Oxford Natural Heritage System Study Update

A study to identify the Natural Heritage System in Oxford County based on 2020 Photography

2023

Prepared by

Upper Thames River Conservation Authority

for the County of Oxford

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Oblique aerial photo of the rural area north of Woodstock. Photo by UTRCA.

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Executive Summary

The 2023 Oxford Natural Heritage Study (ONHSS) evaluates the existing Ecologically Important terrestrial (land) resources of the county using scientific methods and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) modeling.

Chapter 1 introduces the importance of natural heritage systems planning, including policy rationale and a history of natural heritage planning in Oxford County and other nearby counties.

Chapter 2 discusses the methodology including study area, project governance, and statement of limitations (scope and mapping). The distinction between "significant" features, as defined in the PPS, and "ecologically important", as defined in this study, is explained.

Chapter 3 describes how the various components of the county's natural heritage system were defined and mapped. The first step was to identify and delineate the smallest unit of vegetation, the Vegetation Community (minimum size is 0.5 ha and ≥30m wide). Eighteen types of Vegetation Communities were delineated. The Vegetation Communities were then lumped into seven broader categories called Vegetation Groups: woodlands, thickets, meadows, water features, connected vegetation features and watercourse bluffs and depositional areas. Three Vegetation Ecosystems were defined: terrestrial, wetland and aquatic. The final step consisted of delineating Vegetation Patches, which are a mosaic of one or more abutting Vegetation Groups. Rules around features that break up a vegetation group are outlined. A comparison of Vegetation Communities used in the ONHSS is compared with Ecological Land Classification (ELC) names and codes. A description of Significant Valleyland delineation is presented also.

Chapter 3 concludes with a summary of mapping results (number and area of each Vegetation Community and Group) for Corporate Oxford. There is 13.32% woodland/forest cover. In addition, there is 0.71% thicket cover, 2.19% meadow cover, 0.65% water feature cover, and 0.01% connected vegetation feature cover for a total of 16.92% vegetation cover in the county. Wetland cover (comprised of woodland, thicket and meadow groups) is 6.78%. Environment Canada (2013) sets targets for sustainability of at least 30% forest cover and at least 10% wetland cover at the watershed or municipal scale.

Chapter 4 describes the 15 criteria used to identify ecologically important natural heritage features and functions. Two types of criteria were developed: criteria for Vegetation Groups and criteria for Vegetation Patches. Three criteria are difficult to map and will have to be evaluated as part of the site specific field work needed for an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) if a landuse change is proposed. Each criterion is described, providing rationale, application/mapping rules and modeling results in terms of how many vegetation groups or patches meet each criterion.

Chapter 5 summarizes the overall results of the criteria modeling at the vegetation group and patch levels. Approximately 16.59% of Oxford is in ecologically important natural vegetation cover (patch cover).

The woodland group criteria for ecological importance also establishes significance for woodlands consistent with the PPS. The significant ecologically important woodlands occupy 12.78% of Corporate Oxford and other ecologically important woodlands occupy an additional 0.25% of the county. Patches meeting one or more criteria are deemed ecologically important in this study. Maps showing the patches that meet one or more criteria for ecological importance are provided for Oxford County and for each area municipality.

Chapter 6 provides data on vegetation loss, gain and successional change from 2010 to 2015 and 2015 to 2020. There was 206 ha of woodland loss from 2010 to 2015 and 211 ha loss from 2015 to 2020 for a total of 417 ha for the 10-year period. Often this loss is seen a little here, and a little there. Over 600 ha of woodland were gained between 2010 and 2020 due to succession from thickets and meadows. This shows efforts to plant trees and allow some areas to naturalize on their own is now reaping benefits in woodland gain. Chapter 6 provides additional information about gain and loss in the other vegetation groups.

Chapter 7 provides recommendations for the implementation of this science-based study. A number of land use planning related recommendations are provided along with additional stewardship and education recommendations.

The appendices provide additional information on methodology, rationale, metadata, and maps showing patches that meet each criterion and maps showing patches that meet at least one criterion in each municipality and for the county.

South Thames River upstream of Pittock Conservation Area. Photo: UTRCA

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American Goldfinch. *Photo by Ron Ridout*

1.0 Background

This study is an update to the 2016 Oxford Natural Heritage System Study (ONHSS) that was based on 2010 aerial photography. This study, based on 2020 aerial photography, focuses on updating the vegetation cover inventory and documenting changes on the landscape over a 10 year period, since 2010, through to 2020. The County, like so many other municipalities in southern Ontario, is faced with the challenge of both accommodating growth and supporting economic development and productive agriculture, while also protecting the remaining significant natural heritage on the landscape and the biodiversity it supports.

The ONHSS is intended to update the existing inventory and identify natural heritage features and system based on applicable legislation, policy and related guidance, including the Provincial Policy Statement (2020), and facilitate the protection of these resources by:

- assessing and identifying what is significant and ecologically important within the County,
- presenting a Natural Heritage System (NHS) based on current information and defensible criteria for the County to use to inform the update of its Official Plan (OP), and
- using this information to inform the development of natural heritage policies that help implement a NHS in a manner that is consistent with current provincial policies and the County's vision and objectives.

1.1 Purpose of the Oxford County Natural Heritage System Study

The ONHSS addresses the need for information on the state of the county's natural areas and systems. The study provides a landscape level assessment of natural heritage features and functions.

The identification of natural features and areas in southwestern Ontario is an important undertaking. Environment Canada (2013) identified that human activities, such as agriculture, urban development and associated infrastructure, have resulted in the loss or degradation of over 70% of the naturally vegetated areas in Southern Ontario. In some areas this reduction is even greater. The remaining naturally vegetated areas tend to be in unconnected patches across the landscape. Intensive land use activities have also been found to contribute to degraded water quality conditions in many streams and lakes.

The Province of Ontario provides direction to municipalities on matters of provincial interest through the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS). The PPS (2020) provides direction related to planning for natural heritage in Section 2.1 including:

- the long term protection of natural features and areas,
- the maintenance, restoration or, where possible, improvement of the diversity and connectivity of natural features in an area, and the long-term ecological function and

biodiversity of natural heritage systems, recognizing linkages between and among natural heritage features and areas, surface water features and ground water features, and

- the identification of natural heritage systems in Ecoregions 6E &7E, recognizing that natural heritage systems will vary in the size and form in settlement area, rural, areas and prime agricultural areas (Note: Oxford County is fully within the area identified as Ecoregions 6E and 7E).

The ONHSS (2023) is a science based study that uses high quality ortho-imagery and Geographic Information System (GIS) modeling to identify natural vegetation patches that are considered to be ecologically important at the County level. Many of the ecologically important features also are 'significant' as defined in the PPS, 2020 and this is discussed further in the methodology and analysis portions of this Study. While it is recognized that the Province is currently reviewing the PPS, substantial changes to the natural heritage requirements are not anticipated based on the draft released by the Province.

The methodology used in this update study was originally established in the 2006 Oxford Natural Heritage Study and refined through the 2016 ONHSS. The methodology is intended to help establish the local approach for identifying the terrestrial elements of a natural heritage system (NHS) as defined in the PPS, 2020. Earth science features, Fish Habitat, areas of significant ground water recharge and other aquatic habitat features and/or hydrological functions are not identified in this study.

The ONHSS incorporates the most current information available from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) where the identification of these natural heritage features and areas is a provincial responsibility, based on the PPS, 2020, and supporting guidance (e.g., Provincially Significant Wetlands and Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest). This study also includes the identification of significant woodlands and valleylands, in accordance with the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (MNR, 2010), and sets outs a recommended approach for identifying significant wildlife habitat, in accordance with available Provincial guidance to implement the policies of the PPS, including the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide and Criterion Schedules.

This study also identifies various other natural features and areas that comprise the NHS that are not considered "significant" as defined in the 2020 PPS, but are consider to be "ecologically important" in the context of the County of Oxford. These other features and areas are described in more detail in Section 2.3. This represents inclusion of a broader range of features and areas than the minimums required by the PPS, including those which may be locally important.

The ONHSS provides mapping of natural heritage features and areas which comprise a NHS for the Corporate County of Oxford, including the City of Woodstock, Towns of Ingersoll and Tillsonburg and the Townships of Blandford Blenheim, East Zorra Tavistock, Norwich, South-west Oxford and Zorra.

The NHS presented in this report includes features such as: woodlands, wetlands, thickets, young plantations, meadows, waterbodies and watercourses and connected vegetation features.

Maintaining and, where possible, improving connectivity for the long term is an important consideration when utilizing a systems based approach for natural heritage protection. Recognizing that agriculture is the dominant land use in the County of Oxford presents different opportunities and challenges with respect to planning for connectivity. Agricultural fields can provide linkages between natural features and areas and these linkages may be utilized in different ways depending on the cropping patterns, individual species, or the time of year. The ONHSS does not attempt to map these potential system linkages, but rather acknowledges that the agricultural landscape (i.e., crop fields, pastures, etc.) can provide some linkage functions. Given the size of the study area, the predominantly agricultural land use and that land use change is anticipated to be limited (except in near urban areas), the ONHSS maps the NHS at the county level of scale.

In cases where land use change is anticipated, the potential impact of the land use change on system linkages must be considered. For example, if agricultural land is proposed to be converted to urban development or other non-agricultural uses, the system linkages that would have been provided in the working agricultural landscape may be disrupted or eliminated by the post development urban landscape. In such cases it is necessary that NHS linkages be studied at an appropriate level of detail and that system linkages be identified, protected and enhanced as part of the planning approval process (e.g., through subwatershed studies, secondary plans, etc.).

1.2 Previous Studies

The County of Oxford has taken various steps to identify and protect natural heritage features. Two previous studies have relevance to this current study: the 2006 Oxford Natural Heritage Study and the 2016 Oxford Natural Heritage Systems Study, described below.

1.2.1 The 2006 Oxford Natural Heritage Study (ONHS)

The 2006 Oxford Natural Heritage Study (ONHS) (County of Oxford 2006) was completed for the County of Oxford by the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority (UTRCA) in collaboration with other county Conservation Authorities. Various partners participated in the project. The 2006 ONHS had the following goals:

- To increase understanding of the County's natural heritage features and systems (e.g. woodlands, wetlands, aquatic systems such as streams and rivers, etc.).
- To develop land use planning information and establish the scientific and provincial policy basis, to identify, protect and enhance the natural heritage features and systems, at both the County and local municipal levels.
- To encourage and facilitate private stewardship and public education.

- To strengthen links between natural areas and protect the relationships between plant and animal communities.

The ONHS was modelled after and built upon the 2003 Middlesex Natural Heritage Study (UTRCA 2003) that was a pilot project for the Carolinian Canada Big Picture Project and the Ministry of Natural Resources Ecological Land Classification System. The Middlesex Natural Heritage Study (MNHS) involved analysis of existing information along with new botanical information for private property that was collected as part of the study. This information, combined with a detailed review of the ecological literature, led to the development of a set of landscape criteria that were then modelled using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.

The ONHS broadened the approach beyond wooded areas to include flood plain meadows and other elements of the natural heritage system, including an aquatic resources analysis. The ONHS was received by the County of Oxford and subjected to a third party peer review. The basic approach was validated through the peer review and minor adjustments were made to some criteria.

The study was based on 2000 ortho-imagery (black and white). The 2006 ONHS study produced a natural heritage systems map with a focus on woodlands, based on landscape criteria for considering woodland importance. A range of non-regulatory implementation measures were outlined.

1.2.2 The 2016 Oxford Natural Heritage Systems Study, based on 2010 photography

The 2016 Oxford Natural Heritage Systems Study (ONHSS) utilized a systems approach to meet the requirements of the 2014 PPS. Section 2.1.3 of the PPS requires that natural heritage systems be identified in ecoregions 6E and 7E (southern Ontario). The system expands from the previous studies that primarily focused on identifying significant woodlands. Current system studies now include other habitat types such as meadows, thickets, hedgerows, riparian buffers, and so on, that interconnect woodlands into a system of natural features.

In southwestern Ontario, one of the first studies to use this approach was the 2014 Middlesex Natural Heritage Systems Study (MNHSS) (County of Middlesex 2014) and the draft Huron NHSS (County of Huron 2013 draft). These studies provided the basis for the 2016 Oxford Natural Heritage Systems Study (ONHSS).

The UTRCA completed the 2016 ONHSS for the County of Oxford. The study used 2010 digital ortho-imagery. The study was carried out in collaboration with the County, conservation authorities in the county and the MNRF (see Section 2.2 for additional information).

The study used a suite of ecological criteria to determine ecological importance of the natural heritage features in the county. This 2023 ONHSS Update study uses the same criteria (see chapters below), and is intended to help monitor and better understand NHS related changes on the landscape over time.

1.2.3 Mapping Update to 2015 photography

In 2018 the County of Oxford contracted the UTRCA to update the 2016 ONHSS mapping using the newer 2015 ortho-imagery from SWOOP (Southwestern Ontario Orthophotography Project). There is a lag time of 2-3 years after the imagery is taken to be processed, delivered to the conservation authorities, and then mapped in-house. The landscape criteria used in the 2016 ONHSS were used to generate the updated mapping showing ecologically important and significant features. No report was produced.

1.2.4 Mapping and Study Update to 2020 photography

In 2022, the County of Oxford contracted the UTRCA to update the mapping to 2020 ortho-imagery and to produce a full updated study report of the findings. This 2023 ONHSS is the result, and this report includes a general analysis of the changes on the landscape through a review of the current state in comparison to the 2016 study and 2018 mapping updates.

Woodands within the agricultural landscape in East Zorra-Tavistock. Photo: UTRCA

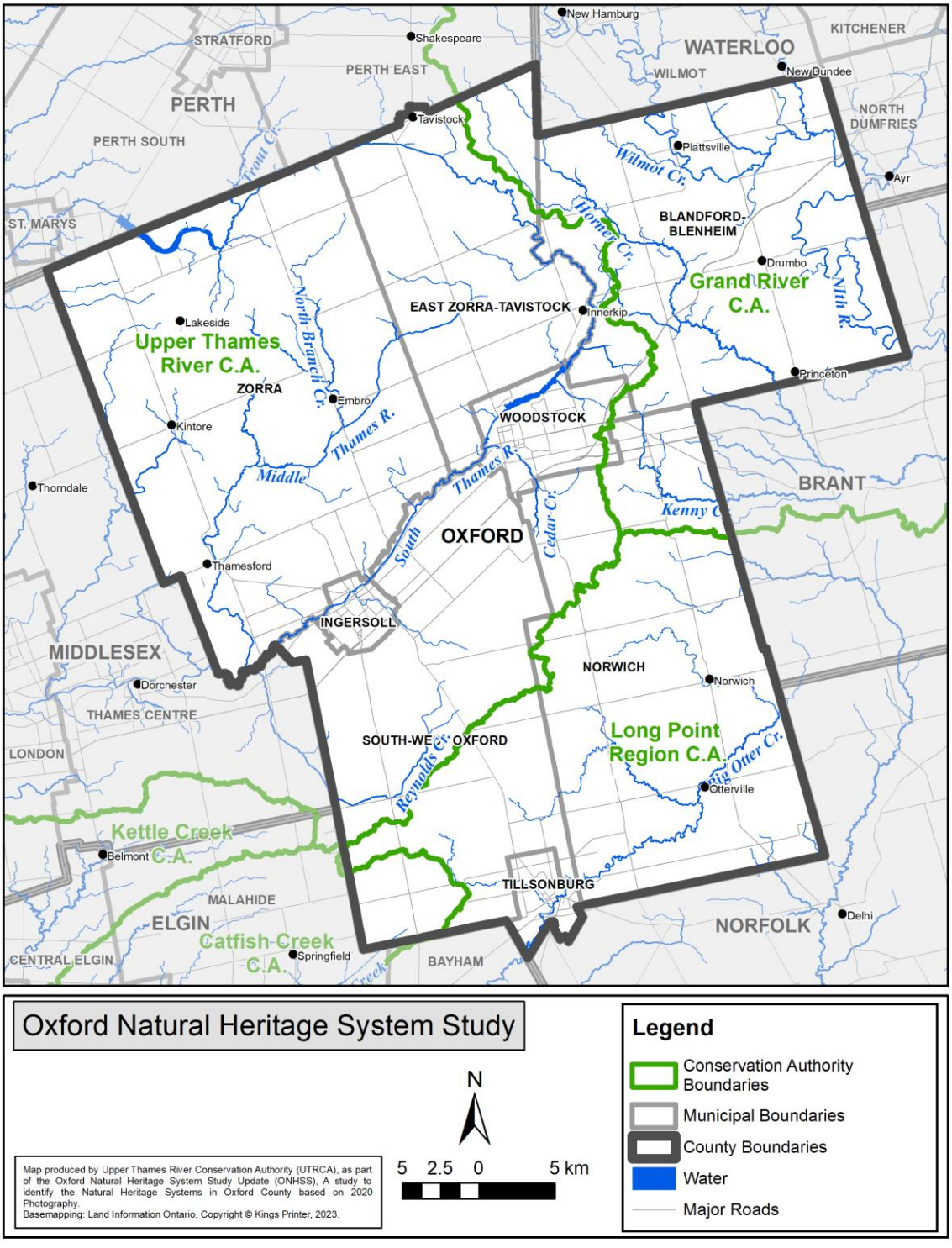
2.0 Methodology

2.1 Study Area

Figure 1 shows the County of Oxford with member municipalities and conservation authorities. There are eight municipalities within the county: the City of Woodstock, the Towns of Tillsonburg and Ingersoll, and the Townships of Blandford-Blenheim, East Zorra-Tavistock, Norwich, Southwest Oxford, and Zorra, Southwest Oxford, and Norwich. Oxford County contains parts of four Conservation Authority watersheds: Upper Thames River, Grand River, Long Point Region and Catfish Creek.

A 1 km buffer was placed around the county boundary when modelling the criteria to avoid cutting off woodlands and other natural heritage features that span both sides of the boundary. This larger area is termed the Study Area. The Natural Heritage Reference Manual (page 156) recommends that for connectivity the natural heritage system adequately and appropriately connect features to other natural heritage systems beyond the study area. After modelling, this buffer was clipped back to the county corporate boundary to calculate final vegetation cover statistics.

Figure 1. County of Oxford showing Member Municipalities and Conservation Authorities



2.2 Project Governance

Project governance was streamlined since this study is an update to the 2016 Oxford Natural Heritage Systems Study and follows the same methodology.

The 2016 ONHSS was guided by a partnership of the following agencies which formed an informal working group:

- County of Oxford, planners and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) staff,
- Upper Thames River Conservation Authority, biologists, GIS staff and planners,
- Grand River Conservation Authority,
- Catfish Creek Conservation Authority,
- Long Point Region Conservation Authority, and
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (Planning Departments, Guelph and Aylmer Offices).

The 2023 ONHSS was guided by:

- County of Oxford, planning and GIS staff, and
- Upper Thames River Conservation Authority staff, Terrestrial Biologist and GIS Specialist.

In both the 2016 and 2023 studies, the County of Oxford approved the final project proposal and oversaw the fulfillment of project time lines and deliverables. The Upper Thames River Conservation Authority (UTRCA) oversaw project coordination.

Peer Review

The 2014 Middlesex NHSS, which the ONHSS is based upon, was peer-reviewed. A technical peer review was completed by a qualified third party expert at two stages in the process. Thus, the Terms of Reference for the ONHSS 2016 concluded that another peer review was not required.

The only change made to the MNHSS 2014 methodology was to the meadow size criterion cut-off. It was reduced from ≥ 10 ha in the MNHSS to ≥ 5 ha in the ONHSS (2016). The rational is included in section 3.4.4.

The methodology used to identify the valleyland system in the MNHSS 2014 was applied in the 2016 and 2023 ONHSSs. During the 2016 study, MNRF agreed that the methodology met evaluation criteria and standards as per the NHRM requirements to identify Significant Valleylands.

2.3 Significant versus Ecologically Important

As outlined in Section 1.1., the ONHSS maps and evaluates the NHS of Oxford County and its component features and areas, to provide the scientific basis for their identification by the County, as required to be consistent with the applicable natural heritage policies of the PPS 2020. The term/phrase "ecologically important" is used to identify the features of the NHS that meet the ecologically based criteria established in this study. These features include vegetation groups and patches that are **"significant**" as per the definition in the PPS, 2020 and related MNRF criteria, including:

- significant woodlands,
- significant valleylands,
- fish habitat,
- provincially significant wetlands, and
- provincially significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs).

This study also includes other vegetation groups that are "**ecologically important"** from a natural heritage system analysis perspective, including:

- meadows,
- thickets,
- regionally significant ANSIs,
- evaluated and unevaluated wetlands,
- connected vegetation features, and
- features that may be candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH) including vegetation types such as bluffs and cliffs.

These latter features, based on available information, have not been determined to be significant as per the PPS, 2020 and the related MNRF criteria (unless they are determined to be Significant Wildlife Habitat). Table 1 summarizes the differences between significant and ecologically important features. The valleyland layer developed in this study meets the requirements of Significant Valleylands as noted in the previous section.

Natural Heritage Systems Studies identify "ecologically important" features using a series of ecologically based criteria and GIS modeling. Each criterion measures a unique aspect of the ecological services that a natural feature provides. Thus, any patch that meets at least one criterion is considered "ecologically important" in Oxford, with some of these ecologically important features also being "significant" as per the PPS.

This one-criterion approach has been utilized in many other studies including the 2014 Middlesex Natural Heritage Systems Study, the 2006 Oxford Natural Heritage Study and the 2014 Huron Natural Heritage Study. In these other studies, the criteria were called "significance criteria", but in this study the word "significant" has been replaced with "ecologically important". This change was made to distinguish the use of the word significant in the Provincial Policy Statement for

features such as Provincially Significant Wetlands and Provincially Significant ANSIs and also recognize those features which have importance at a local level.

Table 1. Significant versus Ecologically Important Natural Heritage Features and Areas

Natural Heritage Features	Significant (as per the PPS)	Ecologically Important (as per the ONHSS 2023)
Significant Woodlands (that meet PPS Criteria, Table 7-2 NHRM)	Yes	Yes
Significant Valleylands	Yes	Yes (only the natural features within or touching them)
Fish Habitat	Yes	No
Provincially Significant Wetlands	Yes	Yes
Provincial Life Science ANSIs	Yes	Yes
Provincial Earth Science ANSIs	Yes	No
Regional Life Science ANSIs	No	Yes
Evaluated Wetlands	No	Yes
Unevaluated Wetlands	No	Yes
Meadows	No	Yes (if meet ONHSS group or patch criteria)
Thickets	No	Yes (if meet ONHSS group or patch criteria)
Connected Vegetation Features	No	Yes (if meet ONHSS group or patch criteria)
Non-significant Woodlands that do not meet PPS criteria	No	Yes (if they meet ONHSS patch criteria)
Water bodies and Major Watercourses	Yes (if they contain Fish Habitat)	Yes (if part of a group or patch that meets ONHSS criteria)
Habitat of Endangered, Threatened species	Yes (where identified, but not mapped currently)	No (not a ONHSS criteria; already protected under the ESA/SARA Act)
Significant Wildlife Habitat	Yes (where identified, but not currently mapped)	Yes (if identified in an EIS)
Groundwater Dependent Wetlands/Ecosystems	No (not as a natural heritage feature)	Yes (if identified in an EIS)
Watercourse Bluffs and Depositional Areas	Yes (if they contain Fish Habitat)	Yes (if identified in an EIS)

EIS = Environmental Impact Study. ESA/SARA Act = Endangered Species/Species at Risk Act.

2.4 Statement of Limitations (Scope and Mapping)

The methodology for this study involves using the best available vegetation information from digital mapping layers and current landscape ecology literature to develop landscape criteria for ecological importance (e.g., size, proximity). Several limitations are noted in this section.

2.4.1 Mapping Limitations

The base mapping layer is based on 2020 spring colour digital aerial photography (also called ortho-imagery or ortho-photography) from Southwestern Ontario Orthophotography Project (SWOOP). The boundaries of the natural features are accurate for that point in time only. Base mapping layers are manually interpreted through an on-screen process. The Vegetation Community information is derived from the colours and patterns seen on the photography. Misinterpretation of certain features may occur.

NOTE: Vegetation mapping for the 2015 ortho-imagery was previously completed by the UTRCA for the County and will be used for comparison purposes in this study (see Section 6.0). However, the majority of the data presented in this study is based on 2020 photography (see Section 5).

Although the boundary of some natural heritage features will have changed from 2020 to present, it is important to use a base layer from a single point in time that is consistent across the county so that it can be used for future comparisons. If an update is needed for a specific site development proposal, an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) can be carried out to confirm the boundaries of the natural features.

Some natural features such as meadows are more likely to change / succeed over a shorter period of time than features that are more stable and long lived (e.g., mature woodlands).

2.4.2 Watercourse Layer

Although digital data for watercourses exists for southern Ontario, this data is not current to 2022 and was not updated as part of this study. Recognizing time and resource constraints, a method was developed that eliminated the need to update the entire watercourse layer when running the criteria (Criterion 3). Using spring 2020 ortho-imagery, an on-screen interpretation of the edge (i.e., the bank-full width) of open watercourses was completed in tandem with the interpretation of Vegetation Community boundaries. Section 4.3.3 provides more details.

Notwithstanding the state of the water course layer it should be noted that all open watercourses are considered to be potential fish habitat and should be screened for at the site level as part of any development application. All open watercourses are considered part of the aquatic system but this study focuses on the terrestrial system. A representation of open watercourse locations is shown on the map in Appendix J.

2.4.3 Connectivity and System Linkages

Ecological connectivity is a fundamental conservation biology principle that is scientifically defensible yet difficult to identify given the dynamic nature of the landscape and the species within it (Rodewald 2003). In urban areas, roads, hard surfaces and dense human populations pose a barrier to many native animal and plant species. As a result, remaining wildlife linkages in existing developed urban areas are often limited to waterways, valleys and protected parkland/natural areas. More recent studies on road ecology also provides for mitigation and design options to reduce or avoid aspects of fragmentation impacts in urban and urbanizing areas (Ontario Road Ecology Group, Toronto Zoo, 2010).

However, in agricultural landscapes, it is difficult to define linkages outside of the defined natural heritage system (woodlands, hedgerows, wetlands, major watercourses, etc.) where it could be argued that many farm fields can be part of the system. Ontario Nature (2014) and Environment Canada (2013) recognize the natural heritage/agricultural matrix interactions in southwestern Ontario. Crop fields and pastures do not present as much of a barrier to animal/seed movement as dense urban land uses, though they do not replace natural features and areas and formal linkages (Environment Canada, 2013). Thus the ONHSS does not attempt to identify current or future linkages between patches or across agricultural fields or along unvegetated stretches of watercourses (drains) in rural areas, as the concern over loss of connectivity is not as great as it is for urban areas.

Identifying and planning for a NHS should include the identification of existing vegetation patches and linkage/corridor attributes. This is supported in the policies/definition for NHS under the PPS 2020, and the technical guidance under the 2010 Natural Heritage Reference Manual (NHRM). Significant Valleylands, which are identified in this study, form the backbone of the linkages/corridors of the NHS.

Chapter 7 outlines recommendations for identifying and evaluating natural linkages as part of the review of proposals to develop land for uses that could affect the ability for species to move between natural features. The recommendations consider the site as a part of the overall system and the need to demonstrate that there is no impact on the loss of connectivity and linkages between the features defined in this study, in addition to encouraging their restoration and enhancement. The analysis of proposed development of agricultural and future development lands for other uses must characterize and prioritize these linkages according to factors such as the presence of threatened and endangered species, species life cycle processes, proximity to other features, consideration of the federal linkages and corridor guidance (Environment Canada, 2013), etc. As well, several criteria deal with proximity between Vegetation Communities and Patches.

This study evaluates what is significant, but does not attempt to analyze whether the natural heritage features are in the best location, nor does it build an ecologically sustainable ecosystem. Through the submissions of an Environmental Impact Study, opportunities to improve linkages should be provided.

2.4.4 Features to be identified through EISs

There are three natural features that could not be mapped in this study, but are part of the 15 ecologically important criteria for identifying the NHS:

- Significant Wildlife Habitat,
- Groundwater Discharge/Dependent Wetlands and Ecosystems and
- Watercourse Bluffs and Depositional Areas.

Where there is a change in land use within any feature on the landscape, an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) may be required to determine if any of these three features are present and ensure no negative impact on the features or their ecological function. Planners need to be aware that some features can only be identified through site inventory and ensure that the EIS considers all such features, whether mapped or not. Section 4.6 provides more detail.

