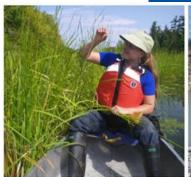


# United Counties Partner Planning: Natural Heritage Systems

November 15, 2021



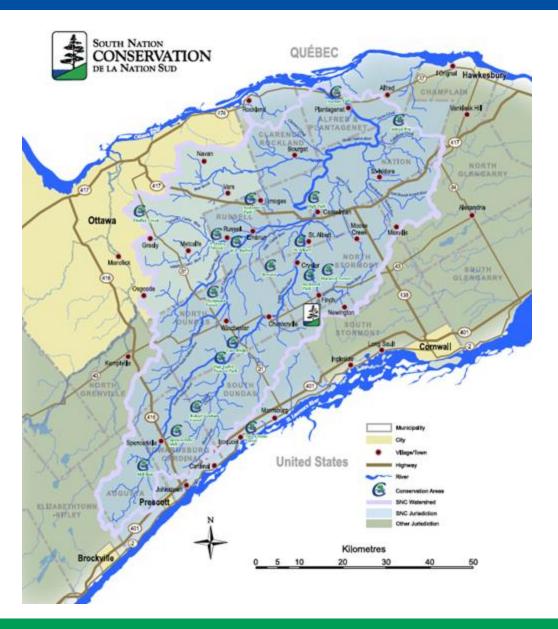








## Our Local Environment; We're in it Together.



- One of Ontario's 36
   Conservation Authorities
- Community-based watershed management
- 16 member municipalities
- 4,441 km<sup>2</sup> jurisdiction in Eastern Ontario





#### Protecting People and Property: Supporting Sustainable Development



Lemieux Landslide, 1993



Ottawa River Flooding, 2017

#### Through municipal agreements, we deliver:

- Hazard Mapping (Floodplains, Landslides, Erosion and Unstable Slopes)
- Environmental Planning Reviews
- Drinking Water Source Protection
- Municipal Septic Inspection Program

## Through provincial and municipal partnerships, we:

- Deliver Flood Forecasting and Warning and Low Water Response Programs
- Maintain Water and Erosion Control Structures (8 structures)



#### **Empowering Communities and Fostering Landowner Stewardship**

Through partnerships with Municipalities and Counties we work together to offer:



In 2018, SNC planted its 3 millionth tree since 1990.

- Tree Planting Programs
- Woodlot Advisory Service
- Clean Water Programs

We also work with partners to support environmental initiatives that empower our communities to make environmentally sound decisions and actions.



#### **Protecting Natural Spaces and Providing Outdoor Opportunities**



Cass Bridge Conservation Area in Winchester, North Dundas



Forest operations support community land management.

#### Through municipal cost-share agreements:

Operate 14 day-use parks and trails and 9 docks and boat launches

#### Through donation and partial purchase:

Own 13,000 acres of community land

#### Through municipal cost-recovery agreement:

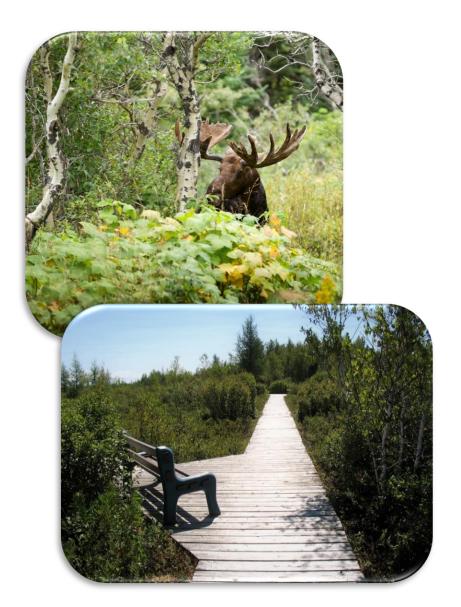
Manage 20,000 acres of SDG community forest



## Partner County Planning: Natural Heritage Systems



## What is a Natural Heritage System?



- A Natural Heritage System (NHS) is interconnected natural features such as forests, rivers, wetlands, and agricultural lands.
- These systems are made up of core natural areas and natural linkages
- Support wildlife movement to maintain biological diversity, natural functions, and ecosystems.



