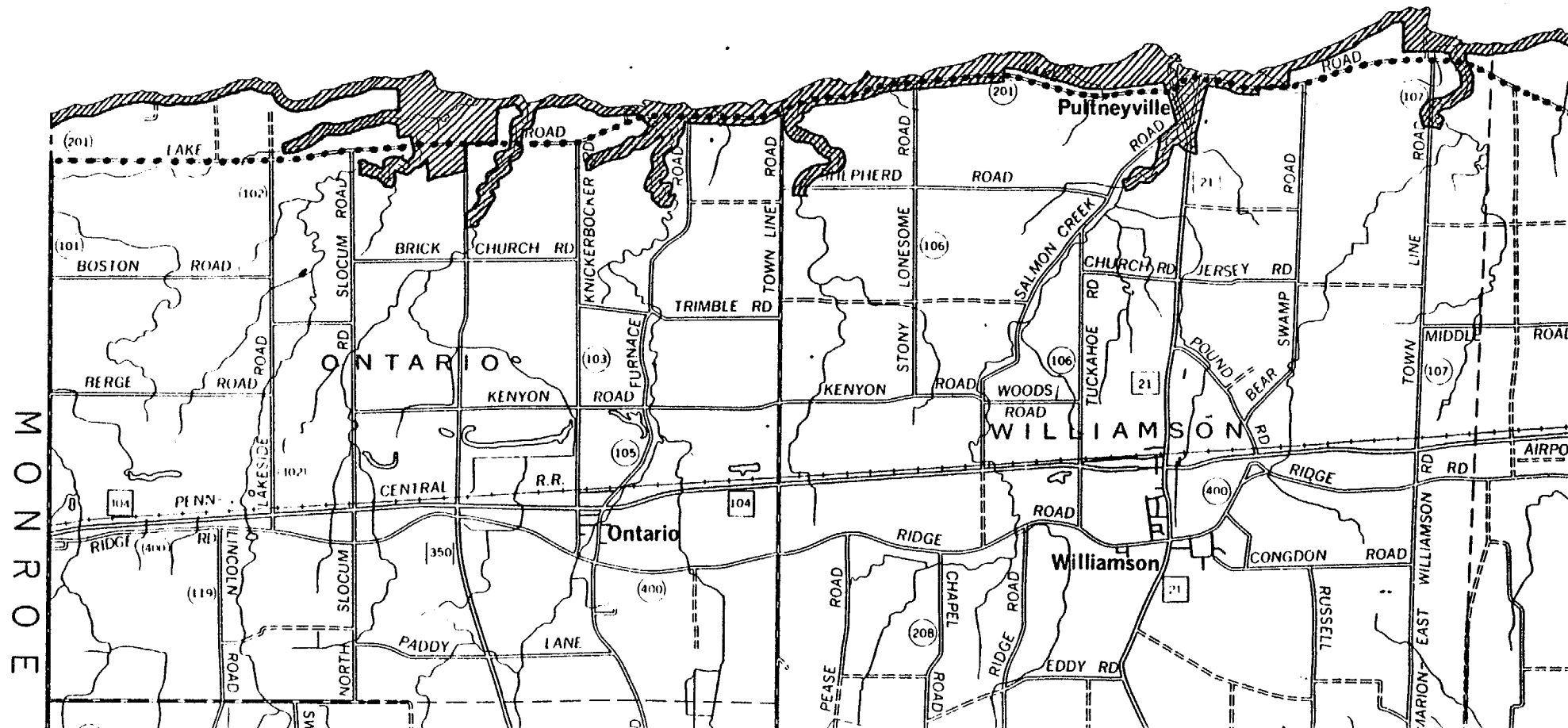
The preparation of this map was financially aided through a Federal grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. This map was prepared for the New York State Department of State by the Wayne County Planning Board.



50,000 foot grid based on New York coordinate system, central zone

10,000 meter grid based on Universal Transverse Mercator System, zone 18

JANUARY 1968



89

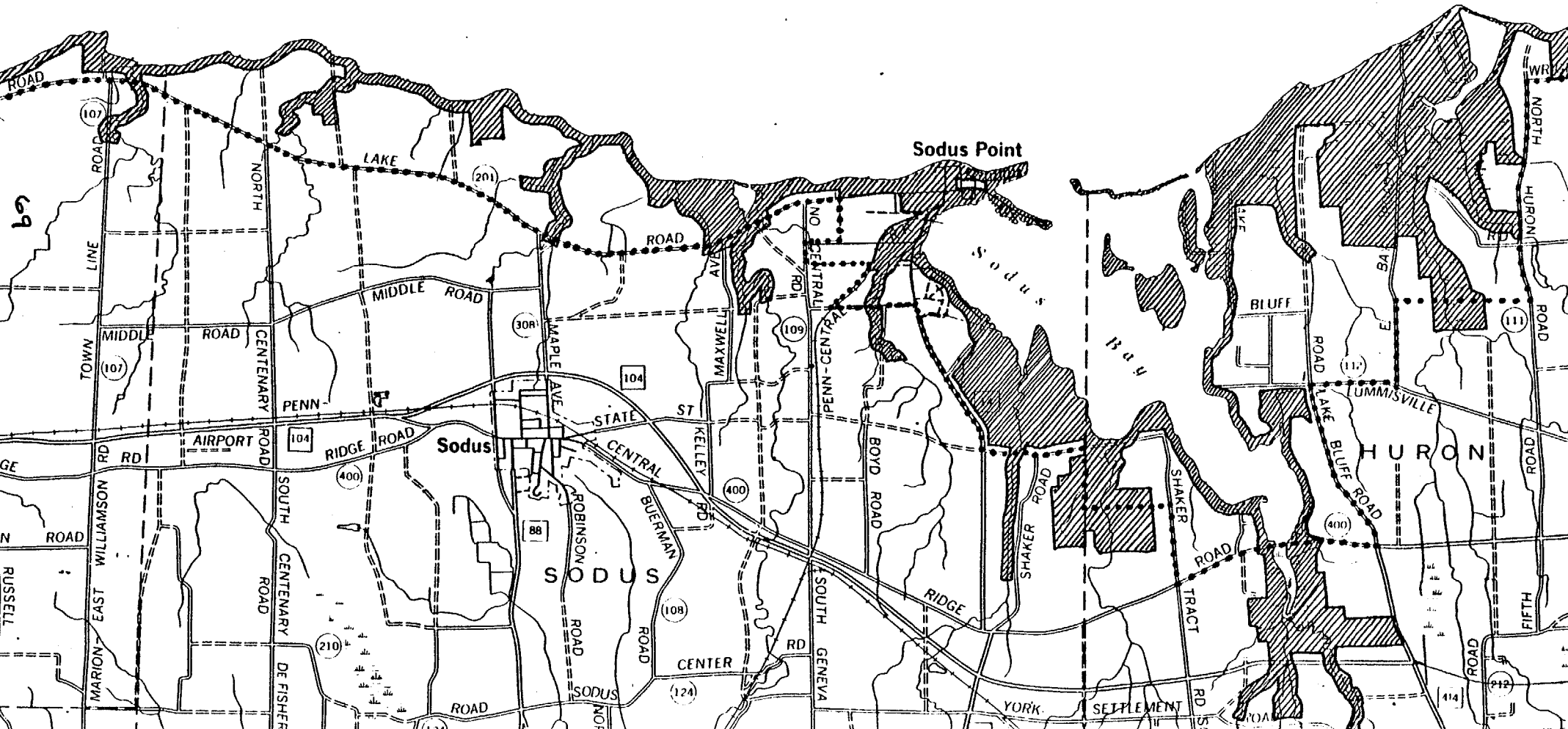
MONROE

MAP 4 CONT'D

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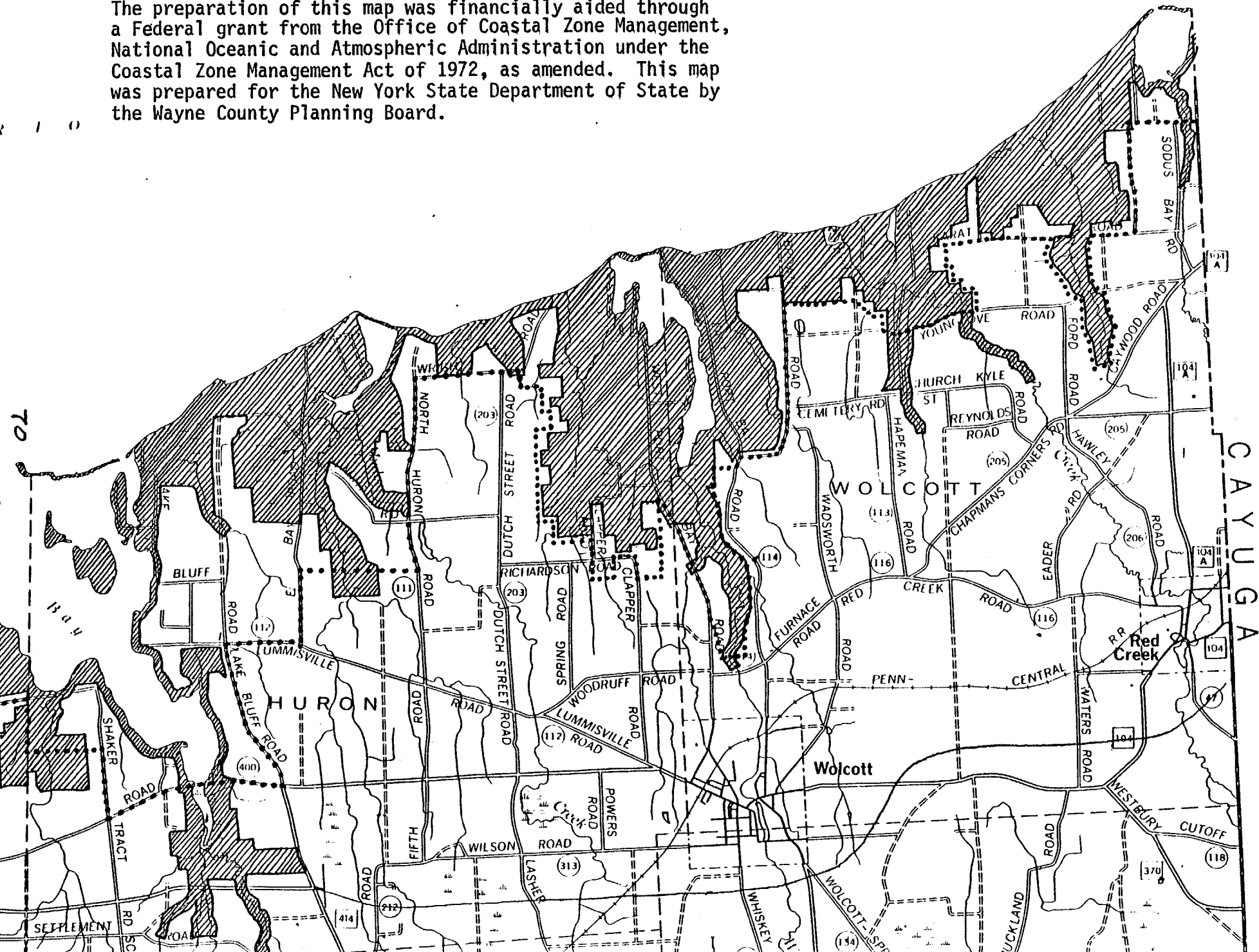
BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY

L A K E



MAP 4 CONT'D

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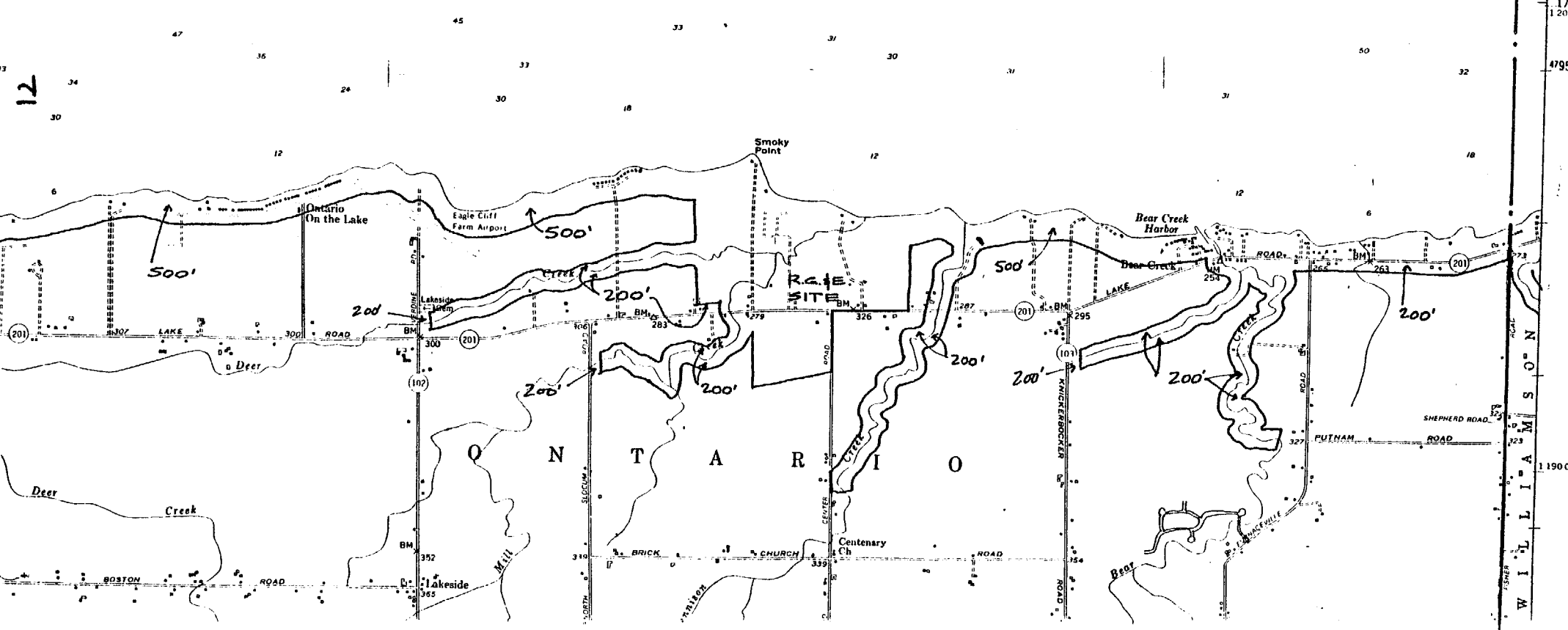


L A K E O N T A R I O

MEAN LAKE ELEVATION 246

MAP 5 COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARY - STAGE 2

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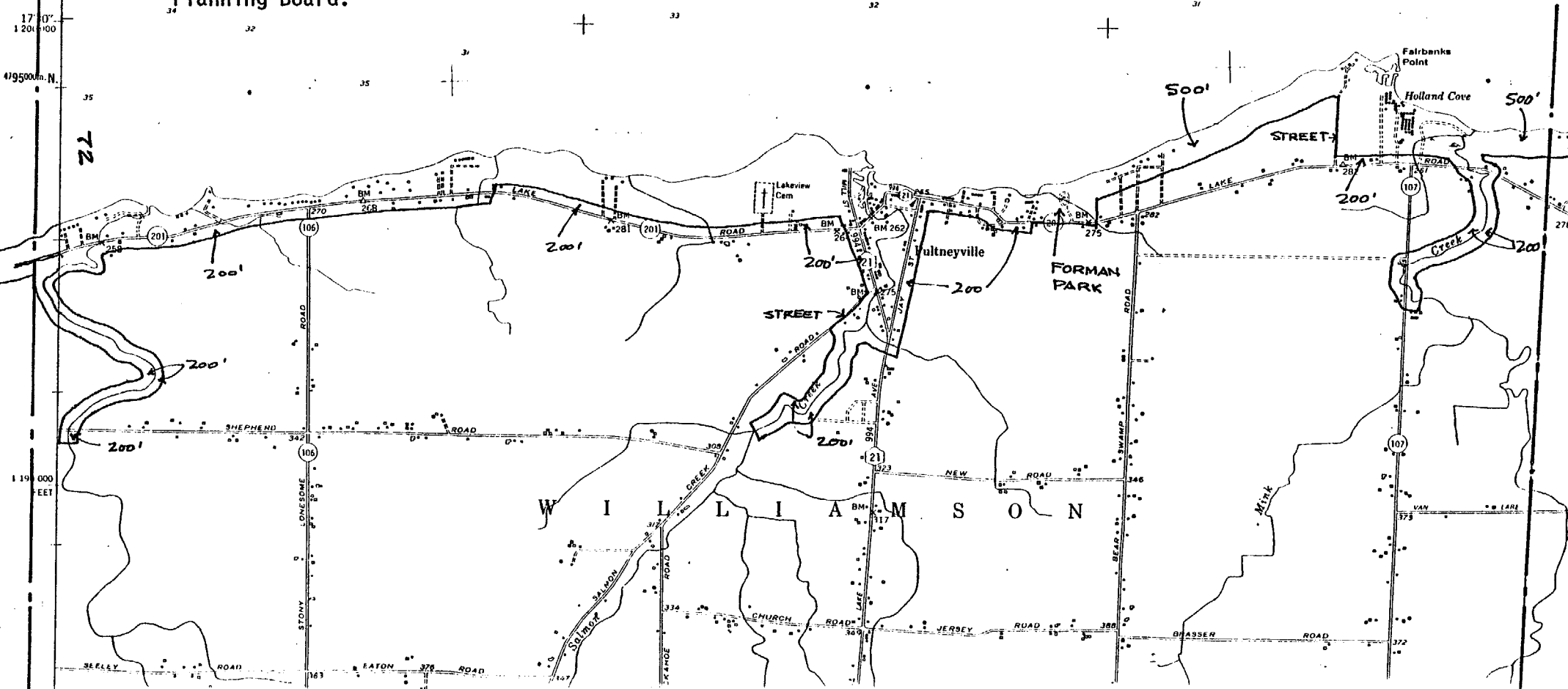
L A K E O N T A R I O

MEAN LAKE ELEVATION 246

MAP 5

COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARY - STAGE 2

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MAP 5
COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARY - STAGE 2

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L A K E O N T A R I O

MEAN LAKE ELEVATION 246

73a

1:1000

30' 1" = 1 mile

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1" = 1 mile

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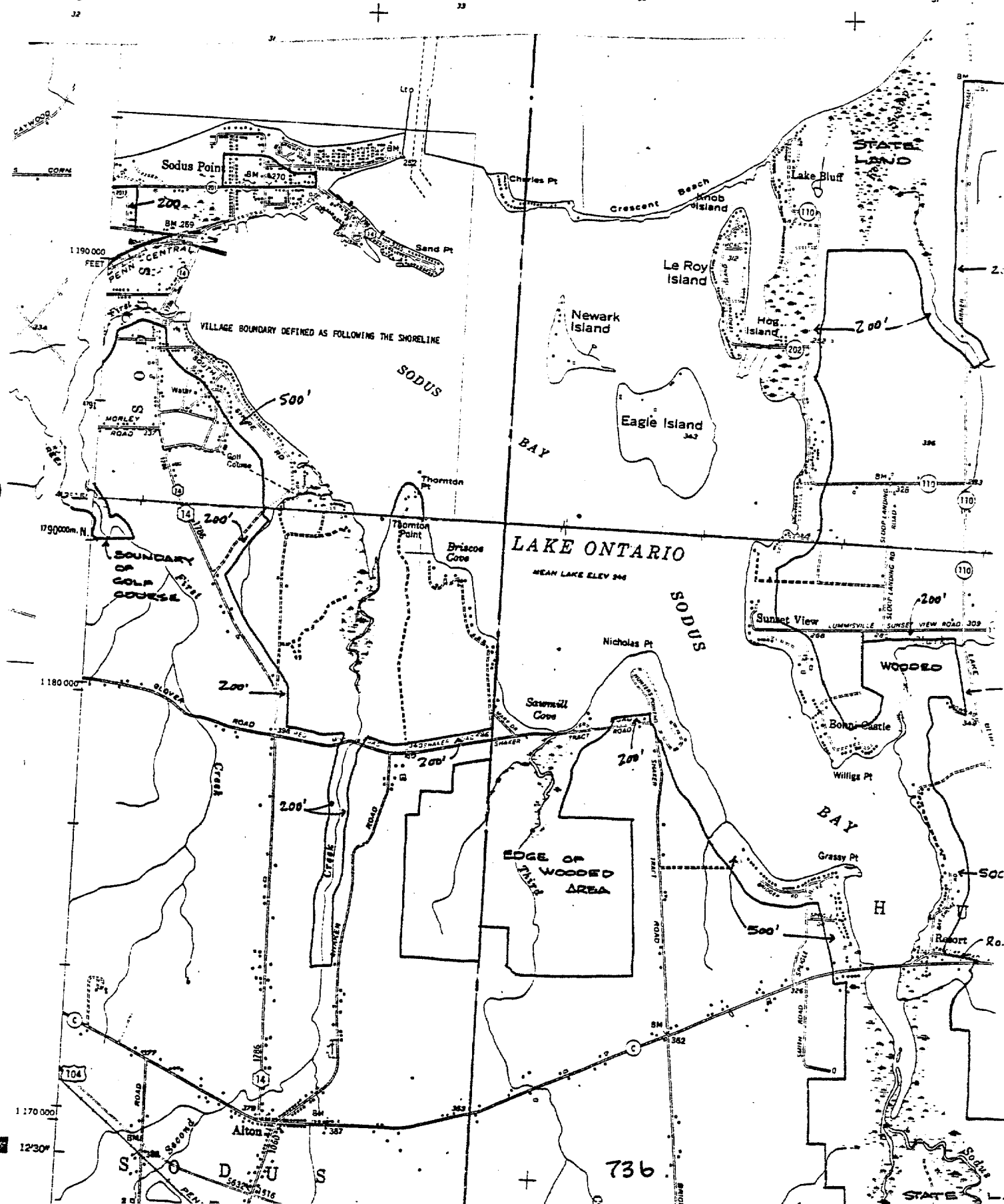
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MAP 5