Thames River near Innerkip. Photo by Cathy Quinlan

3.0 Vegetation Mapping Guidelines

3.1 Assemble Digital Vegetation Layers (Base Mapping Layers)

Before evaluation criteria can be applied to the natural heritage features of the County, it is necessary to develop a method to define and delineate these natural heritage features (NHFs) and systems. This is an important step as the delineation of NHFs will affect the application of some criteria (e.g., size and nearest neighbor calculations).

Photo interpretation techniques using 2020 ortho-imagery as a backdrop were used to prepare a detailed and comprehensive mapping product of the NHFs in Oxford County. The NHFs were defined using a minimum scale of 1:2,000. The work was completed primarily by the UTRCA. The Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) supplied the unevaluated wetland layer for their watershed area.

3.2 Delineation of Digital Vegetation Layers

Air photo interpretation enables coarse level identification of vegetation communities without a site visit. Natural heritage in Oxford County is comprised of a hierarchy of four vegetation layers. The smallest unit of delineation is the Vegetation Community. Vegetation Communities are lumped by type into Vegetation Groups and contiguous Vegetation Groups are then lumped into Vegetation Patches. Vegetation Communities are also lumped by type into Vegetation Ecosystems. Table 2 illustrates how the layers are assembled and Table 3 provides details on how the layers are related. The metadata for Vegetation Patch and Group is included in Appendix E. The metadata for Vegetation Community is included in Appendix F.

Land ownership boundaries do not impact the creation of Vegetation Communities, Groups, Ecosystems and Patches. For example, any given Vegetation Patch could be under the jurisdiction of many landowners.

Table 2. Vegetation Layer Assembling

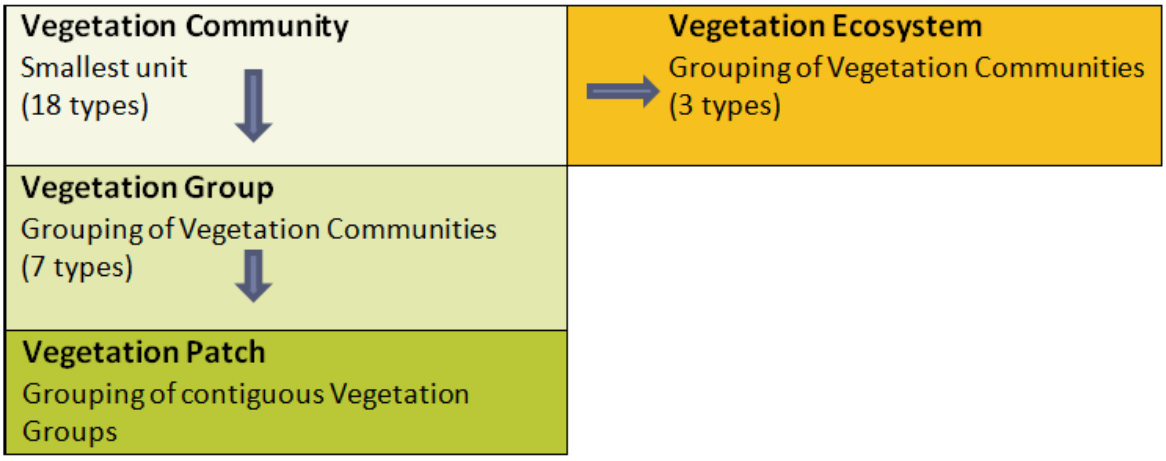


Table 3. Relationship between Vegetation Communities, Groups and Ecosystems

Vegetation Community (18 types)	Vegetation Group (7 types)	Vegetation Ecosystem (3 types)
1. Deciduous Woodland	Woodland	Terrestrial
2. Mixed Woodland	Woodland	Terrestrial
3. Coniferous Woodland	Woodland	Terrestrial
4. Mature Plantation	Woodland	Terrestrial
5. Deciduous Swamp	Woodland, Wetland	Wetland
6. Mixed Swamp	Woodland, Wetland	Wetland
7. Coniferous Swamp	Woodland, Wetland	Wetland
8. Plantation Swamp	Woodland, Wetland	Wetland
9. Upland Thicket	Thicket	Terrestrial
10. Young Plantation	Thicket	Terrestrial
11. Young Plantation Swamp	Thicket, Wetland	Wetland
12. Wetland Thicket	Thicket, Wetland	Wetland
13. Meadow Marsh	Meadow, Wetland	Wetland
14. Upland Meadow	Meadow	Terrestrial
15. Connected Vegetation Feature	Connected Vegetation Feature	Terrestrial
16. Watercourse Bluff and Depositional Areas*	Watercourse Bluff, Bar or Beach*	Terrestrial
17. Water bodies	Water Feature	Aquatic
18. Major Watercourses	Water Feature	Aquatic

*Not mapped

3.3 Vegetation Communities

The smallest unit mapped is the Vegetation Community. It is a unit of vegetation normally visible and consistently interpreted on digital ortho-imagery. Vegetation Communities are internally homogenous and distinguishable at a 1:2,000 scale by the dominant plant forms that characterize it (e.g., deciduous woodland, coniferous woodland).

3.3.1 Minimum Size

Vegetation Communities must be at least 0.5 ha in area and 30 m wide to be included in the ONHSS (length is the longer direction and width is the shorter). This is termed a Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU). The Ecological Land Classification (ELC) (Lee *et al.* 1998) uses 0.5 ha and that is one of the standards referenced as being acceptable for woodland delineation based on the PPS 2020 definition of woodland. Land cover classifications commonly use a MMU of 0.5 to 1.0 ha for large scale county level maps, and 10 to 100 ha for very small scale regional maps.

There are three exceptions to the 0.5 ha MMU rule in this study.

- **Connected Vegetation Features.** These features do not have a minimal area associated with them, but they do have to be > 20 m in length and 20 to 30 m in width and connected to two or more Vegetation Communities. They can also be referred to hedgerows or shelterbelts.
- **Provincially Significant Wetlands.** Some evaluated wetland communities are smaller than 0.5 ha and are retained as part of the natural heritage system.
- **Artifacts of Mapping**. Vegetation Communities smaller than 0.5 ha in size are identified if they are either surrounded by Vegetation Communities or connect two or more Vegetation Communities that are greater than 0.5 ha. A Vegetation Community < 0.5 ha does not, by itself, become a Vegetation Group, but it is included in the Vegetation Patch to maintain shape and size of the Vegetation Patch (see Section 3.4 and Figure 3).

3.3.2 Vegetated Features Not Included

The following perennially vegetated areas may provide environmental benefits such as shade and soil erosion protection, but they are not included in this study:

- windbreaks (e.g., single row, <20 m wide),
- urban street trees,
- manicured public parkland and golf courses (planted for this purpose with sod areas and shade trees),
- active cropland,
- active livestock pastures and hay fields,
- active orchards and tree farms, and
  small, isolated clumps of trees or shrubs.

3.3.3 Features that Break Up a Vegetation Community

Vegetation Community mapping was guided by the procedures outlined in the Southern Ontario Land Resources Information System (SOLRIS) Image Interpretation Manual (MNR 2004). It is important to note when and if buildings, structures, infrastructure and similar anthropogenic elements/landscaped areas as well as large water course features break up a Vegetation Community.

- **Small Intrusions** – Existing buildings, structures, gardens, manicured areas and waterbodies that are < 20 m wide are considered part of the surrounding natural feature (i.e., they do not cause a break in the Vegetation Community), as per the SOLRIS manual.
- **Roads, Railroads, Watercourses** − All municipal roads, railroads and watercourses separate Vegetation Communities regardless of their width. However, later, when Vegetation Communities are put into Vegetation Groups, clustering rules apply when these features are < 20 m wide (see Section 3.4 and 3.4.8).

3.3.4 Vegetation Communities vs. Ecological Land Classification

Eighteen types of Vegetation Communities were delineated in Oxford County. Table 4 provides a description of each Vegetation Community and the equivalent Ecological Land Classification (ELC) code (Lee *et al.* 1998). The ELC code names and descriptions are provided in Appendix A. There are four main differences in the ELC definitions and those used in this study.

- **Cultural –** The ELC classifies some vegetation types as "cultural" such as tree plantations, meadows and upland thickets, meaning they are the result of anthropogenic processes (e.g., they were planted by people or naturally developed on disturbed or fallow fields). However, it should not be assumed that a cultural feature is not significant. Cultural, disturbed or successional natural features can have significant ecological functions and could be identified as Significant Wildlife Habitat. Therefore, it is important to consider any ELC communities classified as cultural (e.g., Cultural Plantation) for their potential to provide important ecological functions by comparing the community description with criteria in the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide. Thus, there is no distinction in the ONHSS as to whether the vegetation was influenced by natural or anthropogenic (cultural) processes.
- **Open Water** − The ELC defines Open Water bodies as >2 m depth and Shallow Water bodies as <2 m depth. Since depth of water bodies cannot be determined from aerial photos, these two features are combined into a single open water feature.
- **Wetlands/Water Bodies** − A key factor in distinguishing wetlands from water bodies and other aquatic components in the ELC is the presence of > 25% emergent or woody vegetation cover. For this study, water bodies did not contain any vegetation.

- **Woodlands vs. Forests** – The ELC uses the word “forest” to describe treed habitats with >60% tree cover, whereas the ONHSS uses the word “woodland” to correspond with the PPS definition of woodland.
- **Thicket vs**. **Tallgrass Woodland** – The ONHSS places habitats with 25-60% tree cover in the thicket category. The ELC lists a few habitats with tree cover 25-60%, specifically Tallgrass Woodland or Savannah and some Cultural Woodlands (Red Cedar, Dry Red Oak, alvar woodlands). These habitats are rare in Oxford and would not be discernable on ortho-imagery.

Table 4. Definition and Attributes of the 18 Vegetation Communities

Vegetation Community	Description and Methods used for Identification on Imagery	ELC Equivalent (Veg. Com. Series level)
1. Deciduous Woodland (Forest)	• Comprised of tree species that lose their leaves at the end of the growing season and are capable of reaching heights of several metres (typically 20-30 m). • Individual deciduous trees have a billowy texture on air photography. If the image is taken when trees are not in leaf, individual trees have a translucent appearance such that tree trunks can be seen through the branching canopy.	FOD
2. Mixed Woodland	• Comprised of a combination of coniferous and deciduous tree species scattered throughout. • Each tree type comprises >25% but <75% of the canopy.	FOM
3. Coniferous Woodland	• Comprised of >60% coniferous (cone-bearing) tree species capable of reaching heights of several metres. • Individual trees are dark in colour as most are evergreen, and have a conical shape with a pointed top.	FOC
4. Mature Plantation	• Comprised of deciduous and/or coniferous tree species. • In the past, most plantations start as planted rows of conifers, but in time deciduous trees may fill in. • Boundary distinguishable by at least one edge with a straight line. • At maturity, individual trees or rows of trees are not clearly discernible.	CUP
5. Deciduous Swamp	• Deciduous woodland with a more open canopy, indicating lower tree vigor; located in a wetland as identified by MNRF or CAs. • Common in Oxford. • The standing water appears dark in colour.	SWD
6. Mixed Swamp	• Mixed woodland (coniferous and deciduous) with a more open canopy (indicating lower tree vigor) located in an MNR or CA identified wetland.	SWM
7. Coniferous Swamp	• Coniferous woodland with a more open canopy (indicating lower tree vigor) located in a MNRF or CA identified wetland. • Treed bogs, a type of coniferous wetland, are uncommon in Oxford and often have a pond or low open thicket at the centre.	SWC
8. Plantation Swamp	• A mature plantation with a more open canopy (indicating lower tree vigor) located in a MNRF or CA identified wetland. Not common in Oxford. • Trees are usually conifers.	CUP
9. Upland Thicket	• Comprised of 25 to 60% tree or shrub cover (i.e., woody plants that are not capable of reaching heights of several metres). • < 20% standing water.	TPW, CUT, CUW

10. Wetland Thicket	• Often found along a watercourse, has ≥20% standing water, or is located in a MNRF or CA identified wetland area. • Either 10-25% tree cover or, <10% tree cover and >25% shrub cover. • Dark water tones interspersed throughout demarking standing water.	SWT, FET, FES, BOT, BOS
11. Young Plantation	• Comprised of coniferous (usually) or deciduous trees planted in rows that are discernable at 1:2,000 scale. Trees short, not mature. • Boundary distinguishable by at least one edge with a straight line. • Does NOT include fruit/nut orchards or Christmas tree farms and these may need to be verified at the site level if in question.	CUT, CUW
12. Young Plantation Wetland	• Usually located in a MNRF or CA identified wetland area. • Individual trees or rows of trees are discernible at 1:2,000. Trees are usually young conifers.	CUT
13. Upland Meadow	• Comprised of grasses or forbs where less than 25% of the canopy is comprised of woody plants. Trees or shrubs often widely scattered.	TPO, CUM
14. Meadow Marsh	• Often located in a wetland identified by the MNRF or CA, comprised of cattails, wetland grasses and other wetland forbs (non-treed). • Fens and open bogs, uncommon in Oxford, may not be distinguished. They should be distinguished when conducting EIS surveys.	FEO, BOO, MAM, MAS, SAS, SAM, SAF

15. Water Bodies	• Comprised of a body of standing water ≥ 20 m wide adjacent to another Vegetation Community. Can include a:
	  ○ man-made pond associated with construction or extraction (e.g., aggregate pit),
	  ○ reservoir created by a dam or barrier,
	  ○ natural pond within a wetland or a natural water feature such as a kettle lake, or
	  ○ sewage lagoon found in/on the outskirts of an urban area.
	• Appears as a flat plain surface on air photos; may show patterns of wind disturbance, floating aquatic vegetation, or cloud reflections.
		OAO

16. Major Watercourse	• A linear feature >1 km long and mostly >20 m wide and containing flowing water at least for part of the year. • Delineated as a polygon using bank-full width as seen on spring aerial photography. See Section 3.4.5 for more details.	OAO
17. Connected Vegetation Feature	• A linear feature comprised of woody plants that connects two or more Vegetation Communities. Often called a buffer, hedgerow or shelterbelt. • Length is >20 m and width is >20 m but <30 m. See Section 3.4.6 • Considered one feature as long as there are no gaps >20 m. • Often located between farm fields.	--
18. Watercourse Bluff and Depositional Areas (Bars, Beaches)	• Bluffs: Areas of mostly bare soil along the outside meander of a watercourse or on steep slopes not being actively cultivated. • Bars, Beaches: Appears as a sediment/stone depositional area along inside bends of watercourses. • Currently not mapped.	BBO, BBS, BBT, BLO, BLS, BLT, CLO, CLS, CLT, TAO, TAS, TAT

See Appendix A for more ELC details.

3.4 Vegetation Groups

Each Vegetation Community is assigned to broader Vegetation Groups. Seven types of Vegetation Groups were delineated in Oxford County:

1) Wetland (contains woodland, thicket and meadow),
2) Woodland,
3) Thicket,
4) Meadow,
5) Water Feature,
6) Connected Vegetation Feature, and
7) Watercourse Bluff and Depositional Area.

Note: Watercourse Bluff and Depositional Area cannot be fully mapped at this time.

Vegetation Groups are comprised of a mosaic of one or more Vegetation Communities within 20m of each other, as illustrated in Figure 2. Figure 3 also illustrates Vegetation Group formation as well as Vegetation Patch formation.

Figure 2. Illustration of two Woodland Vegetation Communities (Deciduous Woodland and Deciduous Swamp) forming a Woodland Group

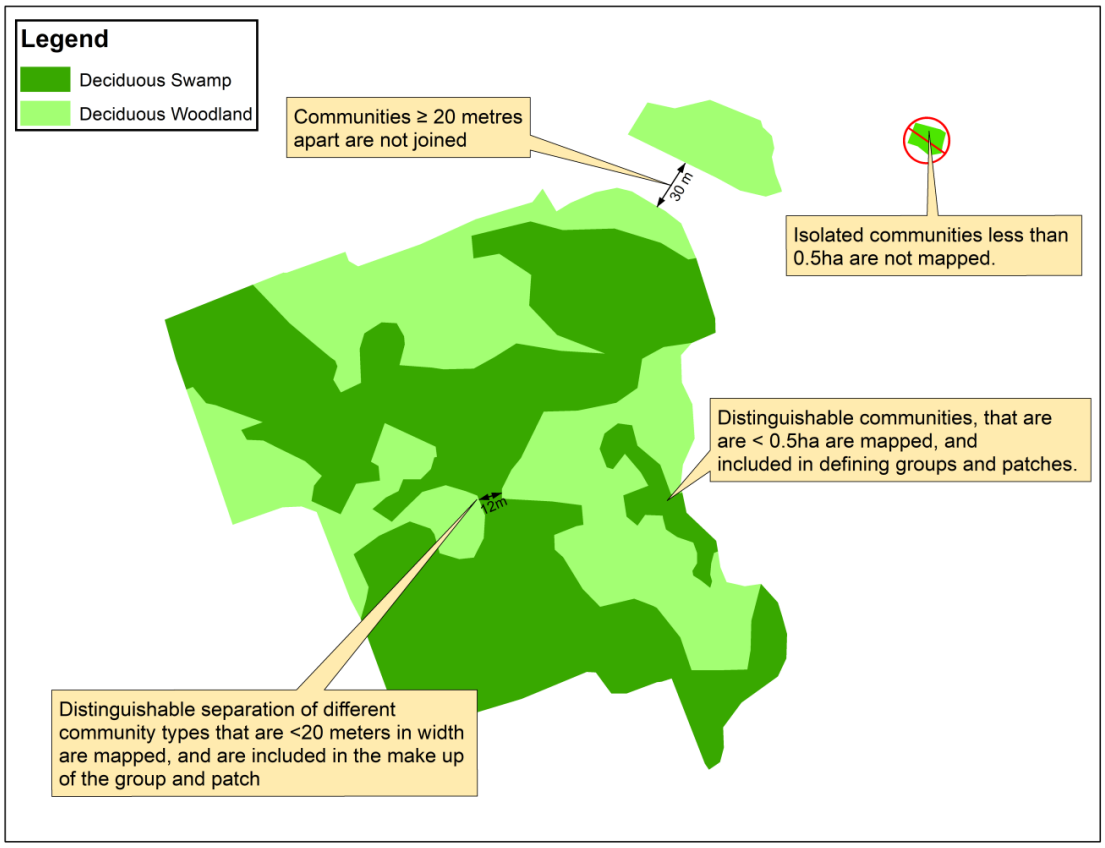
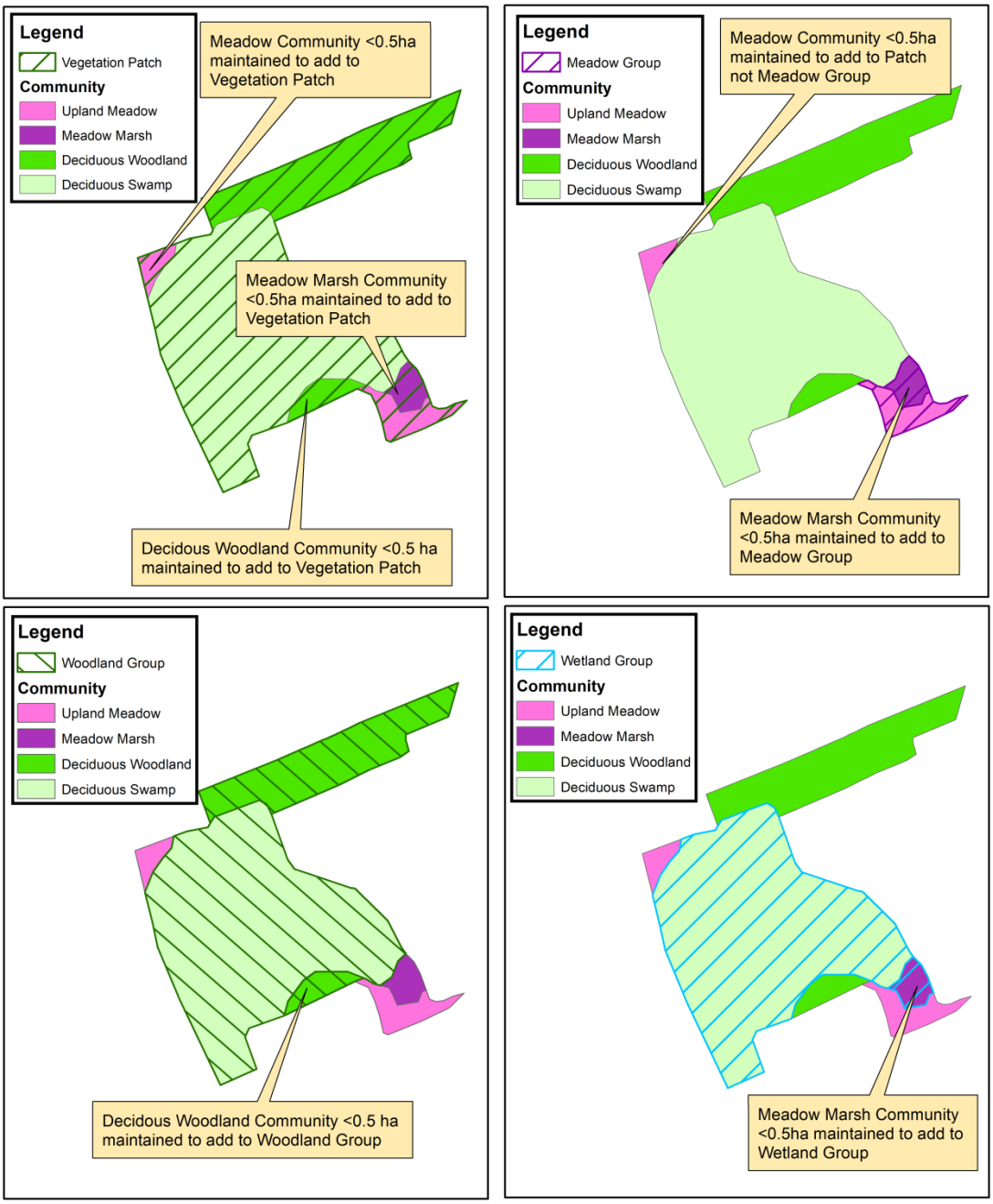


Figure 3. Illustration of how small and large Vegetation Communities are combined into Vegetation Groups and Patches



3.4.1 Wetland Vegetation Group

The wetland Vegetation Group is comprised of seven wetland Vegetation Communities:

1) coniferous swamp,
2) deciduous swamp,
3) mixed swamp,
4) plantation swamp,
5) wetland thicket,
6) meadow marsh, and
7) young plantation wetland

The wetland information for Oxford was derived from the MNRF Evaluated Wetlands layer (2021) and the Unevaluated Wetland layers from UTRCA and GRCA. The UTRCA identified unevaluated wetlands for the remainder of the county (e.g., areas within the Long Point Region and Catfish Creek watersheds). A description of the methods used is included in Appendix B.

3.4.2 Woodland Vegetation Group

The Woodland Vegetation Group is comprised of eight Vegetation Communities, of which four are terrestrial/upland and four are wetland (see Table 5):

1) coniferous woodland,
2) deciduous woodland,
3) mixed woodland,
4) mature plantation,
5) coniferous swamp,
6) deciduous swamp,
7) mixed swamp, and
8) plantation swamp.

Woodlands and swamps are mature treed habitats with >60% tree cover. They consist of natural (remnant) woodlands or swamps and mature plantations. Human efforts to restore more woodlands on the landscape generally start with tree planting. In the past, coniferous trees were often used, while today a mix of deciduous and coniferous trees are planted to reflect the native biodiversity of the area. Mature plantations are old enough that the original tree rows are not very visible on ortho-imagery and the canopy has closed in. Most natural woodlands in the county have been logged many times, but when sustainably done, the woodland can continue to thrive.

Note about Natural Feature Shape

Section 3.3.1 describes the Minimum Mapping Unit used in this study. Vegetation Communities must be at least 0.5 ha in area and 30 m wide to be included. Irregularly shaped woodlands that have “fingers” jutting out are cut off where the fingers narrow to <30m wide. If the “finger” connects two vegetation groups, and is 20-30m wide, it is called a Connected Vegetation Group (see 3.4.6).

3.4.3 Thicket Vegetation Group

The Thicket Vegetation Group is comprised of four Vegetation Communities:

1) upland thicket,
2) young plantation,
3) wetland thicket, and
4) young plantation wetland .

Thickets are usually early successional communities dominated by shrubs, young trees or stunted mature trees. Upland thickets that develop on abandoned fields succeed to woodland much more quickly than wetland thickets which tend to be found in areas too wet for trees. Wetland thickets may also succeed to swamp if the wetland slowly fills in. Thickets along watercourses may be maintained even longer as flooding and ice scour knock trees back. Young tree plantations are called thickets when the trees are shrub height.

3.4.4 Meadow Vegetation Group

The Meadow Vegetation Group is comprised of two Vegetation Communities:

1) upland meadow, and
2) meadow marsh.

Meadows are short, open Vegetation Communities dominated by grasses and broad-leaved herbaceous plants and a scattering of shrubs and trees. Many meadows in Oxford County are old fields of cultural origin (e.g., abandoned or retired farmland, future development land) and may, in time, succeed to thicket and then forest/woodland if left in a natural state. Meadows are often short-lived, transitional communities. Meadow marshes and meadows along watercourses may be more permanent habitats as the standing water and frequent flooding and ice scour keeps trees and shrubs from establishing.

3.4.5 Water Feature Vegetation Group

The Water Feature Vegetation Group is comprised of two Vegetation Communities:

1) permanent water bodies, and
2) major watercourses.

Permanent water bodies include natural and man-made ponds ≥ 20 m wide and ≥ 0.5 ha in size without any vegetation cover or emergent vegetation.

Major watercourses are defined as watercourses ≥ 20 wide and ≥ 1 km long. Short stretches of major watercourses that are < 20 m wide are included as part of the major watercourse to maintain continuity. However, when a watercourse is < 20 m wide for 1 km or longer, it no longer becomes a major watercourse and becomes part of the surrounding Vegetation Group. However, all open watercourses are used to inform the proximity criteria as described in Section 4.3.3.

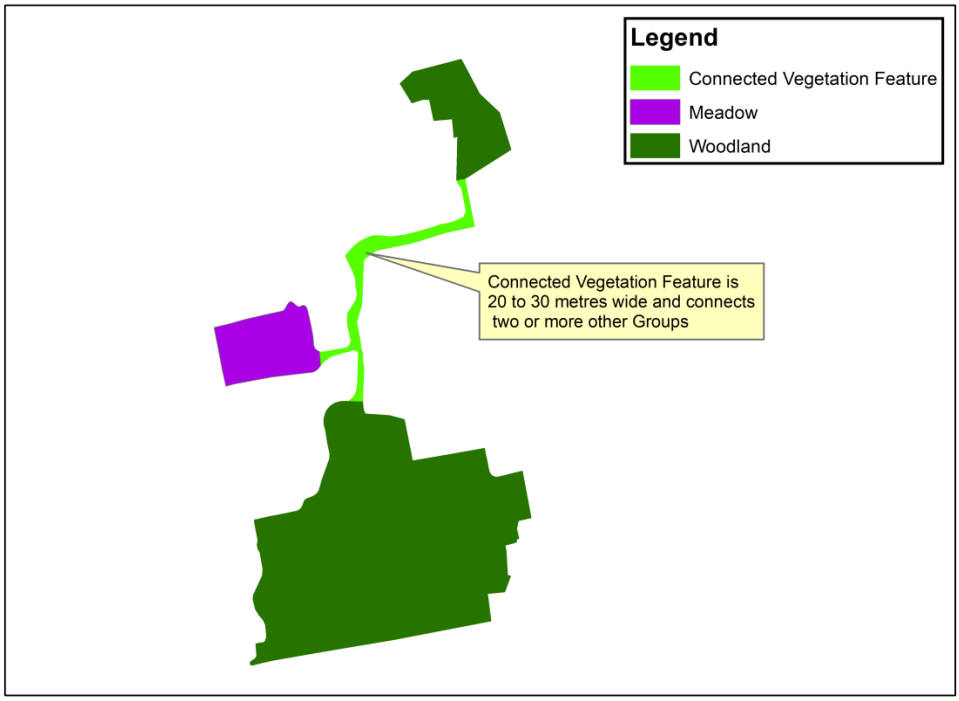
3.4.6 Connected Vegetation Feature Vegetation Group

The Connected Vegetation Feature Vegetation Group is comprised only of the Connected Vegetation Features Vegetation Community. Connected Vegetation Features (CVFs) are narrow Vegetation Communities consisting of trees and/or shrubs that connect two or more Vegetation Communities. They must be >20 m long and 20-30 m wide (see Figure 4). They are sometimes called buffers, hedgerows, shelterbelts or natural fencerows. For example, a CVF can connect two deciduous woodlands, or it can connect a deciduous woodland and a major watercourse.