## **Project Overview and Partners**





#### **County Planning for Natural Heritage**



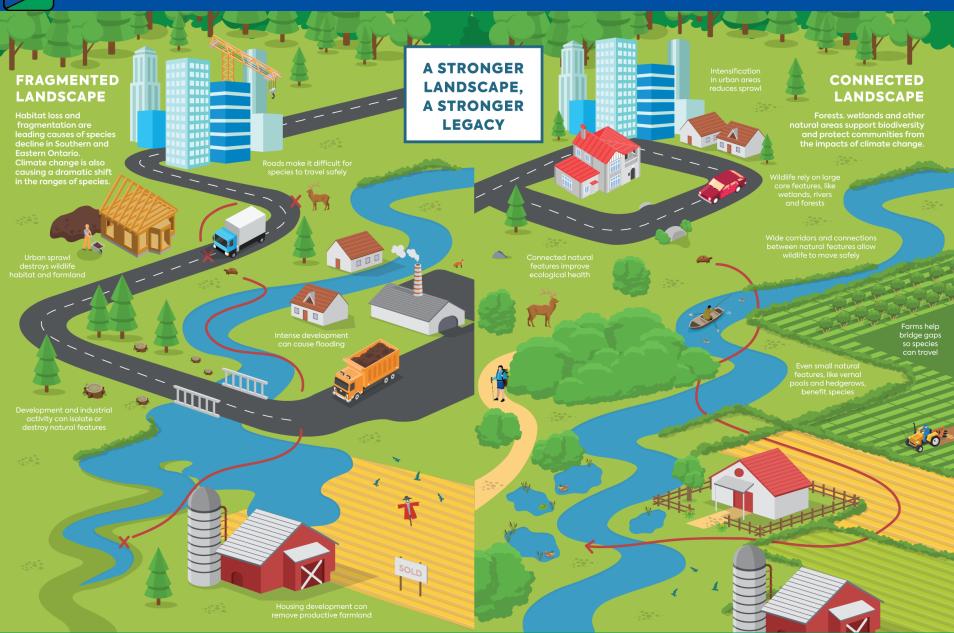


- The County Official Plan maintains maps and policies to protect the ecological integrity of Natural Heritage Systems.
- Both Counties worked collaboratively with the Conservation Authority.
- This approach was highlighted by the Province as an excellent example of municipal collaboration.





## Fragmented vs. Connected Landscapes





## **Case Study: Alice The Moose**



## Study Undertaken by University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry:

- 700-pound female moose named "Alice" collared and released by researchers into the Huntington Wildlife Forest in Newcomb, New York in 2000 and travelled for 2 years.
- She ventured north and crossed the Canada-U.S. border, swam across the St. Lawrence River, walked across Hwy. 401, and eventually made it into Algonquin Provincial Park.
- Alice's journey spanned 570 km.