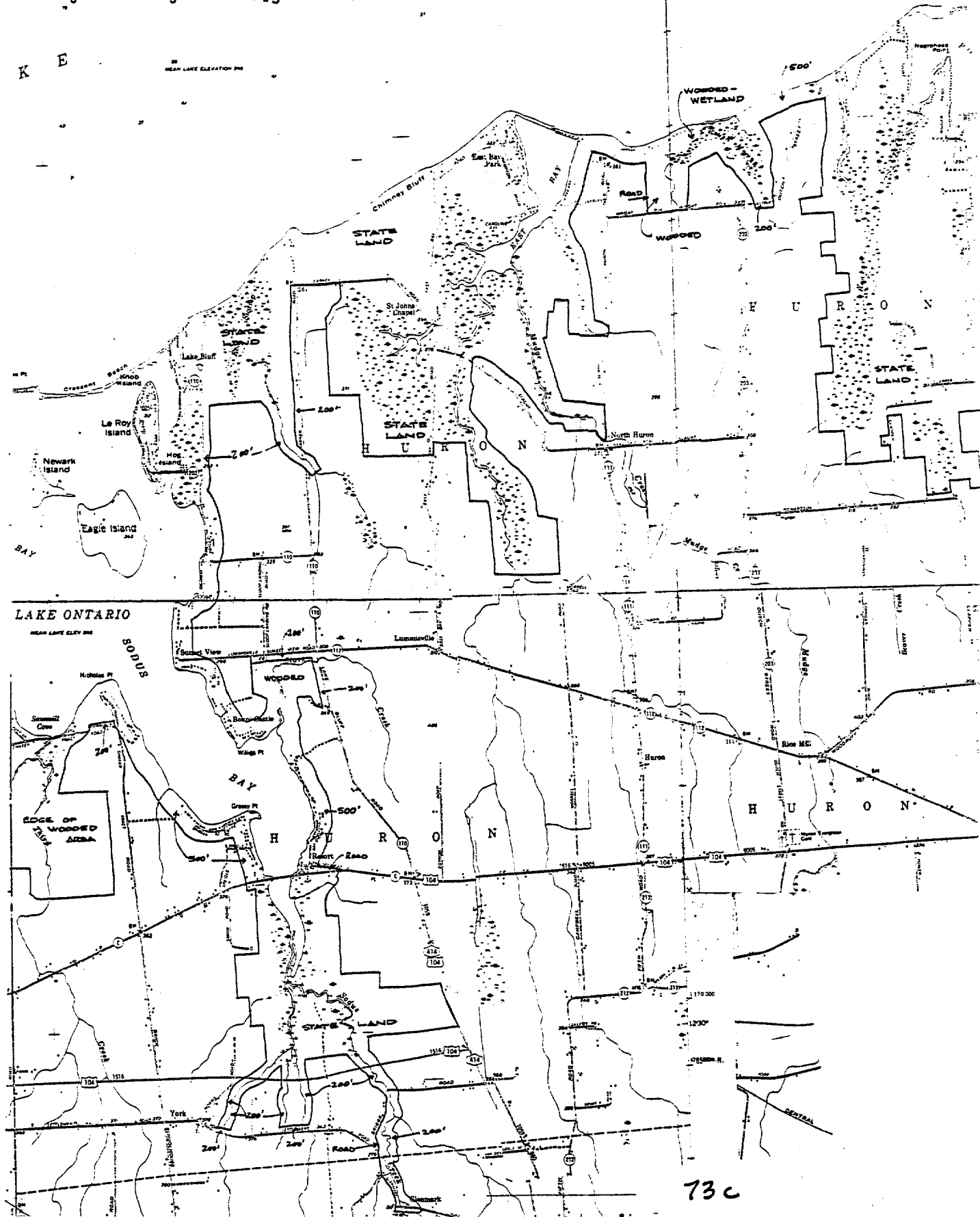
COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARY - STAGE 2

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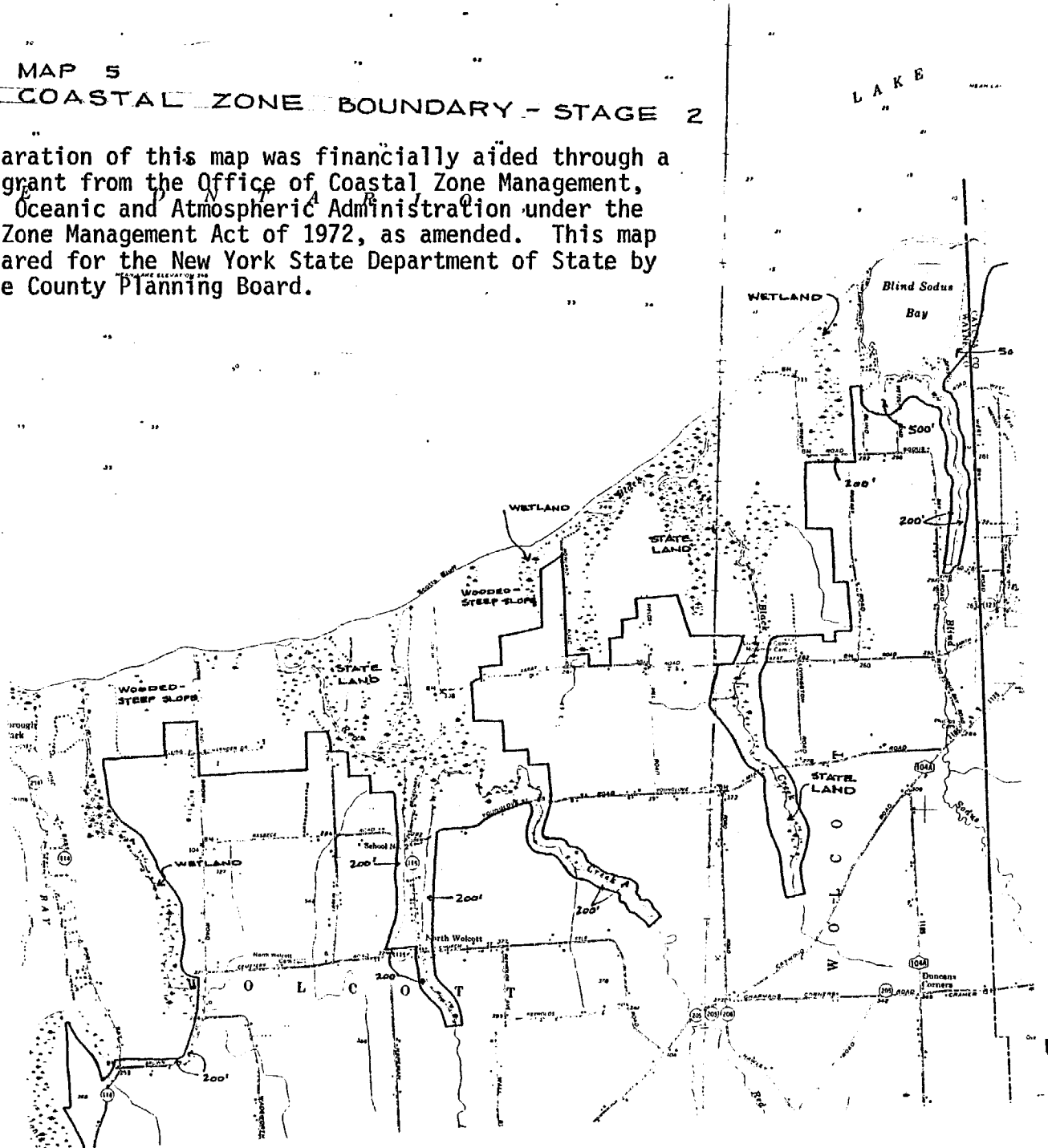
MAP 5
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MAP 5
COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARY - STAGE 2

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P 82

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The purpose of this portion of the second stage of the planning program was to increase public awareness and achieve public approval and acceptance of the Coastal Zone Management program through the active involvement of citizen committees. In order to accomplish this purpose, a series of public meetings was held in the coastal Towns of Ontario, Williamson, Sodus, Huron, and Wolcott. The purpose of these meetings was to provide residents of the area which will be affected by coastal zone management with basic information, to gain more insight into local concerns about the program, and to involve residents in the actual planning of the program.

A standard format was used in each community. At the first meeting, a general description of the program was presented along with a slide presentation describing the coastal area in Wayne County. This was followed by an open discussion session where residents were encouraged to voice their concerns and rate them in a priority system. Attendance at the meetings was very good and public participation active. Sign-up sheets were provided so that persons interested in serving on the Coastal Zone Planning Committee could indicate their interest.

A summary of public comments which came out of the first meeting is presented in the following paragraphs. Forty four (44) separate and distinct concerns were identified; these have been organized into six (6) major cat-

egories. Within these categories, comments have been arranged in their general order of priority.

Environmental Concerns

1. Bank and shoreline erosion.
2. High water level.
3. Water quality and pollution. (Concerns included siltation, chemical and agricultural pollution.)
4. Need to preserve scenic beauty and wildlife habitats.
5. Need to limit additional development to sewered areas.
6. Weed control.
7. Improved sewage treatment facilities.
8. Need to limit nuclear power facility development until technology is improved.
9. Trash and litter problems.
10. Effect of dredging operations in bays.
11. Concern with possible offshore drilling operations in the future.
12. Protection of the Salmon Creek watershed. (Specific to the Town of Williamson.)

Open Space and Recreation Concerns

1. Need for improvement and expansion of public access areas.
2. Need for improvement in water safety and boater protection including better law enforcement.
3. Need for additional camping areas.
4. Need for improvement and expansion of general recreation areas.

Cost Factors

1. Cost of coastal zone management and implementation of the management program.
2. Potential for loss of property tax base.
3. Potential for loss in land value.
4. Need to identify appropriate sites for development to maintain and increase tax base.
5. Potential for increase in lakeshore property taxes and taxes generally to support cost of planning and administering Coastal Zone Management program.
6. Need for assistance to individuals for erosion control and similar protective mechanisms.
7. Need for channel maintenance. (Specific to the Town of Wolcott.)
8. Economic and social costs of taking no action to protect the coastal area.

Governmental Relations

1. General suspicion of government (concentrated primarily at the State and Federal levels) and a feeling that controls are becoming excessive.
2. Need to keep control of the Coastal Zone Management program at the local level.
3. Question of the rationale behind various planning programs; some feeling that planning is intended to preserve the planners rather than the environment.
4. Strong feeling that policy should reflect specific local concerns.

5. Feeling that existing State lands should be developed before additional lands are acquired.
6. Fear that State intends to acquire entire shoreline.
7. Concern with proliferation of special purpose agencies.
8. Need for improved communications with elected officials at the State level.

Individual Rights

1. Concern with loss of private property rights.
2. Fear that State intends to exercise condemnation in order to implement Coastal Zone Management program.
3. Feeling that industry and public utilities are nonresponsive and that Coastal Zone Management program will not apply to them in the same way it will affect individuals.
4. Concern with riparian rights, i.e. the right of owners of shoreline property to have access to and use of the shore and water.
5. Need for better enforcement of private signs, e.g. No trespassing, etc.

General Concerns

1. Actual boundary line of coastal zone, especially where streams and creeks are concerned.
2. Need to know what requirements and regulations will be before taking a position on the program.

As the planning program progressed, several other public meetings were held in each of the coastal towns. At these meetings, graphic materials were

presented showing basic information such as soils, natural features, public utilities and so forth. These maps are included in the Technical Appendix to this report. Maps showing the Geographical Areas of Particular Concern were also presented and work sheets covering GAPC criteria were distributed. In this way, potential GAPCs were given a broader evaluation and areas which might have been overlooked were noted. The GAPC maps and criteria are also included in Section 2.

During the last round of meetings, priorities for permissible uses in the coastal planning area were reviewed and the appropriate designation for each GAPC, such as Development, Restoration or Preservation, was discussed. These priorities and designations are included with the other graphic materials in Section 3 of this report.

Throughout the public meetings, a general concern was expressed about the Coastal Zone Boundary -- how much area would be included, what would the regulations be and so on. This concern led to a review and refinement of the boundary as determined in Phase I of the study. A detailed description of the criteria used to determine the boundary is included in Section 4 of this report.

In addition to the citizen participation activities described above, an audiovisual presentation was developed to transmit information about the coastal zone management program to a wider audience. This presentation generally describes the goals and objectives of the coastal zone program, criteria used for boundary delineation, permissible uses for various types of areas within the coastal zone, methods for implementing coastal zone

management, and methods for involving citizens throughout the planning process. The audiovisual presentation is available from the Wayne County Planning Board.

Citizen participation and involvement has been an integral part of Phase II of the coastal zone planning program and, as a result, a certain degree of momentum and relative enthusiasm has developed around the management issue. If this atmosphere is nurtured through Phase III, it should be possible to enact and enforce reasonable coastal zone management legislation with a broad base of public support.







POTENTIAL AREAS TO BE INCLUDED IN GAPCS	WETLAND	EMBAYMENT	HISTORIC OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE	UNIQUE GEOLOGICAL FEATURE	SCENIC VIEW	HUNTING / FISHING AREA	PUBLIC RECREATION POTENTIAL	ERODIBLE OR UNSTABLE SOIL	UNIQUE AGRICULTURAL SOILS	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT CONCENTRATION	ECONOMIC (NON-RES) DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL	HABITAT OR SPAWNING AREA	SIGNIFICANT WOODLANDS	UNIQUE FLORA
DESBROUGH PARK															
DESBROUGH PARK MARSH															
RED CREEK WETLAND															
08 SCOTTS BLUFF															
BLACK CREEK WETLAND															
BLIND SODUS BAY															
BLIND SODUS CREEK															
EXISTS ELSEWHERE IN THE TOWN															

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

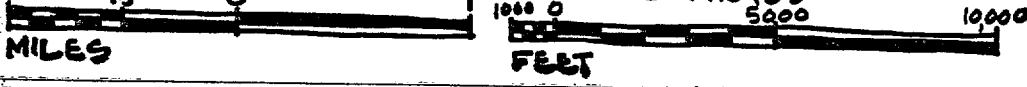
* Geographic areas of Particular Concern.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

LAND USE: TOWN OF ONTARIO

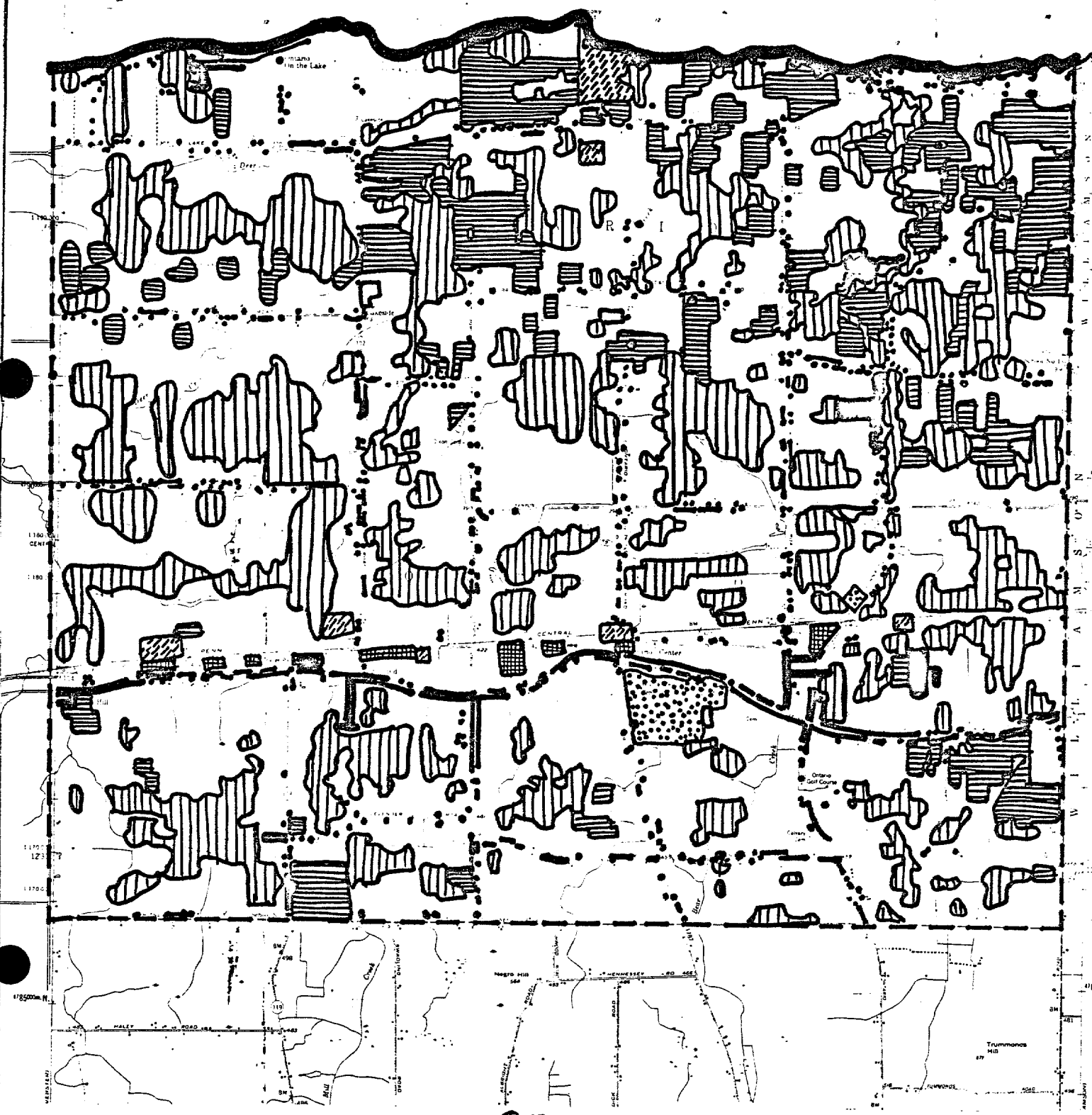
-  HOUSING
-  COMMERCIAL
-  WOODLANDS
-  INDUSTRIAL
-  ORCHARDS
-  PUBLIC

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY AND AERIAL PHOTOS



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Supplemental Map to Coastal Zone Study for Wayne County, New York. Prepared by Wayne County Planning Board, 3/77.