CVFs are important components of the natural heritage system because they provide corridors for wildlife movement as well as wildlife habitat, and may include remnants of vegetation present prior to disturbance (e.g., forest remnants). While more common in the past, many of these features have been or are being removed in the agricultural landscape to increase field size. This is despite the fact that these features have many advantages to agriculture including protecting crops from wind damage, protecting soil from wind erosion, increasing crop yields, conserving water and controlling snow accumulation (Agriculture Canada and Ministry of Agriculture and Food 1992). Hedgerows provide a barrier that can slow water flow and trap soil particles especially along waterways (Hobbs and McGrath, 1998).

Section 7.3.2 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (NHRM) (MNR 2010) recommends establishing a minimum width to these features to exclude relatively narrow linear treed areas (e.g., single row windbreaks) when delineating Woodland Vegetation Groups. Recognizing that breaks < 20 m are too small to separate Woodland Vegetation Groups, the width of a connected vegetation feature was defined as being > 20 m but < 30 m in width.

Figure 4. Illustration of a Connected Vegetation Feature



3.4.7 Watercourse Bluff and Depositional Area (Bar or Beach) Vegetation Group

This Watercourse Bluff and Depositional Area Vegetation Group is part of the terrestrial/upland Vegetation Ecosystem and consists of very open and generally active geomorphic sites including beach bars, cliffs and talus slopes, all of which represent unique and significant habitats for animals and plants. These areas are often associated with Significant Wildlife Habitats as defined in the PPS.

Watercourse bluffs usually occur on steep slopes on an outside meander where active erosion takes place preventing the long-term establishment of vegetation. Bluffs are used by Bank Swallows and burrowing animals.

Depositional areas are often found on an inside river meander or on the downstream tip of river islands where sediment is deposited in slower moving water. Beach-like areas of sand and cobble result. They are generally open or unvegetated because of fluctuating water levels and water flow action. Their shape and even their presence changes from year to year, depending on flow conditions. Depositional areas are used by wildlife such as snakes and turtles for basking and, in the case of Spiny Softshell turtles, for nesting. The dynamic nature of watercourses means these features are constantly being altered and recreated.

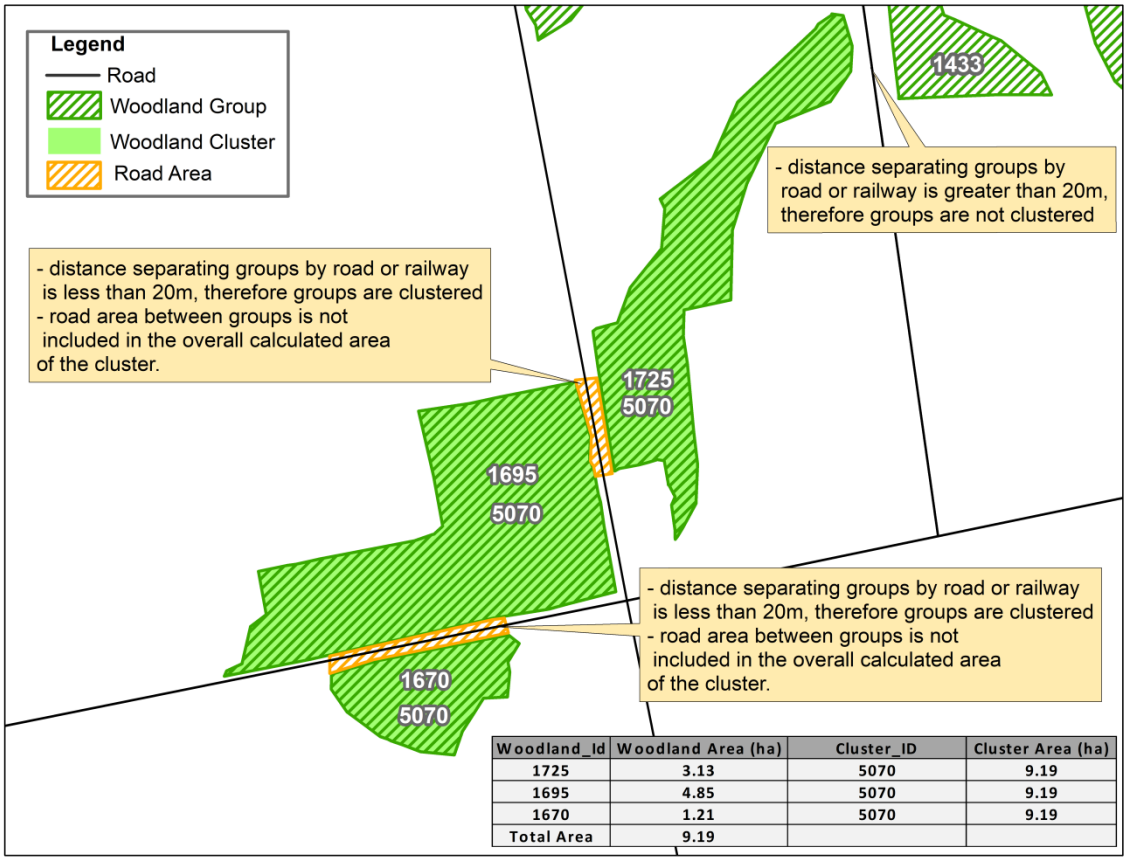
Note: These features are not mapped currently and are not part of the ONHSS modeling at this time. These features are generally quite small and, because of the vertical nature of bluffs, are not very visible on ortho-imagery. They will need to be identified through field studies as part of the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) where required (see Chapter 7). These features do not have to meet a minimum size for mapping standards.

3.4.8 Clustering around Narrow Breaks (Roads, Railroads, Rivers)

As stated in Section 3.3.3, roads, railroads and watercourses ≥ 20 m separate Vegetation Communities and Vegetation Groups. Where roads, railroads and watercourses are < 20 m wide, the vegetation is not broken, but an extra step in the mapping is needed so that the area of the road/railroad/ watercourse is not included when vegetation area measurements are calculated, as per section 7.3.2 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (MNR 2010). This step is called clustering and is applied to woodlands, thickets and meadow groups. Clustering methodology is as follows (see Figure 5 example):

- A unique identification number is assigned to each Vegetation Group (in Figure 5: 1725, 1695, 1670).
- A unique cluster identification number is assigned to each clustered Vegetation Group (5070).
- Clustering was applied to the Vegetation Groups before modeling the criteria (see next chapter).
- Criteria that measure area were applied to the entire clustered Vegetation Group (5070), and then the area of the road was subtracted.
- The remaining criteria were applied to the clustered Vegetation Groups (5070).

Figure 5. Illustration of clustering Vegetation Groups (1725, 1695, 1670) around narrow roads into one Woodland Cluster (5070)



Woodland_Id	Woodland Area (ha)	Cluster_ID	Cluster Area (ha)
1725	3.13	5070	9.19
1695	4.85	5070	9.19
1670	1.21	5070	9.19
Total Area	9.19		

3.5 Vegetation Patches

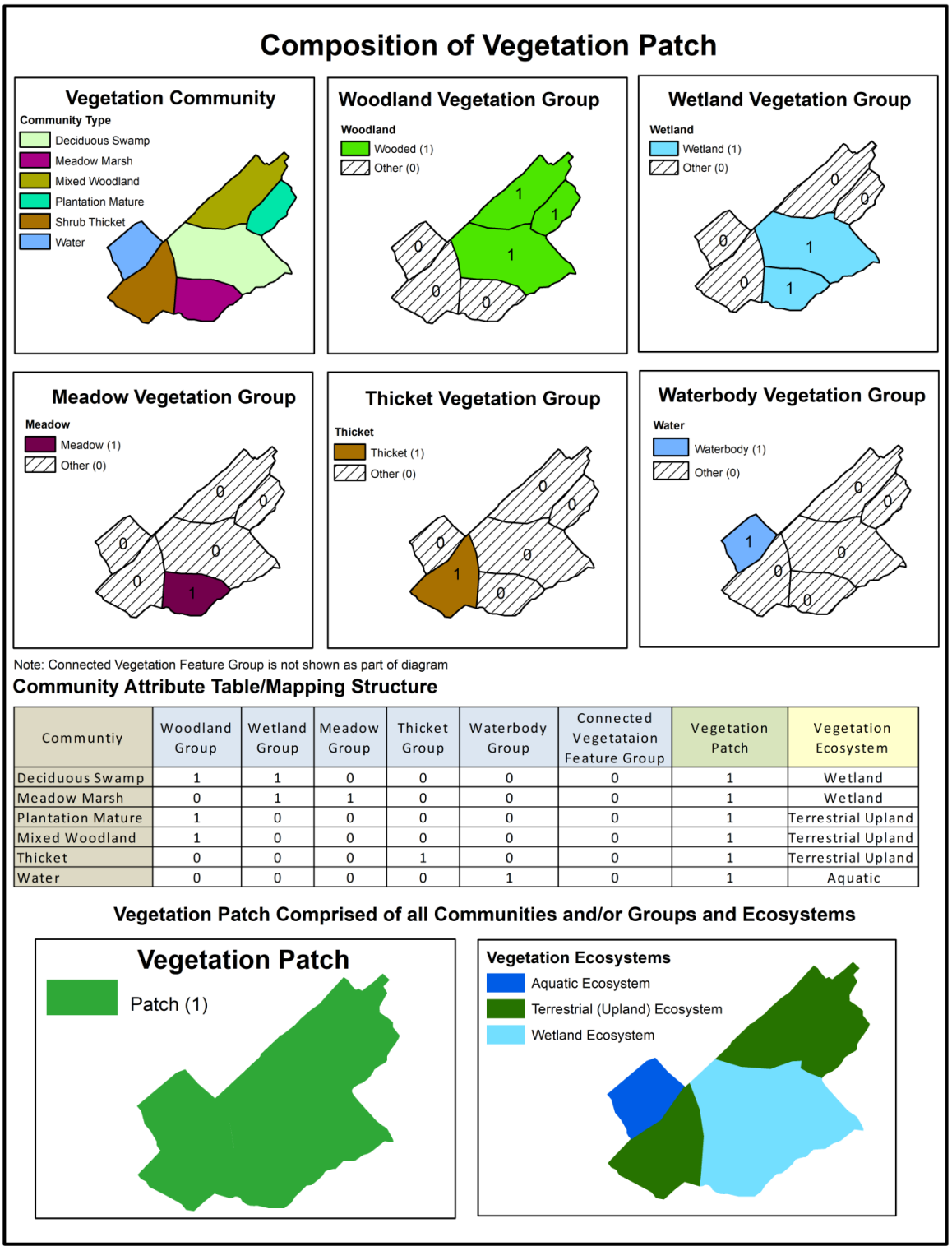
A Vegetation Patch is a mosaic of one or many different abutting (or < 20 m apart) Vegetation Groups. Figure 6 illustrates the way in which various Vegetation Communities can be part of different Vegetation Groups and Vegetation Ecosystems, all forming a Vegetation Patch.

Roads ≥ 20 m wide separate Vegetation Patches as they do for Vegetation Groups. However, where smaller roads < 20 m wide separate Vegetation Patches, the patches are rejoined as a cluster as described for Vegetation Groups in Section 3.4.8. Clustering is applied to the Vegetation Patches before modeling the patch criteria. Since the NHRM does not calculate the area of a road when determining size and interior (MNR 2010), area criteria will be applied to the entire clustered Vegetation Patch less the area of the road. The remaining criteria will be applied to the clustered Vegetation Patches and include the road and railroads as part of the Vegetation Patch (see Figure 6).

A Vegetation Patch digital layer was created with unique number attributes assigned to each Vegetation Patch:

- the unique identification number to each Vegetation Patch, and
- a unique cluster identification number for clustered Vegetation Patch(s).

Figure 6. Illustration of the composition of a Vegetation Patch comprised of different Vegetation Communities, Groups and Ecosystems



Note: Connected Vegetation Feature Group is not shown as part of diagram

Community Attribute Table/Mapping Structure

Communtiy	Woodland Group	Wetland Group	Meadow Group	Thicket Group	Waterbody Group	Connected Vegetataion Feature Group	Vegetation Patch	Vegetation Ecosystem
Deciduous Swamp	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	Wetland
Meadow Marsh	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	Wetland
Plantation Mature	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Terrestrial Upland
Mixed Woodland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Terrestrial Upland
Thicket	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Terrestrial Upland
Water	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	Aquatic

Vegetation Patch Comprised of all Communities and/or Groups and Ecosystems

3.6 Vegetation Ecosystems

There are three Vegetation Ecosystems:

1) terrestrial,
2) wetland, and
3) aquatic.

Vegetation Groups can belong to one or more Vegetation Ecosystem (see Table 5). For example, woodland, thicket and meadow Vegetation Groups include both wetland and terrestrial Vegetation Communities. The only time Vegetation Ecosystems are used is for Criterion 13 on habitat diversity (see next chapter).

Terrestrial Vegetation Ecosystem

Table 5 lists the nine Vegetation Communities and five Vegetation Groups that are part of the Terrestrial Vegetation Ecosystem within this study. Terrestrial Vegetation Ecosystems occur where soil moisture is scarce for at least some point in the growing season. Terrestrial Vegetation Ecosystems are distinguished from wetland or aquatic Vegetation Ecosystems by:

- a lower availability of water and the consequent importance of water as a limiting factor,
- greater temperature fluctuations on both a diurnal and seasonal basis,
- greater availability of light and gases (including carbon dioxide for photosynthesis, oxygen for aerobic respiration, and nitrogen for nitrogen fixation), and
- a subterranean portion (soil) from which most water and ions are obtained, and an atmospheric portion from which gases are obtained and where the physical energy of light is transformed into the organic energy of carbon-carbon bonds through the process of photosynthesis.

Wetland Vegetation Ecosystem

Table 5 lists the seven Vegetation Communities and four Vegetation Groups that are part of the Wetland Vegetation Ecosystem. Wetland Vegetation Ecosystems are considered semi aquatic.

Aquatic Vegetation Ecosystem

Table 5 lists the Vegetation Communities (Water Bodies and Major Watercourses) and Vegetation Group (Water Body Feature) that are part of the Aquatic Vegetation Ecosystem. Freshwater aquatic Vegetation Ecosystems are characterized as lotic (having flowing water) or lentic (still water).

Table 5. Relationship between Vegetation Communities, Groups and Ecosystems

Vegetation Layer	Vegetation Ecosystem		
	Terrestrial	Wetland	Aquatic
Vegetation Community			
Deciduous Woodland	Yes		
Coniferous Woodland	Yes		
Mixed Woodland	Yes		
Mature Plantation	Yes		
Deciduous Swamp		Yes	
Mixed Swamp		Yes	
Coniferous Swamp		Yes	
Plantation Swamp		Yes	
Upland Thicket	Yes		
Wetland Thicket		Yes	
Young Plantation	Yes		
Young Plantation Wetland		Yes	
Upland Meadow	Yes		
Meadow Marsh		Yes	
Water Bodies			Yes
Major Watercourse			Yes
Connected Vegetation Feature	Yes		
Watercourse Bluff + Depositional Area*	Yes		
Vegetation Group			
Woodland	Yes	Yes	
Thicket	Yes	Yes	
Meadow	Yes	Yes	
Wetland		Yes	
Water Body Feature			Yes
Connected Vegetation Feature	Yes		
Watercourse Bluff + Depositional Area*	Yes		

*Not currently mapped

3.7 Results – Number and Area of Vegetation Layers

Table 6 summarizes the number vegetation communities, groups and patches in Corporate Oxford County. The 10,574 Vegetation Communities are merged into 5,528 Vegetation Groups, and then are compiled into 2,475 Vegetation Patches.

Table 6. Number of Vegetation Communities, Groups and Patches in Corporate Oxford County

Vegetation Layer	Approximate Number
Communities	10,574
Groups*	5,528
Patches	2,475

*There are an additional 1,741 Wetland Groups, but wetlands are a component of other groups so they are not added to the total as they would double count.

Table 7 summarizes the area of each Vegetation Group. Overall, woodland covers 13.32% of Corporate Oxford, meadow 2.19%, thicket 0.71%, water features 0.65% and connected vegetation features 0.01%. Watercourse bluffs and depositional areas account for <0.01% of the county. There is 6.72% wetland cover in the county, comprised of swamps, wetland thickets and meadow marshes. The 6.72% wetland cover is part of the total vegetation cover, not in addition to it.

Table 7. Area of Vegetation Groups as a percentage of Corporate Oxford

Vegetation Group	Area (ha)	% Area of Total Vegetation Cover (34,676 ha)	% Area of Corporate Oxford (204,945 ha)
Woodland	27,308	78.7%	13.32%
Thicket	1,455	4.2%	0.71%
Meadow	4,487	12.9%	2.19%
Water Feature	1,341	3.9%	0.65%
Connected Veg. Feature	68	0.2%	0.01%
Bluff and Depositional Area	9	<0.1%	<0.01%
Miscellaneous	8	<0.1%	<0.01%
Total	**34,676**	**100%**	**16.92%**
Wetland Group (part of the total above)	13,905	40.0%	6.78%

Table 8 shows the number and area of each Vegetation Community. Deciduous woodland accounts for 29.1% of the total vegetation cover and deciduous swamp makes up 24.7%. Together they represent 53.8% of the total vegetation cover. Mixed woodland, upland meadow and mixed swamp each make up approximately 10% of the total vegetation cover.

Table 8. Number and area of the 18 Vegetation Communities in Corporate Oxford

Vegetation Community (sorted by area)	**Number of Vegetation Communities**	**Area of Vegetation Communities** (ha)	**% Area of Total Vegetation Communities** (34,778 ha)	**% of Corporate Oxford** (204,945 ha)
1. Deciduous Woodland	2,742	10,120	29.1%	4.94%
2.Deciduous Swamp	1,509	8,592	24.7%	4.19%
3.Mixed Woodland	776	3,756	10.8%	1.83%
4.Upland Meadow	1,921	3,283	9.4%	1.60%
5.Mixed Swamp	463	3,248	9.3%	1.58%
6.Coniferous Woodland	527	1,277	3.7%	0.62%
7.Marsh Meadow (Meadow Marsh)	771	1,265	3.6%	0.61%
8.Water Body (Water Feature)	324	1,021	2.9%	0.50%
9.Upland Thicket	665	830	2.4%	0.40%
10.Wetland Thicket	273	482	1.4%	0.24%
11.Major Watercourse	108	338	1.0%	0.16%
12.Mature Plantation	80	190	0.6%	0.09%
13.Young Plantation	123	152	0.4%	0.07%
14.Coniferous Swamp	72	119	0.3%	0.06%
15.Connected Vegetation Feature	138	88	0.3%	0.05%
16.Young Plantation Swamp	8	9	<0.1%	<0.01%
17.Watercourse Bluff and Depositional Areas *	71	9	<0.1%	<0.01%
18.Plantation Swamp	1	0	<0.1%	<0.01%
TOTAL	**10,574**	**34,778**	**100.0%**	**16.97%**

*These small features can't be fully mapped using ortho-imagery and should be investigated further through site specific studies when landuse change is proposed.

3.8 Significant Valleyland Delineation and Mapping

Table 8-1 (Recommended Significant Valleylands Evaluation Criteria and Standards) of the NHRM was used to identify and map Significant Valleylands in Oxford. It is the responsibility of planning authorities to identify Significant Valleylands using these recommended NHRM criteria and standards. The key components are outlined below.

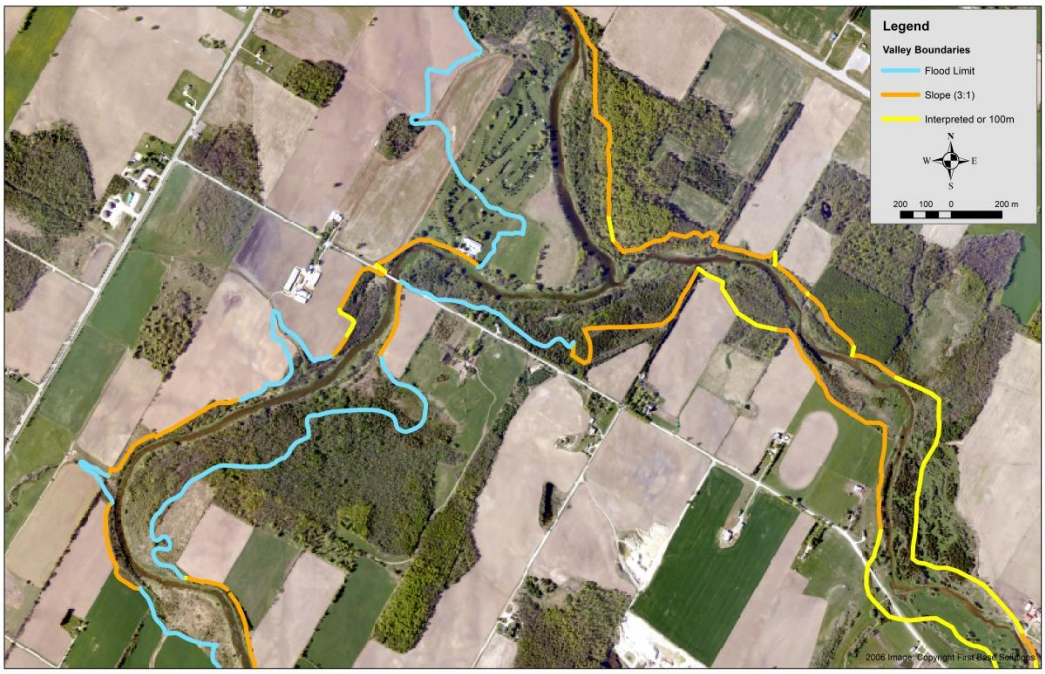
- **Groundwater function** – areas contributing to groundwater infiltration and groundwater release. Overlaid Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas (SGRAs) defined by local Source Water Protection Plans (see Appendix G-1). SGRCAs are prominent along the valley borders, suggesting groundwater seepage may be occurring along the banks, creating groundwater dependent wetlands and seepage zones.
- **Landform prominence** – Large, well-defined valleylands are often significant landscape features essential to the character of the area. Valley land makes up approximately 9% of Oxford County.
- **Distinct Geomorphic Landforms** – Soils, quaternary geology and physiography mapping provide information that allows distinct landforms to be identified. Fluvial features from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Surficial Layer, Bottom Land and Water from the OMAFRA Soils layer, and Beaches and Shorecliff, Spillways, and Water from the Physiography of Ontario were used to assist in the identification of Significant Valleys (see Appendix G-2)
- **Degree of naturalness** – approximately 60% of the valleyland in Oxford County is in natural patch cover and 28% of total patch cover is within the valley boundaries (see Appendix G-3).
- **Unique communities** – though not unique, the valleyland contains a majority of the vegetation communities, making it one of the most naturally diverse areas in the county.
- **Linkage function** – some of the largest and most diverse patches within the county are within the valley corridor because of the continuous watercourse layer linking many vegetation communities and groups together. The linkage to the watercourse also provides habitat value as described in the Habitat Value Section of the NHRM.

Figure 7 illustrates the delineation of the Significant Valley System boundary using flood limit, steep slope and 100 m from watercourse edge. The following components of the Conservation Authority riverine erosion and flooding hazards boundaries were used to identify the stable top of bank (top of slope):

- The valley must be ≥100 m wide and ≥2 km long.
- The valley banks must be ≥3 m in height (extrapolated from the 5 m contours at 1:10,000 or better information where available).
- Where 3:1 valley slopes occur on both sides of the river, but are not continuous, the floodplain limit (or contour information and professional judgement) was used to delineate a continuous valley feature.

- Where the valley slope is 3:1 on one side and no slope on the opposite side (e.g., a broad, flat floodplain), the opposite valley limit was delineated using either:
    - 100 m from the centre line of the water course, or
    - the limit of riparian vegetation, the limit of the flooding hazard (based on regional events) and/or the limit of the meander belt.

Figure 7. Illustration of Significant Valleyland boundary delineation using flood limit, steep slope and 100 m from watercourse edge



The above methods to define valley area provide a reasonable representation of valley extent, but do not represent the complete valley area. Newer elevation data now allows areas that were not previously identified to be defined and recognized. A Digital Terrain Model (DTM) was produced using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) technology that provides elevation data and allows the top of valley slopes to be clearly identified. New valley areas were identified by displaying information derived from the DTM which allows a GIS specialist to clearly define the outward extent of the Valley area. The DTM is accessible through the province of Ontario (Ontario Digital Terrain Model (Lidar-Derived) | Ontario GeoHub, gov.on.ca).

The area of all Significant Valleylands in Corporate Oxford County totals 18,000 ha or 8.8% of Oxford County. The Significant Valleylands map is included in Appendix G-4.

4.0 Criteria for Ecological Importance

4.1 Background

In settled landscapes, both habitat loss and fragmentation of the original natural cover increases the significance of, and need to protect, any remaining natural heritage features and functions (Levenson 1981, Lovett *et al*. 2005, Manning *et al*. 2004). However, haphazard protection of individual natural heritage features is unlikely to ensure the survival of species or ecosystems, as it does not take into account how well the remaining natural features function or how effective they are in providing environmental benefits (Humke *et al*. 1975).

Carter (2000), Bowles (1997) and Bowles *et al*. (2000) argue that no single characteristic can sufficiently measure the value of a natural feature. On the one hand, there is a danger of cumulative loss when habitat patches are assessed solely on site specific characteristics because their importance within the broader landscape is unknown. On the other hand, the external characteristics or location of a feature using landscape metrics such as size, connectedness, regional representation, and hydrological function may not always reflect its internal quality. Instead, it is important to use multiple criteria to assess the characteristics of a natural feature.

Site level analysis (i.e., biological inventory) is not feasible at a county level. Therefore, local municipalities are encouraged to conduct more in-depth studies and evaluate their natural heritage features at the site level. For example, the City of London has used landscape, community and species parameters to assess importance/significance (City of London 2006). In general, regional (i.e., county) natural heritage studies evaluate natural areas based on landscape metrics while local (i.e., lower tier) natural heritage studies tend to use both landscape metrics and site specific content metrics (i.e., what the natural feature contains).

The location, size and shape of a Vegetation Patch have been identified as critical factors in the maintenance of species diversity and abundance in fragmented landscapes (Burgess and Sharpe 1981, Forman 1995a, b and c, Forman and Godron 1986, Harris 1984, Turner and Gardner 1991, Schiefele and Mulamoottil 1987, Robbins et al. 1989, Hounsell 1989, Weyrauch and Grubb 2004). These metrics act as surrogate measurements of more detailed studies and can be easily measured using remote sensing.

However, these indicators provide only a partial picture of the complexity of ecosystem functioning. Land managers must realize that conservation of biological diversity might not be achieved by manipulating the size and configuration of remnant Vegetation Patches, but instead depend on how the extensive areas surrounding the Vegetation Patches are managed. Recognizing that this area of human-modified land, the habitat matrix, overwhelmingly dominates all of the world's terrestrial ecosystems (Foley *et al*. 2005, Lindenmayer and Franklin 2002), conservation biologists and resource managers need to also focus attention on improving the quality of the habitat matrix and the environmental impacts associated with a change of land use in the habitat matrix if programs to conserve biological diversity are to succeed.

4.2 Ecologically Important Criteria

According to the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (MNR 2010), the responsibility for the identification and evaluation of significant wetlands and ANSIs, in accordance with the PPS, lies with the Province. Also, the Province is the lead agency for the protection of species at risk and their habitat under the Endangered Species Act. In all other cases, with the exception of fish habitat and species listed under the Species At Risk Act (SARA) federally, the responsibility for the identification, evaluation and designation of significant natural features and areas in accordance with the PPS lies with the planning authority.

The purpose of this 2023 Oxford Natural Heritage Systems Study is to identify a NHS, which is comprised of "ecologically important" natural features and areas identifiable on 2020 colour air photos of Oxford County using a set of ecological criteria that build from and go beyond the criteria for significance based on the PPS and related guidance.