## **Components of the NHS: Cores**





Large natural areas



Remain naturalized



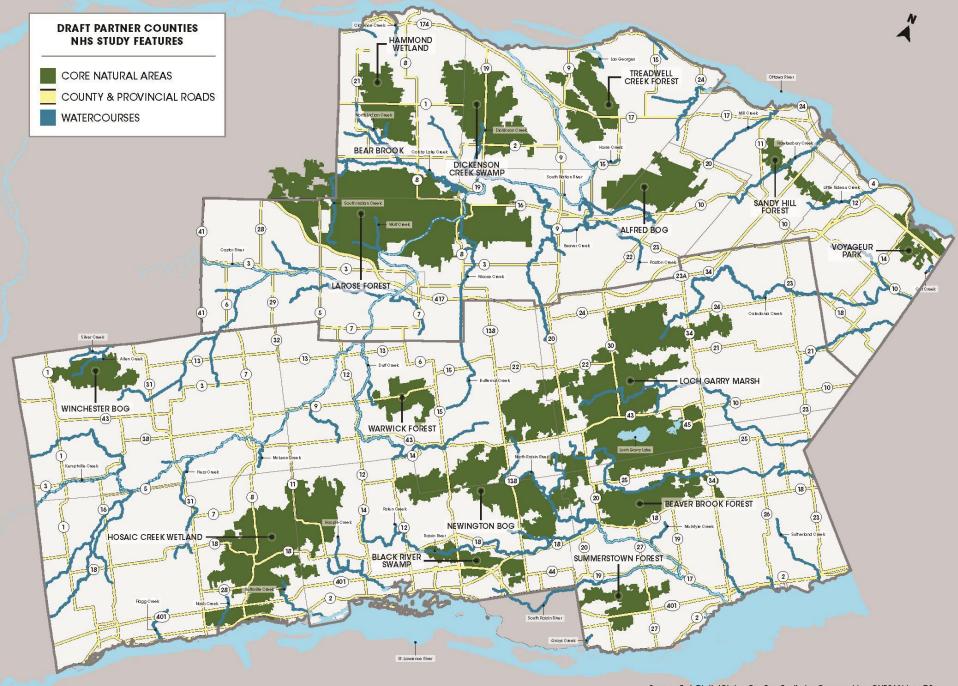
**Protect biodiversity** 



Socially significant



Include publicly owned lands





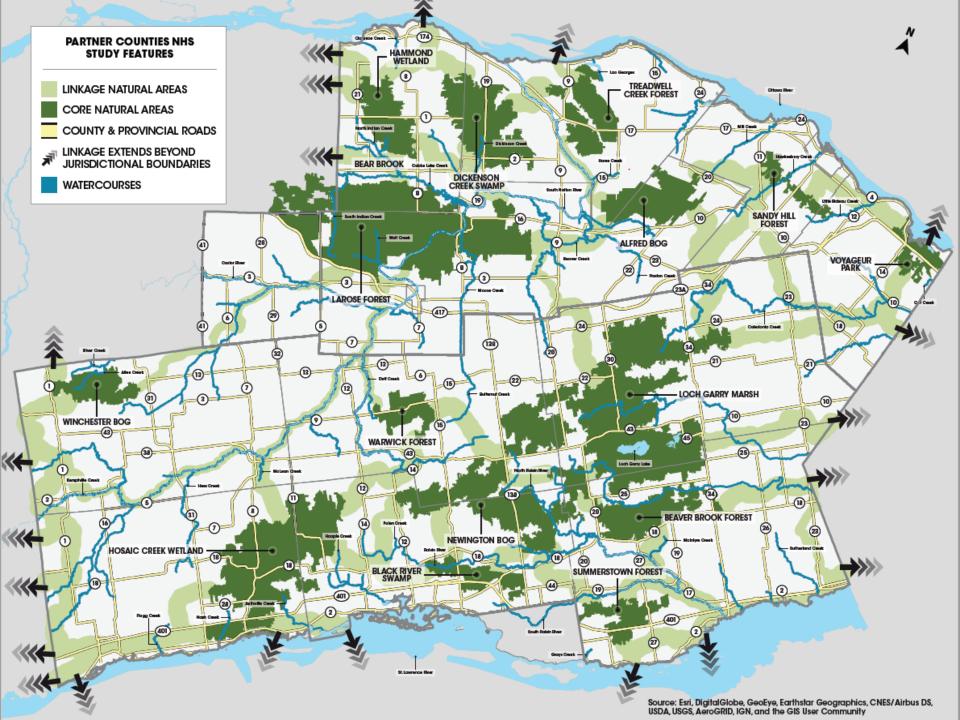
#### **Examples of Local Core Natural Areas**





#### **Loch Garry Marsh in North Glengarry**

- Provincially Significant Wetland
- 4,000 acre drainage area
- Water in Loch Garry is supplied through snowmelt and rain
- Flood prevention and stormwater retention
- Groundwater recharge
- Ensures sufficient water supply to Town of Alexandria and the Delisle River
- Osprey nesting site and other bird species
- Wildlife includes beavers, turtles, moose, fish, etc.
- Recreational opportunities provide social and economic benefits





#### **Agriculture in the Natural Heritage System**



- The NHS was mapped using approaches supported by the Ontario Federation of Agriculture.
- Agricultural lands are working landscapes that provide valuable ecosystem services such as pollination, atmospheric regulation, soil retention, and wildlife habitat.
- Natural heritage policies recognize and value cooperation with private landowners to protect the environment and improve the quality of natural habitat and linkages.



#### **Policy Updates**



## Policy updates will address known gaps.

- This includes environmental impact studies, coastal wetlands, and watercourse setbacks.
- Policies will be implemented to enhance, protect, and restore the critical habitat within the NHS.
- These policies will also streamline environmental reviews to make small-scale development easier for private landowners.



#### **NHS Implementation in County Official Plans**



#### An Official Plan Amendment is needed.

- The proposed mapping and policy updates have been through significant public engagement.
- The NHS was reviewed by County and local municipal staff.
- The MMAH was consulted and has requested a presentation for the eastern municipal planning forum.
- An Official Plan Amendment will bring the Natural Heritage System into effect to benefit our local environment.



## Why is this Important?



- As our landscape changes we need healthy Natural Heritage System to ensure we have a resilient landscape that can sustain our local wildlife and natural processes.
- A strong, more resilient local landscape equals a strong natural legacy and economic prosperity for future generations.

## Our Local Environment, We're in it Together.