ZONING: TOWN OF ONTARIO



LOW DENS. HOUSING



INDUSTRIAL



MED. DENS. HOUSING



COMMERCIAL

SOURCE: TOWN ZONING MAP

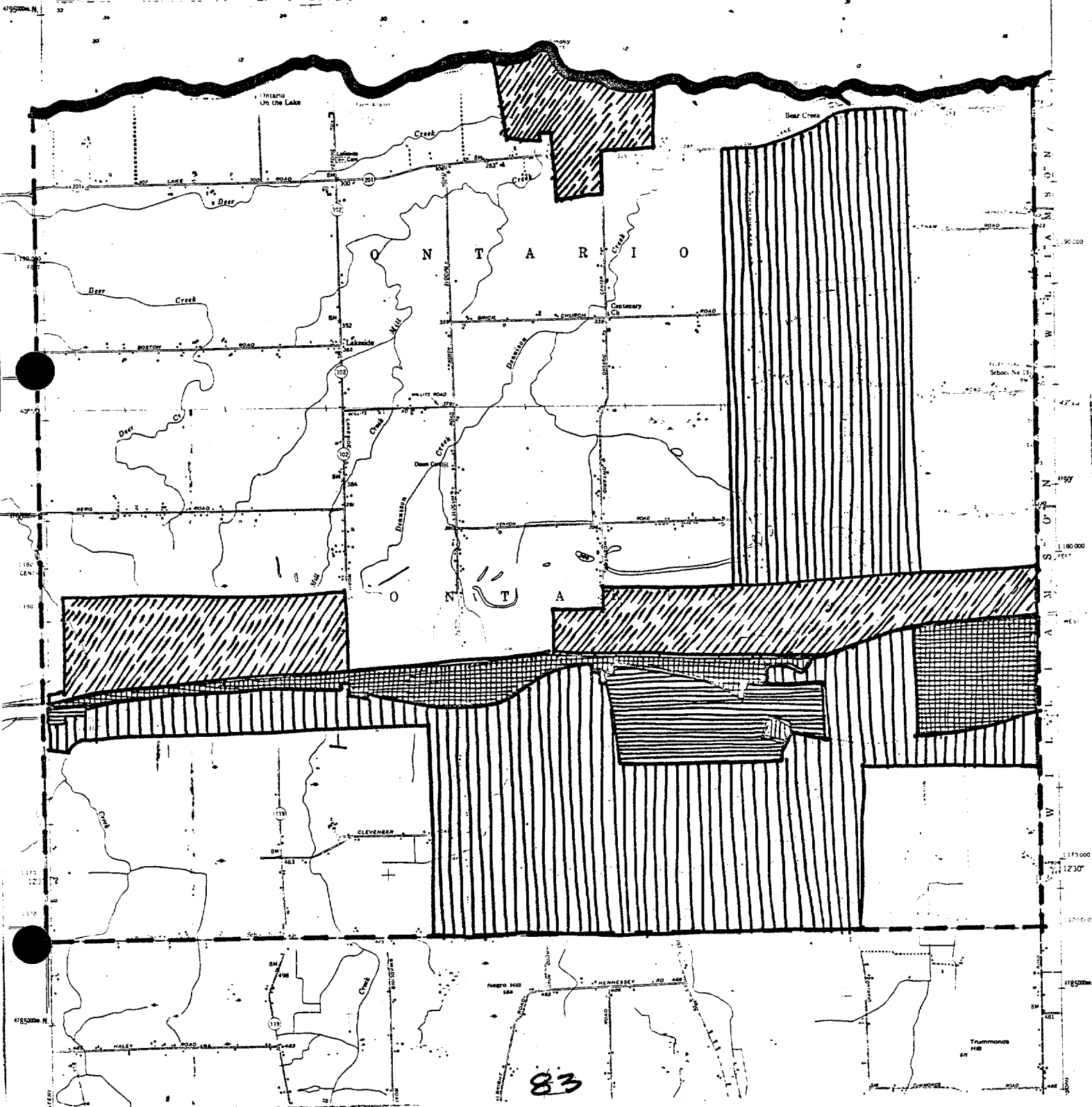
MILES

FEET



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UTILITIES : TOWN OF ONTARIO

 WATER

 GAS

 SEWER

 ELECTRIC

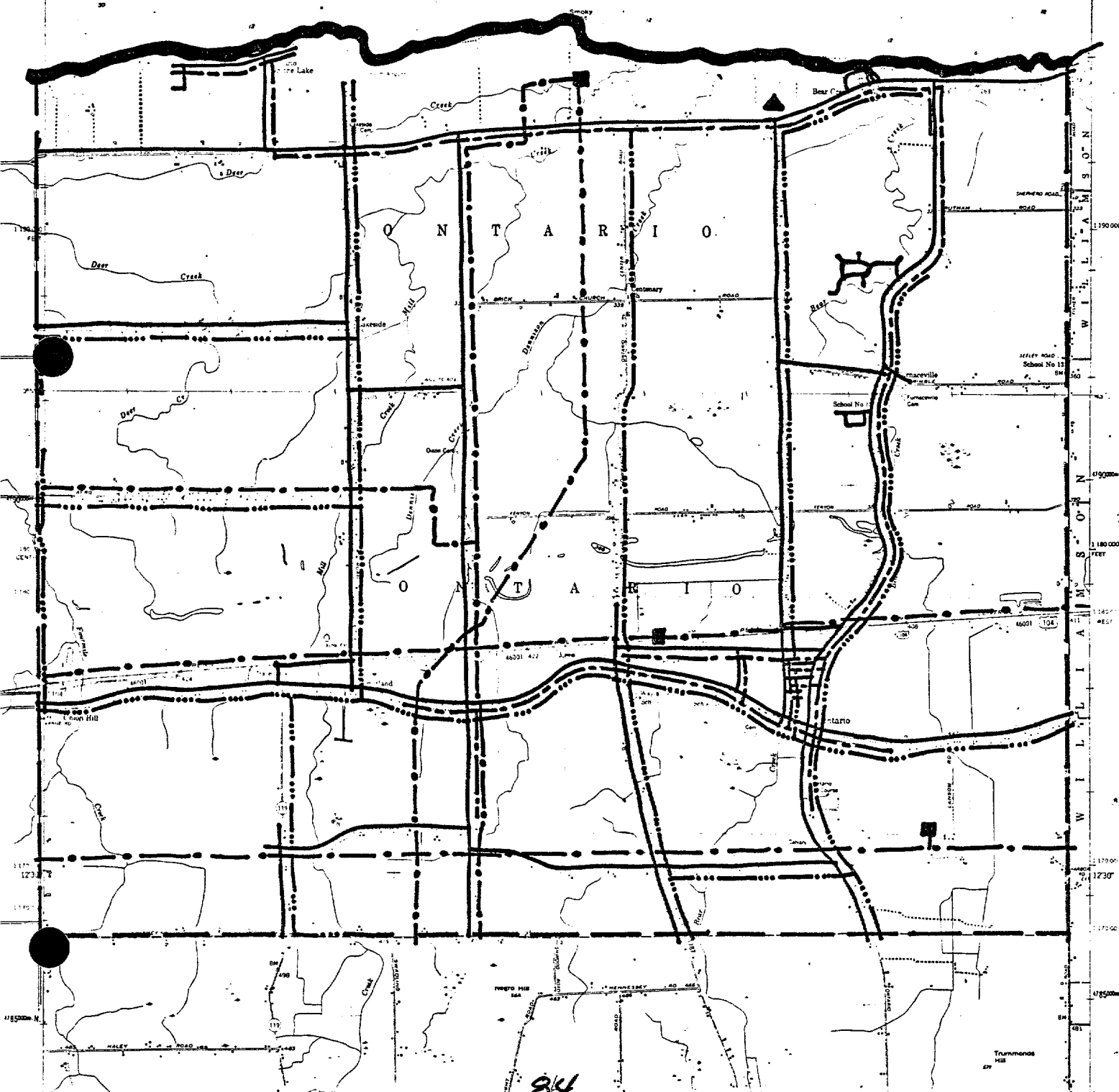
SOURCE: TOWN ENGINEERS & UTILITY COMPANIES


MILES


FEET

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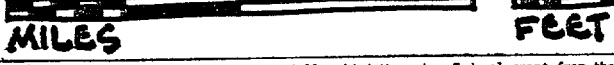
WETLANDS: TOWN OF ONTARIO

 FLOOD AREAS

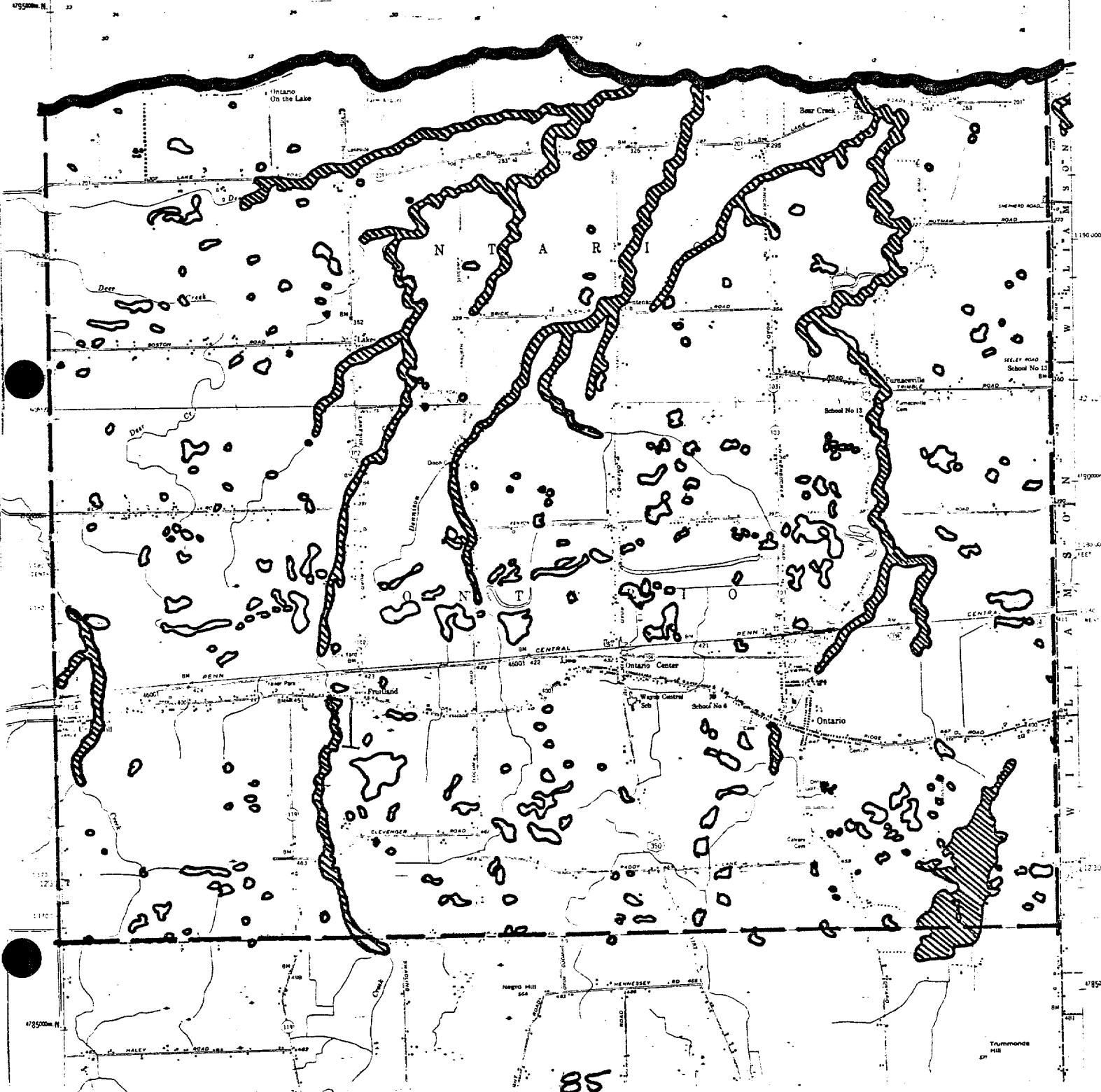
 WETLANDS

 STATE OWNED

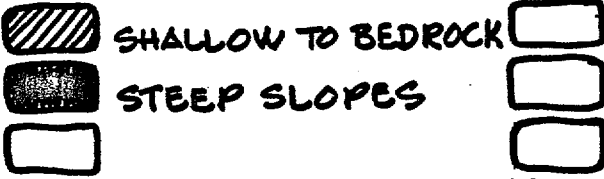
SOURCE: D.E.C. WETLANDS INVENTORY, USDA. SCS.



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SOILS & TOWN OF ONTARIO

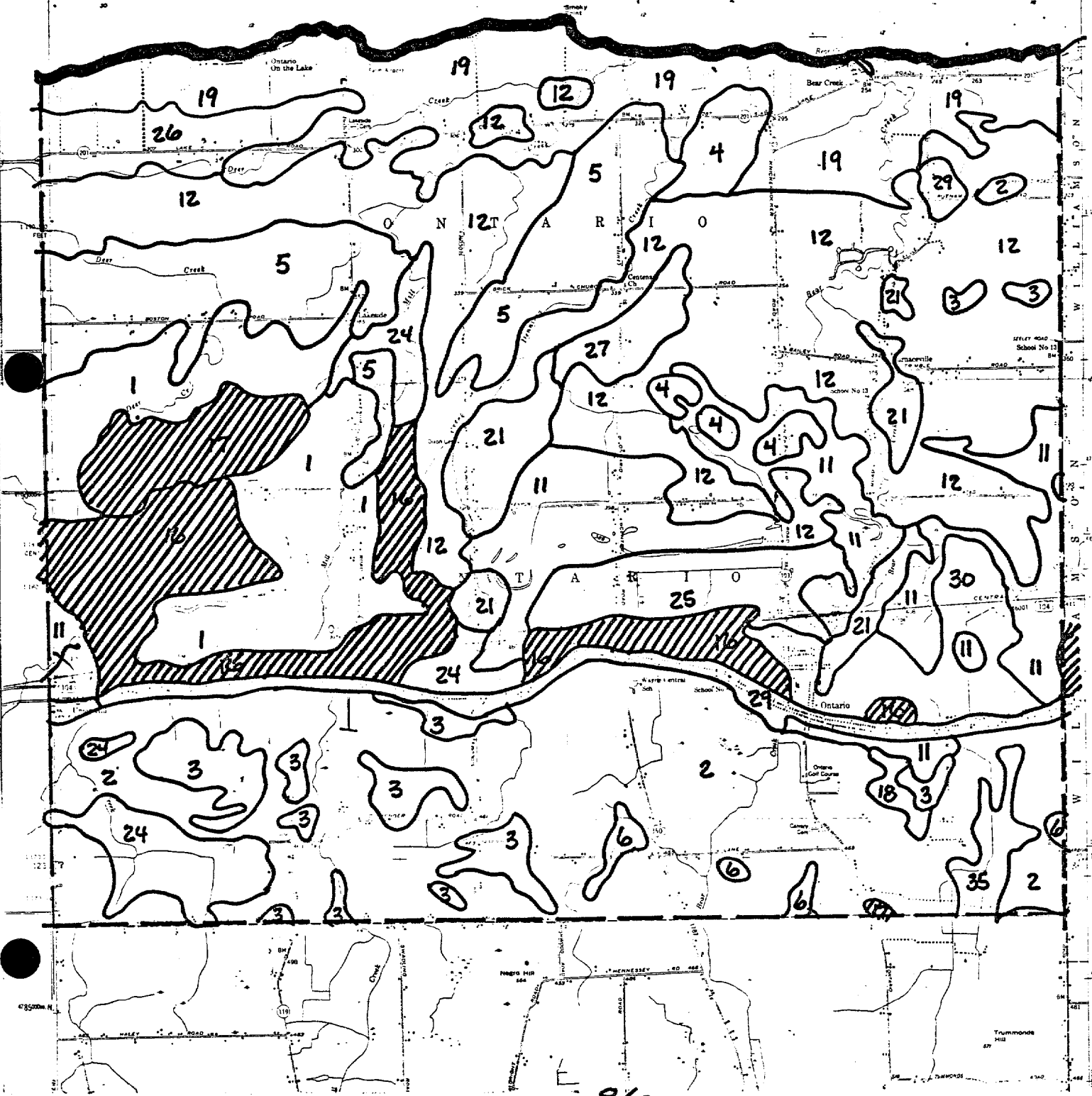


SOURCE USDA SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE



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LAND USE - TOWN OF WILLIAMSON



HOUSING



COMMERCIAL



WOODLANDS



INDUSTRIAL



ORCHARDS



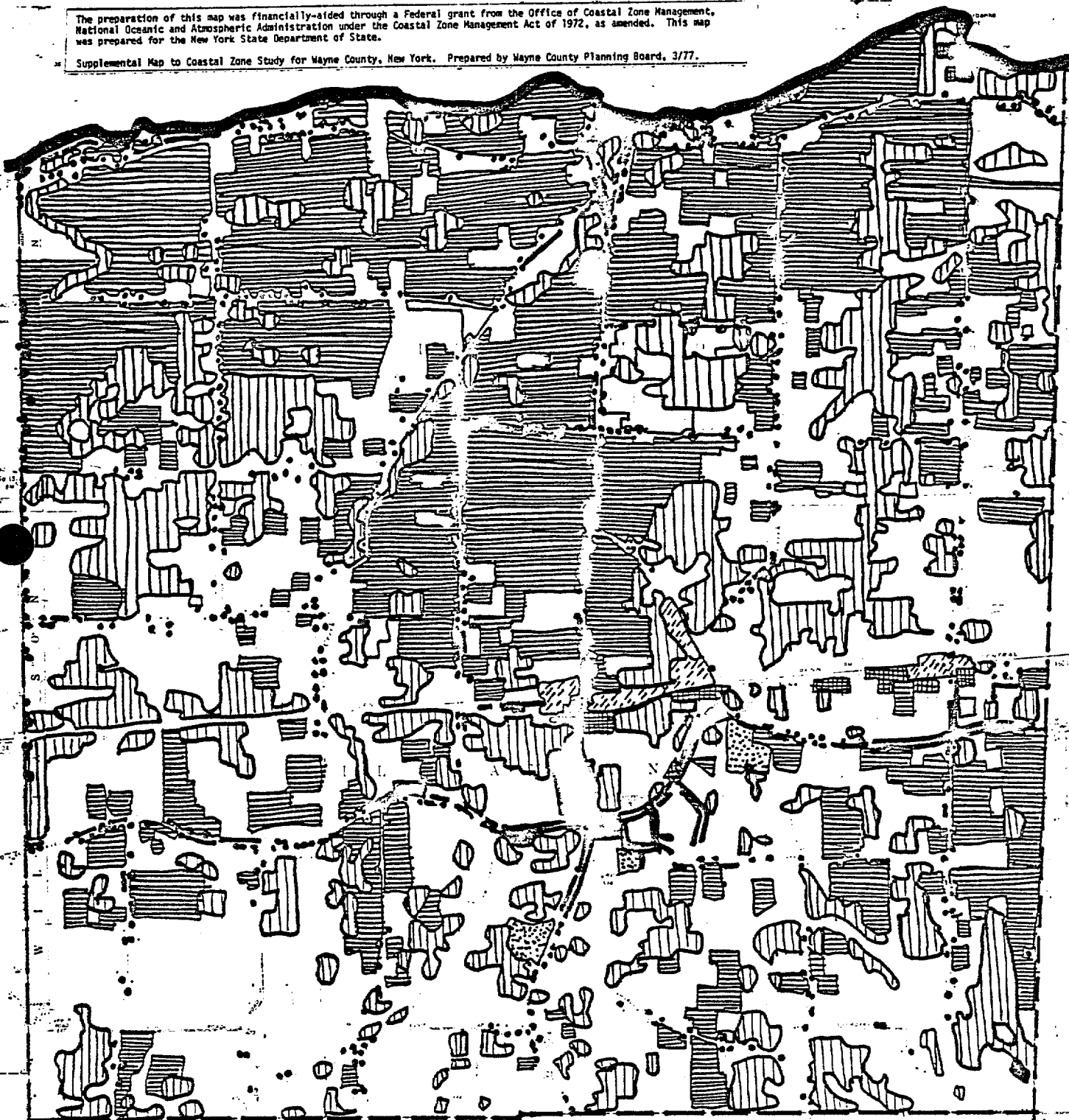
PUBLIC

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY AND AERIAL PHOTOS









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ZONING: TOWN OF WILLIAMSON

-  LOW DENS. HOUSING
-  MED. DENS. HOUSING
-  COMMERCIAL
-  INDUSTRIAL
- 
- 

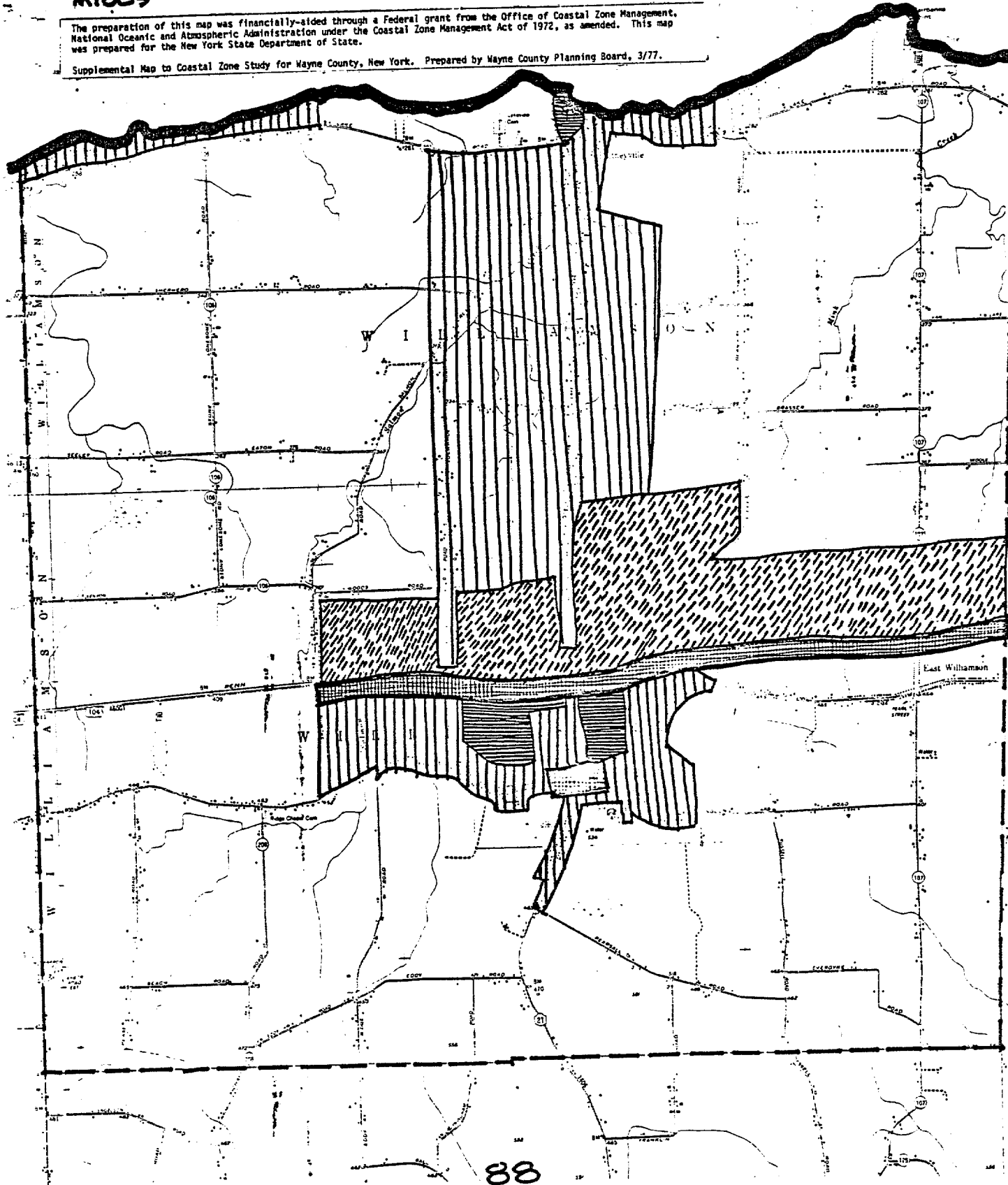
SOURCE: TOWN ZONING MAP

0 5
MILES

0 1000 5000 10000
FEET

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UTILITIES: TOWN OF WILLIAMSON