For the purposes of this Study, natural heritage features and areas include the following:

- Significant Wetlands,
- Significant Woodlands,
- Significant Valleylands,
- Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs),
- Fish Habitat,
- Habitat of Endangered and Threatened Species, and
- Significant Wildlife Habitat.

Of the above features, the following are not identified in this study:

- Earth Science ANSIs,
- Fish Habitat,
- Habitat of Endangered and Threatened Species, and
- Significant Wildlife Habitat.

Earth Science ANSIs are identified and evaluated separately by the Province. The presence of an Earth Science ANSI does not mean that there are necessarily unique vegetation community features that result from the characteristics of the Earth Science ANSI. Fish habitat is regulated federally by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The study does not identify or address habitat of endangered and threatened species as species at risk have their own legislation and are not uniformly mapped across the landscape. Significant Wildlife Habitat is not mapped currently and some habitat types can only be identified at the site level. Recommendations around the identification of these features are provided in Chapter 7. The identification of all other natural heritage features and areas are incorporated into the ONHSS criteria.

4.2.1 15 Ecologically Important Criteria of the ONHSS

Fifteen criteria were developed in this study to identify ecologically important Vegetation Patches, using the discrete Vegetation Communities, Vegetation Groups and Vegetation Patches defined in Chapter 3. Table 9 provides a summary of the criteria. Sections 4.3 and 4.4 provide details on each criterion, the scientific rationale for including them, the application/mapping rules, and results (number and area of groups meeting criteria). A table is provided in Appendix C that summarizes the criteria, the scientific rationale and mapping application.

Of the 15 criteria, nine are used to identify ecologically important Vegetation Groups. Three of the nine criteria are applied to all Vegetation Groups, while the remaining six criteria are based on specific size cutoffs that depend on the type of Vegetation Group. Three criteria are applied to the Vegetation Patch.

Three criteria are applied to the Vegetation Group, but the information is not currently mapped. Therefore, while there are 15 criteria, only 12 were run in the model as three are not currently mapped or fully mapped (Significant Wildlife Habitat, Groundwater Dependent Wetlands, Bluffs and Depositional Areas).

Two additional criteria (patches ≥ 100 ha and woodland with interior) were modeled but did not capture any patches that were not already captured by other criteria, so they were not used. However, the results are provided as additional information. As well, many other criteria were examined but were not used for a variety of reasons as described in Appendix D.

Table 9. Summary of the 15 Ecologically Important Criteria

Criterion #	Key Words	Description
Applied to Vegetation Groups		
1	**Significant Valleylands**	Any Vegetation Group within or touching a Significant Valleyland
2	**ANSI**	Any Vegetation Group located within or touching a provincial or regional Life Science ANSI (Area of Natural and Scientific Interest)
3	**Open Watercourse**	Any Vegetation Group located within 30 m of an Open Watercourse
4	**Wetlands**	All evaluated wetlands and all unevaluated Wetland Vegetation Groups > 0.5 ha
5	**Woodland Size**	Any Woodland Vegetation Group ≥ 4 ha
6	**Woodland Proximity**	Any Woodland Vegetation Group within 100 m of a ≥ 4 ha Woodland Vegetation Group
7	**Thicket Size**	Any Thicket Vegetation Group ≥ 2 ha
8	**Meadow Size**	Any Meadow Vegetation Group ≥ 5 ha
9	**Meadow Proximity**	Any Meadow Vegetation Group within 100 m of a ≥ 4 ha Woodland or ≥ 2 ha Thicket Vegetation Group
Applied to Vegetation Patches		
10	**Patches with a Vegetation Group that meet a Group Criteria**	Any Vegetation Patch that contains a Vegetation Group that meets a group criteria (i.e., meets Criteria 1 – 9 above)
11	**Diversity**	Any Vegetation Patch that contains a diversity of Vegetation Communities, Groups or Ecosystems
12	**Proximity**	Any Vegetation Patch within 100 m of a significant Vegetation Patch (i.e., meets Criteria 10 or 11 above)
Applied to Vegetation Groups but Not Mapped Currently		
13	**Significant Wildlife Habitat**	Any Vegetation Group that contains Significant Wildlife Habitat
14	**Groundwater Dependent Wetland**	Any Vegetation Group that contains a Groundwater Discharge/ Dependent Wetland
15	**Bluff or Depositional Area**	All Watercourse Bluff or Depositional Areas

4.2.2 Significant Woodlands

Of the criteria mentioned above, six identify significant woodlands based on the PPS, 2020 and NHRM (Table 7-2 Recommended Significant Woodland Evaluations Criteria and Standards). Table 10 provides a summary of the five mapped ONHSS criteria and the one unmapped criteria that are applied to woodland vegetation groups that meet the Provincial criteria for significance.

The GIS layers and associated data for this study have been provided to the County to allow significant woodlands (e.g., meeting one or more of the above noted criteria) to be differentiated from other ecologically important woodlands for the purposes of informing OP policy development.

Table 10. ONHSS Criteria for Ecologically Important Woodlands that meet PPS Criteria for Significant Woodlands

ONHSS Ecologically Important Criteria applied to Woodland Vegetation Groups	Description of how it meets/fits PPS Criteria for Woodland Significance	NHRM Section Reference (Table 7-2)
Criteria 1 - Any Vegetation Groups within or touching a Significant Valleyland	Due to their linkage function	2c
Criteria 2 – Any Vegetation Group located within or touching a provincial or regional Life Science ANSI	Meets standards for proximity and linkage functions	2b, 2c
Criteria 3 – Any Vegetation Group located within 30 m of an Open Watercourse	Meets water protection standard	2d
Criteria 5 – Any Woodland Vegetation Group ≥ 4 ha	Meets size criteria where woodland cover is between 5 and 15% cover in a county; and May contain woodland interior	1; 2a
Criteria 6 – Any Woodland Vegetation Group within 100 m of a ≥ 4 ha Woodland Vegetation Group	Meets the standard for proximity and linkage function	2b
Unmapped Criteria:		
Criteria 14 – Groundwater Dependent Wetlands and Ecosystems	Meets water protection standard	2d

NHRM – Natural Heritage Reference Manual

4.3 Criteria Applied to all Vegetation Groups and Ecosystems

Note: When delineating Vegetation Group boundaries, some Vegetation Groups may end up being <0.5 ha in size. For example, Figure 2 in Section 3.4 shows a Vegetation Patch comprised of a wetland Vegetation Group made up of a 1 ha swamp and a 0.4 ha meadow marsh Vegetation Community. Wetland Vegetation Group criteria would be applied to the swamp but not to the marsh as it is <0.5 ha. However, both the marsh and the swamp Vegetation Communities would be included in the Vegetation Patch and evaluated using the Vegetation Patch criteria.

4.3.1 Criterion 1 – Vegetation Group within or touching a Significant Valleyland

Rationale

River valleys perform numerous ecological functions. The NHRM (MNR 2010) recognizes that valleys can be important linkages and corridors for wildlife movement, providing habitat for a variety of wildlife and connecting natural areas over large distances. Some river valleys have unusual features associated with them, such as calcareous seeps, cliffs, bedrock pavements, etc. These features are characterized by micro-environments that may provide conditions for unusual and diverse Vegetation Communities and / or species.

Permanent vegetation on valley lands improves water holding capacity and reduces river erosion. Actively eroding valleys have unstable slopes with little or no vegetation cover. As they erode, valleys deepen, widen and land area is lost. Valley land erosion is exacerbated by human activity. Excess weight near the top of the slope from buildings, roads or farm machinery can increase internal stresses. Structural attempts to stabilize valleys (e.g., retaining walls or hardening the toe of the slope) can be expensive and are usually unsuccessful in the long term.

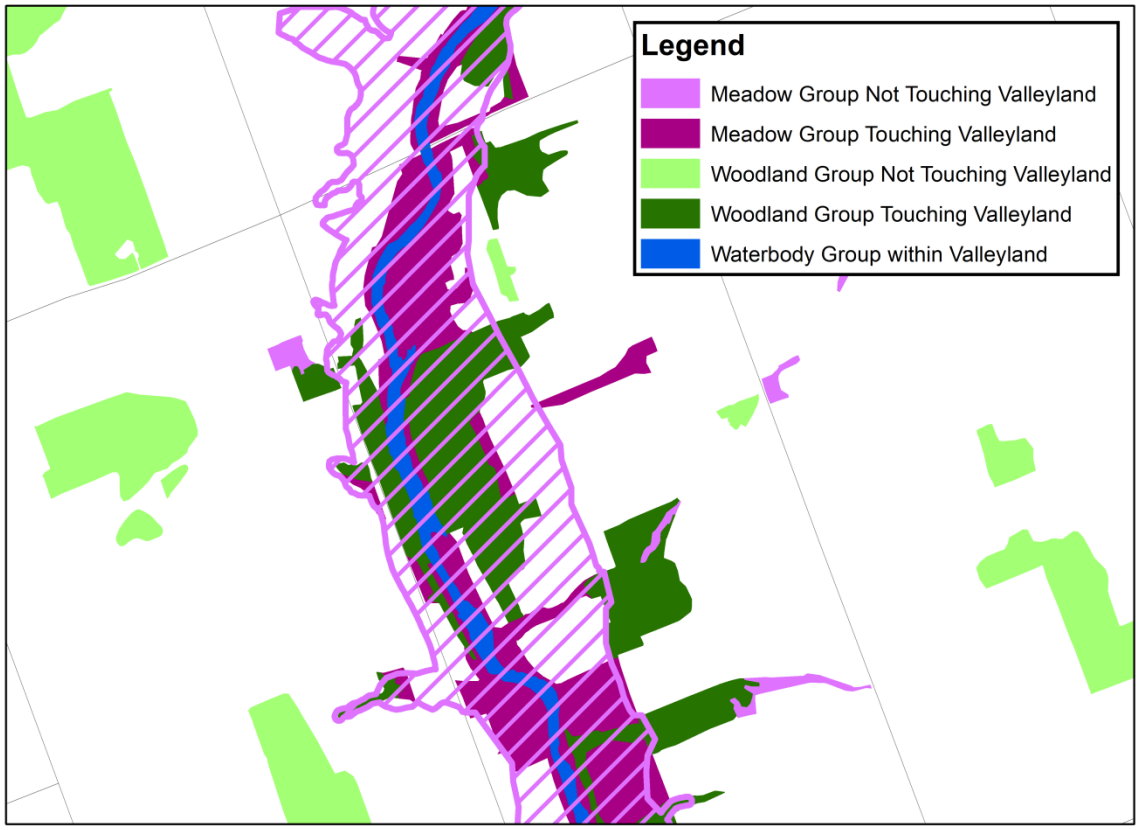
Valleys are linear depressions that stretch across the landscape from their origins in headwater areas to their outlets into aquatic systems such as lakes. They contain water that flows for at least some periods of the year. The NHRM (MNR 2010) recognizes that an understanding of hydrological and geomorphic structure is important to identifying valley lands. Valley lands are formed by a combination of the down cutting action of swiftly flowing water, the slumping action of river banks, and the removal of slumped material from the river bed (Etmanski and Schroth 1980, Bowles 1993).

Application / Mapping Rules

Section 3.8 outlines the methods used to define and map Significant Valleylands in Oxford County.

All Vegetation Groups found within or touching the valley land meet this criterion (see Figure 8). Other land uses within the valleyland (e.g., cropland, pasture, golf courses) are not identified as part of the Natural Heritage System (NHS) in this study. However, the valleyland, by its nature, includes natural hazard features (i.e., flood plains, erosion hazards) which are constraints to development. The areas of Significant Valleylands not identified as part of the NHS may provide NHS linkage functions that should be assessed if a substantial land use change is proposed within or adjacent to such areas. See Chapter 7 for further discussion.

Figure 8. Criterion 1, illustration showing Vegetation Groups on or touching a Significant Valleyland



Results

Table 11 below shows the results of the application of Criterion 1 in the Study Area. Almost a third (31.6%) of the Vegetation Groups meet Criterion 1, accounting for 47.0% of the total vegetation cover (total of all Vegetation Groups). Of the Vegetation Groups that meet this criterion, only a small number (125 of 1,847) meet only Criterion 1 and no other. See map in Appendix H-1.

Table 11. Criterion 1 Results – Vegetation Groups located on or touching Significant Valleylands

	Number of Groups				Area of Groups			% of Corporate Oxford County 204,945ha
Vegetation Group	**# that meet Criterion 1**	**Total #**	**% that meet Criterion 1**	**# that meet only Criterion 1**	**Area that meets Criterion 1 (ha)**	**Total area (ha)**	**% Area that meet Criterion 1**	
Woodland	657	2,661	25%	46	13,256	27,308	49%	6.47%
Thicket	345	831	42%	54	708	1,455	49%	0.35%
Meadow	718	1750	41%	13	2,351	4,487	52%	1.15%
Water Feature	77	216	36%	9	978	1,341	73%	0.48%
Con. Veg. Feature	39	70	56%	6	53	68	80%	0.03%
TOTAL	**1,836**	**5,528**	**33%**	**128**	**17,346**	**34,659**	**50%**	**8.46%**
Wetland	498	1,741	29%	0	6,280	13,905	45%	3.06%

4.3.2 Criterion 2 − Vegetation Group within or touching any Life Science ANSI

Rationale

The Natural Heritage Reference Manual (MNR 2010) recognizes that significant natural heritage features and areas are typically used as a starting point in natural heritage system studies as they provide a logical foundation upon which to design a planning area's natural heritage system. Life Science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs) are areas of land and/or water located on both public and private lands that are significant representative segments of Ontario's biodiversity and natural landscapes (MNR 2000a). These areas contain relatively undisturbed vegetation and landforms including specific types of forests, valleys, prairies, and wetlands as well as their associated plant and animal species and communities. ANSIs are a critical complement to provincial parks and conservation reserves as they represent important natural features that are not found in publicly protected areas. Earth Science ANSIs were not included in this criterion for the reasons noted in Appendix D, point 16.

The MNRF evaluates and subdivides candidate ANSIs into provincial (considered Significant under the PPS) and regional (not Significant under the PPS) categories. ANSIs are identified based on the consideration of five evaluation selection criteria (MNR 2000a):

- Representation – landform/vegetation features of an ecodistrict,
- Condition – degree of human-induced disturbances,
- Diversity – the number of high quality, representative features that exist within a site,
- Other ecological considerations – ecological and hydrological functions, connectivity, size, shape, proximity to other important areas, etc., and
- Special features – such as populations of species at risk, special habitats, unusual life science features and educational or scientific value.

Application / Mapping Rules

The Life Science ANSI boundary layer is based on MNRF data. This study considers both provincially and regionally designated Life Science ANSIs as ecologically important as they contain the best examples of vegetation and landform themes (Riley *et al.* 1997) and contribute to the representation of the natural features and landscapes of the county. All Vegetation Groups included within a Life Science ANSI boundary or those touching the ANSI meet Criterion 2 (see Figure 9).

There are six Provincially Significant and 10 Regionally Significant Life Science ANSIs in Oxford (see map in Appendix H-2):

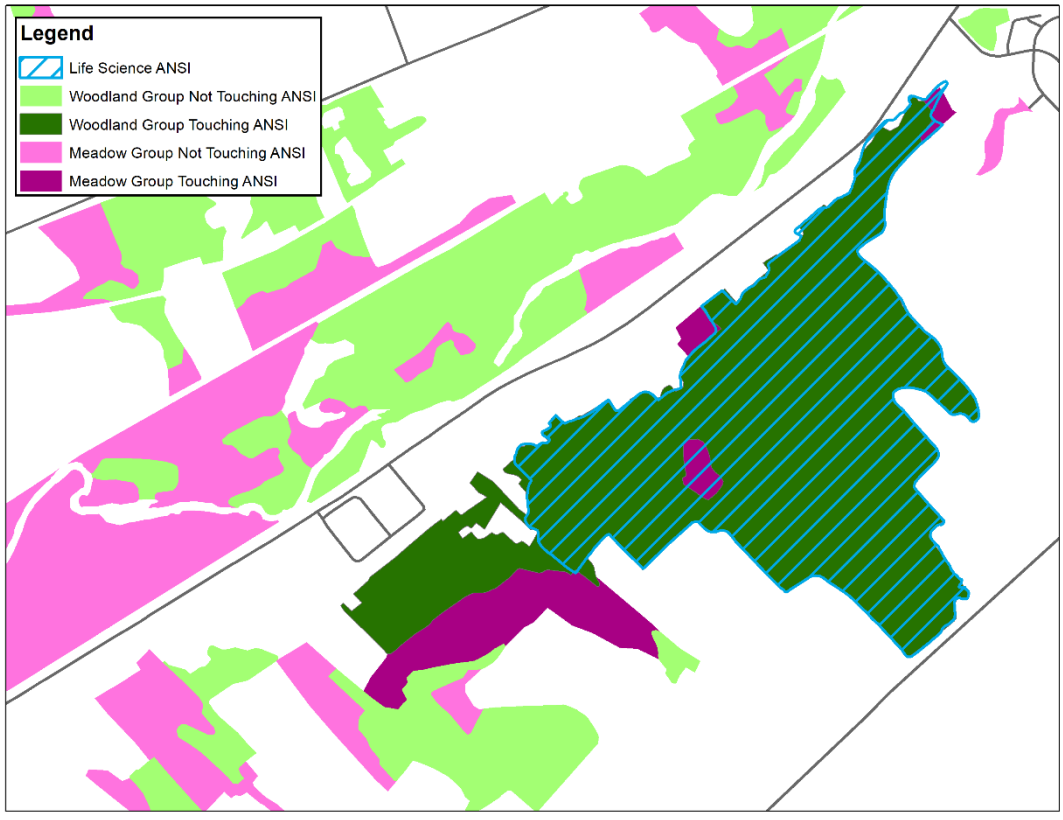
Provincially Significant Life Science ANSIs

- Embro-Upland Forest / Unopened 12th Woodlots
- Trillium Woods Provincial Nature Reserve
- Trotter's Lake
- Chesney Bog
- Big Otter Creek
- Lakeside Swamp

Regionally Significant Life Science ANSIs

- Cobble Hills
- Benwall Swamp Pine Pond
- Zenda Tract
- Salford Woods
- Fowler's Pond
- Wolverton Swamp
- Pine Pond
- Karn's Sugar Maple Forest
- Plattsville Flats
- Buck Pond

Figure 9. Criterion 2, illustration showing Vegetation Groups within or touching a Life Science ANSI



Results

Table 12 below summarizes the mapping results for Criterion 2. Not surprisingly, only 3% of Vegetation Groups (142) meet Criterion 2 since there are only 16 ANSIs in the county. However, the patches that meet this criterion total 3,756 ha or 11% of the vegetation cover, indicating that the ANSIs include some of the largest natural areas on the landscape. Only 11 Vegetation Groups meet this criterion and no other, also not surprising since ANSIs are designated on numerous criteria. See map in Appendix H-2.

Table 12. Criterion 2 results – Vegetation Groups within or touching a Life Science ANSI

Vegetation Group	Number of Vegetation Groups				Area of Vegetation Groups			% of Corporate Oxford 204,945 ha
	# that meet Criterion 2	Total #	% that meet Criterion 2	# that meet only Criterion 2 and no other	Area that meet Criterion 2 (ha)	Total area	% Area of All Veg Groups	
Woodland	36	2,661	1%	1	3,162	27,308	12%	1.54%
Thicket	29	831	4%	6	149	1,455	10%	0.07%
Meadow	65	1,750	4%	1	321	4,487	7%	0.16%
Water Feature	10	216	5%	2	122	1,341	9%	0.06%
Con. Veg. Feature	2	70	3%	1	2	68	3%	0.00%
Total	**142**	**5,528**	**3%**	**11**	**3,756**	**34,659**	**11%**	**1.83%**
Wetland	53	1,741	3%	0	1,916	13,905	14%	0.93%

4.3.3 Criterion 3 – Vegetation Group within 30 m of an Open Watercourse

Rationale

Natural areas adjacent to watercourses (i.e., areas of riparian vegetation) affect and are affected by the water. Open watercourses contain flowing water for at least part of the year and can be natural or channelized but not buried or tiled. A large percent of watercourses in Oxford County are classified as agricultural drains owing to the agricultural nature of the county. Whether open drains or natural watercourses they are all part of the connected river system and can support Species at Risk, sport fish, top predators, cool water species, and have permanent flow (County of Oxford 2006).

The NHRM (MNR 2010) recognizes that the relationship between water features and vegetation is interactive. The physical processes operating in and adjacent to the stream channel create and maintain fish habitat by providing shade for water temperature regulation, food through organic inputs such as leaves, habitat from input of large woody debris, and cover in the form of accumulated vegetation. As a result, fish community composition and productivity in streams is partly related to the condition and health of vegetation beside the stream. Permanent vegetation near waterways protects water quality by reducing peaks in water flow, filtering out sediments and excess nutrients, trapping toxins, and reducing soil erosion by slowing and retaining water runoff (Bosch and Hewlett 1982, Mooney 1993, Filyk 1993).

Riparian habitats are important terrestrial habitat in their own right and are supported by healthy watercourses. Vegetated riparian areas along streams are regional hot spots for a high number of wildlife species, providing a wide array of ecological functions and values (Naiman *et al*. 1993, Fischer and Fischenich 2000). Watercourses and associated riparian areas can provide important linkage functions and act as continuous corridors for the movement of wildlife because the land-water interface usually supports a high level of biodiversity that meets multiple species needs (Wegner and Merriam 1979). Many plants and animals benefit from riparian habitat where the water and the high level of nutrients derived from overland flow create primary centres of bird activity and critical locations for amphibians and reptiles (Harris and Gallagher 1989).

Definition

Natural features and areas in proximity to water features maintain linkages across the landscape. The PPS recognizes linkages between and among natural heritage features and areas, surface water features and ground water features (MMAH 2014).

Based on a review of literature, Fischer and Fischenich (2000) found that 30 m is the minimum width for ecological functions such as wildlife movement and that a vegetated strip of 30 m will protect most water quality parameters on moderate slopes. Environment Canada (2013) sets a guideline target of at least 30 m wide naturally vegetated riparian areas on both sides of streams, as a minimum to protect aquatic habitat, and wider riparian buffers to provide highly functional wildlife habitat. Environment Canada (2013) also sets a guideline of 75% of stream length be naturally vegetated.

In the Upper Thames River Watershed Report Cards (UTRCA 2022), one of three indicators for forest condition grades is “percent riparian zone forested”. Here, a 30 m swath on both sides of a watercourse defines the riparian zone. Conservation Ontario (2022) recommends the same approach for conservation authorities developing watershed report cards.

Since 30 m is a commonly held minimum riparian buffer width, Criterion 3 captures Vegetation Groups that contain a watercourse or lie wholly or in part within this 30 m riparian zone.

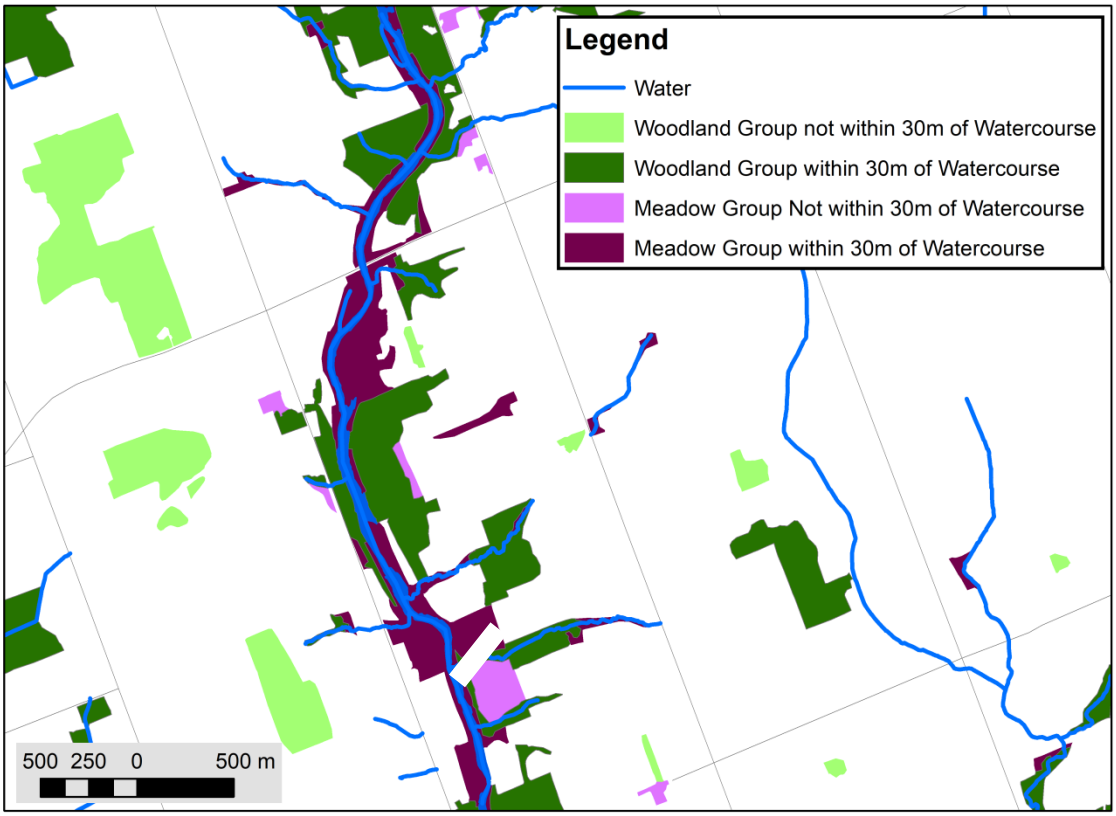
Application / Mapping Rules

Open watercourses are linear features that contain flowing water for at least part of the year and can be natural or channelized. They include open intermittent or headwater drainage features, streams, rivers, creeks and open drains. Tiled or buried drains with no surface connection are considered “closed” watercourses and were excluded from the analysis.

Using spring 2020 aerial photography, an on-screen interpretation of the edge of open watercourses (i.e., the bank-full width) was completed in tandem with the interpretation of Vegetation Community boundaries. Onscreen measurements were made from the watercourse edge to the Vegetation Community edge and, if ≤30 m, the community was identified as being within 30 m of the watercourse.

Terrestrial Vegetation Communities within 30 m of the bank-full width of an open watercourse are identified as a “riparian area”. As these riparian Vegetation Communities were attributed to their broader Vegetation Groups, the Vegetation Groups containing these riparian Vegetation Communities meet this criterion (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. Criterion 3, illustration showing Vegetation Groups within 30 m of Open Watercourses



Results

Table 13 below summarizes the results for Criterion 3 and the map in Appendix I-3 shows the results. About half (55%) of the Vegetation Groups meet this criterion or 76% of the total vegetation cover. These figures indicate that many of the remaining natural areas on the Oxford landscape are near a watercourse. Of the 3,029 Vegetation Groups that met this criterion, about 10% (582) met only this criterion and no other criterion. See map in Appendix H-3.

Table 13. Criterion 3 Results – Vegetation Groups containing or within 30 m of an Open Watercourse

Veg. Group	Number of Vegetation Groups				Area of Vegetation Groups			% of Corporate Oxford 204,945 ha
	# that meet Criterion 3	Total # Groups	% that meet Criterion 3	# that meet Criterion 3 and no other	Area that meet Criterion 3 (ha)	Total area of Groups	% Area of All Veg Groups	
Woodland	1,277	2,661	48%	217	20,960	27,308	77%	10.22%
Thicket	498	831	60%	153	1,008	1,455	69%	0.49%
Meadow	1,081	1,750	62%	140	3,350	4,487	75%	1.83%
Water Feature	131	216	61%	63	1,158	1,341	86%	0.56%
Con. Veg. Feature	42	70	60%	9	59	68	87%	0.03%
Total	**3,029**	**5,528**	**55%**	**582**	**26,535**	**34,659**	**76%**	**12.94%**
Wetland	973	1,741	56%	0	10,863	13,905	78%	5.30%

4.4 Size Criteria Applied to Specific Vegetation Groups

Note about clustering Vegetation Groups around roads, railroads and watercourses
Vegetation Groups separated by a road, railroad or watercourse < 20 m in width were clustered into one Vegetation Group (see Section 3.4.8). All criteria for Vegetation Groups, except area, were applied to the clustered Vegetation Group. When calculating the area of a Vegetation Group cluster, the area of the road/railway/watercourse was not included in the calculation. Instead, area was calculated as the area of the entire Vegetation Group cluster less the area of the road/railroad/watercourse. Area of the woodland Vegetation Group and interior area were calculated on the non-clustered woodland Vegetation Groups (i.e., calculated before clustering so it does not include roads or watercourses in the calculation).