WATER



GAS



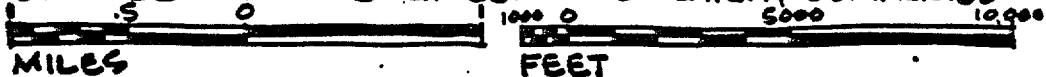
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ELECTRIC

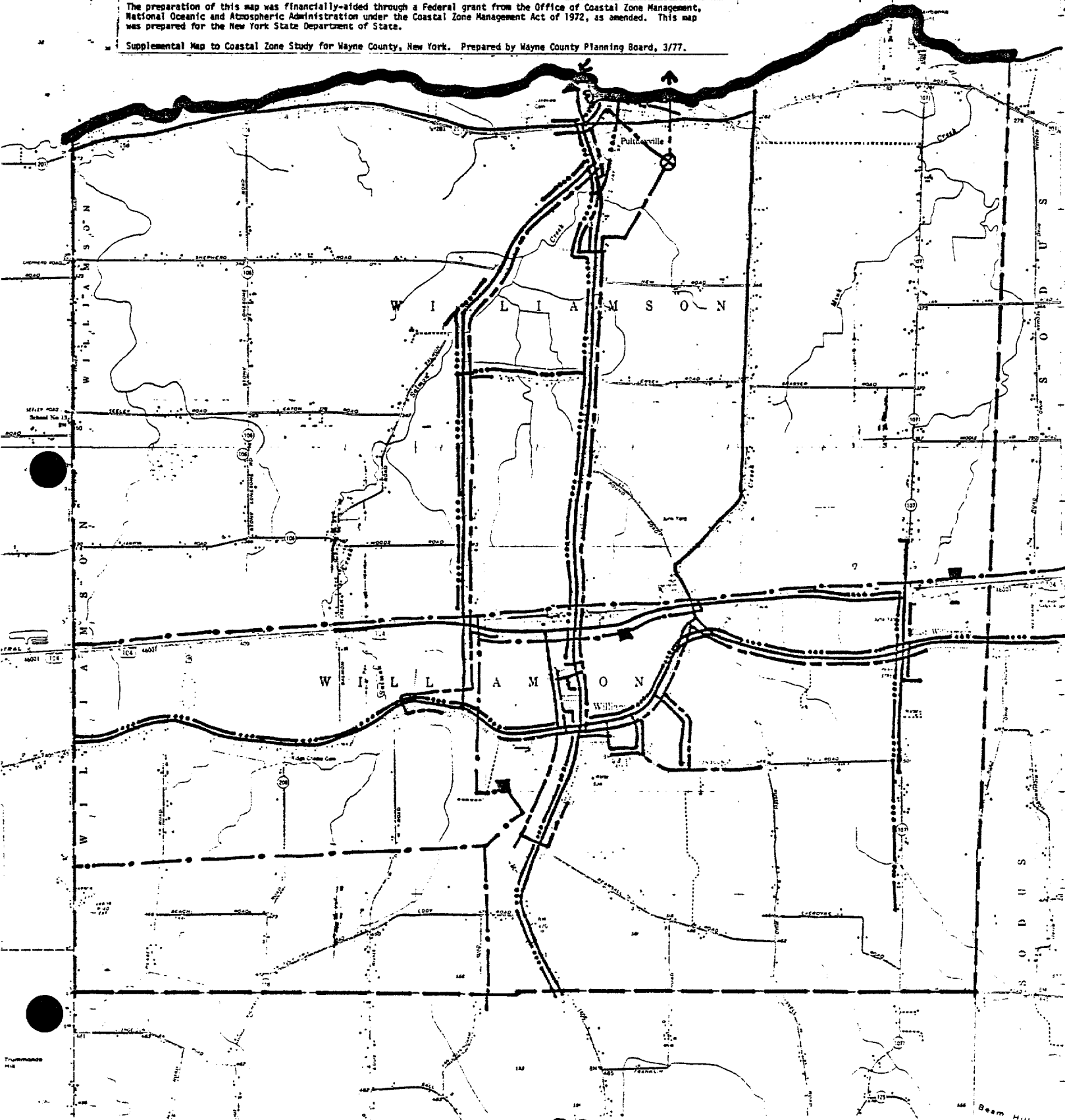


SOURCE: TOWN ENGINEER AND UTILITY COMPANIES






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WETLANDS: TOWN OF WILLIAMSON

-  FLOOD AREAS
-  WETLANDS
-  STATE OWNED

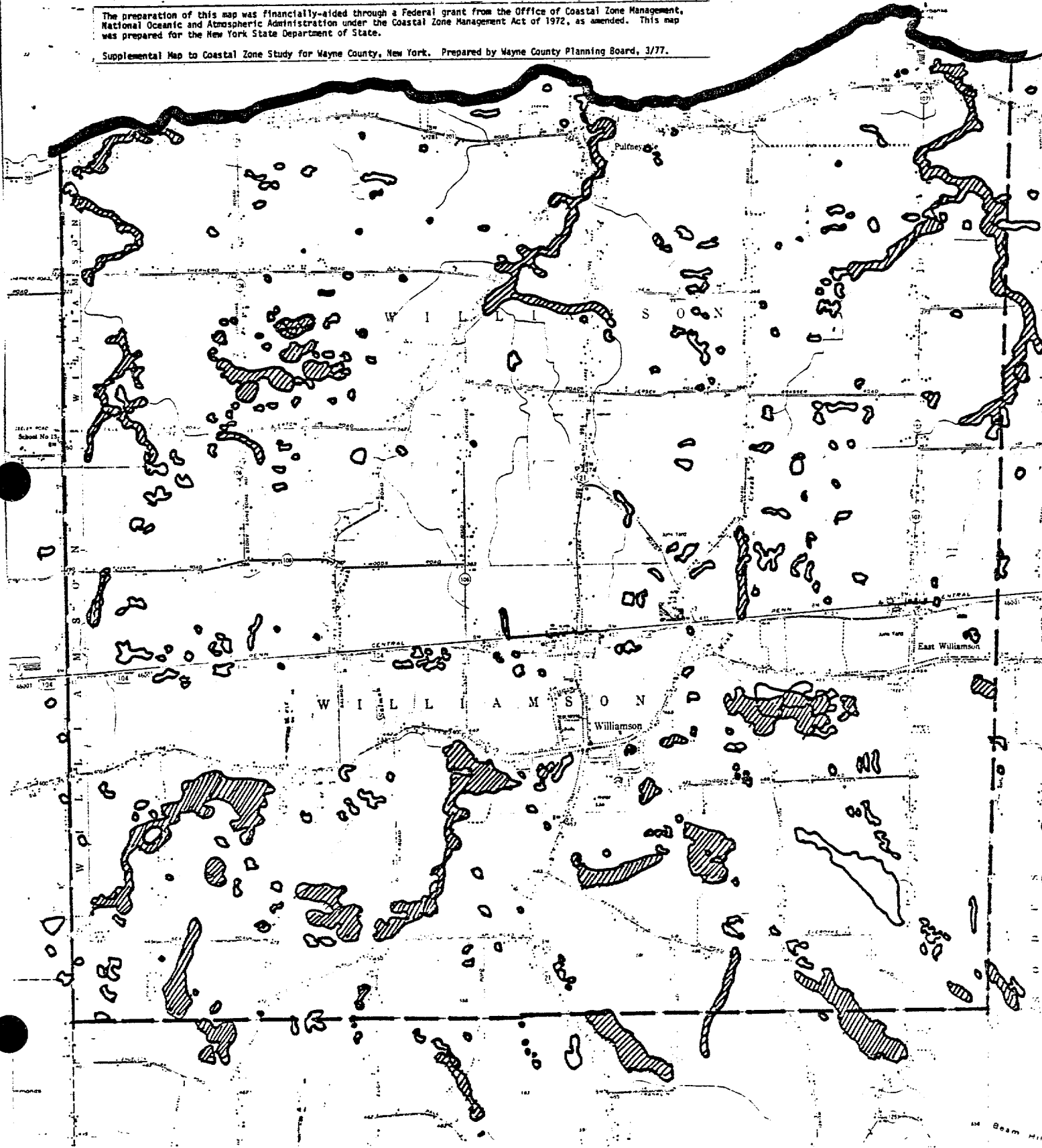


SOURCE: N.Y.S. DEP. WETLANDS INVENTORY; USDA, SCS. 1000 5000 10,000









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SOILS: TOWN OF WILLIAMSON

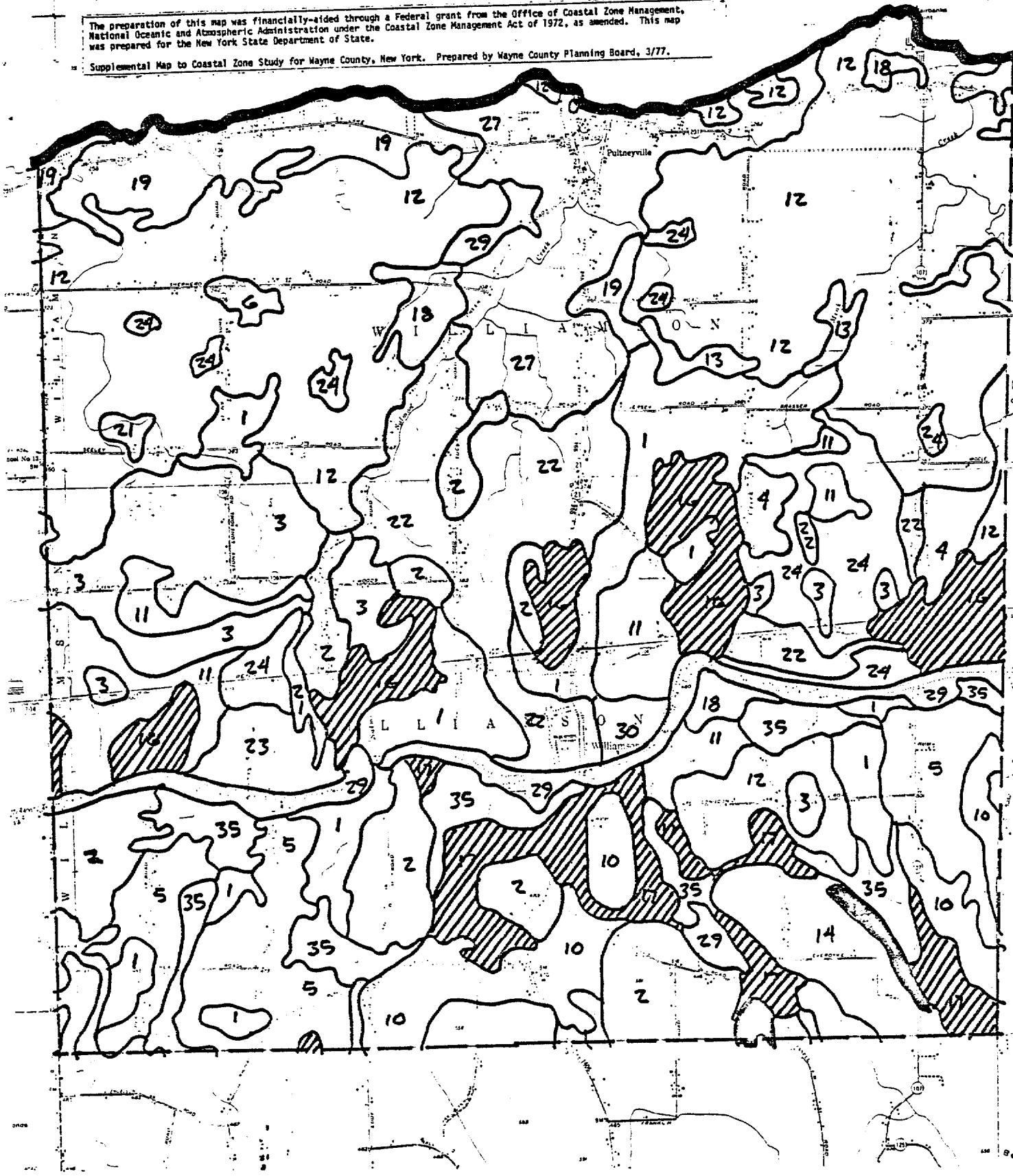
	SHALLOW TO BEDROCK	
	STEEP SLOPES	
		

SOURCE: U.S.D.A. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE







Scale: 0 5000 10000

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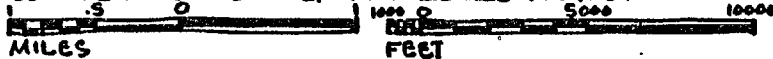
Supplemental Map to Coastal Zone Study for Wayne County, New York. Prepared by Wayne County Planning Board, 3/77.



LAND USE: TOWN OF SODUS

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|------------|
|  | HOUSING |  | COMERICAL |
|  | WOODLANDS |  | INDUSTRIAL |
|  | ORCHARDS |  | PUBLIC |

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY AND AERIAL PHOTOS.



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L A K

WATER

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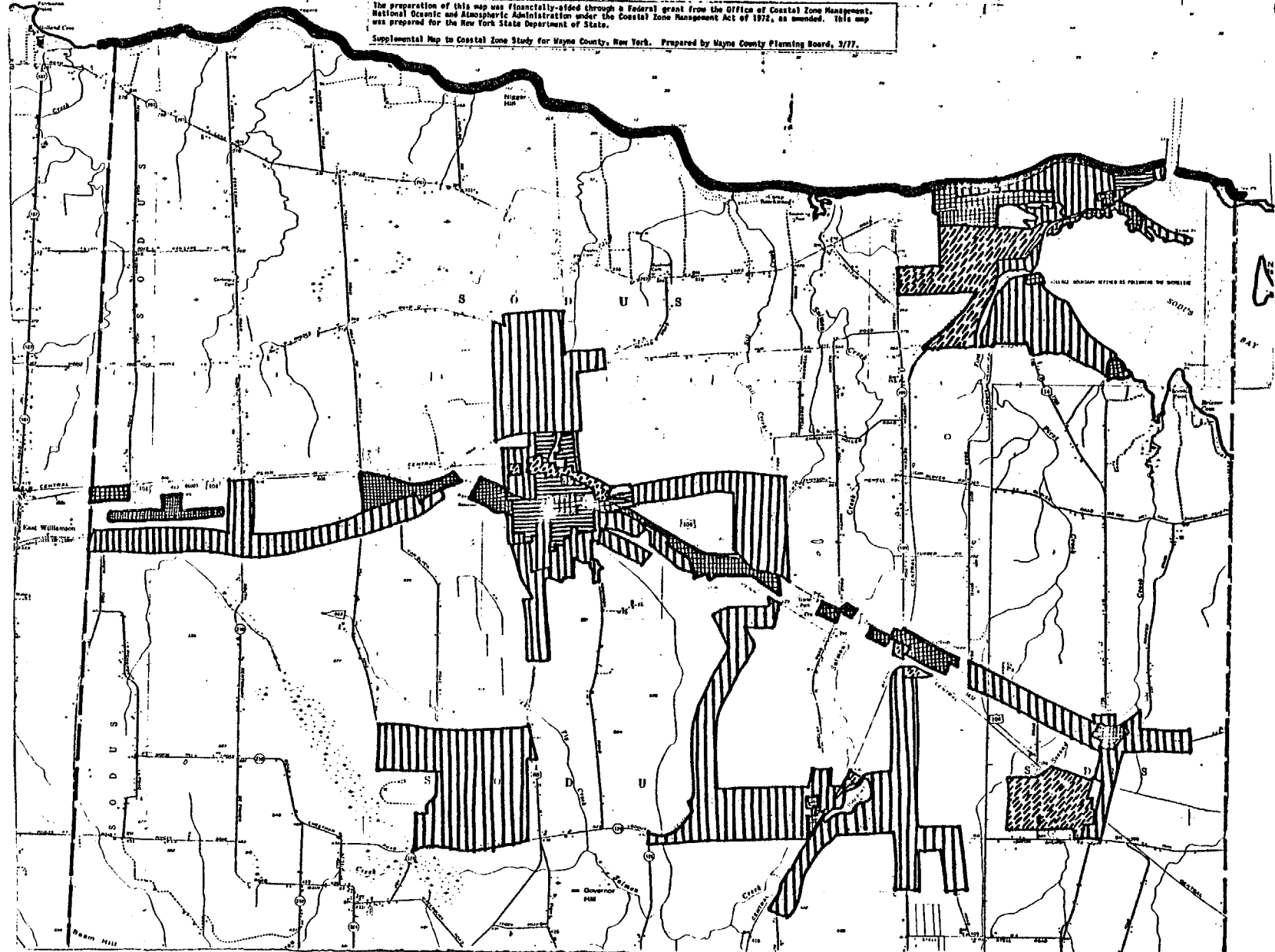
ZONING: TOWN OF SODUS

-  LOW DENS. HOUSING
-  MED DENS. HOUSING
-  COMMERCIAL
-  INDUSTRIAL
- 
- 

SOURCE: TOWN & VILLAGE ZONING MAPS



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 Supplemental Map to Coastal Zone Study for Wayne County, New York. Prepared by Wayne County Planning Board, 3/77.



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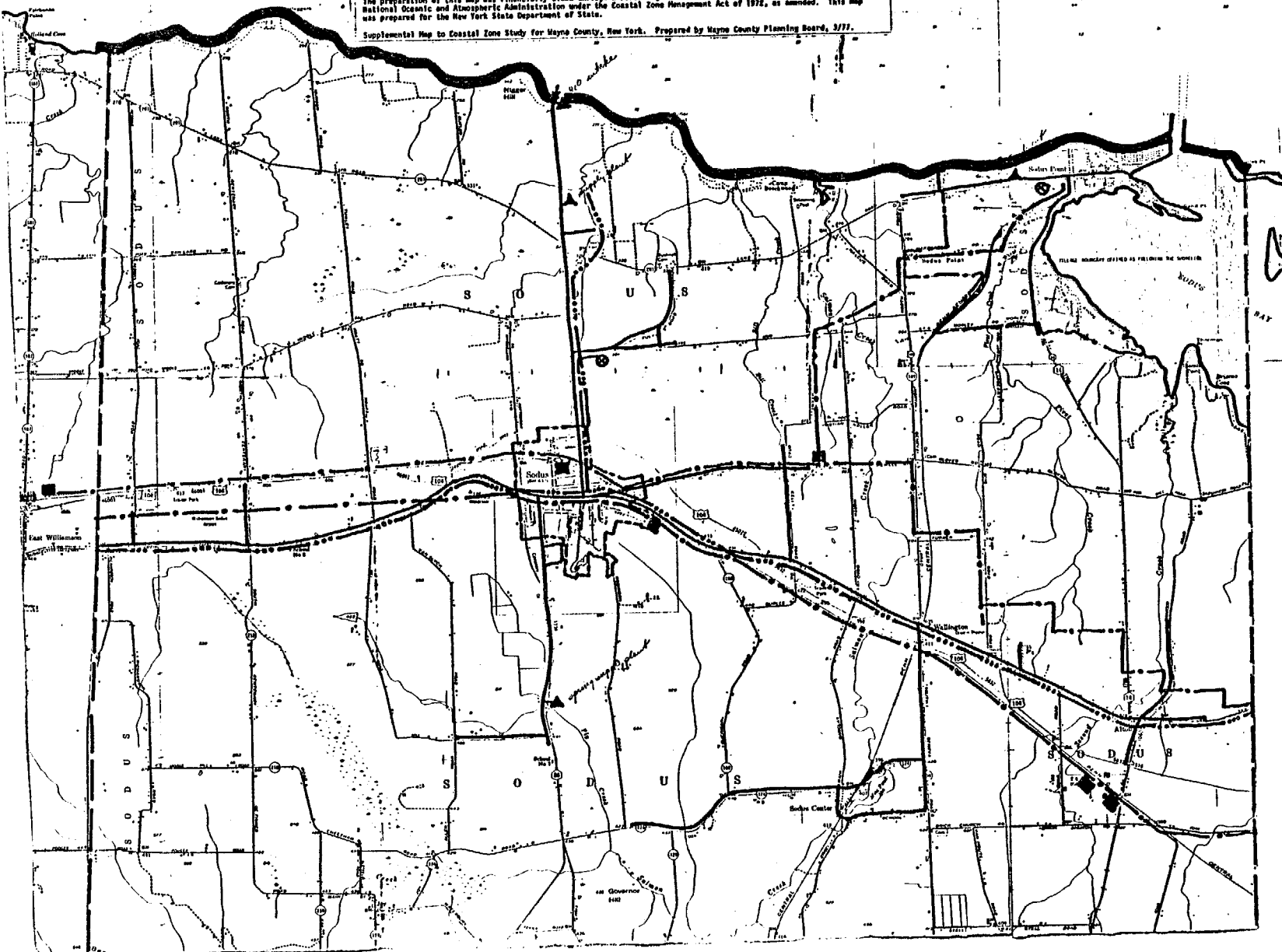
UTILITIES: TOWN OF SODUS

-  WATER
-  SEWER
-  ELECTRIC
-  GAS




SOURCE: TOWN ENGINEERS AND UTILITY COMPANIES

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 Supplemental Map to Coastal Zone Study for Wayne County, New York. Prepared by Wayne County Planning Board, 3/77.

76



WETLANDS: TOWN OF SODUS

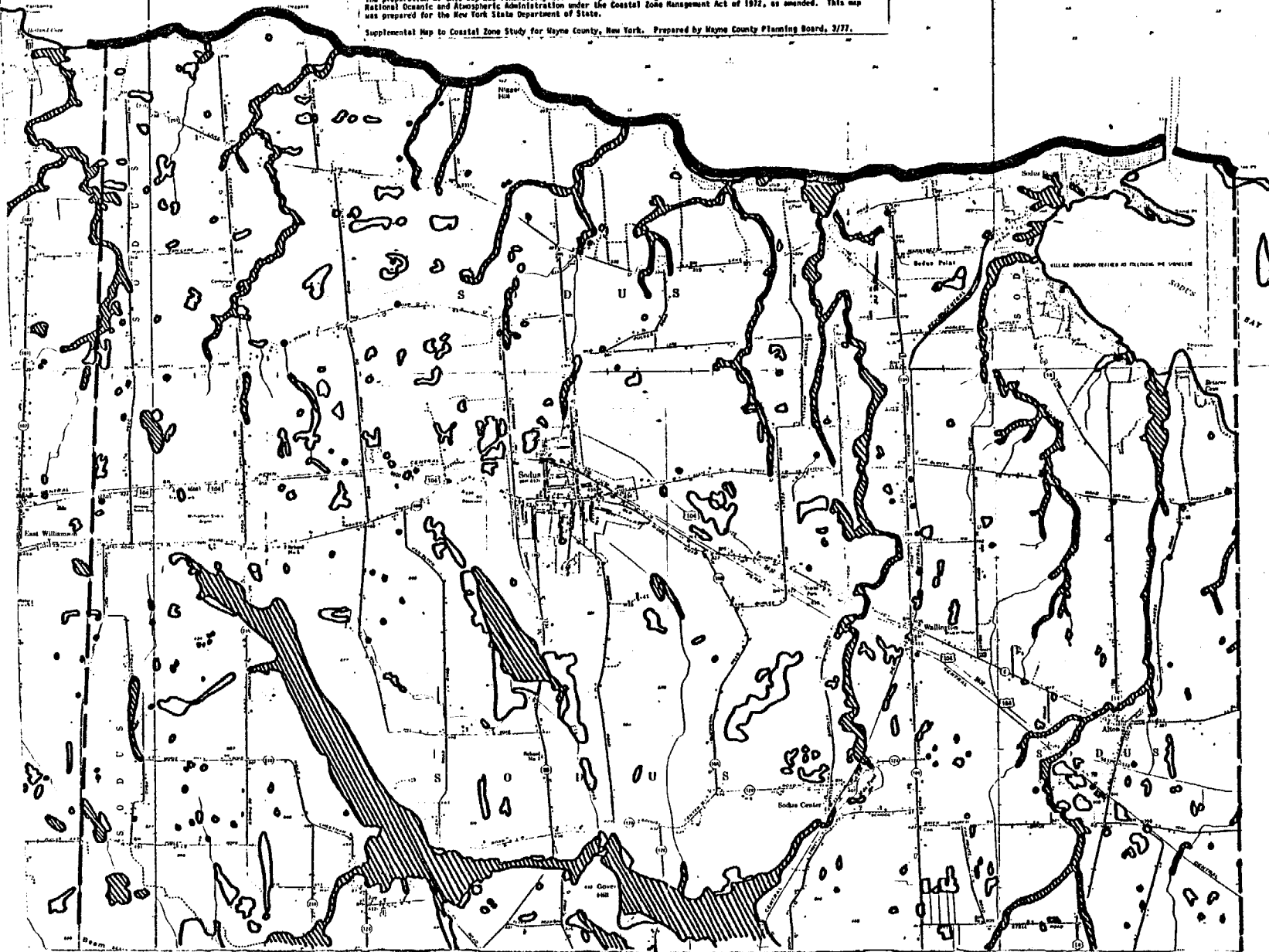
-  FLOOD AREAS
-  WETLANDS
-  STATE OWNED



SOURCE: N.Y.S. DEC. WETLANDS INVENTORY; USDA SCS







MILES FEET

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Supplemental Map to Coastal Zone Study for Wayne County, New York. Prepared by Wayne County Planning Board, 3/77.



95

SOILS: TOWN OF SOOLS

-  SHALLOW TO BEDROCK
-  STEEP SLOPES - DENSE VEGETATION
- 
- 
- 
- 

SOURCE: U.S.D.A. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

1000 5000 10000

MILES FEET







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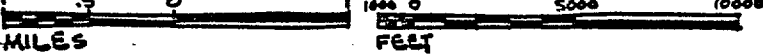


96

LAND USE: TOWN OF HURON

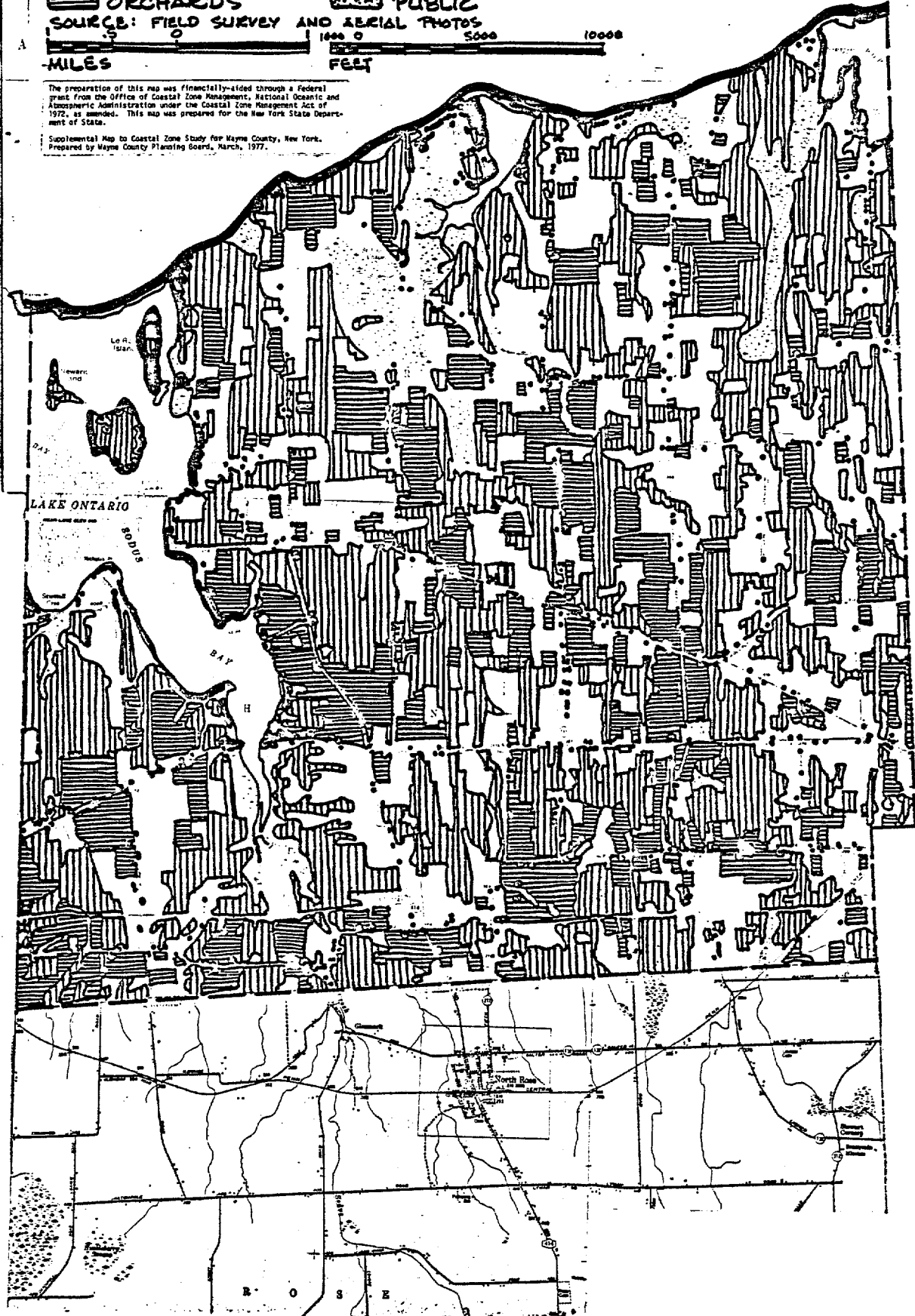
- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|------------|
|  | HOUSING |  | COMMERCIAL |
|  | WOODLANDS |  | INDUSTRIAL |
|  | ORCHARDS |  | PUBLIC |

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY AND AERIAL PHOTOS









The preparation of this map was financially-aided through a Federal grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. This map was prepared for the New York State Department of State.

Supplemental Map to Coastal Zone Study for Wayne County, New York. Prepared by Wayne County Planning Board, March, 1977.

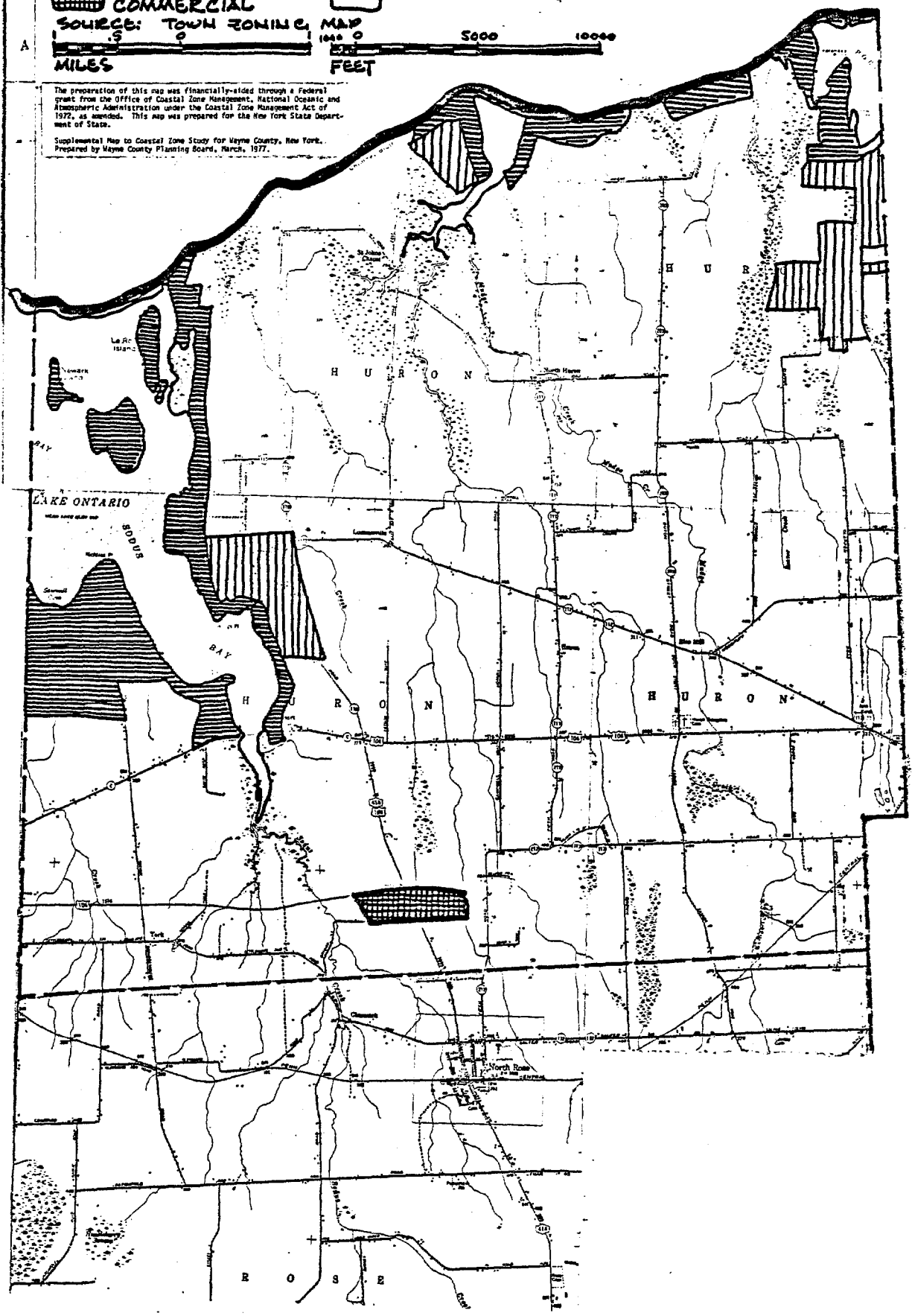


ZONING: TOWN OF HURON

-  LOW DENS. HOUSING
-  MED DENS. HOUSING
-  COMMERCIAL
-  INDUSTRIAL
- 
- 

SOURCE: TOWN ZONING MAP
 1000 0 5000 10000
 FEET
 MILES

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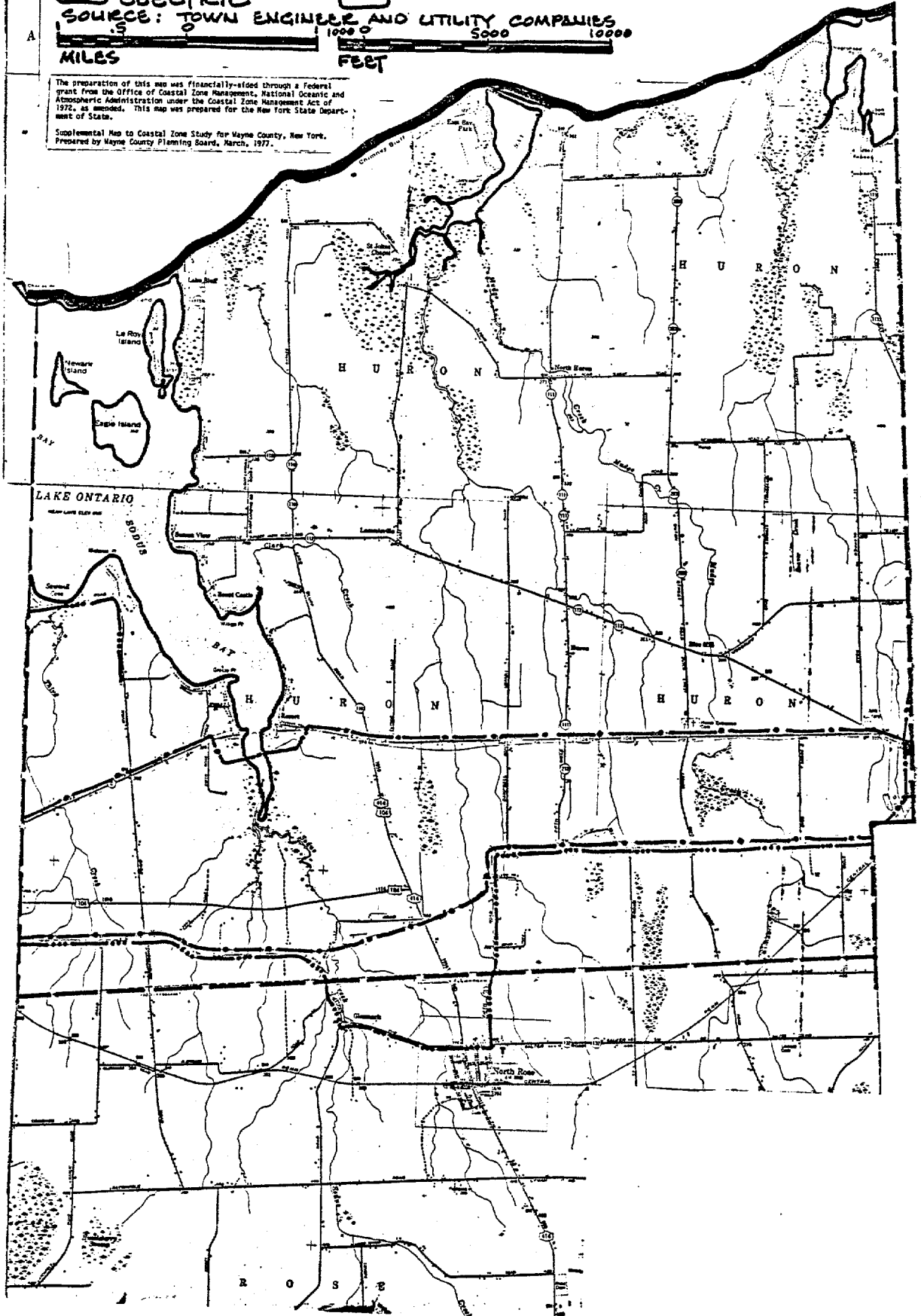
UTILITIES: TOWN OF HURON

- | | | | |
|--|----------|--|-----|
| | WATER | | GAS |
| | SEWER | | |
| | ELECTRIC | | |




SOURCE: TOWN ENGINEER AND UTILITY COMPANIES

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WETLANDS: TOWN OF HURON

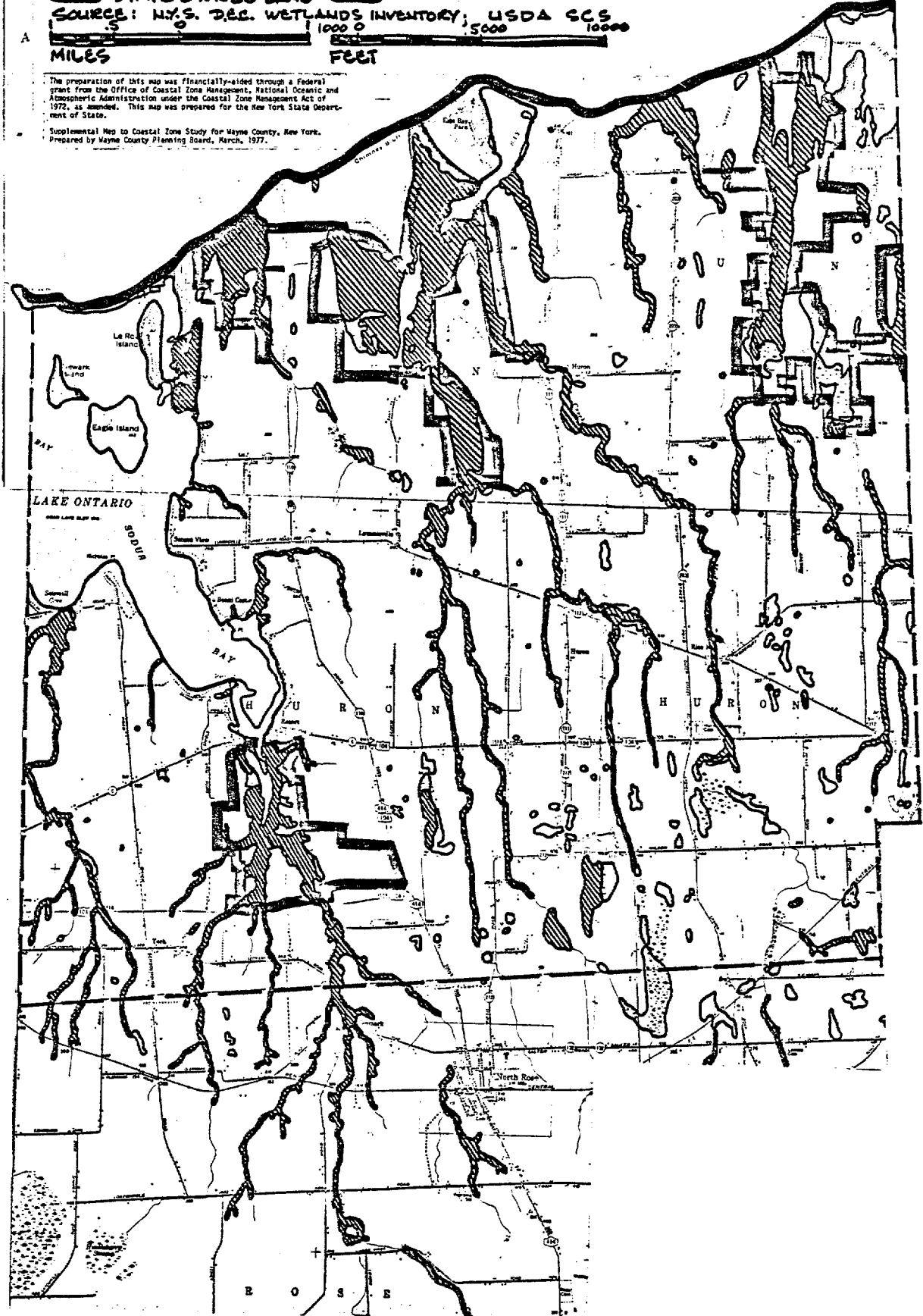
-  FLOOD AREAS
-  WETLANDS
-  STATE OWNED LAND

SOURCE: N.Y.S. DEC. WETLANDS INVENTORY; USDA SCS







1000 0 5000 10000
MILES FEET

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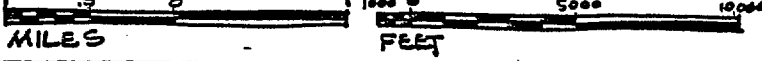
Supplemental Map to Coastal Zone Study for Wayne County, New York. Prepared by Wayne County Planning Board, March, 1977.