4.4.1 Criterion 4 – All Wetland Vegetation Groups ≥ 0.5 ha

Rationale

Since European settlement, approximately 85% of wetlands greater than 10 ha have been lost in Southern Ontario (Ducks Unlimited Canada 2010). The NHRM (MNR 2010) recommends protection of wetland areas for their important contribution to stream flows through groundwater release. In catchment basins containing wetlands in the headwaters, the wetlands maintain the hydrological regime of the surrounding area by dampening water peaks and reducing the potential for bank erosion. In Wisconsin, Hey and Wickencamp (1996) found that increasing the amount of wetland in a watershed to 10% resulted in reduced flooding, higher base flows, and reduced occurrence of high flows.

Environment Canada (2013) sets the following guideline target: "At a minimum, the greater of (a) 10% of each major watershed and 6% of each subwatershed, or (b) 40% of the historic watershed wetland coverage, should be protected and restored". Wetlands are not uniformly distributed across the landscape and there is limited data on historical wetland cover within the watersheds of Oxford County (e.g., Thames River, Grand River, Big Otter, and Catfish Creek). Environment Canada (2013) recognizes that a watershed and a municipality are similar-sized units, useful for planning purposes. Oxford County is roughly 2000 km^2 and a major watershed such as the Upper Thames River is 3420 km^2 (or 1300 km^2 for the South Thames River watershed). A subwatershed in the UTRCA is 50-180 km^2, closer to the size of a small lower tier municipality or city.

It has been well documented that wetlands improve water quality and base flow by filtering out contaminants, encouraging infiltration, and storing water on the landscape. Wetlands provide important breeding and overwintering habitat for reptiles and amphibians.

It is important to protect as many remaining wetlands as possible. Johnson *et al*. (1990) found that watersheds containing less than 10% wetland cover were more susceptible to incremental losses of wetlands than those with more wetlands. The amount of natural habitat that is located adjacent to wetlands can be important to the maintenance of wetland functions and attributes. The value of a wetland is enhanced where the wetland is located close to other wetlands and

natural areas so that wildlife can move between them to take advantage of favourable habitat and food (Findlay and Houlahan 1997, Houlahan and Findlay 2003). For example, wetlands situated within 100 m of other wetlands are more likely to have movement of fish among them (Golet 1976).

Wetlands occur where the water table is close to or at the surface and are characterized as seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water less than 2 m deep. The presence of this abundant water causes the formation of hydric soils. The fluctuation of water levels and the presence of water tolerant plants (herbaceous and woody) distinguish wetlands from aquatic Vegetation Ecosystems (Lee *et al*. 1998).

Application / Mapping Rules

The wetland layer was derived from the MNRF evaluated wetland mapping layer (Provincially Significant Wetlands or PSWs, and evaluated wetlands), as well as the unevaluated wetland layers developed by the UTRCA and GRCA. Technical details are provided in Appendix B.

All PSWs and evaluated wetlands approved by the MNRF, regardless of size, as well as unevaluated wetlands ≥ 0.5 ha identified by Conservation Authorities, meet Criterion 4.

Note 1: The term "significant wetland" is reserved for wetlands that have been evaluated and deemed significant using the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (i.e., PSW), as of summer 2022.
Note 2: If a Woodland Group contains a Wetland Vegetation Community, the entire woodland group does NOT become ecologically important until it becomes a patch.

Results

Table 14 shows the results of the wetland Vegetation Group (see map in Appendix H-4). There are 1,741 wetland Vegetation Groups, totaling 13,905 ha. There is 6.78% wetland cover in Corporate Oxford County and this figure is below the guideline of Environment Canada (2013) of at least 10% wetland cover at the watershed scale (e.g., county scale equivalent for planning purposes).

Table 15 shows the results for each member municipality and Corporate Oxford. Blandford-Blenheim has the highest wetland cover (14.04%) and Tillsonburg has the lowest at 0.90%. Environment Canada (2013) recommends a minimum of 6% wetland cover at the subwatershed scale (equivalent to a small sized municipality). Wetland cover varies across the landscape depending on soil type and topography. However, all areas have experienced wetland loss due to landuse change.

County-wide, wetland cover (6.78%) is slightly higher compared to the 6.64% reported in the 2016 ONHSS. This increase is primarily due to improved mapping, as there has also been documented wetland loss over this same period.

Table 14. Criterion 4 Results – Vegetation Groups that contain Wetland Vegetation Communities

Vegetation Group	Number	% that meet Criterion 5	Area (ha)	% of Corporate Oxford (204,945 ha)
Wetland Vegetation Group	1,741	100%	13,905	6.78%

Table 15. Wetland Cover by Member Municipality and Corporate Oxford

Name	Wetland Area (ha)	Municipal Area (ha)	% Wetland Cover by Municipality
Blandford-Blenheim	5,407	38,498	14.04%
East Zorra-Tavistock	981	24,242	4.05%
Ingersoll	63	1,888	3.34%
Norwich	1,960	42,547	4.61%
South-west Oxford	1,911	36,581	5.22%
Tillsonburg	20	2,204	0.90%
Woodstock	377	5,823	6.48%
Zorra	3,186	53,159	5.99%
Corporate Oxford	**13,905**	**204,943**	**6.78%**

Wetlands include: Provincially Significant Wetlands, Evaluated Wetlands and Unevaluated Wetlands.

4.4.2 Criterion 5 – Woodland Vegetation Group ≥ 4 ha

Rationale

Habitat size is one of the most important measures for sustaining stable, diverse and viable populations of wildlife species. Larger woodlands tend to have a greater diversity of habitat niches and are more effectively buffered from external negative influences such as environmental disturbances, nest predation, and parasitism (Askins and Philbrick 1987, Villard *et al*. 1999, Schwartz 1999, Soulé and Terborgh 1999, Burke and Nol 2000, Burke *et al*. 2011, Forman 1995c, Kohm and Franklin 1997, Bennett 2003, Marini et al. 1995). In a highly fragmented landscape, the size definition of a "large" woodland can be relatively small. Studies indicate that smaller woodlands (<10 ha) are still important as they support biodiversity and provide many ecosystem benefits, especially in areas with low natural cover (Riva and Fahrig, 2022).

Small mammals such as mice and voles use woodlands as small as 0.1 ha. In agricultural landscapes, these small woodlands become especially important during harvest, when these rodents are displaced from the field (Fitzgibbon 1997). Although small woodland vegetation groups are often regarded as poor habitat for breeding birds, Friesen *et al*. (1999) have demonstrated that small woodlands in agricultural landscapes can experience high pairing success for birds. Small forest fragments of 1 to 4 ha are also important stopover sites for migratory birds (Packett and Dunning 2009, Swanson *et al*. 2005). Insects, especially bees and butterflies, also rely on small woodlands in a fragmented landscape. Small woodlands may be just as important as larger ones for pollinator diversity and abundance (Banaszak 1996, Cane 2001, Donaldson *et al.* 2002).

Application / Mapping Rules

Riley and Mohr (1994) and the NHRM (MNR 2010) recommend that the minimum standard for determining the size of wooded Vegetation Groups considered to be significant within the planning area is a function of the percentage of forest cover within that area. The NHRM (MNR, 2010) recommends that woodlots of 4 ha or more should be considered significant in landscapes with about 5-15% woodland cover. There is approximately 13% woodland cover in Corporate Oxford (see Table 7 in Section 3.7), based on 2020 photography. Thus, the ≥ 4 ha woodland size cutoff was used in this study.

Therefore, all woodland Vegetation Groups ≥ 4 ha in size meet Criterion 5 (see Appendix H-5).

Results

Table 16 shows the woodland area by municipality and includes woodlands of all sizes ≥0.5 ha. Overall, there is 13.32% woodland cover in Corporate Oxford.

Table 17 shows the results for Criterion 5 and a map of the results is provided in Appendix H-5. Slightly fewer than half (43.9%) the woodland Vegetation Groups (1,155 of 2,661) met this size criterion but they account for over 91% of the woodland area. Thus, the remaining woodland Vegetation Groups that don't meet the criterion are very numerous but small and don't add up to a lot of area. Of the 1,155 Vegetation Groups that meet this size criterion, less than a third or 345 meet only Criterion 5 and no other criterion.

Table 16. Woodland Area by Municipality

Name	Woodland Area ha	Municipal Area ha	% Woodland Group Cover by Municipality
Blandford-Blenheim	7,382	38,498	19.17%
East Zorra-Tavistock	2,124	24,242	8.76%
Ingersoll	177	1,888	9.36%
Norwich	5,381	42,547	12.65%
South-west Oxford	3,901	36,581	10.66%
Tillsonburg	438	2,204	19.86%
Woodstock	673	5,823	11.56%
Zorra	7,233	53,159	13.61%
Corporate Oxford	**27,308**	**204,943**	**13.32%**

Table 17. Criterion 5 Results – Woodland Vegetation Group ≥ 4 ha

	Number of Vegetation Groups			Area of Vegetation Groups		
Vegetation Group	**# that meet Criterion 5**	**% of all Woodland Groups** (2,661)	**# that meet only Criterion 5**	**Area that meet Criterion 5** (ha)	**% of Total Woodland Group Area** (27,308 ha)	**% of Corporate Oxford** (204,945 ha)
Woodland Vegetation Group ≥ 4 ha	1,155	44%	345 (3,692ha)	24,865 ha	91%	12.12%

4.4.3 Criterion 6 – Woodland Vegetation Groups within 100 m of a Woodland Vegetation Group ≥ 4 ha

Rationale

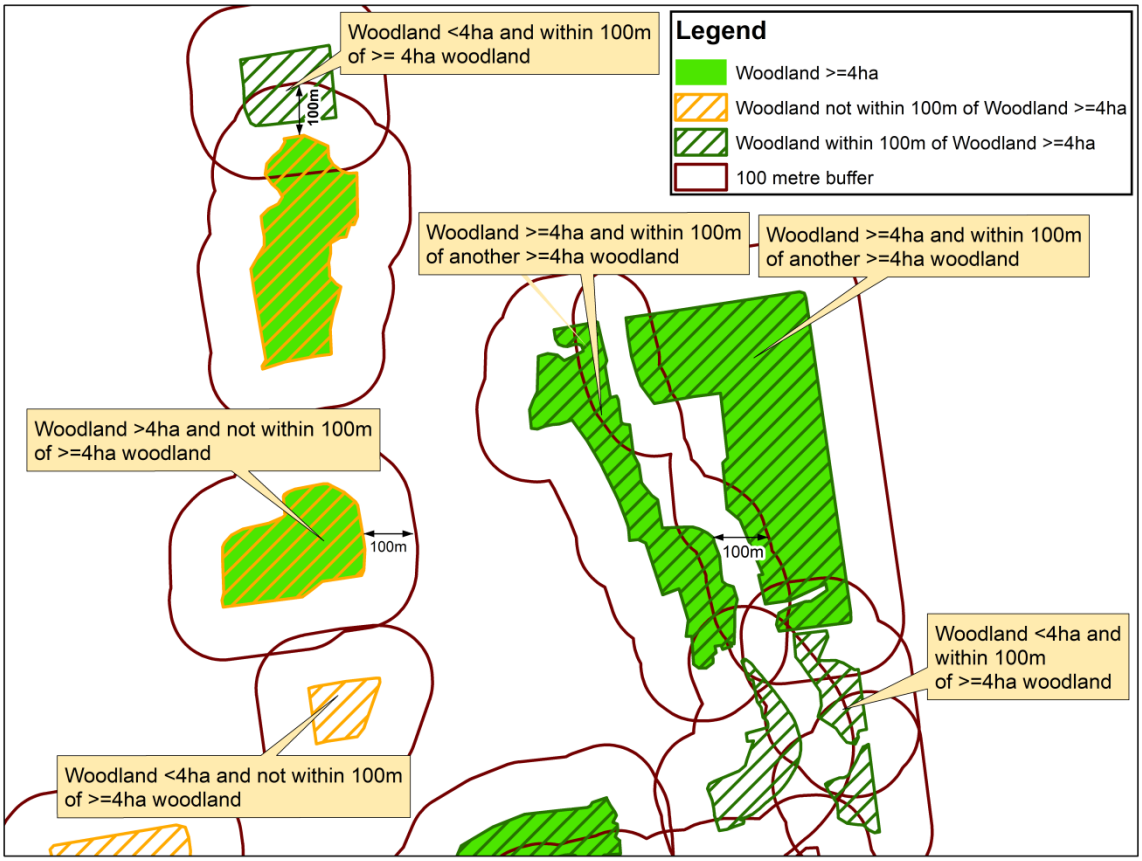
The NHRM (MNR 2010) recognizes that the distance between individual woodlands is an important factor in maintaining woodland integrity. Woodlands that happen to be situated near each other or to other natural features have more opportunities for restoring connectivity since linkages are important for both animal and plant dispersal. Small woodlands located close to large woodlands are more important in feature and function than those that are isolated. One reason is that smaller woodlands that are closely spaced can serve as stepping stones for species movement. For example, Bowles (1997) found that species richness was higher for small Vegetation Patches closely linked to larger Vegetation Patches than similarly sized Vegetation Patches not linked to larger Vegetation Patches.

Linkages are important for both animal and plant dispersal. However, the identification of landscape connectivity is an evolving science. Sutherland *et al*. (2000) compared dispersal data for 77 bird and 68 mammal species. In the case of birds, maximum dispersal distances ranged from 130 m for the European Magpie to 1,305 km for the Great Horned Owl. For mammals, maximum dispersal distances ranged from 140 m for the Prairie Vole to 930 km for the Lynx. As for plants, the limited distances that most seeds travel are well documented for all growth forms (Cain *et al*. 2000, Harper 1977, Howe and Smallwood 1982, Willson 1993, Cain *et al*. 1998). Recognizing that plants (i.e., seeds and pollen) have limited mobility compared to animals, the average wind dispersal distance of 100 m (Nathan *et al*. 2002) was used as the distance that would functionally connect two woodlands.

Application and Mapping Rules

In Oxford County, woodland Vegetation Groups that are within 100 m of a woodland Vegetation Group ≥ 4 ha, regardless of what is surrounding them, meet Criterion 6 (see Figure 11).

Figure 11. Criterion 6, illustration of 100 m proximity between woodland Vegetation Groups ≥ 4 ha



Results

The findings are shown in Table 18 and in Appendix H-6. Approximately a third (32.7%) of all the woodland Vegetation Groups are within 100 m of a woodland Vegetation Group ≥ 4 ha, amounting to 55% of all woodland area. Of the 958 woodland Vegetation Groups that met this criterion, 212 or about 22% met this criterion and no other, but these 212 Groups account for only a very small area (337 ha). These figures indicate that there is a moderate amount of woodland that is in close enough proximity to larger woodlands to help maintain ecological integrity.

Table 18. Criterion 6 Results – Woodland Vegetation Groups within 100 m of a Woodland Vegetation Group ≥ 4 ha

	# meet Criterion 6	**% of all Woodland Groups** (2,661)	**# that meet only Criterion 6**	**Area meeting Criterion 6** (ha)	**% of Total Woodland Group Area** (27,308 ha)	**% of Corporate Oxford** (204,945 ha)
Woodland Vegetation Group within 100 m of a Woodland Vegetation Group ≥ 4 ha	841	32%	182 (263 ha)	15,382	56%	7.5%

4.4.4 Criterion 7 – Thicket Vegetation Group ≥ 2 ha

Rationale

Thickets are habitats dominated by shrubs or young trees. Like woodlands, they are most likely to support and sustain a diversity of species if they are large (Rodewald and Vitz 2005, MNR 2012). Often thickets are temporary and eventually succeed into woodlands. For example, when a farm field is left fallow for just a few years, grasses and sun-loving herbaceous plants will colonize the field first as part of the natural succession process, later followed by shrubs and young trees (this is the thicket stage). As the trees mature, they shade out most shrubs, grasses and wildflowers and, within 25 to 30 years, the area becomes a young woodland. Young tree plantations are called thickets in the ONHSS when the trees are at shrub height and/or not at mature height.

Some thickets do not succeed to woodlands as they are maintained by wet, poor or shallow soils or disturbances such river flooding and ice scour which knock back larger trees. In these areas, wetland thickets are often dominated by dogwood shrub species.

The literature on bird species that use thickets suggests that thicket habitat is on the decline and large thickets are becoming increasingly uncommon. Thicket habitats may be declining due to changes in rural land uses (e.g., more cropland and less rough pasture and hedgerow). As a result, many of the bird species that typically use thickets and early succession stages of woodland development are also declining rapidly (Sauer *et al*. 2001). Some thicket birds are area sensitive and select large areas of contiguous habitat for breeding. Birds such as the Chestnut-sided Warbler will use smaller areas (less than 0.5 ha), but the more uncommon species such as Golden-winged Warblers, Yellow-breasted Chats or Woodcock require areas of 10 ha or more (Chandler *et al.* 2009, Rodewald and Vitz 2005, Oehler *et al*. 2006, Schlossberg and King 2008, King *et al*. 2001, King and Byers 2002, King *et al*. 2009). In general, large blocks of any habitat (grassland/meadow, thicket, mature forest, wetland, etc.) are more valuable to wildlife because they tend to support both the common species and the uncommon species.

Note: It is recognized that the policies of the PPS do not provide protection for upland thickets and meadows as natural heritage features and areas, unless they have been determined to be significant wildlife habitat.

Application / Mapping Rules

If managing thickets to enhance the long-term survival of a variety of wildlife, larger is better. Thickets of at least 10 ha in size are required for area sensitive thicket birds, yet this class size is very rare in Oxford. To determine the cut-off size for thicket Vegetation Groups in the study area, the top 25th percentile of data was calculated (a method of descriptive statistical analysis to determine rarity). The 25th percentile was 2.1 ha and it was then rounded to the nearest whole number, 2 ha. There are only 28 thicket groups >5 ha and five thickets >10 ha in the county.

Thus, all thicket Vegetation Groups ≥2 ha meet Criterion 7.

Results

The results of the mapping are shown in Table 19 and in Appendix H-7. Approximately one third (32.1%) of all thicket Vegetation Groups (216 of 831) meet the criterion, accounting for 56% of all thicket area. Appendix H-7 shows the results in map form. Only 38 of 831 thicket Vegetation Groups (5%) met only this criterion and no other criterion.

Table 19. Criterion 7 results – Thicket Vegetation Group ≥2 ha

	Number	**% of all thicket groups** (831)	**# that meet only Criterion 7**	**Area meeting Criterion 7**	**% area of all thicket groups** (1,455 ha)	**% of Corporate Oxford** (204,945 ha)
Thicket Vegetation Group ≥2 ha	216	26%	38 (116 ha)	817 ha	56%	0.40%

Note: Of the 831 thicket groups, only 28 thicket groups are >5 ha, and only five are >10 ha (totaling 257 and 118 ha respectively).

4.4.5 Criterion 8 – Meadow Vegetation Group ≥ 5 ha

Rationale

Meadows and grasslands of all sizes are used by many different wildlife species from butterflies to birds to mammals. The amount of native grassland and meadow habitat has declined drastically throughout North America. Minimum habitat size is not usually a limiting factor for most generalist species and no reasonable estimate of minimum habitat size exists for butterflies as a group (USDA and the Wildlife Habitat Council 2000). For most native bees good habitat quality and availability seems to be more important than large habitat size, as many pollinator Best Management Practices recommend providing features such as native plant gardens, buffer strips and hedgerows, with few size stipulations (Pollinator Partnership Canada).

However, grassland birds are of special concern since they are habitat size dependent and have suffered more serious population declines than any other group of birds (Igl and Johnson 1997, Peterjohn and Sauer 1999, Sauer *et al.* 2001). Johnson (2001) demonstrated a preference for large grassland Vegetation Groups by a number of grassland bird species, including the Savannah, Grasshopper, and Henslow's Sparrows that have territories typically ≤1 ha. Corace *et al*. (2009), Davis (2004), Winter *et al*. (2006) and Ribic and Sample (2001) found that the density of open land bird species is regulated by the interaction of field size, shape and edge type, and that larger open areas tend to support a more diverse bird community.

The Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (MNR 2000b) identifies 10 ha blocks of undisturbed grassland as excellent raptor hunting areas, and meadows >30 ha as significant open country bird breeding habitat. Grassland species such as Bobolink, Savannah Sparrow, Eastern Meadowlark and Grasshopper Sparrow are more abundant as breeding birds in continuous grassland habitats of 4-6 ha (McCracken *et al*. 2013, Ochterski 2006a, 2006b, Mitchell *et al*. 2000). Bobolinks and Eastern Meadowlarks can nest in relatively small patches of grassland, but abundance and productivity are higher in large patches (>10 ha) and in patches surrounded by other open habitats (e.g., Ribic and Sample 2001, Herkert et al. 2003, Bollinger and Gavin 2004, Keyel et al. 2011).

The General Habitat Description (GHD) for the Eastern Meadowlark (MNR undated) notes that "minimum patch area requirements to support breeding habitat for the species have been reported at 5 ha (Herkert 1994), however abundance and productivity are higher in larger patches and in patches surrounded by other open habitats". Regardless of the patch size, breeding habitat for Eastern Meadowlark is protected under the Endangered Species Act.

Application

Based on the Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark Recovery Strategy (McCracken *et al*. 2013) and the GHD for the Eastern Meadowlark, patch areas of 5 ha support these grassland bird species protected under the ESA. In Oxford County the natural cover is fragmented by other land uses and grassland/meadow patches closer to 5 ha may be more widely utilized by listed grassland birds because there is a lack of larger patches to support breeding pairs.

Thus, all meadow habitats ≥ 5 ha meet Criterion 8.

Note: It is recognized that the policies of the PPS do not provide protection for upland thickets and meadows as natural heritage features and areas, unless they have been determined to be significant wildlife habitat.

Results

The results for Criterion 8 are shown in Table 20 below. Only 10% of the meadow Vegetation Groups meet this criterion (178 of 1750), but account for almost half (47%) of the meadow area. Thus, the majority of the meadow Vegetation Groups are smaller than 5 ha. Of the 178 meadow Vegetation Groups that meet the criterion, only 11 meet this criterion alone and no other criteria. Thus the vast majority of meadows ≥5 ha meet other criteria as well. The map in Appendix H-8 shows the meadows that meet criterion 8.

Table 20. Criterion 8 Results – Meadow Vegetation Groups ≥ 5 ha

	# that meet Criterion 8	**% of Total Number** (1,750)	**# that meet only Criterion 8**	**Meadow Area meeting Criterion 8**	**% of total Meadow Area** (4,487 ha)	**% of Corporate Oxford** (204,945 ha)
Meadow Vegetation Groups ≥ 5 ha	178	10%	11 (91 ha)	2,105 ha	47%	1.03%

Note: Of the 1,750 meadow groups, 73 (4%) are >10 ha, totaling 1,390 ha (31% of meadow area).

4.4.6 Criterion 9 – Meadow Vegetation Group within 100 m of a large Woodland or large Thicket Vegetation Group

Rationale

While larger meadows are required for grassland and open country birds, smaller meadows and meadows closely associated with woodlands and thickets are used by other animals. Mammals such as White-tailed Deer, Red Fox, and Coyote are generalists and live in many diverse habitats from forests to grasslands. Meadows provide both food and cover for animals at times when the woodlands do not.

Butterflies, in particular, rely on this habitat mosaic of meadow-thicket-woodland. The larval host plants are often trees and shrub while adults rely on nectar plants in meadows. Dragonflies and damselfies also rely on habitat mosaics whereby the woody areas near ponds provide protection from wind for their prey insects. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Wildlife Habitat Council (2000), land use and development practices have resulted in significant losses of native butterfly habitat. Among the invertebrates, butterflies are an iconic species for recognition and conservation for many reasons. Butterflies are important pollinators, are not usually considered pest species, are of interest to the public, have a relatively short lifespan as an adult, are relatively low in biodiversity, and are a food source for other species.

Minimum habitat size is not usually a limiting factor for most generalist species and no reasonable estimate of minimum habitat size exists for butterflies as a group (USDA and the Wildlife Habitat Council 2000). Instead, it is important to consider meadow butterfly habitat in context with the surrounding range of habitats. To be effective, butterfly habitat must support as many of the life stages of the butterfly species as possible. These life stages have very different food and cover needs. Adult butterflies have a strong preference for open, sun-lit habitats with nectar sources, while the larvae require host trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants found in shaded thicket and woodland habitats (USDA and the Wildlife Habitat Council 2000). Larger woodlands and thickets are more likely to contain a wider variety of species to meet the needs of a range of butterfly species.

A study of pesticides and their effects on native orchard pollinators (Park *et al.* 2015) found pesticides had less impact on native bee populations if natural areas were nearby. It is thought that having significant amount of natural areas around agricultural areas provides: a larger pollinator population (i.e., if pesticides kill some, others can still pollinate), a refuge from constant pesticide exposure, and a diversity of available pollinator species.

Application / Mapping Rules

Given the benefits associated with large habitats and using 100 m as the cutoff distance (a conservative estimate based on the scientific literature discussed in Section 3.4.3), all meadow Vegetation Groups found within 100 m of a large (≥ 4 ha) woodland Vegetation Group (see Criterion 6) or large (≥ 2 ha) thicket Vegetation Group (see Criterion 7) meet Criterion 9.

Note: It is recognized that the policies of the PPS do not provide protection for upland thickets and meadows as natural heritage features and areas, unless they have been determined to be significant wildlife habitat.

Results

The results for Criterion 9 are shown in Table 21 and in Appendix H-9. Some 71% of all meadow Vegetation Groups meet this criterion. Of the 1,750 groups that meet this criteria, a moderate number, 241 (20%), meet only this criterion and no others. These results suggest the three habitat types of meadow, thicket and woodland are closely tied and intermixed in the landscape.

Table 21. Criterion 9 Results – Meadow Vegetation Groups within 100 m of a large woodland or large thicket Vegetation Group

	# that meet Criterion 9	**% of all Meadow Groups** (1,750)	**# that meet only Criterion 9**	**Area that meet Criterion 9** (ha)	**% of all Meadow Area** (4,487 ha)	**% of Corporate Oxford** (204,945 ha)
Meadow Vegetation Group within 100 m of a large (≥ 4 ha) woodland or large (≥2 ha) thicket Vegetation Group	1,248	71%	251 (347 ha)	3,621	81%	1.77%

4.5 Criteria Applied to All Vegetation Patches

4.5.1 Criterion 10 – Vegetation Patches containing a Vegetation Group that meets a Group Criterion

Note: Criterion 10 is used to identify the natural heritage system since it recognizes that Vegetation Groups identified using Criteria 1-9 do not exist in isolation. Criterion 10 is a mapping rule that translates Vegetation Group criteria (Criteria 1 through 9) into a single Vegetation Patch criterion.

Rationale

Vegetation Patches are comprised of one- to- many Vegetation Groups. The spatial arrangement between the Vegetation Communities within the Vegetation Patch determines the resistance to flow or movement of species, energy, materials, and water (Forman 1995b). Recognizing this interdependency between landscape structure and function, it is important to consider the entire Vegetation Patch as a single entity when determining importance. To maintain biological diversity, natural functions, and viable populations of native species and ecosystems, significant natural features and functions cannot exist in isolation.

Application

Mapping rules of adjacency and proximity were used to define a Vegetation Patch. If a Vegetation Patch contained a Vegetation Group that met a group criterion (i.e., Criterion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9), the entire Vegetation Patch meets this criterion.

Results

The results for Criterion 10 are shown in Table 22 and in Appendix H-10. Three quarters (75.6%) of the patches met this criterion, accounting for 97% of the patch area. Since Criterion 10 is really a summary of Criteria 1 through 9, it should account for a great number of patches on the landscape.

Table 22. Criterion 10 Results – Vegetation Patches that contain a Vegetation Group that meets a group criteria

	# that meet Criterion 10	**% of all Vegetation Patches** (2,690)	**# that met only Criterion 10**	**Patch Area meeting Criterion 10** (ha)	**% Area of all Vegetation Patches** (34,774 ha)	**% of Corporate Oxford** (204,945 ha)
Vegetation Patches that contain a Vegetation Group that meets a Group Criterion	1,817	73	1,015 (4,318 ha)	33,765	97%	16.48%

4.5.2 Criterion 11 – Vegetation Patch Containing a Diversity of Vegetation Ecosystems, Groups or Communities

Rationale

Representation approaches have become key concepts in developing methods to select the most significant remaining natural areas (Canadian Council on Ecological Areas 1991, Peterson and Peterson 1991, Horn and Koford 2004). The NHRM (MNR 2010) recognizes that a fundamental step in natural heritage system planning is to consider the protection of the full range of natural features that occur in an area (representation), including both rare and common features, in order to preserve biodiversity at the species and community levels.