SOILS : TOWN OF HURON

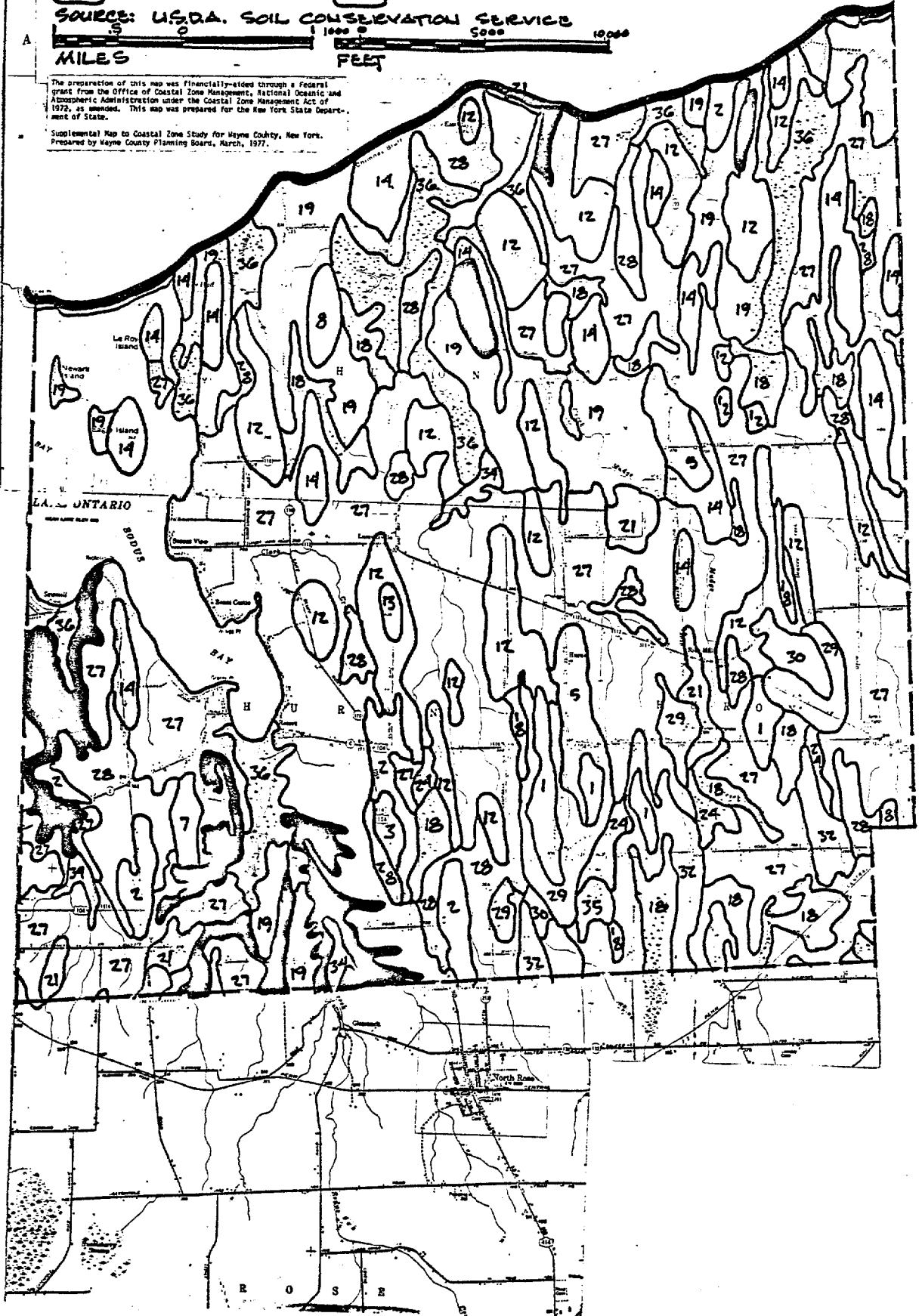
-  SHALLOW TO BEDROCK
-  STEEP SLOPES
- 
- 
- 
- 

SOURCE: U.S.D.A. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE









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Supplemental Map to Coastal Zone Study for Wayne County, New York. Prepared by Wayne County Planning Board, March, 1977.



LAND USE: TOWN OF WOLCOTT

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|------------|
|  | HOUSING |  | COMMERCIAL |
|  | WOODLANDS |  | INDUSTRIAL |
|  | ORCHARDS |  | PUBLIC |

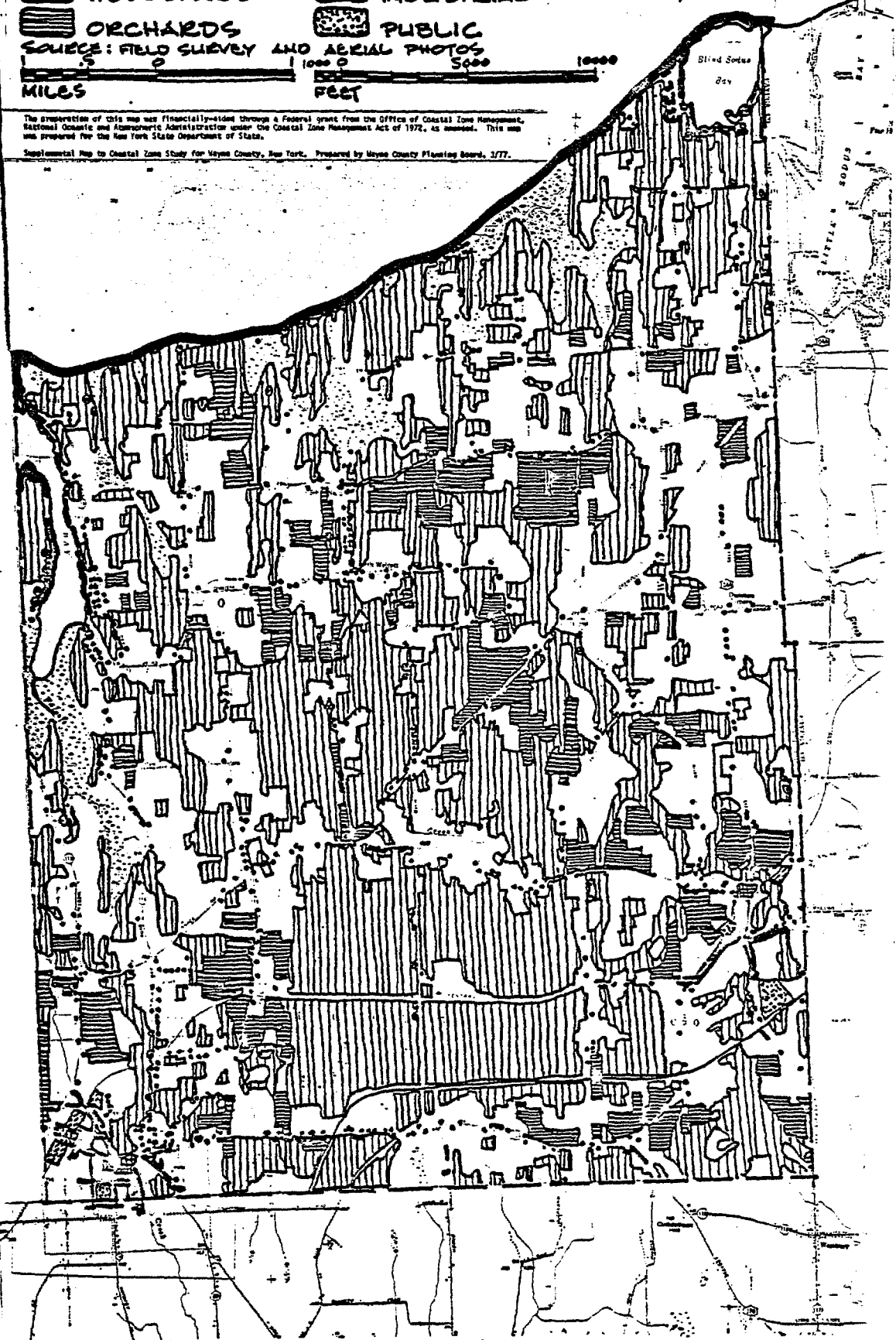
SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY AND AERIAL PHOTOS

10000
5000
0

MILES FEET

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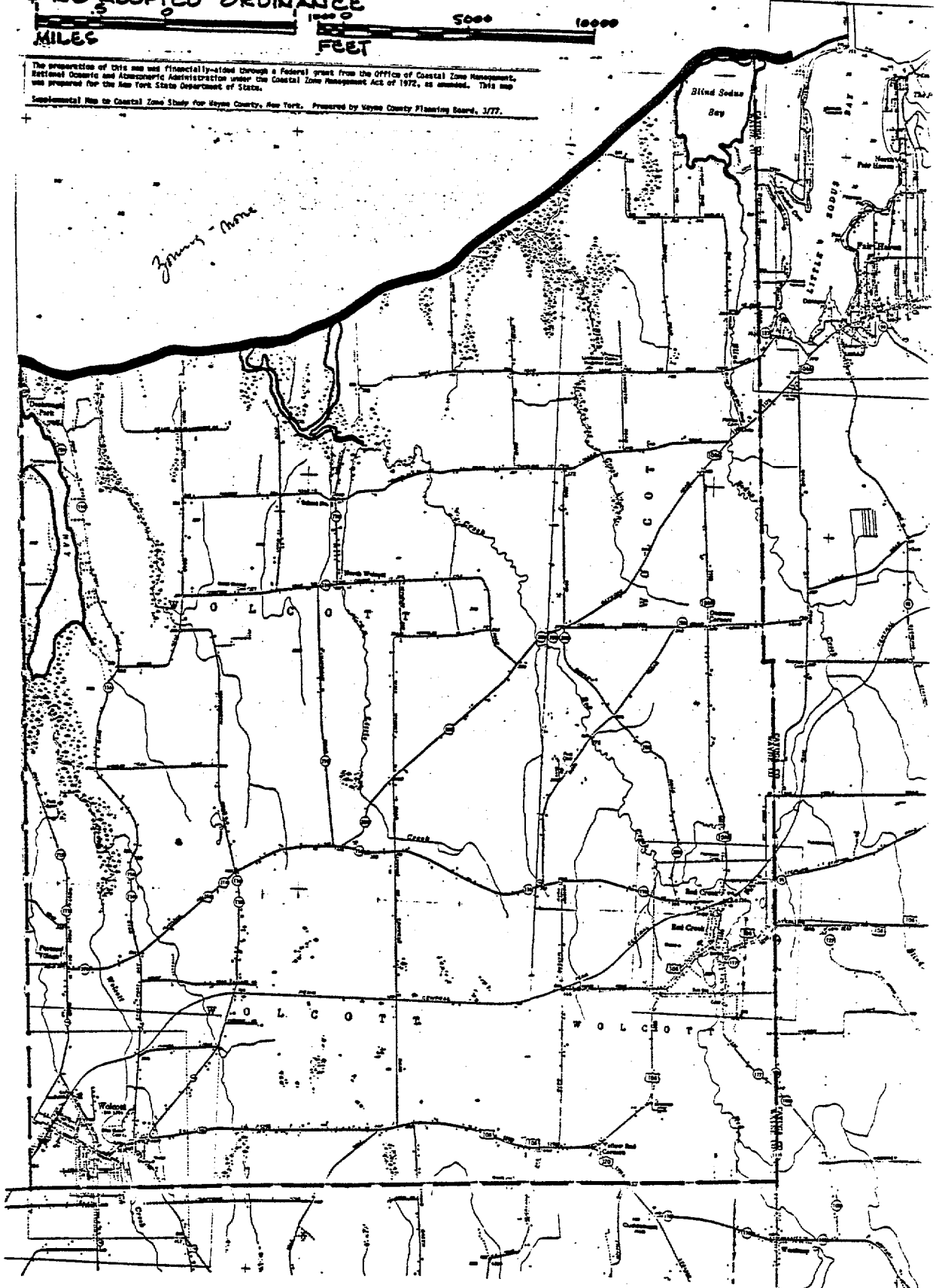
ZONING*: TOWN OF WOLCOTT

NA







* NO ADOPTED ORDINANCE



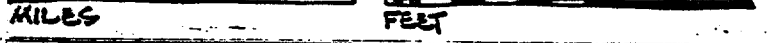
The preparation of this map was financially-aided through a Federal grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management, Esthetic Design and Geographic Administration under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. This map was prepared for the New York State Department of State.
Supplemental Map to Coastal Zone Study for Wayne County, New York. Prepared by Wayne County Planning Board, 3/77.



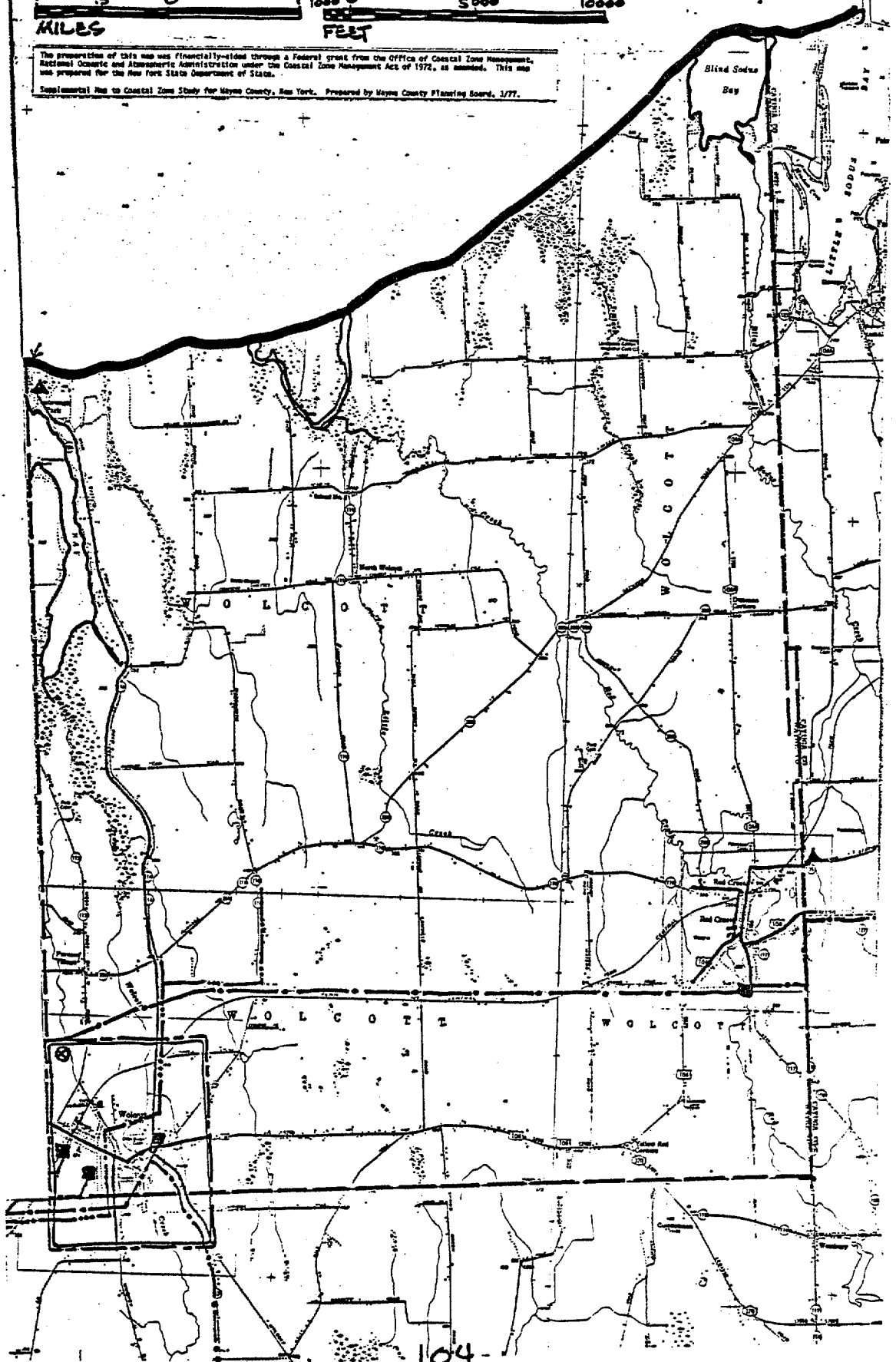
UTILITIES: TOWN OF WOLCOTT

-  WATER
-  SEWER
-  ELECTRIC
-  GAS
- 
- 

SOURCE: TOWN ENGINEER AND UTILITY COMPANIES



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WETLANDS: TOWN OF WOLCOTT

L A K E

 FLOOD AREAS

 WETLANDS

 STATE OWNED LAND

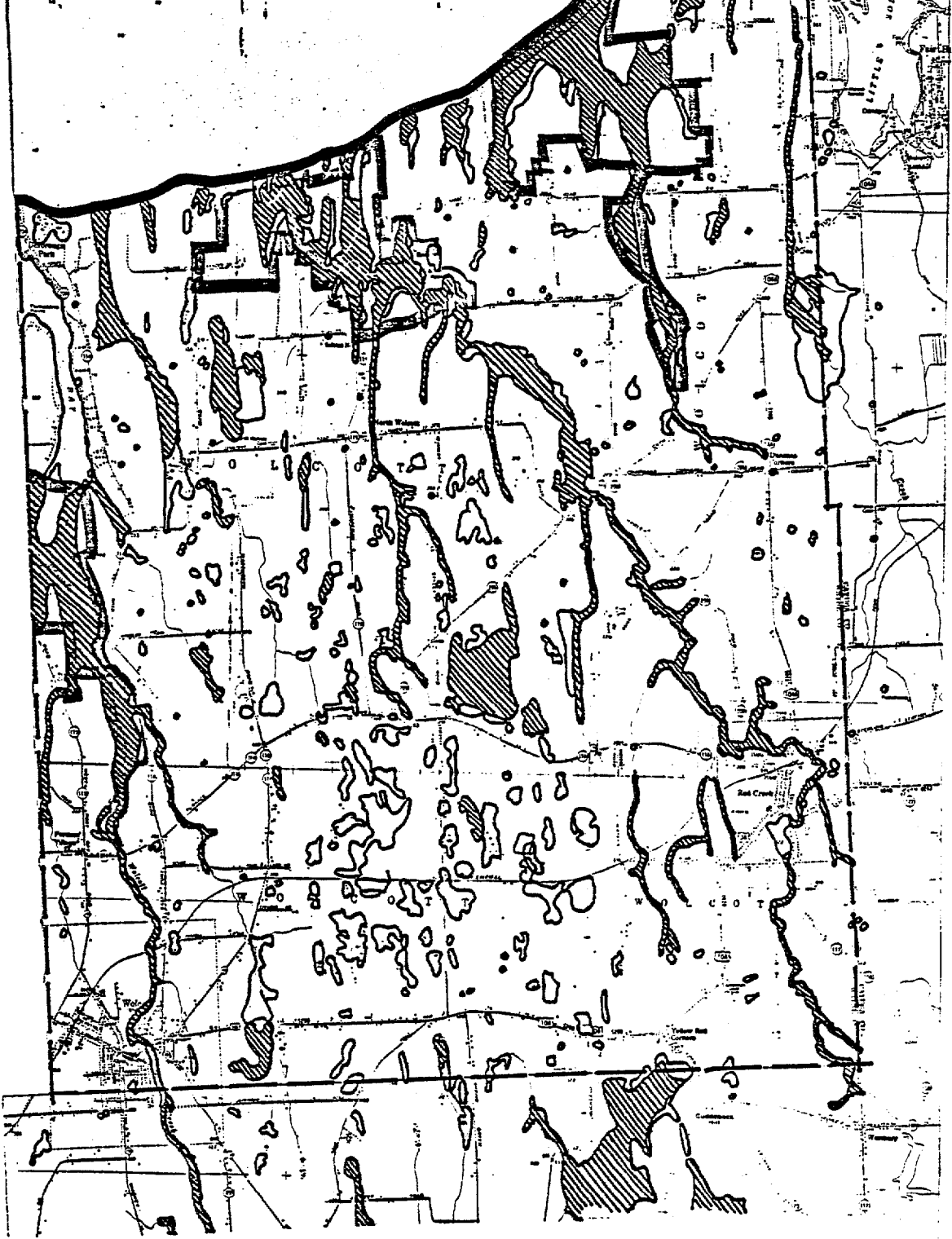
SOURCE: NYS DEC. WETLANDS INVENTORY, USRA, SCS

MILES

FEET




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Supplemental Map to Coastal Zone Study for Wayne County, New York. Prepared by Wayne County Planning Board, 3/77.