Natural areas (or clusters of areas) that span a range of topographic, soil and moisture conditions tend to contain a wider variety of plant and animal species, and may support a greater diversity of ecological processes. The diversity of species is dependent upon the diversity of habitats on the landscape since dissimilar habitats provide food, shelter, and reproductive requirements for different species. Since many species use more than one habitat type to meet their life cycle requirements, it is important for Vegetation Patches to be comprised of different habitat types. This criterion encompasses structural diversity (i.e., the full range of canopy heights and types), as well as diversity in the context of slope, aspect, wetness, physiography, etc.

Definition

The number of different Vegetation Ecosystems, Vegetation Groups and Vegetation Communities in a Vegetation Patch can be used as a proxy measure of diversity.

The three types of Vegetation Ecosystems (Terrestrial, Wetland and Aquatic – see Section 3.1) are linked by a multitude of processes. For example, aquatic Vegetation Ecosystems in forests are coupled to adjacent terrestrial Vegetation Ecosystems by transitional riparian zones and wetland areas. Processes within wetlands and riparian zones can regulate the retention and release of nutrients and carbon into the aquatic Vegetation Ecosystem (Tufford *et al.* 1998, Junk *et al*. 1989).

At a broader scale, the inflow of water, nutrients, and sediments from surrounding watersheds are heavily influenced by conditions within the floodplain. Conversely, floodplain plant and animal habitat value, and sediment supply and fertility are often determined by river hydrology. The surrounding landscape can also influence the capacity of wetlands to perform functions such as sequestering pollutants, modifying nutrient loads, and providing habitat (Wetzel 2001). The interdependencies between the three natural Vegetation Ecosystems provide strong support for criteria based on linkages and spatial patterns.

Application

Three different measures were used to determine if a Vegetation Patch was diverse. If any one of the following three measures was met, the Vegetation Patch met this criterion (see Figure 12). To determine the number thresholds, many scenarios were run on the data set to find the right combination that reduced redundancy within the three layers. The three measures are:

- Vegetation Patch contains>1 Vegetation Ecosystem and/or,
- Vegetation Patch contains >2 Vegetation Groups and/or,
- Vegetation Patch contains >3 Vegetation Communities.

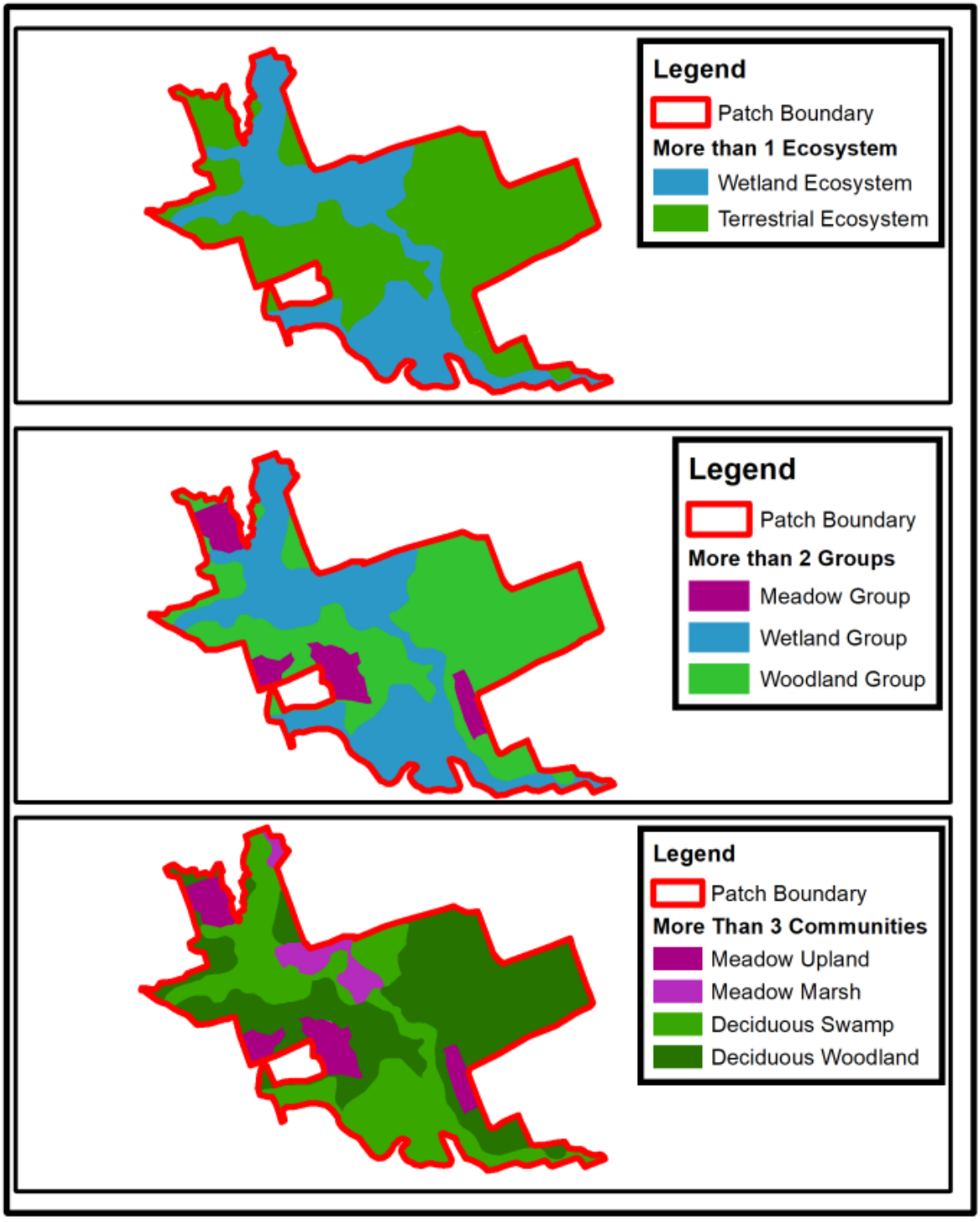
Results

Table 23 below shows the results for Criterion 11 and the results map is included in Appendix H-11. Approximately a third (34%) of all patches met this criterion, representing 85% of patch area. Because of the large area it captures, this diversity criterion picks up mostly larger patches. It is not surprising that large patches contain more habitat types than small patches. Only a small number of patches (37) met only this criterion and no other criteria.

Table 23. Criterion 11 Results – Vegetation Patch contains a diversity of Vegetation Ecosystems, Groups or Communities

	# that meet Criterion 11	**% of Vegetation Patches** (2,475)	**# that meet only Crit. 11**	**Area meeting Criterion 11** (ha)	**% Total Patch Area** (34,774 ha)	**% of Corporate Oxford** (204,945 ha)
Vegetation Patches that contain: ≥2 Veg. Ecosystems and/or ≥3 Veg. Groups and/or ≥4 Veg. Communities	839	34%	37 (92 ha)	29,540	85%	14.41%

Figure 12. Criterion 11, illustration of patches containing many different Vegetation Ecosystems, Groups and Communities



4.5.3 Criterion 12 − Vegetation Patches that don't meet any criteria that are within 100 m of a Vegetation Patch that meets other Patch Criteria

Rationale

The presence of large natural habitat patches is not sufficient to counteract the effects of fragmentation, especially if there are relatively few such patches, they are widely dispersed, or there are few natural corridors linking them (Riley and Mohr 1994, Prugh *et al.* 2008). Natural areas close to protected areas are increasingly seen as important to the ecological integrity of the protected sites. Research shows local landscapes that include large natural areas, linked to the regional landscape mosaic by a network of smaller interacting natural areas and corridors, offer the highest probability of maintaining overall ecological integrity (Larson *et al.* 1999, Villard *et al.* 1999). Studies indicate that smaller woodlands (<10 ha) are still important as they support biodiversity and provide many ecosystem benefits, especially in areas with low natural cover (Riva and Fahrig, 2022).

Smaller Vegetation Patches of natural cover that are closely spaced can serve as stepping stones for species movement. For example, Baguette and Van Dyck (2007) showed that the ability and willingness of wildlife species to move between and successfully settle in different Vegetation Patches was affected by the distance between the Vegetation Patches. Environment Canada (2013) found that two or more Vegetation Patches are more likely to support more species collectively than they would if they were isolated from each other. In areas where large core areas do not exist, clusters of smaller natural areas that span a range of habitats and are arranged close together support a greater diversity of ecological processes and are able to reduce the effects of fragmentation.

Application / Mapping Rules

Recognizing that plants have limited mobility compared to animals, the average wind dispersal distance of 100 m (i.e., for seeds and pollen) was used as the distance that would functionally connect two Vegetation Patches (Cain *et al.* 2000, Harper 1977, Howe and Smallwood 1982, Nathan *et al.* 2002, Willson 1993, Cain *et al*. 1998).

In Oxford County, all Vegetation Patches that do not meet a criterion but are within 100 m of a Vegetation Patch that does meet a criterion, meet Criterion 12. Figure 13 illustrates this criterion.

Results

Table 24 below shows the mapping results for Criterion 12. No map has been provided as the features are too small to be seen on a county scale map. This criterion is met by only 4% of the patches and accounts for only 0.4% of patch area. Because this is the last criterion and it is targeted at those patches that have not met any other criterion, it stands to reason that all of these patches only meet this one criterion. Thus, this criterion picks up a small number of patches that would not have been picked up with any other criteria.

Table 24. Criterion 12 Results –Vegetation Patches that do not meet any criterion but are within 100 m of a Vegetation Patch that meets other patch criteria in the Study Area

	# that meet Criterion 12	% of all Vegetation Patches (2,475)	# that only meet criterion 12	Patch Area meeting Crit. 12 (ha)	% Total Patch Area (34,774 ha)	% of Corporate Oxford (204,945 ha)
Vegetation Patches within 100 m of a Vegetation Patch that meets other patch criteria	110	4%	110	152	0.4%	0.07%

Figure 13. Criterion 12, illustration of a small patch that does not meet any criteria but is within 100 m of a patch that does meet criteria

4.6 Criteria Applied to Vegetation Groups Not Currently Mapped

There are three criteria that are not currently included in the ONHSS modelling because the data is not available:

- Significant Wildlife Habitat,
- Groundwater Discharge/Dependent Wetlands, and
- Watercourse Bluffs and Depositional Areas.

For these criteria an EIS may be needed to confirm their presence/absence if development is proposed. Recommendations for EIS requirements and patch validation are included in Chapter 7.

4.6.1 Criterion 13 – Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH)

Rationale

The Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (MNR 2010) describes four categories of Significant Wildlife Habitat:

- Seasonal concentrations of animals,
- Rare Vegetation Communities or specialized habitat for wildlife,
- Habitat of species of conservation concern, and
- Animal movement corridors.

Criteria for SWH are provided by MNRF in the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (MNR 2000b) and the NHRM (MNR 2010). More detailed guidelines for evaluating habitat within Ecoregions 6E and 7E, including thresholds of number of species that designate an area as a SWH, have been provided in the January 2015 Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 6E and 7E (MNRF 2015). The Province also recommends that the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) class S1-S3 species be considered under SWH as well as species at risk that are considered 'special concern' under the Endangered Species Act, as well as Federal Species at Risk, under the Species At Risk Act, which are not otherwise listed Provincially.

Application / Mapping Rules

Currently, SWH as defined by MNRF is not comprehensively mapped at a county scale in Ontario. The Province may provide mapping for specific habitat types of seasonal concentration areas, where there is a Provincial interest, otherwise mapping of SWH is a municipal responsibility. Identification of this habitat can occur through field studies conducted through EISs, subwatershed studies and secondary plans or other field studies/inventories.

Any Vegetation Group that contains Significant Wildlife Habitat meets Criterion 13.

4.6.2 Criterion 14 − Groundwater Discharge/Dependent Wetlands

Rationale

Groundwater is not only an important water source to meet human consumptive needs, it also plays a critical role in supporting many ecosystems. However, the policies and regulations that protect groundwater for human consumption may not necessarily protect Groundwater-Dependent Wetlands (GDWs), a vital yet poorly understood sub-set of the natural environment (Howard and Merrifield 2010). GDWs are ecosystems that require access to groundwater to maintain their communities of plants and animals, ecological processes and ecosystem services.

For the purposes of the ONHSS, these features are called Groundwater Discharge Wetlands to differentiate them from wetlands located in high water table areas or wetlands fed primarily by surface water or precipitation. Groundwater discharge wetlands occur where groundwater comes out of the ground, often in small and very specific areas. Examples of Groundwater Discharge Wetlands include:

- springs,
- seeps,
- fens, and
- perched groundwater wetlands.

In all of these systems, terrestrial vegetation interacts with the groundwater. Recognizing that the chemical composition of groundwater is closely related to the type of bedrock and surficial deposits through which it has moved, the groundwater contributes water and nutrients to maintain a rich and unique biodiversity adjusted to these special conditions (Howard and Merrifield 2010).

There has not been a great deal of study or conservation planning around groundwater-dependent ecosystems and consequently, there is much that needs to be learned. The increasing demand for groundwater resources due to the combined pressures of development, a variable climate, and a growing population threatens these ecosystems (Brussard *et al.* 1999, MacKay 2006). GDWs are threatened by the alteration of the quality or quantity of groundwater discharge resulting from development in groundwater recharge areas and by heavy machinery either in the GDW itself or in its immediate vicinity. Heavy machinery can create deep ruts that destroy the vegetation, alter the hydrology, and disturb resident amphibian species that spend their adult lives in or near water.

Definition

According to the NHRM (MNR 2010), woodlands should be considered significant if they are located within, or a specific distance from, a sensitive groundwater discharge area (e.g., springs, seepage slopes). Groundwater discharge is evident at the seep margin and provides a constant supply of water to the seep community, with flows at many seeps persisting even through the driest summer months. As a result of the continuous soil saturation, thin surface organic layers are generally present over saturated mineral soils.

Currently, areas of groundwater release tend to be small occurrences (i.e., not picked up by ortho-imagery imagery). Groundwater ecosystems can be classified by their geomorphic setting (aquatic or terrestrial) and associated groundwater flow mechanism (deep or shallow). On this basis, Howard and Merrifield (2010) identified four groundwater dependent ecosystem types:

- **Springs and seeps** − small wetlands formed by groundwater discharge from relatively deep flow systems that rise to form distinctive springs with associated and often unique aquatic ecosystems. Downward movement of groundwater is often impeded, resulting in horizontal flow and discharge of water at the surface. Seeps are typically long and narrow with a total area less than 0.2 ha (0.5 acre) and tend to occur on or near the base of slopes or watercourses or on benches in upland forests. Seeps can vary seasonally and depend on the depth and size of the groundwater resource supporting them.
- **Wetland ecosystems (e.g., Fens)** − discharge of shallow and sometimes perched groundwater flow.

The third type identified by Howard and Merrifield (2010) is groundwater dependent streams, but these are not considered in the ONHSS. The County of Oxford can consider these features in the context of a water resource system. The fourth type (phreatophytic vegetation) occurs only in Mediterranean climates.

To protect these GDWs, the source of the groundwater must be protected. A GDW cannot be re-created elsewhere as part of habitat compensation schemes because their existence is very site specific and tied to local hydrogeology.

Application

GDWs of any size can be found and mapped through site inventories, studies and EISs.

Any Vegetation Group that contains a GDW meets Criterion 14.

4.6.3 Criterion 15 – Watercourse Bluff and Deposition Areas

Rationale

Steep slopes, cliffs, valley bluffs, gravel bars and beaches are similar to upturned sections of earth and can create unique natural features for specialized assemblages of plants and animals.

Bluffs found along rivers can be devoid of life due to the arid, steep conditions or full of rare and fragile plant life that grow sporadically along different soil layers. Bluffs of steep river banks are formed by river erosion on the outside of a meander. Erosion can also be the result of ground water movement and surface runoff. Bluffs can provide prime nesting quarters for all sorts of birds, including an assortment of swallows, Belted Kingfishers and Turkey Vultures.

The Bank Swallow that nests along naturally eroding slopes of streams, rivers, and lakes, has undergone significant population declines throughout Canada. In Ontario, Bank Swallows have declined at a rate of 4.7% annually over the last 40 years based on Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) data. Although the precise mechanisms driving the declines are unknown, the size and longevity of Bank Swallow colonies is dependent on bank erosion, which determines suitable nesting habitat. Declines are generally thought to be a consequence of habitat loss, changes in food source (i.e., aerial insects), and threats during migration or on the wintering grounds.

Depositional areas include gravel bars and beaches that form in watercourses where water flow is slower (e.g., inside river meander), allowing soil, sand and gravel to settle out of the water column. These features, while often small in scale, are prime nesting sites for turtles, especially Snapping Turtles and Spiny Softshell Turtles. Bars and beaches can be un-vegetated or support early successional plants, depending on how recent there has been flooding and re-shaping of the feature.

Application

To map potential bluffs on the landscape, digital contour data and GIS analysis of very steep slopes could be used. However, it is very difficult to accurately identify a vertical face. Therefore, field level studies as part of an EIS are required to identify these features. Proposed development along watercourses would require approval from a Conservation Authority. All Watercourse Bluff and Depositional Area Vegetation Groups meet criterion 15.

Bluff used by Bank Swallows. Photo: Cathy Quinlan

4.7 Additional Information – Criteria that did not pick up any patches not already picked up by other criteria

Two criteria, Vegetation Patches ≥ 100 ha and Woodland Interior, were part of the 2006 Oxford Natural Heritage Study and other early natural heritage studies. However, the current ONHSS has more and slightly different criteria. For example, the woodland size cutoff is 4 ha versus 10 ha in the earlier study (see section 4.4.3). When the model was run for the current study, these two criteria did not pick up any patches that were not already picked up by other criteria. These two criteria and their results are provided here as added information items only.

4.7.1 Vegetation Patches ≥ 100 ha

Rationale

Size is a key landscape-level factor affecting the presence, abundance, and diversity of species (Environment Canada 2013, Mazerolle and Villard 1999, Lovett-Doust and Kuntz 2001, Lovett-Doust *et al*. 2003, Bender *et al*. 1998). The NHRM recognizes that large patches of natural area are more valuable than smaller patches, provided that size is not the only consideration.

The size of a Vegetation Patch considered to be "large" depends on the landscape of the planning area. In a planning area with a low percentage of natural feature cover that is highly fragmented, the size of areas considered to be large would be smaller than in a region where natural feature cover is extensive. As well, natural areas should be large enough to be resilient to typical natural disturbances. Current science suggests that 100 ha woodland Vegetation Groups will support approximately 60% of area sensitive species while 200 ha woodland Vegetation Groups will support approximately 80% (Environment Canada 2013). Burke and Nol (2000) determined that reproductive success of forest birds in southern Ontario was consistently higher for woodland Vegetation Groups greater than 94 ha.

Application / Mapping Rules

Since natural cover is relatively low in Oxford County, all Vegetation Patches ≥ 100 ha in size or greater were identified as meeting the large Vegetation Patch parameter.

Results

Table 25 shows that there are only 496 patches (20% of all patches) that are 100 ha or larger. However, these patches account for 83% of all the vegetation area (47.5%). Appendix I-1 shows the results in map form. Many of these large patches are located in Blandford-Blenheim where large wetland tracts still exist. In addition, there are long, narrow continuous vegetation patches that follow the larger river systems that also total 100 ha or more.

Table 25. Vegetation Patches ≥ 100 ha

	# meeting this criterion	**% of all Vegetation Patches** (2,690)	**# meeting this criterion and no other**	**Patch Area meeting this criterion** (ha)	**% Total Patch Area** (34,774 ha)	**% of Corporate Oxford** (204,945 ha)
Vegetation Patches ≥ 100 ha	496	20	0	29,005	83%	14.15%

4.7.2 Woodland Interior Habitat

Interior habitat is useful as a measure of ecosystem health (Weathers *et al.* 2001, LRC and MNR 2000, Sandilands and Hounsell 1994, Sisk *et al*. 1997), but not as useful in selecting significant woodlands. Environment Canada (2013) recommends that a minimum of 10% of watersheds should be in woodland interior habitat. Many area-sensitive forest birds require the protective core of a woodland to nest successfully, away from the edge habitat that is more prone to high predation, wind damage and alien species invasion. The NHRM defines edge habitat as habitat that exists within 100 m from the outermost trees. Meffe and Carroll (1997), Matlack (1993), Chen *et al*. (1995), and Hamill (2001) consider edge habitat as a zone of influence that varies in depending on where and what is being measured.

Application / Mapping Rules

To define interior habitat, a swath of 100 m around the inside perimeter of the woodland Vegetation Group before clustering around roads was delineated as "edge" habitat. Any habitat within the woodland Vegetation Community, but not within the 100 m wide edge, was identified as woodland interior. Figure 14 provides an illustration of the mapping of interior.

The 2006 ONHS used an interior habitat criterion because the woodland size cutoff was 10 ha and the study wanted to capture those woodlands 4-10 ha with interior. Woodlands 4 to 10 ha in size may contain interior habitat depending on their shape, but woodlands < 4 ha do not (i.e., a perfectly square 4 ha woodlot is 200 m x 200 m, leaving no room for interior). Since the current study uses a 4 ha woodland size minimum, there should be no woodlands < 4 ha with interior.

Results

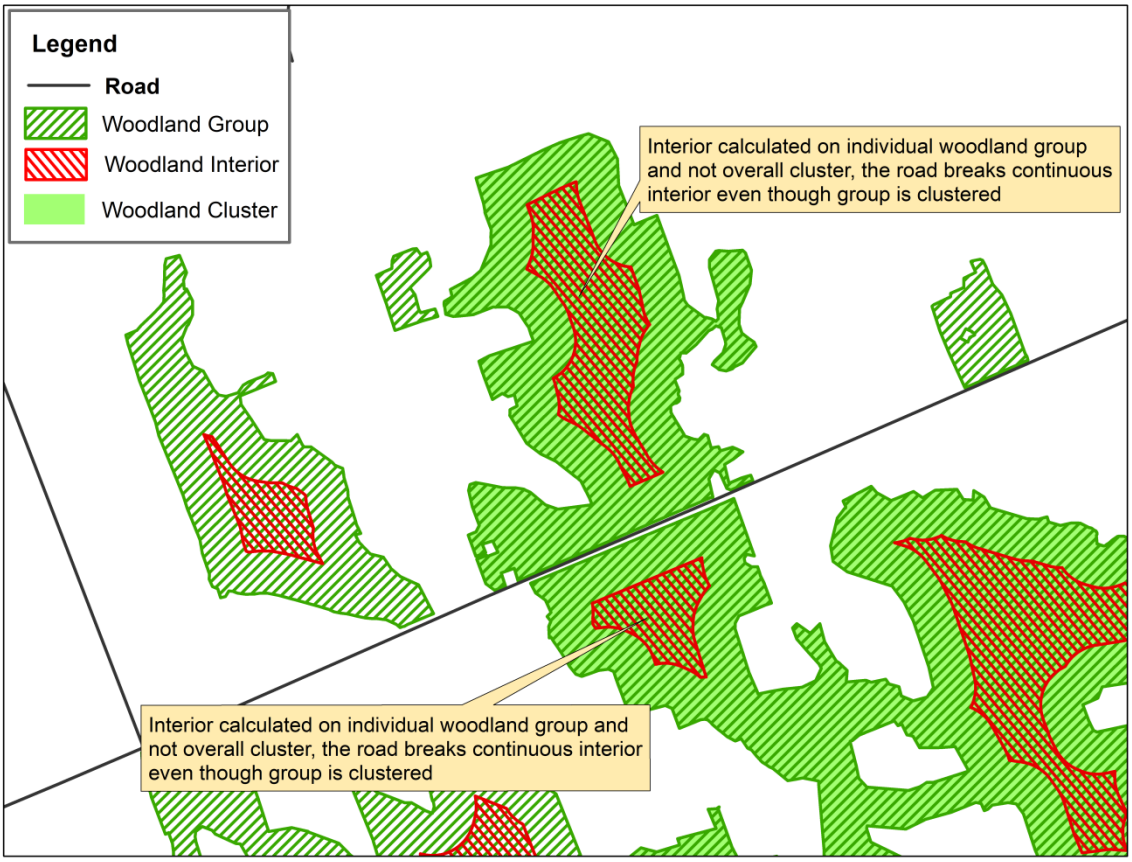
Table 26 and Appendix I-2 provide a summary of interior woodland habitat in the Study Area. Only 16% of all woodland groups contain interior habitat, indicating the majority of woodlands are too small and/or narrow to contain interior. The woodlands with interior habitat capture about two-thirds (67%) of all woodland Vegetation Group area. However, the area of woodland interior only (that protected area of woodland 100 m or more from an edge) adds up to only 4,374 ha (of 27,308 ha woodland) and makes up only 16% of the woodland area and 2.13% of Corporate Oxford County. Environment Canada (2013) recommends at least 10% woodland interior cover by watershed.

Table 26. Woodland Groups with Woodland Interior Habitat

	# Woodland Groups with interior	% of all Woodland Groups (2,661)	# that only meet this criterion	Area of woodland groups with interior (ha)	Area of woodland interior only (ha)
Woodland Vegetation Groups that contain ≥0.5 ha of interior woodland habitat	412 (537 pockets of interior habitat)	16%	0	18,331 ha (67% of Woodland area) (8.94% of Oxford County)	4,374 ha (16% of Woodland area) (2.13% of Oxford County)

Oxford County (Corporate) Area = 204,945 ha. Total Woodland Area = 27,308 ha.

Figure 14. Illustration of how interior woodland area is calculated



4.8 Criteria Reviewed but Not Included

Several additional potential criteria were suggested and reviewed as part of the 2014 MNHSS and 2016 ONHSS and were not used for a variety of reasons. Many did not add value (e.g., were redundant), did not fit the study or had other limitations. A full description of these criteria and the rationale for not including them is shown in Appendix D. These criteria are listed below.

- Best representative Vegetation Patch on landform physiography and soil type
- Located on a distinctive, unusual or high quality landform. All areas (both vegetated and non-vegetated) on: gullies, valley lands, within 30 m of limestone outcroppings
- Vegetation Patch on an Earth Science ANSI that contributes to the presence of an uncommon Vegetation Community
- All Vegetation Patches found alongside a coldwater watercourse or watercourse containing Brook Trout
- Shape of Vegetation Patch (i.e., closest to a round shape)
- Adjacent to an MNR evaluated wetland or life science ANSI
- Contains an area identified in the local official plans such as the Locally Significant Natural Areas identified by Hilts and Cook 1982
- Unique intrinsic characteristics (i.e., site level characteristics)
- Distance from development (e.g., permanent infrastructure and buildings) or matrix
- Persistence or threatened
- Porous or erodible soils
- Vegetation Patch contains a large sized wetland defined as:
    - wooded wetlands > 4 ha based on Environment Canada (2013),
    - wetland meadows and marshes >10 ha based on Environment Canada (2013),
    - small wetland meadows and marshes adjacent to other Vegetation Communities may be vital to butterflies,
    - wetland thicket size (top 75th percentile of all county wetland thicket sizes).
- Vegetation Patch contains a wetland that is within 1,000 m of another wetland
- Vegetation Patch contains a recently observed (post 1980) regionally rare plant
- Vegetation Patch contains thicket with interior
- Carolinian Canada Big Picture Corridors
- Interior woodland habitat that is ≥0.5 ha in size of continuous habitat
- Species at Risk

Beachville Trail. Photo: UTRCA

5.0 Results of Running the Ecologically Important Criteria

Each criterion in this study measures a unique aspect of the ecological services that a natural feature provides. Thus, any patch that meets at least one criterion is considered "ecologically important" in Oxford. This one-criterion approach has been utilized in many other studies including the 2016 ONHSS, 2014 Middlesex Natural Heritage Systems Study, the 2006 Oxford Natural Heritage Study and the 2014 Huron Natural Heritage Study. In these latter studies, the criteria were called "significance criteria", but in this study the word "significant" has been replaced with "ecologically important". This change was made to distinguish it from the use of the word "significant" in the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) for certain Natural Heritage Features and Areas such as PSWs and Provincially Significant ANSIs.

As explained in the previous chapter, the running of the criteria was done on the Study Area that includes a 1 km buffer around the perimeter of Corporate Oxford County. This was done so that natural features that spanned the border would be modelled in their entirety and not cut off by the political boundary. After the Vegetation Group and Patch Criteria were modelled, the boundary could then be clipped down to Corporate Oxford for reporting purposes. The results for Corporate Oxford are shown in this chapter.

Section 4.1 summarizes the results of running the group level criteria (Criteria 1 to 9).
Section 4.2 summarizes the results of running the group and patch level criteria (Criteria 1 to 12).
Section 4.3 describes the three categories of woodlands that inform OP policies.

5.1 Vegetation Groups that meet Criteria

Table 27 summarizes the results of running the model for Vegetation Groups for Corporate Oxford.

As expected, the woodland group, which is the largest group, has the largest percentage that is ecologically important (96%). The meadow group has the second largest area and 93% of the area is ecologically important. The thicket and water feature groups both have approximately the same area and roughly the same percentage that is ecologically important (85-88%).

The wetland group, made up of woodland, thicket, and meadow vegetation communities, is also quite large at 13,905 ha or 6.78% of the county. All wetland groups are ecologically important.

The map in Appendix L-1 shows the woodland groups that meet a criterion (and are ecologically important) and those that do not. Since the woodland group criteria (Criteria 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6) establish significance for woodlands consistent with the PPS (see Table 7-2 of the NHRM), the ecologically important woodland groups also represent Significant Woodlands as per the PPS.

The map in Appendix L-2 shows the meadow groups that meet a criterion (and are ecologically important) and those that do not. A map was not completed for the thicket group because the thicket groups are too small to show up well at the county scale.

Note: It is recognized that the policies of the PPS do not provide protection for upland thickets and meadows as natural heritage features and areas, unless they have been determined to be SWH.

Table 27. Vegetation Group Results for Corporate Oxford

Vegetation Group	Total Group Area (ha)	% Total Groups Area of Corporate Oxford (204,945 ha)	Ecologically Important Area (ha)	% Ecologically Important Group Area of Corporate Oxford	% Group Area that is Ecologically Important
Woodland	27,308	13.32%	26,207	12.79%	96%
Thicket	1,455	0.71%	1,241	0.61%	85%
Meadow	4,487	2.20%	4,158	2.03%	93%
Water Feature	1,341	0.65%	1,182	0.58%	88%
Connected Veg. Feature	68	0.03%	30	0.02%	78%
Total	**34,645**	**16.91%**	**32,818**	**16.01%**	**95%**
Wetland	13,905	6.78%	13,905	6.78%	100%

Wetlands include woodland, thicket and meadow groups and are already part of the total.

5.2 Vegetation Patches that meet Criteria

Table 28 summarizes the results of modeling all 12 criteria combined for all vegetation patches by municipality and for Corporate Oxford County as a whole. The three unmapped criteria cannot be modeled at this time (see Section 4.6). The corresponding maps showing the patches that do and do not meet a criterion for the county and each municipality are included in Appendix M.

Table 28. Area of Vegetation Patches that are Ecologically Important by Municipality and Corporate Oxford County

Municipality	Municipal Area (ha)	Area of all patches (ha)	% of municipality in patch cover	Area of patches that are ecologically important (ha)	% of patch area that is ecologically important	% of Municipality that is ecologically important
Blandford-Blenheim	38,496	9,596	24.93%	9,472	98.7%	24.61%
East Zorra-Tavistock	24,242	2,569	10.60%	2,484	96.7%	10.25%
Ingersoll	1,888	361	19.12%	352	97.5%	27.64%
Norwich	42,547	6,138	14.43%	5,965	97.2%	14.02%
South-West Oxford	36,581	5,029	13.75%	4,865	96.7%	13.30%
Tillsonburg	2,204	534	24.23%	526	98.5%	23.87%
Woodstock	5,823	1,423	24.44%	1,383	97.2%	23.75%
Zorra	53,159	9,130	17.17%	8,962	98.2%	16.86%
Corporate Oxford	**204,945**	**34,780**	**16.97%**	**34,009**	**97.8%**	**16.59%**

Note: Several municipalities have had area changes since the 2016 ONHSS due to annexation.

Overall, Corporate Oxford County has 34,780 ha of vegetation cover (patches) occupying 16.97% of the county. Some 97.8% of this vegetation cover (34,009 ha) meets at least one criterion and is ecologically important, occupying 16.59% of the county. By municipality, ecologically important cover varies from 10.25% in East-Zorra Tavistock to 27.95% in Ingersoll.

Tables showing the number of vegetation patches that meet a certain number of criteria within Corporate Oxford and by municipality are included in Appendix L-3 as added information.

The key findings are summarized below.

Total Vegetation Cover and Ecologically Important Cover (see Table 28)

- natural heritage cover is made up of woodland, wetland, thickets, meadows, water features, and connected vegetation features
- 16.97% of Corporate Oxford is in natural vegetation/patch cover (34,779 of 204,945 ha)
- 97.8% of the natural vegetation/patch cover by area (34,009 ha of 34,779 ha) meets one or more criterion and is Ecologically Important and accounts for 80% of patches
- 16.59% of Corporate Oxford is in Ecologically Important vegetation/patch cover (34,009 ha)
- 2.2% of the vegetation patch cover (770 ha) meet no criteria

Wetland and Woodland Cover (see Table 27)

- 6.78% of Corporate Oxford County is in wetland cover (13,905 ha of evaluated and unevaluated wetlands)
- 13.32% of Corporate Oxford County is in woodland cover (27,293 ha)
- 12.78% of Corporate Oxford County is in Significant Ecologically Important woodland cover

Meadow, Thicket and Other Cover (see Table 27)

- 3.58% of Corporate Oxford County is in meadow, thicket and other cover (7,337 ha)
- 3.22% of Corporate Oxford County is in Ecologically Important meadow, thicket and other cover

Note 1: The areas of each municipality shown in Table 28 were calculated based on municipal corporate boundaries. The patches were clipped at the municipal boundaries and no buffer was added. The area of each municipality was obtained from County of Oxford in 2022.

Note 2: As per Section 3.3.1 and 3.3.2, the minimum mapping unit for a vegetation community is 0.5 ha and 30 m wide. Isolated clusters of trees, street trees, narrow windbreaks, etc. are not included in the ONHSS unless they are part of a continuous patch or are a Connected Vegetation Feature as described in Section 3.4.6. However, these small features do provide many benefits at the local level including shade, erosion control, etc.

5.3 Woodlands: Significant, Ecologically Important, and Other

To inform OP policies, woodlands have been sorted into three categories:

1) **Significant Ecologically Important Woodlands**
   - Definition: woodland groups that meet group level criteria within the ONHSS
   - As explained in section 4.2.2, ONHSS criteria 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 establish significance for woodlands consistent with the PPS (see Table 7-2 of the NHRM).
   - These woodlands are considered to be both significant as per the PPS and ecologically important as per the ONHSS.

2) **Ecologically Important Woodlands**
   - Definition: woodland communities or groups within a patch that meet patch level criteria but not group level criteria within the ONHSS
   - Some woodlands that do not meet Vegetation Group level criteria, may be part of a larger patch made up of other vegetation groups such as thicket, meadow, or water feature, that does meet a patch level criteria (i.e., Criteria 10, 11 or 12).
   - Thus, the woodland is ecologically important and part of the Oxford Natural Heritage System, though not Significant as per the PPS.

3) **Candidate Ecologically Important Woodlands**
   - Definition: woodland groups and patches containing woodlands that do not meet any group or patch level criteria within the ONHSS
   - They are considered "candidate sites" until an EIS determines that no unmapped criteria are present (see Chapter 7 recommendations).

Table 29 shows that 96% of the woodland group area falls under the significant ecologically important category and occupies 12.78% of Corporate Oxford County.

Notes:

- Appendix O provides a map that shows the three categories of woodlands in Oxford County. Other PPS features (e.g., Provincially Significant Wetlands) are not shown on this map as they are part of the provincial data layer available from the Province.
- Appendix G shows the Significant Valleylands.
- The GIS data for the ONHSS allows the planning agencies to determine which criteria any individual vegetation group or patch met, as well as other details.

Table 29. Woodland Category Results for Corporate Oxford County

Woodland Category	Total Woodland Group Count	% of Total Group Count (2,662)	Area of Woodland Group (ha)	% of Total Woodland Group Area (27,293 ha)	% of Corporate Oxford Area (204,945 ha)
Significant Ecologically Important	1,981	75%	26,192	96%	12.78%
Ecologically Important	299	11%	511	2%	0.25%
Candidate Ecologically Important	382	14%	590	2%	0.29%
Total	**2,662**	**100%**	**27,293**	**100%**	**13.32%**

GoPro aerial photo of the Woodstock area. Photo: UTRCA

6.0 Vegetation Loss, Gain and Change, 2010 to 2020

6.1 Definitions

With GIS technology and high resolution digital ortho-imagery, vegetation loss, gain and change can now be tracked over time. The vegetation layer from 2010 was compared with the vegetation layer from 2015, and the 2015 layer was compared with the 2020 layer, to detect change. Vegetation polygons that have disappeared or changed type or are new to the landscape are categorized and measured. The terms used in the ONHSS are summarized below.

- **Loss** – the removal of a vegetation unit that has been converted to urban or rural landuses. The vegetation (e.g., a woodland or part of a woodland) was present on the earlier photograph, but absent (removed) in the subsequent photograph and replaced with another landuse (e.g., cropland or urban development).

- **Gain** – the addition of a vegetation unit, either through tree planting or allowing farmland or manicured lands to go fallow. The vegetation (e.g., a young plantation or meadow) was not present on the earlier photograph, but is now seen on the subsequent photograph.

- **Succession/Change** – the change from one vegetation community type to another (e.g., meadow to thicket). This change is most often due to succession, the natural process whereby vegetation types mature from a young stage to an older stage (e.g., young plantation to mature plantation). The vegetation is "lost" from the younger community, and "gained" in another vegetation community. There is no net change in vegetation cover/acreage, just type.

Mapping Corrections

Each set of ortho-images has slightly higher resolution allowing corrections to be made to the boundary or type of vegetation communities, groups and patches. This is not a true gain or loss in vegetation cover, but a correction in information that was not clearly seen in the earlier photography. For example, one set of aerial photos may have long shadows that make it difficult to delineate the true boundary of a woodlot. The next set of photos does not have long shadows, making the edge clearer and sometimes the boundary line is adjusted. In some cases the area of a vegetation feature is enlarged and sometimes reduced. Mapping corrections are not counted in the above calculations.

6.2 Results

While the majority of the 34,774 ha of vegetation patch area in the county did not change between 2010 and 2020, several hundreds of hectares did undergo some loss, gain or successional change (change in type of habitat).

Woodland Changes

Tables 30 and 31 show that there have been both loss in woodland area from clearing and gain in woodland area from succession. Figure 15 shows that approximately 200 ha of woodland have been lost (removed, clear-cut) in each of these five year periods for a total of 417 ha from 2010 to 2020. It is unknown if these losses were done under exceptions to the woodland conservation by-law, were approved in the past, or represent other removals. Often the loss is seen a little here, and a little there, representing an ongoing nibbling away at the edges of woodlands.

Figure 16 shows that over 600 ha of woodland have been gained in the Woodland Vegetation Group since 2010 due to succession from thickets and meadows. This is a positive trend, as past efforts to plant trees or allow some areas to naturalize on their own and now reaping rewards in woodland gain. The only way to gain woodland is to start with young vegetation communities and let them mature over time to the point where they can be categorized as woodland.

However, the loss of older woodlands is still a concern. Younger woodlands generally have lower species diversity than older or remnant woodlands. Younger woodlands do not sequester as much carbon as the trees are smaller and do not have the mass of older trees. Also, the loss of mature forests means there is a loss of the ancient forest soil and the carbon stored therein.

Thickets, Meadows and Connected Vegetation Features

Figure 17 shows that 400 to 450 ha of thickets, meadows and connected vegetation features (CVFs) have been lost (removed) in each of the five year periods. While the hectares gained in new thickets, meadows and CVFs is larger than the hectares lost, the loss has ecological consequences. Meadows and thickets are the precursors to woodlands but are also valuable habitats for many birds, insects and other species at their current state. The loss of meadows and thickets means the loss of future woodlands. The establishment of new meadows and thickets means there is a new supply of this type of habitat on the landscape. This “resetting of the successional clock” means that there are younger habitats available, but at the expense of habitats maturing towards the woodland stage.

Notes and Definitions for Tables 30 and 31

- Gain or Loss from Succession – a change in vegetation group type (e.g., when a meadow succeeds to thicket, it is tracked as a gain to thicket but a loss to meadow).
- True Gain Newly Defined – is a new feature on the landscape (e.g., a new young plantation/thicket)
- Loss Absent/Removed – the vegetation feature was removed and converted to an urban or rural land use. This loss may also include cases where woodlands were cleared and converted to meadows/thicket in anticipation of a human landuse change.

Table 30. Vegetation Gain, Loss and Change, 2010 to 2015

Vegetation Group	Gain: From Succession (ha)	True Gain: Newly Defined (ha)	Total Gain (ha)
Woodland	353		353
Thicket / Young Plantation	198	158	356
Meadow	144	634	778
Connected Veg Feature	0	13	13
Water Feature		21	21
Total	**695**	**826**	**1,521**

Vegetation Group	Loss: From Succession (ha)	True Loss: Absent, Removed (ha)	Total Loss (ha)
Woodland		206	206
Thicket / Young Plantation	323	45	368
Meadow	271	409	680
Connected Veg Feature	0	1	1
Water Feature	31	2	33
Total	**625**	**663**	**1,288**

Vegetation Group	Net Change: Total Gain minus Total Loss (ha)	True Gain minus True Loss (ha)
Woodland	147	-206
Thicket	-12	113
Meadow	98	225
Connected Veg Feature	12	12
Water Feature	-12	19
Total	**233**	**163**

See Notes and Definitions on previous page.

Table 31. Vegetation Gain, Loss and Change, 2015 to 2020

Vegetation Group	Gain: From Succession (ha)	True Gain: Newly Defined (ha)	Total Gain (ha)
Woodland	342		342
Thicket/Young Plantation	457	49	506
Meadow	172	445	617
Connected Veg Feature	3	16	19
Water Feature		112	112
Total	**974**	**622**	**1,596**

Vegetation Group	Loss: From Succession (ha)	True Loss: Absent, Removed (ha)	Total Loss (ha)
Woodland		211	211
Thicket	214	26	240
Meadow	603	370	973
Connected Veg Feature	14	3	17
Water Feature	24	2	26
Total	**855**	**612**	**1,467**

Vegetation Group	Net Change: Total Gain minus Total Loss (ha)	True Gain minus True Loss (ha)
Woodland	172	-211
Thicket	266	23
Meadow	-356	75
Connected Veg Feature	2	13
Water Feature	86	110
Total	**170**	**10**

Figure 15. True Loss of Woodland in Corporate Oxford, 2010 to 2020

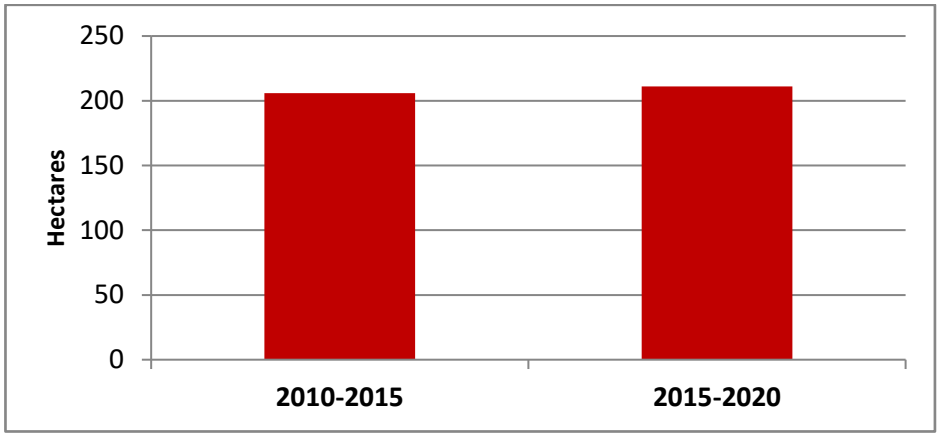


Figure 16. Woodland Gain through Succession, 2010 to 2020

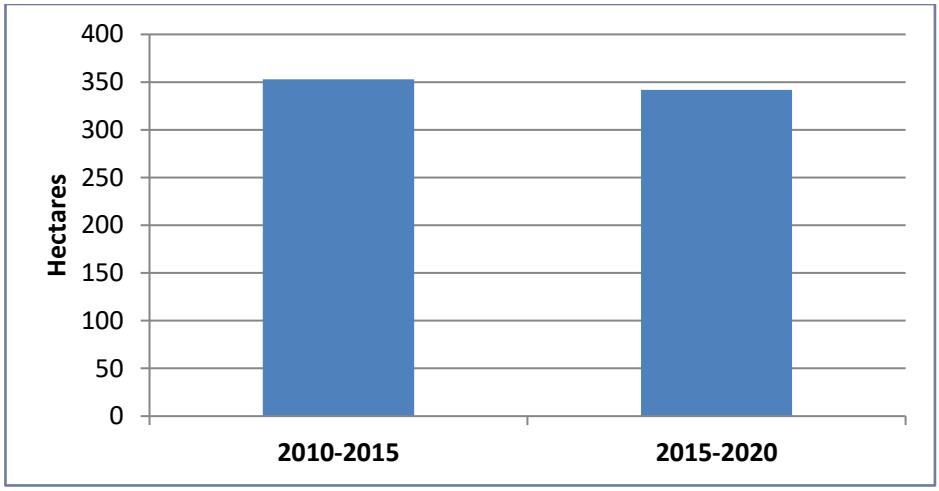
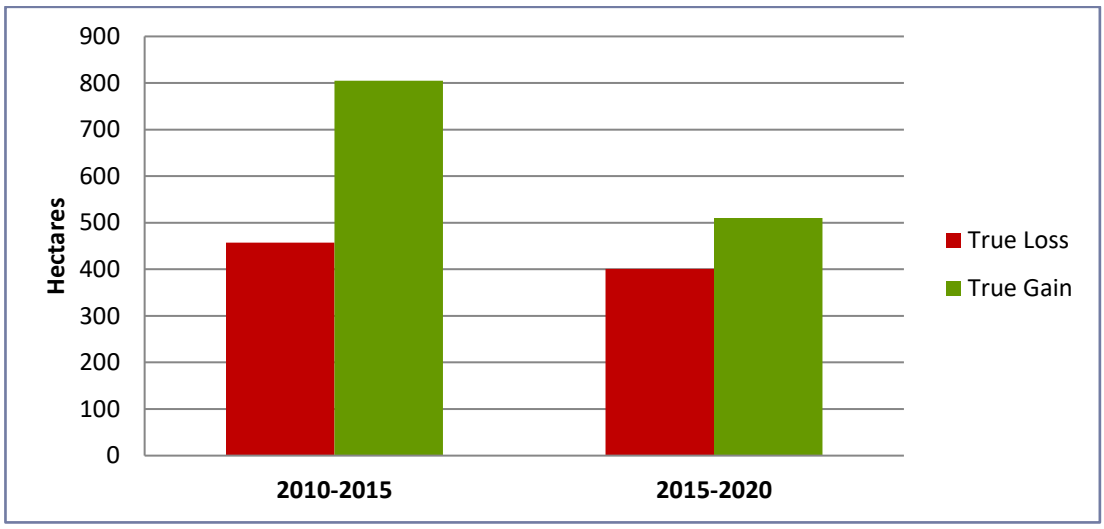


Figure 17. True Loss and Gain of Thicket, Meadow and CVF, 2010 to 2020

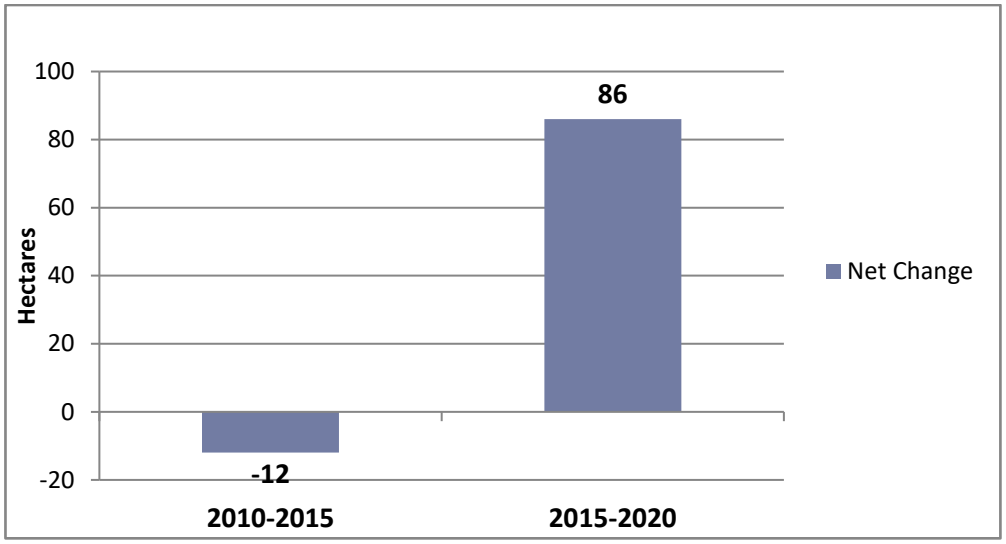


Water Feature Changes

The water feature group is made up of rivers, streams, ponds and reservoirs that are connected to other vegetation groups. It is not large a large group (approximately 1000 ha total), but there has been a fair amount of change over the years (see Tables 31 and 32). Figure 18 shows there was a net loss of 12 ha between 2010 and 2015 but a net gain of 86 ha from 2015-2020. The increase in 2020 is due to the fact the 2020 photography was taken when the rivers were fuller (accounting for greater hectares overall). Also, there has been the addition of new or enlarged ponds (e.g., aggregate pit ponds, irrigation ponds, and stormwater management ponds).

A gain through succession means the land was in meadow or thicket or woodland before it was converted to open water. Loss by succession is often due to eutrophication (e.g., a pond that has filled in with plants, converting to marsh). Loss/absent generally means the ponds have been filled in and used for other human land uses.

Figure 18. Water Feature Changes, 2010 - 2020



Overall Vegetation Patch Area, 2010 to 2020

Table 33 shows the total vegetation patch area in 2010, 2015 and 2020. Patch area has increased slightly since 2010 (16.60% to 16.97% of Corporate Oxford). Some of the gains are discussed above. Mapping corrections also account for the increase over time as new photography allows more accurate delineation of vegetation patch boundaries.

Table 33. Summary of Total Vegetation (Patch Area) Cover, 2010 to 2020

	2010 Patch Area (ha)	2015 Patch Area (ha)	2020 Patch Area (ha)
Vegetation Area	34,016	34,437	34,774
% of Corporate Oxford	16.60%	16.80%	16.97%

Note: Mapping rules around clustering and artifacts of mapping (small communities lumped into patches) account for discrepancies between total areas for Vegetation Communities, Groups and Patches.

Wetland cover along the South Thames River. Photo: UTRCA

7.0 Recommendations and Implementation

The Oxford Natural Heritage System Study (ONHSS) is a science based study that identifies natural heritage system components following a landscape ecology methodology. The information it provides can be implemented through both regulatory and non-regulatory approaches. However, regulation must play a role in implementation due to the need for local planning policies and decisions to be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) natural heritage policies. This section provides various recommendations for implementation of the study.

While the ONHSS focuses primarily on the natural heritage system of the Oxford landscape, implementation will require consideration of cultural, economic and public health and safety factors as well. This broader consideration of factors is inherent in implementation processes under the Planning Act and the Environmental Assessment Act which have the realization of the public interest as their ultimate goal. These processes involve considerable review and consultation to assist in determining the various interests that make up the public interest.

The ONHSS project did not include a process to engage stakeholders on implementation options, recognizing that extensive consultation on implementation options was undertaken as part of the 2006 ONHS and that the majority of the implementation options developed as part of that study (see Appendix K) are still relevant today. Further, many of the recommendations from the 2006 ONHS have been implemented and/or are ongoing (e.g., incentive programs, landowner recognition, Oxford Woodland Conservation By-law implementation, and the new Woodstock Tree By-law). These recommendations are also intended to support further engagement the County or its' area municipalities may choose to embark on to support implementation.

As a result, this project focused primarily on identifying and characterizing natural heritage features and areas and the broader natural heritage system, so that this information could inform the various implementation options. The implementation recommendations contained in this report reflect and build on those contained in the 2006 ONHS and 2016 ONHSS, by considering the updated landscape science and provincial policy context pertaining to natural heritage protection. It is recognized that further stakeholder consultation will be undertaken as part of the various processes required to implement the study recommendations (e.g., updates to Official Plan policies and Woodland Conservation By-Law).

7.1 Land Use Planning

The results of the study should be incorporated into the County Official Plan (OP) policies to incorporate a natural heritage system as required by the natural heritage policies of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS), and achieve any additional local natural heritage objectives and should be considered in all land use planning decisions. The PPS, 2020 notes that the policies represent minimum standards while planning authorities and decision-makers may go beyond these standards to address matters of local importance.

The most appropriate means to implement the results of the study will be determined at the time that Planning Act applications are considered and will be guided by the PPS, OP policies and site-specific information obtained through the development process. That said, to ensure an appropriate review framework is put in place to evaluate such applications, this study provides the following specific land use planning recommendations for consideration by the County.

1) **Oxford Natural Heritage Systems Study (ONHSS) Role.** It is recommended that the County utilize the ONHSS 2023 as the scientific basis for identifying Natural Heritage Features and Areas and the broader Natural Heritage System (NHS) within the County of Oxford in the OP, as required by the 2020 PPS. The most effective and appropriate approach for identifying the natural heritage features, areas and system in the Official Plan (e.g. designation and/or constraint overlay) will need to be assessed and determined through the OP update process.

   Also, the OP should include policies governing the protection of natural heritage features and areas and the protection of the NHS through land use change and the policies should require assessment that is appropriate to the scale of the proposed land use change. In other words, more comprehensive studies (e.g., a subwatershed study or equivalent) should generally be required for settlement area expansions, larger plans of subdivision and similar matters, whereas an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) should be appropriately scoped for smaller site specific applications or where applications are only adjacent to features to ensure they are appropriately designed and mitigated.

2) **Environmental Impact Studies (EISs).** The OP policies regarding EISs should be reviewed and updated to clarify integration into the planning process, ensuring appropriate scoping at the outset, and support the development of related guidance materials. An EIS guideline document should also be developed to provide more specific guidance on the implementation of the ONHSS through the land use planning and development process, including initial consultation, EIS submission requirements, review process and scoping and/or waiver criteria.

   A patch validation process should be developed as part of an EIS guideline document. The patch validation process can assist with confirming patch attributes (i.e., criteria met, including the three un-mapped criterion/features) and boundaries.

Patches that do not meet any criteria can be viewed as Candidate Ecologically Important. Where development is proposed, preparation of an EIS could be requested to confirm that the patch does not:

- meet any of the 12 mapped landscape criteria or 3 unmapped criteria,
- contain an unevaluated or unmapped wetland,
- contain any natural heritage features and areas that need to be identified at the site level including: Significant Wildlife Habitat, Groundwater Discharge /Dependent Wetlands, Bluffs and Depositional Areas (see Appendix N), and rare vegetation communities, and
- contain fish habitat or habitat of endangered or threatened species in accordance with provincial and federal requirements as per the PPS, 2020.

Note: It should be recognized that development and site alteration may not be permitted in fish habitat and habitat of endangered species and threatened species except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements per the PPS 2020. These features need to be confirmed to be consistent with the PPS.

3) **Natural Heritage System Linkages**. If agricultural or other similar lands are proposed to be developed for settlement or other non-agricultural land uses, the system linkages that would have been provided in the working agricultural or other pre-development landscape may be disrupted or eliminated by the post development landscape. In such cases, it is necessary that natural heritage system linkages be studied at an appropriate level of detail and that appropriate system linkages be identified (e.g., through an EIS) and provided as part of the development review process. This process should build from using existing criteria and guidance regarding the potential size and scale necessary to maintain these linkages and their functions post development. Some specific guidance is provided through the document How Much Habitat is Enough? (Environment Canada 2013).