SOILS TOWN OF WOLCOTT

L A K E

-  SHALLOW TO BEDROCK
-  STEEP SLOPES
- 

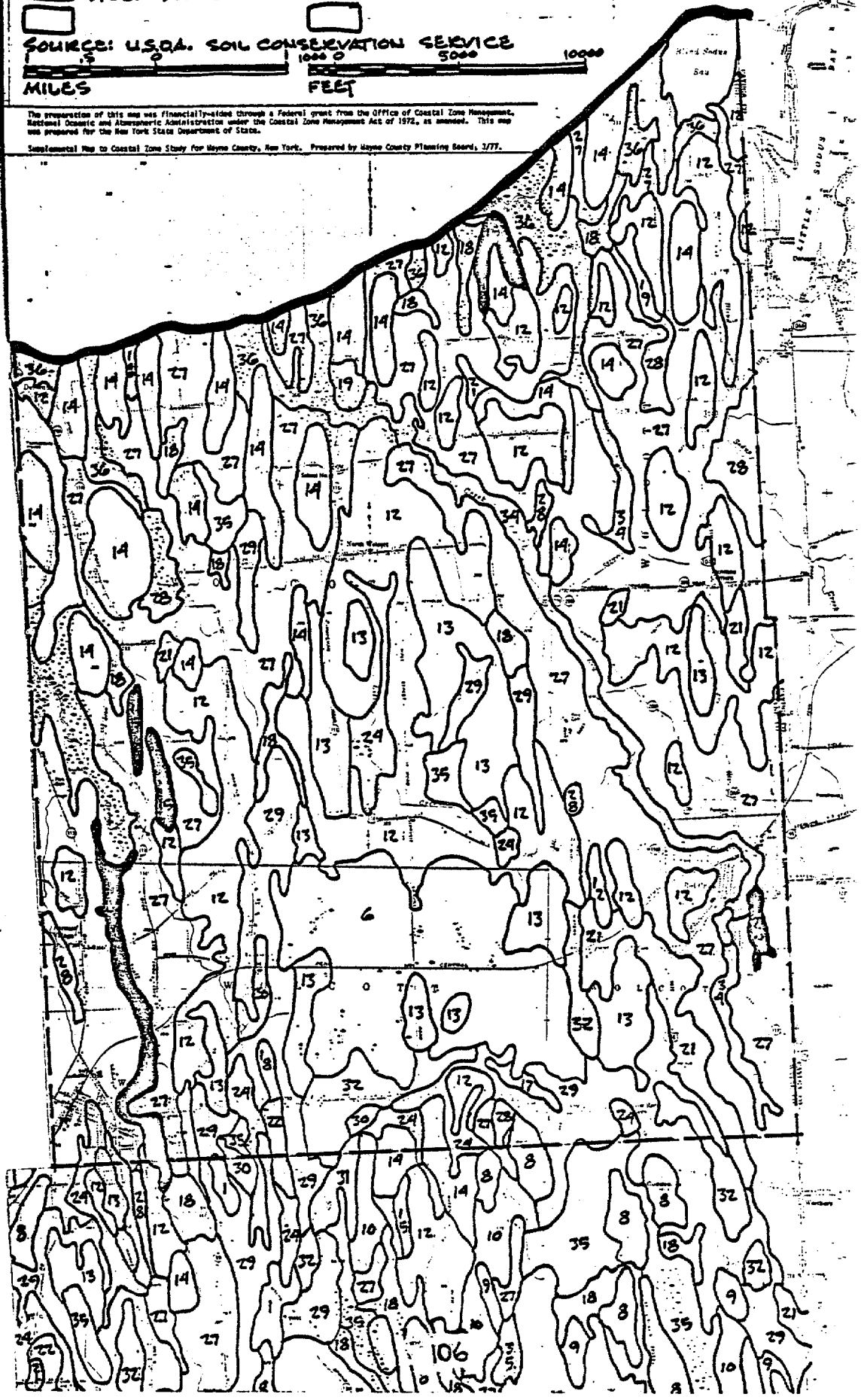
SOURCE: U.S.D.A. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

10000
5000
10000

MILES FEET

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WATER QUALITY

Specific water quality data for the Lake Ontario shoreline and for the four major embayments in Wayne County is not available for inclusion in this report. The State Health Department maintains one monitoring station in the Wayne County portion of Lake Ontario. This station is located near the raw water intake at Pultneyville which feeds the Williamson Water Treatment Plant. Data available from this station can be obtained from DEC but are only useful for the point source of collection.

Concern about water quality is concentrated in Sodus Bay, Port Bay, East Bay and Blind Sodus Bay. These are the areas where major nonsewered residential concentrations exist and the areas where new residential development is likely to locate. Careful monitoring of sewage discharges has been recommended throughout this report. Actual implementation of a monitoring program should be undertaken immediately to provide a better data base for coastal zone planning and to provide technical backup for future land use regulations.

The problem of Mirex contamination in Lake Ontario has been widely publicized during the last two years and, in fact, resulted in interception of the Coho and Chinook Salmon stocking program in September, 1976.* Regulations governing the taking of fish from the lake also resulted from the presence of Mirex. The following regulations are an outgrowth of a recent evaluation of the Mirex situation by the State Health Department:**

* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo, New York, June 30, 1971.

** New York State Environment Vol. 6, April, 1977. Actions taken by DEC Commissioner Peter A. A. Berle.

1. Coho Salmon less than 21 inches in length and Brown Bullheads may be taken anywhere in Lake Ontario.
2. Possession of Brown Trout greater than 18 inches in length and Steelhead/Rainbow Trout greater than 25 inches in length has been banned.
3. Coho Salmon longer than 21 inches, Chinook Salmon, Lake Trout, Brown Trout longer than 25 inches, American Eel, Smallmouth Bass, Catfish (other than Brown Bullhead) and Alewife Herring have been banned and are not to be taken except under permit for trophy fish and are not to be eaten at all.

DEC and the Health Department have also recommended against ingestion of fish from Lake Ontario more than once a week and against ingestion at any time by pregnant women, nursing mothers and young children.*

Another concern with water quality in the coastal zone is centered around dredging in bays and harbors. Specific information is available for Sodus Bay, Port Bay and Pultneyville Harbor. This information, supplied by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, is included here in its entirety.

Sodus Bay

The primary source of sediments entering the harbor at Sodus Bay is the natural west-to-east littoral drift along the Lake Ontario shoreline. Very limited amounts of sediment are contributed by surface water runoff, bank and shoreline erosion within the harbor, the deposition of industrial and municipal wastes, and agricultural runoff.

* New York State Environment, Vol. 6, April, 1977. Actions taken by DEC Commissioner Peter A. A. Berle.

Major sediment accumulations tend to occur between the entrance channel piers. Most bottom material dredged from the harbor is sand. Periodic dredging during the period 1965 to 1974 removed a total of 189,068 cubic yards of material from the project channels.

The Environmental Protection Agency sampled harbor sediments in July 1972 at three stations: in the harbor entrance channels, at individual stations in the mid-bay area, and in the harbor's open lake spoil area. Analysis of sediment samples indicated that by EPA criteria, bottom sediments in the maintained channels were not polluted and were suitable for open-lake disposal. A sample at a mid-bay station was found to be polluted, but this area is outside of the maintained project area and would not be dredged. The open-lake disposal area for Sodus Bay Harbor is a one-half mile square area located one and three-quarters mile N30⁰E from the Sodus Bay Harbor outer channel buoy. The effects of dredged material disposal include short-term turbidity in the disposal zone water column, temporary displacement of local fish populations, and the loss of any benthic organism that may be present at the immediate dump site.

Port Bay

Shoaling occurs in the Port Bay channel primarily due to the littoral drift in Lake Ontario. Some bank erosion along the west side of the channel also contributes to shoaling. These factors necessitate periodic maintenance to provide navigable channel depths.

Periodic maintenance dredging in the channel is funded and conducted by the Improvement Association. Dredged materials have, in the past, been placed

at a land disposal area immediately west of the channel behind the retaining wall.

Pultneyville Harbor

Sediments enter Pultneyville Harbor from surface runoff, bank and shoreline erosion, and the deposition of industrial wastes in Salmon Creek. These sediments affect the harbor in two ways. First, channel shoaling occurs from the creek mouth to the outer ends of the submerged piers, particularly along the west side of the channel. Dredging is needed in order to maintain adequate depths for navigation. Second, although no specific data is available, it is possible that industrial wastes pollute harbor sediments such that they are not suitable for open-lake disposal. A State-approved upland dredged material disposal site is available west of the harbor, and has been used in the past for the deposition of harbor sediments.

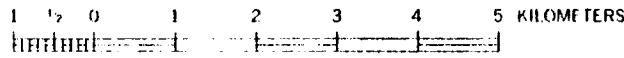
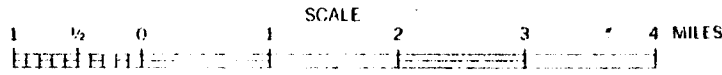
STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES

WAYNE COUNTY

MAP 11

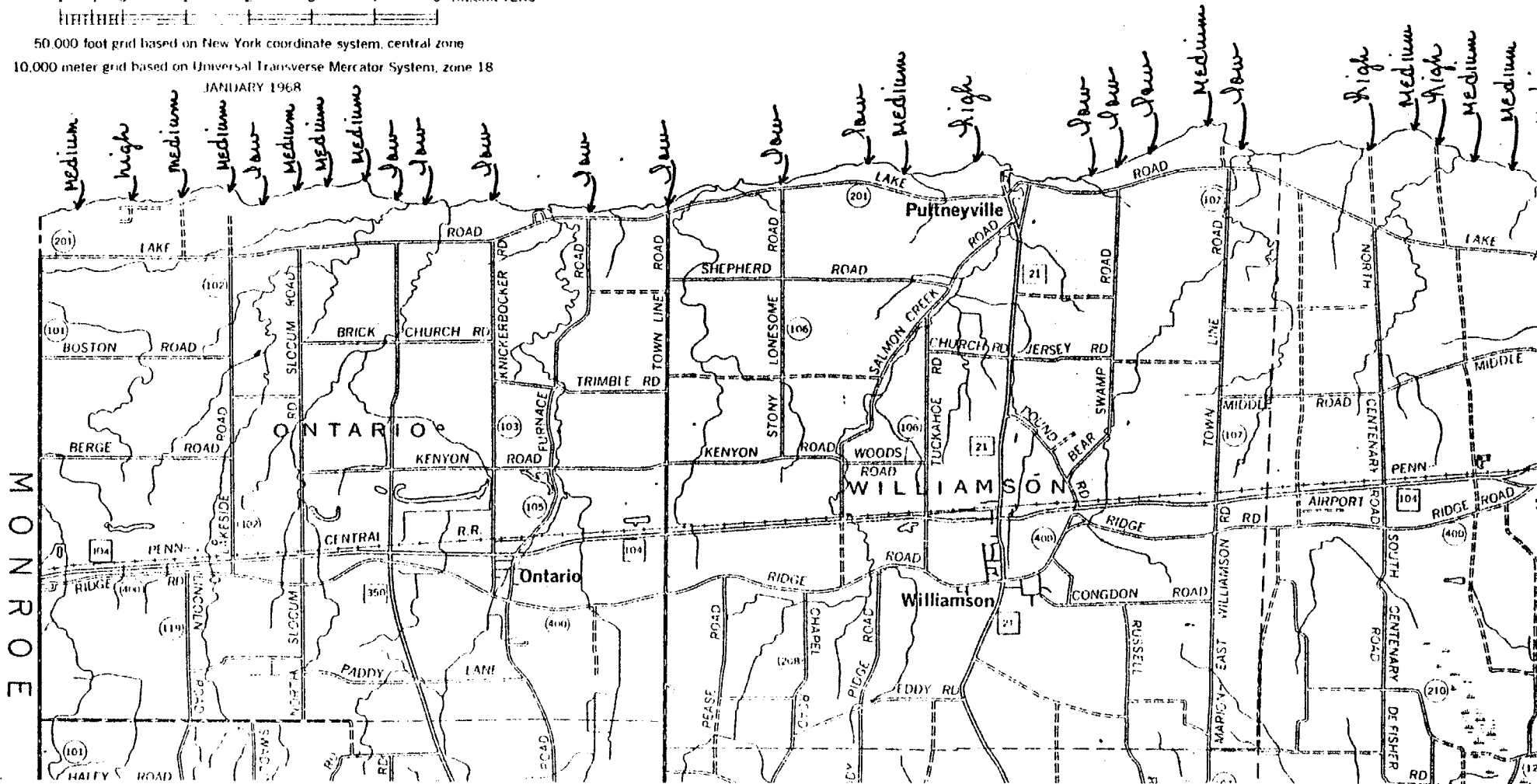
Relative Recession of Lake Ontario Shoreline

Source: Air Photo Analysis and Measurement (Preliminary Data Only)
by Thomas Drexhage, SUNY Buffalo, Dept. of Geological Sciences



50,000 foot grid based on New York coordinate system, central zone
10,000 meter grid based on Universal Transverse Mercator System, zone 18

JANUARY 1968

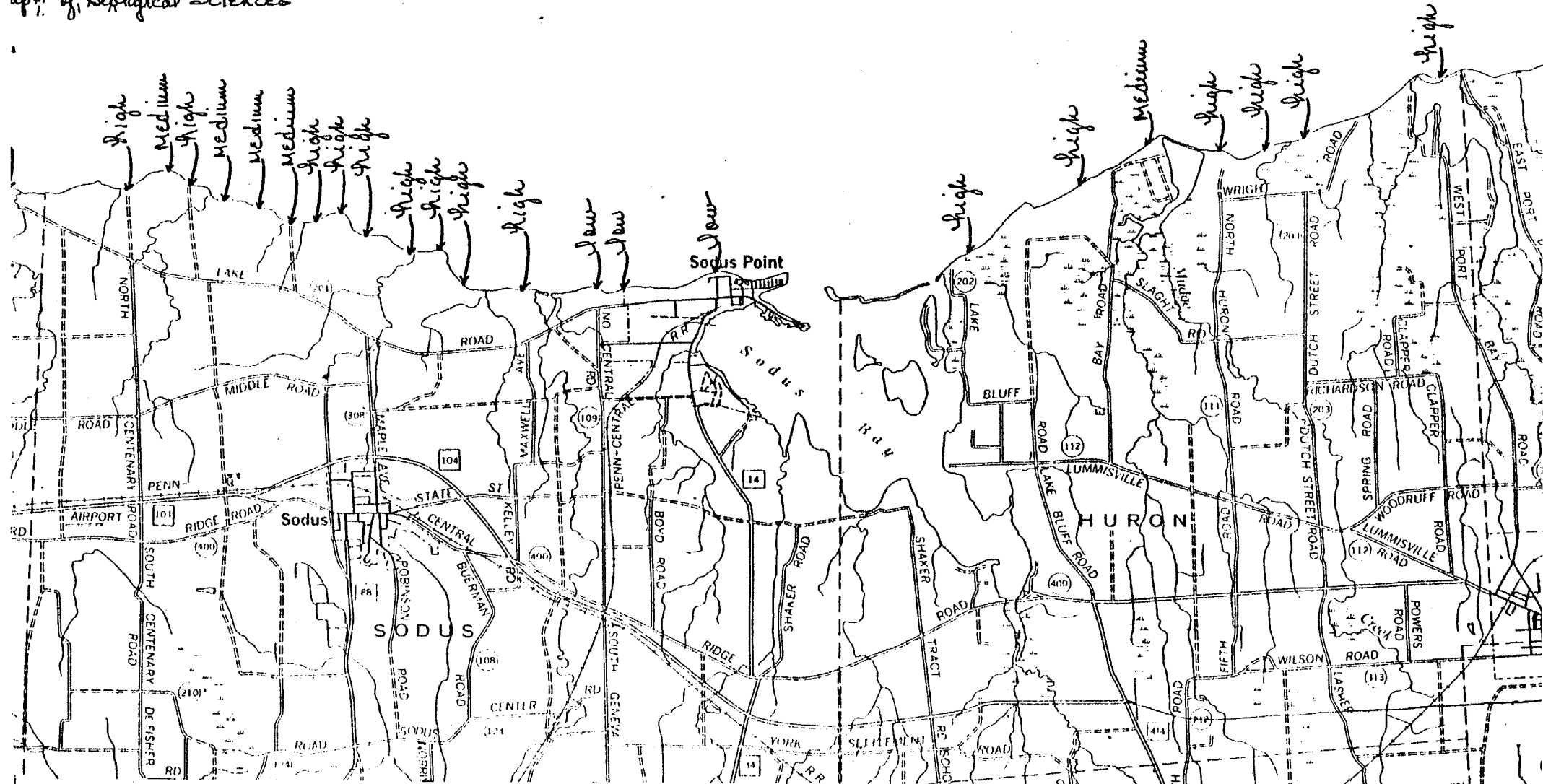


MAP 11 CONT'D

Shoreline

Preliminary Data Only
Dept. of Geological Sciences

O N T A R I O



111 b

MAP 11 CONT'D

N T A R I O



LAKE ONTARIO



Littoral zone used by geese and sea ducks. Loons and grebes winter in warm waters here.

Waterfowl concentrate around plume from Quina Pt. Also, good bass fishing area (Smallmouth)

Concentrations of Loons and Grebes in winter. Spring concentrations of geese.

Ontario On the Lake
Upland Waterfowl Habitat
Deer Cr.

Migrating geese feed in these fields in the Spring

112

Match Line
MONROE CO.
WAYNE CO.

BOSTON RD

BOSTON RD

Lakeside Mill

Creek

O N T A R I O

LAKE RD

SLOCUM RD

CHURCH RD

Dannison

RD

KNICKERBOCKER RD

BAILEY RD

FURNACE RD

PUTNAM RD

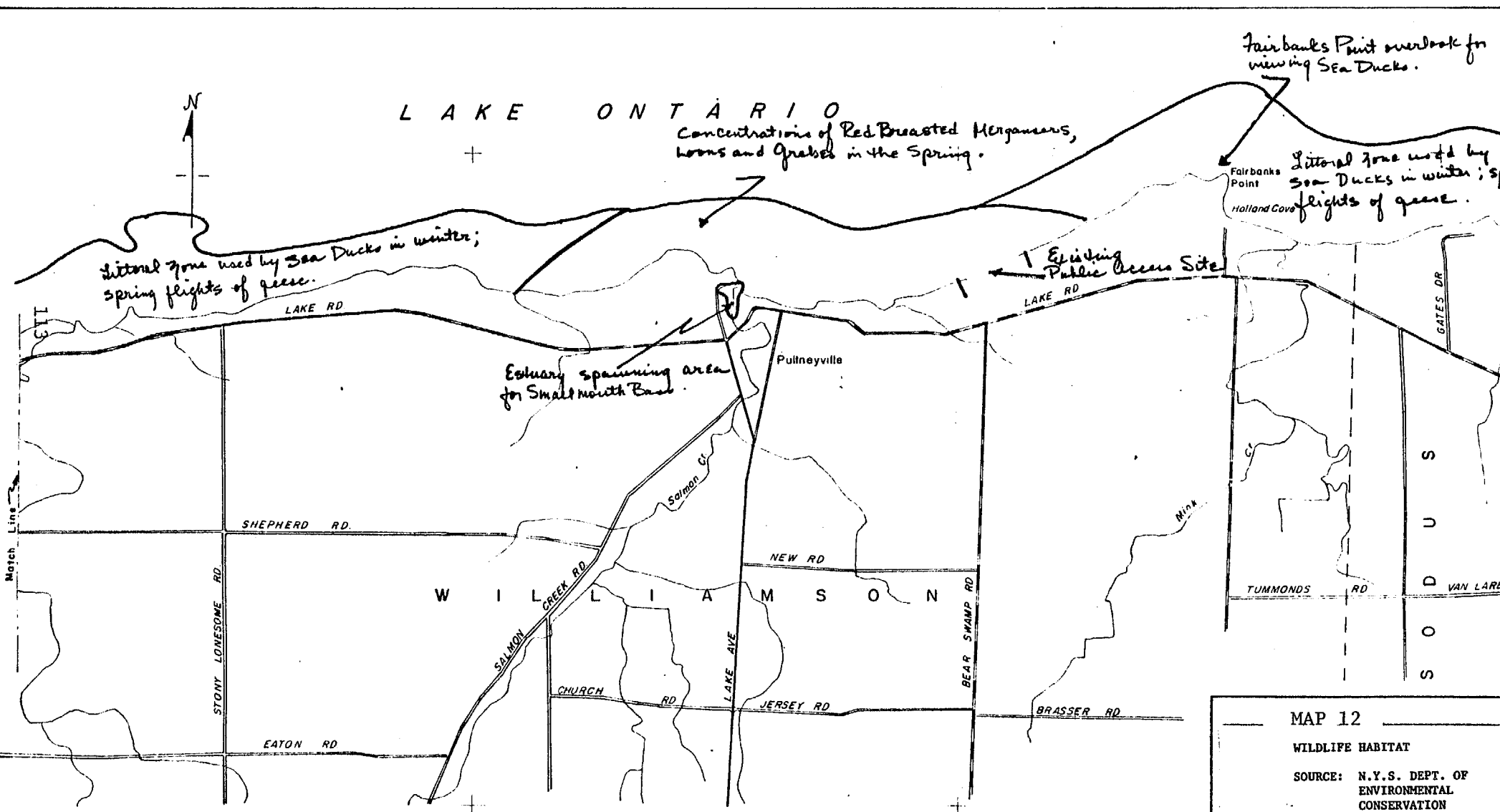
TOWN LINE RD

WILLIAMSON

MAP 12

WILDLIFE HABITAT

SOURCE: N.Y.S. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION 1977



L A K E O N T A R I O

Concentrations of Red Breasted Mergansers, Loons and Grebes in the Spring.

Littoral zone used by Sea Ducks in winter; spring flights of geese.

Estuary spawning area for Smallmouth Bass.

Fairbanks Point overlook for viewing Sea Ducks.

Littoral zone used by Sea Ducks in winter; spring flights of geese.

Existing Public Access Site

MAP 12

WILDLIFE HABITAT

SOURCE: N.Y.S. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION 1977

Eastern limits of
Sea Duck Concentration

Waterfowl hunting site;
public access needed

LAKE ONTARIO

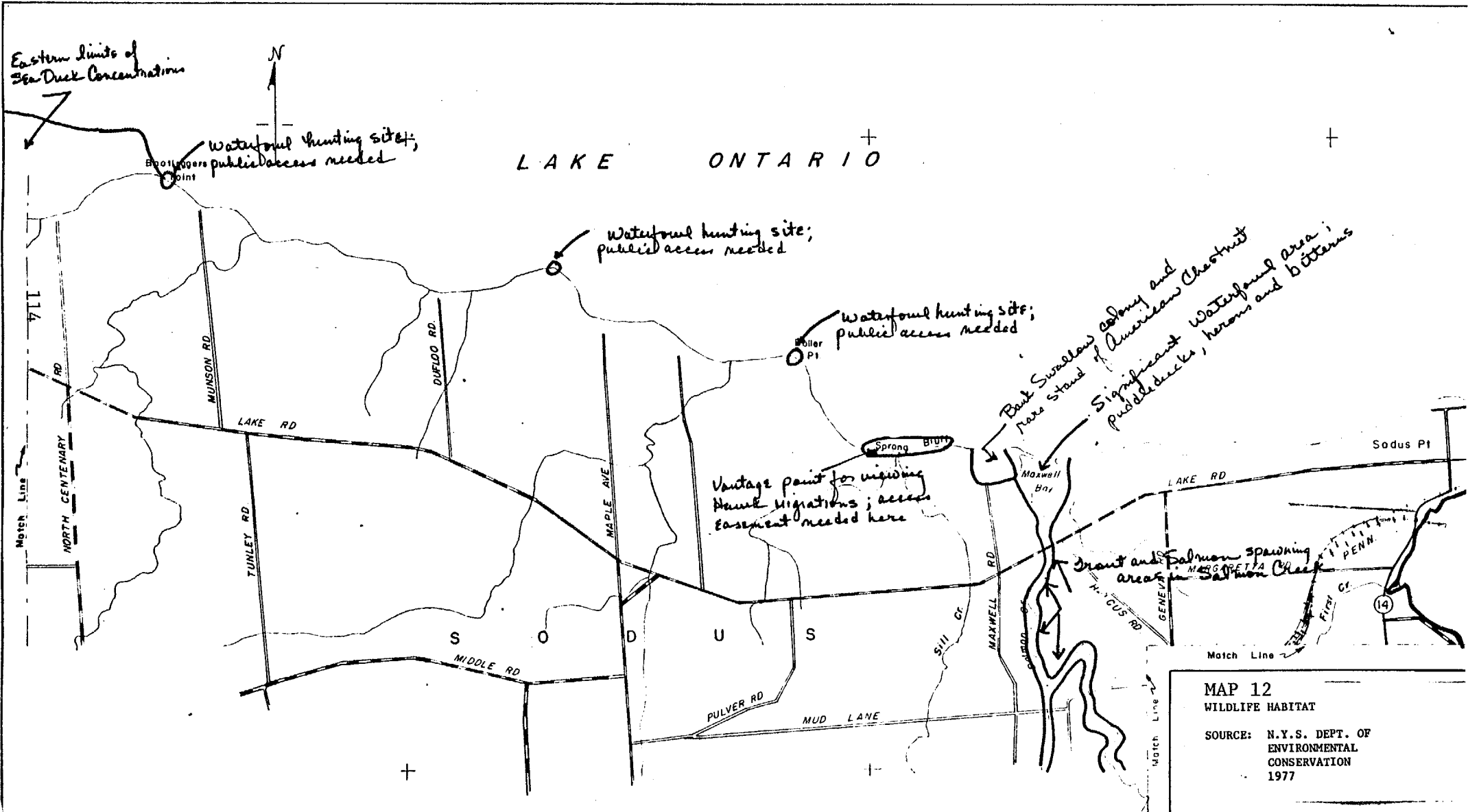
Waterfowl hunting site;
public access needed

Waterfowl hunting site;
public access needed

Vantage point for migrating
Hawk migrations; access
Easement needed here

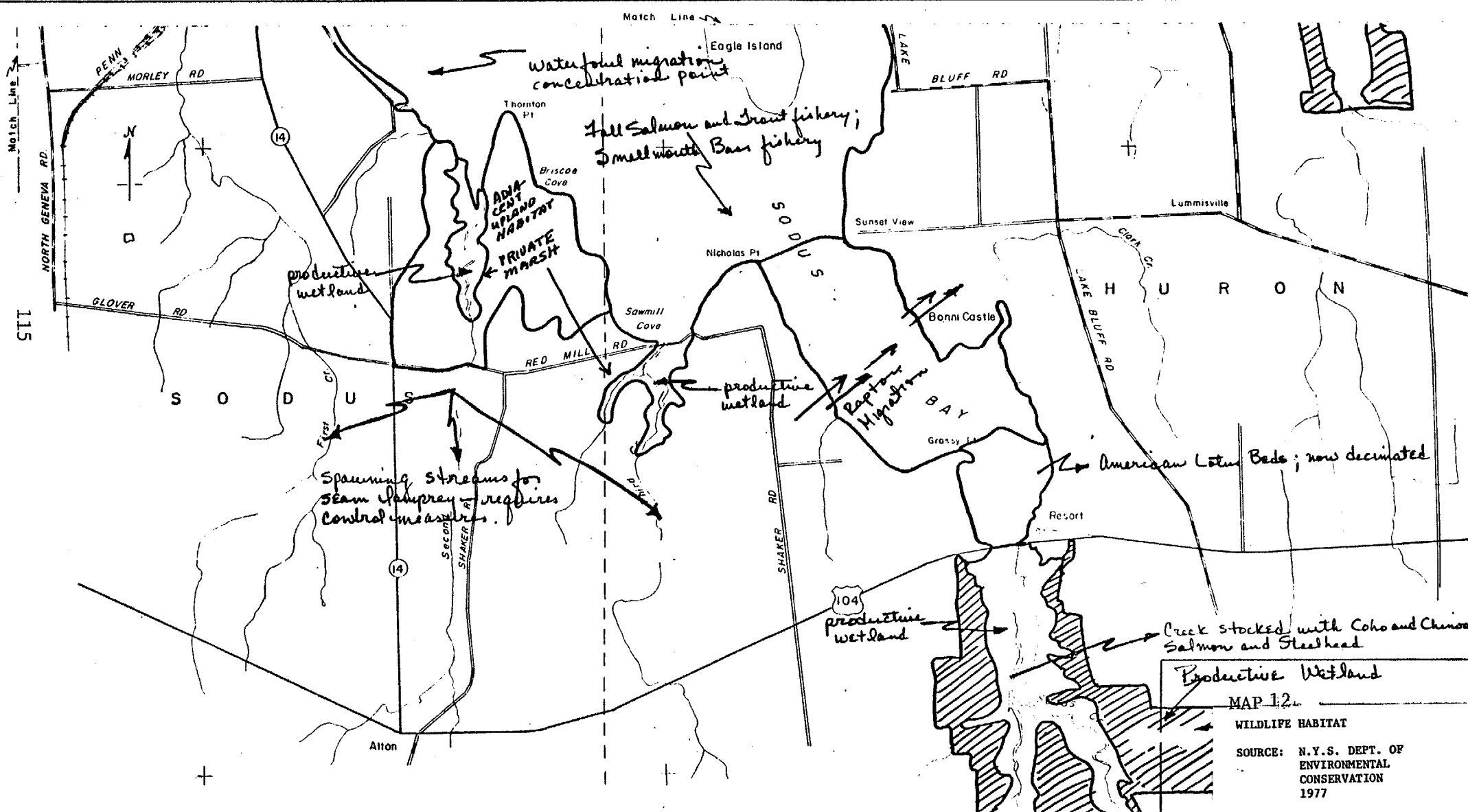
Bank Swallow colony and
rare stand of American Chestnut
Significant Waterfowl Area;
Puddles, herons and bitterns

Grant and Palmer spawning
areas in Salmon Creek



MAP 12
WILDLIFE HABITAT

SOURCE: N.Y.S. DEPT. OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION
1977



116



LAKE ONTARIO

Red Head and Canvasback Duck
Refuge in winter

Important
Bird Watching
Site

Pileated Woodpecker &
Red Bellied Woodpecker
Habitat

Nesting American
Bitterns

Nesting
Purple
Gallinules

Nesting area for
Black Duck, Blue-winged Teal
and Wood Duck. Migration path
for Pintails, Shovelers and Widgeon

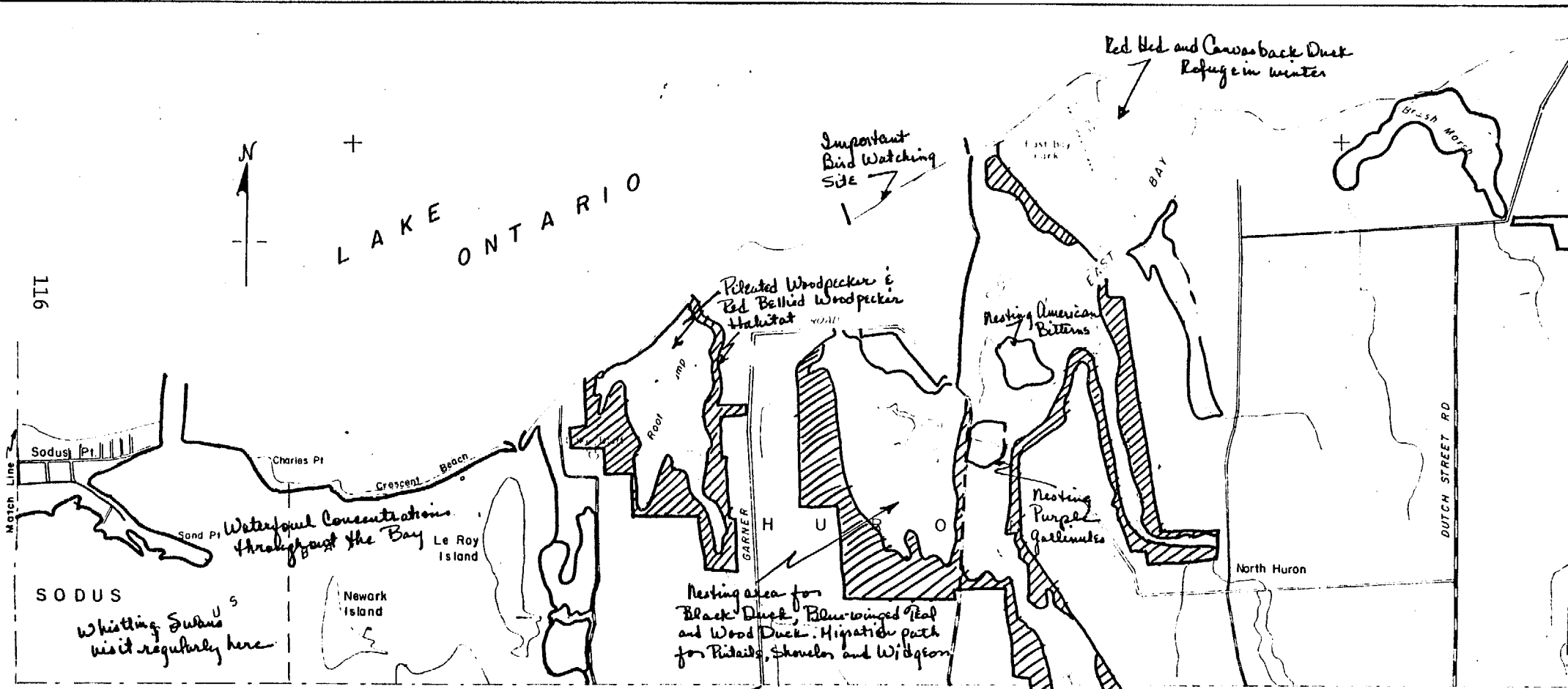
Waterfowl Concentrations
throughout the Bay

Whistling Swans
visit regularly here

MAP 12
WILDLIFE HABITAT

SOURCE: N.Y.S. DEPT. OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION
1977

Entire wetland good for muskrat
and mink





L A K E O N T A R I O

117

Shore Bird Habitat

Smallmouth Bass Spawning Area

Desbrough Park

Tompkins Pt.

Creek and Wetlands support waterfowl and furbearers

Large Mouth Bass in Red Creek

Muskrat, Weasel and Fox Populations

Good Wood Duck Habitat

Wetland around Black Creek prairie Swamp Maple

Wood Duck Habitat

Wetland supports furbearers

Scotts Bluff

KAKAT RD

YOUNGLOVE RD

YOUNGLOVE - FORD RD

BROADWAY

BROADWAY

EAST PORT BAY RD

WEST PORT BAY RD

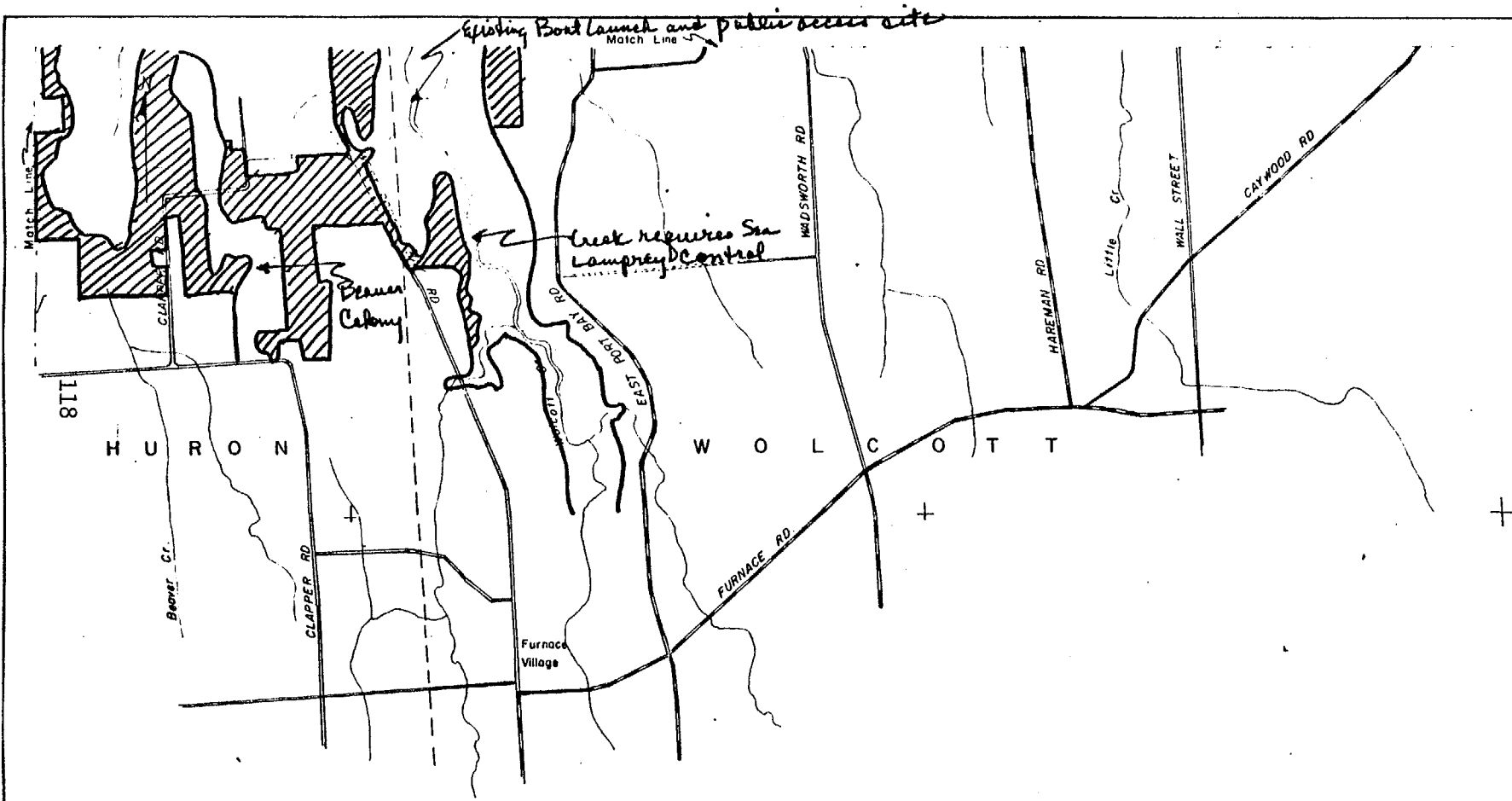
W O L C O T T

North Wolcott

MAP-12

WILDLIFE HABITAT

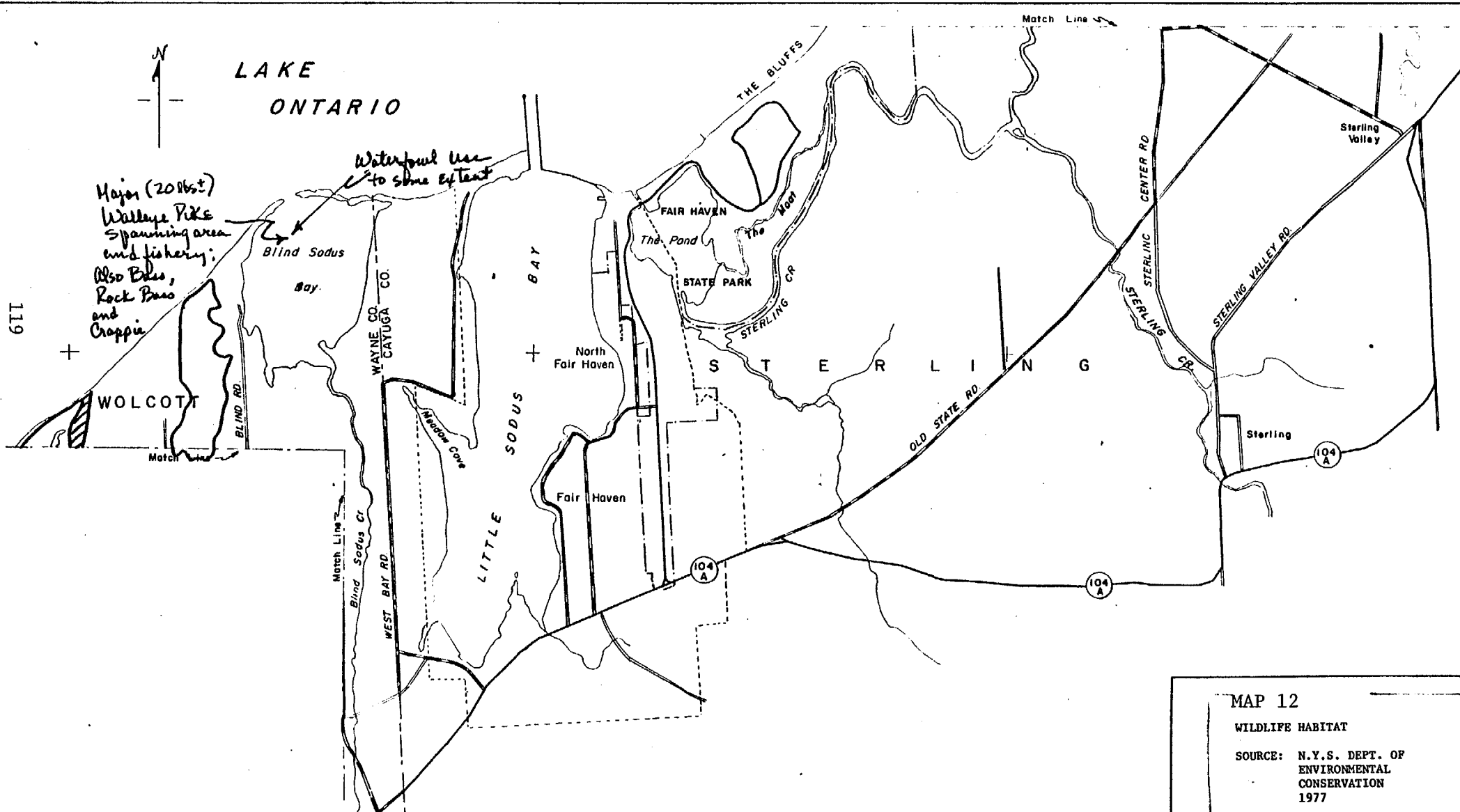
SOURCE: N.Y.S. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION 1977



MAP 12

WILDLIFE HABITAT

SOURCE: N.Y.S. DEPT. OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION
1977



MAP 12

WILDLIFE HABITAT

SOURCE: N.Y.S. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION 1977

REGIONAL FACILITIES

The only regional facility felt to be needed in Wayne County at the present time is a major recreation area and boat launch in the Town of Sodus. This proposed facility was described in a 1976 publication of the Wayne County Planning Board as follows:

Sodus Bay Park and Boat Launch - Town of Sodus

This proposal supports the development by the State Office of Parks and Recreation of a major recreation and boat launch facility on the southwest shore of Sodus Bay. Adequately protected facilities for general public boat launching into Lake Ontario are extremely limited in Wayne County; this park would provide such a facility in sheltered waters that have a continuously maintained access channel to the lake.

The proposed site is located south of the existing golf course between Sill Road, Route 14 and the Bay. The upland portion of this site fans out toward Route 14 and consists of a rugged, wooded landscape that would make attractive campsites and short walking trails. Closer to the Bay the topography is more suited to play areas, parking, service buildings and the other facilities that a major state park and boat launch would require. It is anticipated that this site would become part of the Finger Lakes Park system. Because of the boat launching opportunity offered by the proposed Sodus Bay Park it is suggested that this facility become the major state park in the area and that the undeveloped Chimney Bluff Park remain largely in its present state as a unique natural resource offering opportunities for primitive camping, picnicking and winter and summer nature trails.

Figure 1, page 22, following the analysis of the South Shore GAPC in the Town of Sodus, shows this proposed regional facility in detail.

The only existing regional facility in Wayne County is Rochester Gas and Electric's nuclear power facility - the Ginna Plant - at Brookwood in the Town of Ontario. RG&E has not yet determined whether expansion of the Ginna Plant or development of a sister plant is warranted on that site.