4) **Significant Valleylands.** Significant valleylands have been identified in this study. OP policies should:

- address EIS study requirements for development where proposed within or adjacent to vegetation patches that are significant or ecologically important, including those that have met criteria due to their location within or adjacent to significant valleylands,
- address EIS study requirements where development is proposed within or adjacent to significant valleylands where the development may negatively impact valleyland functions, including system linkages similar to the considerations addressed in recommendation 3 above,
- ensure that existing uses (buildings or farm fields) within valleyland areas outside of significant or ecologically important vegetation patches are able to continue and are not made subject to additional planning processes unnecessarily (e.g., that existing agricultural uses are able to continue), and

- ensure that valleyland policies align and integrate with natural hazard requirements that typically apply in these areas.

5) **Maintain, Restore and Enhance the Natural Heritage System.** Policies should be included in the Oxford OP to maintain, restore and enhance the existing natural heritage system including as part of land use change and development as well as through other tools. Further, support for natural environment protection and enhancement can be advanced through community-based leadership and initiatives (e.g., corporate and community sustainability programs and strategies, Council appointed committees, education and stewardship initiatives, etc.) and can also help promote awareness around immerging issues and challenges (e.g., invasive species, biodiversity). The Oxford OP should also consider support for public private partnerships involving land securement, stewardship and related projects. Municipal initiatives that focus on land securement strategies and plans for restoration and enhancement of natural areas are also encouraged.

   Note: The ONHSS does not determine if there are enough natural heritage features, whether they are in the right places or of the right type. Also, this study does not determine whether the existing natural heritage system is sustainable over the long term, or that it will sustain local biodiversity.

6) **Maintain Water Balance**. Urbanization can cause detrimental changes to the hydrology of natural features such as wetlands, woodlands and watercourses. Depending on the form, design and construction of a development, some natural features may become wetter, while others may become drier as water is either diverted toward or away from the natural feature. Developments that extract or divert groundwater away from natural features can also be problematic and result in serious problems for natural features and can also threaten public and private property through vegetation shifts, altered habitat conditions, flooding, and erosion.

   Measures to match the quantity and quality of water that reaches a natural feature (such as types of low impact development (LID)) become necessary when it is likely that a proposed development will impact its hydrological functions. A water balance analysis should be required, where development may impact hydrological functions, in order to demonstrate that the hydrology of the feature will be maintained once the development occurs. While this ONHSS has focused on the terrestrial ecology of these vegetation patches, the OP policies should also ensure requirements for water balances and the protection of their various hydrological functions. (References: https://trca.ca/conservation/lands/water-balance/ and https://sustainabletechnologies.ca/app/uploads/2013/04/SWM-Criteria-2012_Appendix-D.pdf).

7) The OP should also include policies to ensure protection of wetland features, particularly smaller ground water dependent features such as seeps and springs. This should include EIS

requirements to identify and characterize and protect these special ground water dependent wetlands that cannot be recreated or compensated elsewhere.

7.2 Other Implementation Measures

In addition to Land Use Planning recommendations, several other implementation measures are recommended and are listed below.

1) **Woodland Conservation By-Law**. The role of the County Woodland Conservation By-Law with respect to protecting the woodlands and other treed features (e.g., connected vegetation features) identified in this study should be reviewed (i.e., as part of the next regular review of that By-Law). Further, the area municipalities should consider enacting, or delegating the authority to enact, Woodland Conservation By-Laws to protect trees and smaller wooded features (i.e., < 1 ha) that are not covered by the County By-Law (similar to what the City of Woodstock has recently completed), to reduce further loss of natural cover in the County. The County should utilize the technical information in the ONHSS to help inform their review of applications for exemption made under the Woodland Conservation By-Law(s).

2) **Stewardship and Incentive Programs.** The ONHSS should be considered in the development and ongoing implementation of stewardship and incentive programs, education programs and including the management of publicly owned forests and natural areas in the County.

3) **Natural Area Management.** The development of management plans for County Forests and all publicly owned natural areas is encouraged in order to ensure their long term ecological sustainability.

4) **Maintenance of Man-made Ponds.** Clean out and maintenance activities for infrastructure such as stormwater management ponds or other man-made water bodies can have negative consequences for wildlife which may take advantage of these spaces due to their proximity and similarity to other natural features. The municipalities in Oxford are encouraged to consider the development of operational protocols for identifying potential ways to minimize wildlife mortality during routine maintenance of municipally owned and operated facilities, and sharing education materials regarding best management practices for facilities that are privately owned. Ideally undertaking cleanouts and other maintenance activities should be done prior to wildlife hibernation or after fledging and should include measures to relocate wildlife found within these areas as part of an operating procedure for cleanouts or similar maintenance activities.

   It is not being suggested that regular maintenance activities should be subject to further study requirements (e.g. EIS), however, the updated EIS guidelines recommended above should address this issue where it may be part of development. Similarly the County and Area Municipalities are encouraged to review their respective Certificate of Approval

processes to see if there is flexibility in the timing of maintenance works outside of sensitive timing windows.

5) **Update Photography and Modeling.** The county/municipalities should continue to support the Southwestern Ontario Ortho-photography Project (SWOOP), or other similar partnerships, to obtain updated digital aerial photography on a regular basis. The County should update the vegetation layers (including unevaluated wetlands) as new ortho-imagery becomes available, approximately every five years. The NHS model of the ONHSS should be re-run with the updated vegetation layers to assess vegetation change every five years. It is recommended that the ONHSS criteria be re-visited after 10 years (i.e. 2026 since the last methodology review).

6) **Update Watercourse Layer.** The watercourse layer should be updated to ensure that smaller watercourses are accurately delineated and categorized to distinguish them from other features such as swales and enclosed drains. Note: Notwithstanding the current state of the water course mapping layer shown in this study, all open watercourses are considered to be potential fish habitat, as per Federal guidance, and should be screened for at the site level as part of any development application. All open watercourses are considered part of the aquatic system, however, this study focuses on the terrestrial system.

7) **Review 2006 ONHS Recommendations.** The recommendations contained in the 2006 ONHS (see Appendix K) should be reviewed by the County and Area Municipalities to determine which, if any, may still be relevant or not already addressed and warrant further consideration.

Golspie Swamp. Photo by Cathy Quinlan.

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List of Acronyms

ANSI	Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
CA	Conservation Authority
CCCA	Catfish Creek Conservation Authority
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
COSSARO	Committee on the Status of Species At Risk in Ontario
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
ELC	Ecological Land Classification
EO	Element Occurrence
ESA	Environmentally Significant Areas
FEFLOW	Finite Element Subsurface FLOW System (software package for modeling fluid flow)
GDE	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRCA	Grand River Conservation Authority
HVA	Highly Vulnerable Aquifer
IRS	Indian Remote Sensing
ISI	Intrinsic Susceptibility Index
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LPRCA	Long Point Region Conservation Authority
MMU	Minimal Mapping Unit
MNHS	Middlesex Natural Heritage Study (2001 and 2012)
NHIC	Natural Heritage Information Centre
NHRM	Natural Heritage Reference Manual
NHS	Natural Heritage System
NRVIS	Natural Resource Value Information System
OBM	Ontario Base Mapping
OMAF	Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food
ONHS	Oxford Natural Heritage Study (2006)
MMAH	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
OWES	Ontario Wetland Evaluation System
PPS	Provincial Policy Statement
SAR	Species At Risk
SOLRIS	Southern Ontario Land Resource Information System
SWH	Significant Wildlife Habitat
SWHTG	Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide
SWOOP	South West Ontario Ortho-photography

SWP	Source water Protection
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
UTRCA	Upper Thames River Conservation Authority

Appendices

M-7 Woodstock

M-8 Ingersoll

m-9 Tillsonburg

Appendix O. Woodlands : Significant, ecologcailly important and Candidate

Appendix A. The similarities and differences between the ELC Vegetation Community Series and the ONHSS Vegetation Groups

ELC Vegetation Community Series		ONHSS 2016 Vegetation Group	
Code	**Definition**	**Veg. Group (Ecosystem)**	**Definition**
SWC, SWD SWM	>25% tree or shrub cover ; >20% standing water;	Woodland (Wetland)	>20% standing water; >25% tree or shrub
CUP	>60% tree cover; >20% standing water; ≥1 linear edge;		
FOC, FOD FOM	>60% Tree cover	Woodland (Terrestrial)	>60% Tree cover <20% standing water
CUP	>60% tree cover < 20% standing water; ≥1 linear edge		
TPW	35-60% tree cover	Thicket (Terrestrial)	25-60% tree/shrub cover; <20% standing water
CUT	<25% Tree cover; >25% shrub cover		
CUW, TPW	35-60% tree cover		
SWT	<25% tree cover; >25% hydrophytic shrub cover	Thicket (Wetland)	10-25% tree cover or <10% tree cover and >25% shrub cover; >20% standing water
FET	20-25% tree cover		
FES	<10% tree cover; >25% shrub cover		
BOT	10-25% tree cover		
BOS	<10% tree cover; >25% shrub cover		
TPO CUM	<25% tree cover; <25% shrub cover	Meadow (Terrestrial)	<10% tree cover and <25% shrub cover
FEO BOO	<10% tree cover; <25% shrub cover	Meadow (Wetland)	<10% tree cover and <25% shrub cover; located in wetland as defined in Section 2.2.2.1 below
MAM MAS	<25% tree cover; <25% shrub cover		
SAS, SAM SAF	No tree cover; >25% macrophytes		
OAO	No vegetation; open water	Water Feature (Aquatic)	No vegetation; open water
BBO, BBS BBT	<60% tree cover; along shorelines	Watercourse Bluff and Depositional Area (Terrestrial)	<60% tree cover; on naturally active sites such as shorelines, steep slopes and base of cliffs
BLO BLS BLT	<10% tree cover; on active or steep near vertical surfaces		
CLO, CLS CLT	<60% tree cover; on steep near vertical surfaces		
TAO, TAS TAT	<60% tree cover; on slopes of rock rubble at base of cliffs		

*Note: Connected Vegetation Group can be made up trees and shrubs

ELC Code Descriptions

FOC – Coniferous Forest
FOD – Deciduous Forest
FOM – Mixed Forest
CUP – Cultural Plantation
TPW – Tallgrass Woodland
CUT – Cultural Thicket
CUW – Cultural Woodland
TPO – Open Tallgrass Prairie
CUM – Cultural Meadow
BBO – Open Beach / Bar
BBS – Shrub Beach / Bar
BBT – Treed Beach / Bar
BLO – Open Bluff
BLS – Shrub Bluff
BLT – Treed Bluff
CLO – Open Cliff
CLS – Shrub Cliff
CLT – Treed Cliff
TAO – Open Talus
TAS – Shrub Talus
TAT – Treed Talus
SWC – Coniferous Swamp
SWD – Deciduous Swamp
SWM – Mixed Swamp
SWT – Thicket Swamp
FET – Treed Fen
FES – Shrub Fen
BOT – Treed Bog
BOS – Shrub Bog
FEO – Open Fen
BOO – Open Bog
MAM – Meadow Marsh
MAS – Shallow Marsh
SAS – Submerged Shallow Aquatic
SAM – Mixed Shallow Aquatic
SAF – Floating-leaved Shallow Aquatic
OAO – Open Aquatic

Source: Lee et al, 1998. Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario: First Approximation and Its Application. SCSS Field Guide FG-02.

Appendix B. Wetland Layer Methodology and Sources

NOTE: The information below reflects the methodology used in 2022 and earlier. It pre-dates the changes made by the Ontario Government to the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System in 2022 (MNRF 2022).

The wetland layer for Oxford was derived from three sources: (1) MNRF Evaluated Wetlands, (2) UTRCA/LPRCA unevaluated wetlands, and (3) GRCA unevaluated wetlands.

(1) Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Evaluated Wetlands

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources evaluated wetlands based on the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) Southern Manual (MNR 2013). Sites were evaluated in the field, mapped, and then scored based on field data, hydrology and use. Since evaluated wetlands have been mapped during site visits, they can be smaller than 0.5 ha and are retained as part of the natural heritage system.

In some cases, CA staff found the perimeter of the evaluated wetland did not match the natural heritage feature boundary on the orthoimagery and so boundary amendments were made. It should be noted that this may have resulted in extending the wetland beyond the true boundary approved under OWES criteria.

If boundary amendments are being made to reflect the outer extent of a natural heritage feature this may be extending the wetland beyond the true boundary approved under OWES criteria. Using OWES criteria the wetland boundary may not always align with the natural heritage feature boundary. For the wetland Vegetation Community feature layer, CA staff adjusted the boundaries of the wetland to the ortho-image. However, these amendments are not verified in the field and may extend the wetland boundary beyond the true boundary approved using the criteria in the Southern Ontario Wetland Evaluation manual. Therefore, for policy decisions, the approved wetland boundary should be used.

Below is a list of wetland files that have been updated for Oxford County and added to the Wetland layer in Land Information Ontario (LIO). Any changes made to previously evaluated wetlands has be done in accordance with the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) and approved by MNRF.

Continued…

(2) Unevaluated Wetlands (Upper Thames, Long Point and Catfish Creek Watersheds)

The Upper Thames River Conservation Authority (UTRCA) began identifying unevaluated wetlands in 2006 in an attempt to consolidate information and map the numerous wetlands that were not part of the evaluated wetland layer of MNR to better represent natural features in the watersheds. These wetland areas were identified for the generic regulations using the following desk-top procedure:

i. Compile wetland indicators:
   a. Historic Forest Cover. Delineate and digitize historic forest cover information collected in the 1950s and 1960s by teams of foresters who examined every woodlot in the watersheds and characterized cover types. Identify areas associated with wetland species (e.g. silver maple, black ash, cedar, white elm, and tamarack).
   b. Soils. Delineate and digitize organic and clay soils (wetland soils) using OMAF soils maps.
   c. Elevation. Delineate and digitize areas in depressions or lower elevations using a Digital Elevation Model (DEM).
   d. Groundwater. Delineate and digitize recharge and discharge areas from the Six CA Groundwater Model.
   e. Proximity. Delineate and digitize areas within 120 m of an MNR evaluated wetland since 120 m is the distance at which adjacent lands may have an impact on a wetland. This distance ensures there will be enough area to account for changes in the wetland boundary.
ii. Overlay the indicators to determine possible wetland areas. The more indicators that overlap, the more likely there is a wetland in that area.
iii. Compare the areas delineated by overlaying the wetland indicators to an aerial photo interpretation of wetland areas where wetness is indicated by color (dark), texture (granular), and canopy cover (sparse or spotty). Areas that matched were identified as unevaluated wetlands.

The UTRCA staff applied this wetland mapping methodology to the watersheds of the Upper Thames, Long Point Region and Catfish Creek within Oxford County.

(3) GRCA Unevaluated Wetlands (Metadata: Wetlands)

Abstract

This layer defines wetland boundaries within the Grand River watershed. Wetland boundaries were confirmed through detailed desktop review using orthoimagery and various other data, augmented by field verification in select areas. Wetlands documented in this layer are as defined in Section 25 of the Conservation Authorities Act:

a. seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water or has a water table close to or at its surface; directly contributes to the hydrologic function of a watershed through connection with a surface watercourse; has hydric soils, the formation of which has been caused by the presence of abundant water; and, has vegetation dominated by hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants, the dominance of which has been favoured by the presence of abundant water, but does not include periodically soaked or wet land that is used for agricultural purposes and no longer exhibits a wetland characteristic referred to in clause (c) or (d)."
b. Wetland boundaries have been delineated based on research using a collection of resources including: previous GRCA digital wetland boundary locations; soils and drainage layers; Forest Resource Inventory digital data and map information; contour elevations; Ecological Land Classification (ELC) mapping; 2004 SPOT satellite imagery (where available); and interpretation of orthoimagery flown April 2000 and the year 2006.

In preparation for Ontario Regulation 150/06, this layer received a watershed wide update in 2005. All wetland boundaries were checked against the April 2000 orthoimagery. These updates were subject to in-house, peer, and public review.

Colour orthoimagery flown in 2006 is currently used as the orthoimagery base against which updates are made, augmented by site visits as required. This layer will be used for regulation and planning purposes, conservation and restoration management, and for Natural Heritage planning.

Appendix B continued

Feature Type	Polygon
Location	SDE_GRCA
Feature Dataset	N ATURAL_HAZARDS
Geographic Extent	GRCA Watershed

WE_VERIFIED	Verification Type	Short Integer	Verification Type '1': Ortho 2000 '2': From Road '3': Field Work '4': Field Investigation '5': Surveyed '6': Not Verified '7': Ortho SPOT5 2004 '8': Ortho 2006 '9': Ortho 2010
WE_QUALIFIER	Quilifier Type	Short Integer	Qualifier Type '1': Connected '2': Isolated
WE_LASTEDIT	Last Edit	Date	Date of last modification
WE_MNR_RECONCILE	MNR Reconcile	Short Integer	MNR Reconcile Status '0': Not reconciled with NRVIS '1': Reconciled with NRVIS '2': Cannot be reconciled '3': Approved by MNR District
WE_COMMENT	Comments	Text	Notes on wetland feature
SHAPE		Short Integer	

GRCA Update History (last 5)

Feb 04, 2016	System Update Data	January 2016 site specific updates
Jan 04, 2016	System Update Data	Nov. and Dec. 2015 site specific updates
Nov 12, 2015	System Update Data	October 2015 site specific updates
Sep 18, 2015	System Update Data	July, Aug, Sept 2015 site specific updates
Jul 13, 2015	System Update Data	June 2015 site specific updates

Contact Information

Contact Supervisor of Natural Heritage, GRCA

Appendix C. Summary of Ecologically Important Criteria and Scientific Rationale and Mapping Application

#	Vegetation Group Criteria	Scientific Rationale	Mapping and Application Notes
1	Any Vegetation Group within or touching a **Significant Valleyland**	Vegetation on valley lands prevents erosion, improves water holding capacity that ensures regeneration of vegetation, and encourages wildlife movement.	Significant Valleylands are defined in the ONHSS using primarily 3:1 slope or the flood limit of the watercourse and other physical features. See Section 3.8 and 4.3.1.
2	Any Vegetation Group located within or touching a **Life Science ANSI** (Area of Natural and Scientific Interest)	Recognized ANSIs are a logical foundation on which to design a natural heritage system as they include the "gems" or the best examples of the natural heritage system.	ANSIs are pre-determined by MNR using five evaluation selection criteria: representation, condition, diversity, other ecological considerations, and special features. Includes both Provincial and Regional ANSIs. See Section 4.3.2.
3	Any Vegetation Group located within 30 m of an **Open Watercourse**	The relationship between watercourses and vegetation is interactive. Riparian vegetation improves water quality for aquatic life through shade, leaf input, bank stabilization and the filtering of pollutants in runoff. Watercourses attract animals for water and feeding and act as a movement corridor. A 30-m buffer is a commonly recommended buffer width for wildlife and ecological functions.	Using spring 2020 aerial photography, an on-screen interpretation of the edge of open watercourses (i.e., the bank-full width) was completed. Measurements were made from the watercourse edge to the vegetation groups. If ≤30 m, the vegetation group met the criterion. See Section 4.3.3.
4	All evaluated wetlands and any unevaluated **Wetland** Vegetation Group ≥ 0.5 ha	Wetlands have been disproportionately removed from the landscape of southern Ontario so the conservation of remaining wetlands is very important. Wetlands: • maintain the hydrological regime by storing then slowly releasing water, and • provide critical breeding and over-wintering habitat for reptiles and amphibians.	The wetland layer was derived from: • the MNRF evaluated wetland mapping layer, and • the unevaluated wetland layers developed by the Conservation Authorities in Oxford County. See Section 4.4.1.

Appendix C continued

#	Vegetation Group Criteria	Scientific Rationale	Mapping and Application Notes
5	Any **Woodland Vegetation Group ≥ 4 ha**	Habitat size is one of the most important measures for sustaining stable, diverse and viable populations of wildlife species. Larger woodlands tend to have greater diversity of habitat niches and are more effectively buffered from external disturbances. The Province's Natural Heritage Reference Manual recommends that woodlands of 4 ha or more be considered significant in landscapes with 5-15% woodlands cover. There is approximately 13% woodland cover in Oxford County, so the cutoff size was set at 4 ha.	See Section 4.4.2.
6	Any Woodland Vegetation Group **within 100 m of a ≥4 ha Woodland** Vegetation Group	The Natural Heritage Reference Manual recognizes that the distance between individual woodlands is an important factor in maintaining woodland integrity. The dispersal and movement of plants and animals is easier between woodlands that are near each other (stepping stone principle). The 100 m distance cutoff is based on average seed dispersal distances referenced in the literature.	See Section 4.4.3.
7	Any **Thicket Vegetation Group ≥2 ha in size**	Thickets are habitats dominated by shrubs and/or young trees that provide essential habitat for a variety of wildlife including birds. The literature suggests that thicket habitat is on the decline and large thickets are becoming increasingly uncommon. Note: upland thickets are not protected under the PPS. In general, large blocks of any habitat (woodland, wetland, or thicket) are more valuable to wildlife for food and nesting opportunities and they tend to support both common and uncommon species.	Thickets of at least 10 ha are required for area sensitive thicket birds, but this size class is rare in Oxford. To determine the size cutoff for Oxford, the top 25th percentile of thicket sizes was determined using the GIS. The result was approximately 2 ha. See Section 4.4.4.

#	Vegetation Group Criteria	Scientific Rationale	Mapping and Application Notes
8	Any **Meadow Vegetation Group ≥ 5 ha in size**	The amount of native meadow habitat has declined drastically throughout North America. Meadows are not protected under the PPS. Grassland birds that rely on meadows and open habitats are of special concern since they have suffered more serious population declines than any other group of birds. These birds feed on the insects that are plentiful in meadows. Pollinator insects are also reliant on meadows. A number of grassland bird species prefer large grasslands (Johnson 2001). Eastern Meadowlarks and Bobolinks require at least 5 ha to breed successfully.	All meadows ≥ 5 ha meet this criterion. See Section 4.4.5.
9	Any **Meadow Vegetation Group within 100 m of a large size Woodland or Thicket** Vegetation Group	While larger meadows are required for grassland birds, smaller meadows and meadows near woodlands and thickets are used by other animals. Deer, fox, coyote and other generalist mammals live in many diverse habitats from forests to grasslands. Meadows provide food and cover at times when the woodlands do no. Butterflies rely on woody species during their larval phase and nectar plants in meadows as adults. Larger woodlands and thickets are more likely to contain a wider variety of species to meet the needs of a variety of butterfly species. Using the average distance of wind dispersed seeds as a conservative estimate, all meadows found within 100 m of a large shrub land or woodland were identified meeting this criterion.	All meadows within 100 m of a large woodland (4 ha) or large thicket (2 ha) meet this criterion. See Section 4.4.6.

#	Vegetation Patch Criteria	Scientific Rationale	Mapping and Application Notes
10	Any Vegetation Patch **that contains a Vegetation Group that meets a Group Criteria**	Criterion 10 is a mapping rule that translated Vegetation Group criteria (Criteria 1 through 9) into a single Vegetation Patch criterion. Vegetation Patches are comprised of one-to- many Vegetation Groups that provide a variety of niches for species.	See Section 4.5.1.
11	Any Vegetation Patch that contains a **diversity** of Vegetation Communities, Ecosystems or Groups	The number of Vegetation Communities in a Vegetation Patch is a measure of habitat and species diversity. Natural areas that span a range of topographic, soil and moisture conditions tend to contain a wider variety of plant and animal species. Since many species use more than one habitat type to meet their life cycle requirements, diverse patches are more valuable. The number of different Vegetation Ecosystems, Vegetation Groups, and Vegetation Communities can be used as a proxy measure of diversity.	To determine the number thresholds, many scenarios were run on the data set to find the right combination that reduced redundancy within the three layers. Vegetation Patches meet this criterion if they contain: • ≥2 Vegetation Ecosystems, or • ≥3 Vegetation Groups, or • ≥4 Vegetation Communities. See Section 4.5.2.
12	Any Vegetation Patch that does not meet any criteria, but is **within 100m of a Vegetation Patch that meets other Patch Criteria (Proximity)**	The presence or large natural habitat patches is not enough to counteract the effects of fragmentation. Smaller vegetation patches close to large protected areas are important to the ecological integrity of the protected sites, especially in areas with low natural cover. Landscapes that include large natural areas, linked to a network of smaller natural areas and corridors, offer the highest probability of retaining integrity. Small vegetation patches close to larger patches can act as stepping stones for species movement, reducing isolation. As plants have limited mobility compared to animals, the average wind dispersal distance of 100 m (i.e., for seeds and pollen) was used as the cutoff distance.	This criterion was applied only to Vegetation Patches that did not meet any of the above criteria. See Section 4.5.3.

#	Vegetation Group Criteria Not Currently Mapped	Scientific Rationale	Mapping and Application Notes
13	Any Vegetation Group that contains **Significant Wildlife Habitat**	According to the PPS, wildlife habitat is considered significant where it is ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount. Suggested criteria for determining Significant Wildlife Habitat are provided by MNR in the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (MNR 2000b), the Significant Wildlife Habitat Ecoregional Criteria Schedules (MNR 2012), and the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (MNR 2010).	Currently, SWH is not mapped at a county scale in Ontario. Identification of this habitat can occur through field studies conducted through EISs or other field studies/ inventories.
14	Any Vegetation Group that contains a **Groundwater Discharge/ Dependent Wetland (GDW)**	GDWs are ecosystems that require access to groundwater to maintain their communities of plants and animals, ecological processes and ecosystem services. Examples include seeps and fens.	Currently, GDW is not mapped at a county scale. GDW of any size can be found and mapped through site inventories and Environmental Impact Studies.
15	Any Vegetation Group that contains a **Watercourse Bluff or Deposition Area**	Steep slopes, areas of erosion and beaches (depositional areas) can create unique natural features for specialized assemblages of plants and animals.	Currently not mapped at a county scale. Deposition Areas, Steep Slopes, Cliffs and Valley Bluffs identified through the EISs should be mapped and provided to the planning authority.

Appendix D. Summary of Criteria Not Used

Criteria	Rationale for Not Including	Use in Other Natural Heritage Studies*
1. Best representative *Vegetation Patch* on **landform physiography and soil type**	This is redundant as the Life Science ANSI uses this criterion, even though it is done at a different scale (i.e., by site district rather than by county).	ONHS 2006: largest patch on each landform and each soil type LCNHS 2013: largest patch on slope of 10% or greater and largest patch on each landform and each soil type COL 2006: patch contains either: - > 1 ecosite in 1 Community series OR - > 2 vegetation types OR - > 1 topographic feature OR - 1 vegetation type with inclusions/ complexes
2.Located on a **distinctive, unusual or high quality landform**	Definition of a distinctive, unusual or high quality landform is subjective.	COL 2006: patch located on either - Beach Ridge - Sand Plain - Till Plain - Till Moraine
3.All areas (both vegetated and **non-vegetated**) on: - **Valley lands** - **Gullies** - within 30 m of **limestone outcroppings**	The ONHSS will identify *Vegetation Patches* on Significant valleylands as ecologically important and recommend that other land uses on valley lands (e.g., agriculture, golf courses, etc.) be considered as special policy areas with limitations on further development to maintain valley land connectivity. Gullies not used because they require field level surveys to map; it is an important feature in Huron County by the Lake shoreline Limestone outcroppings are not mapped at this time.	ONHS 2006: patches on valley lands HCNHS 2013: patches on or < 100m from landform features - dunes, - shore bluffs, - gullies, - valley lands, - within 30m of limestone outcroppings

Appendix D continued

Criteria	Rationale for Not Including	Use in Other Natural Heritage Studies*
4.All *Vegetation Patches* found alongside a **coldwater watercourse or watercourse containing Brook Trout**	Definition of a watercourse, both cold and warm, includes an additional area immediately adjacent to the water (in proportion to the size of the watercourse feature) and therefore it is not necessary to include additional lands for protection (e.g., *Vegetation Patches* 30 m from edge) Non vegetated setbacks from watercourses can be restricted using other official plan and zoning plan policies. Questions remain: Is this sensitive information? How easy is it to determine coldwater streams? Are they already identified?	
5.Shape of *Vegetation Patch*	When shape metrics are used, often very small and round *Vegetation Patches* are selected over larger *Vegetation Patches*.	COL 2006: has perimeter to area ratio <3.0 m/m^2
6.Adjacent to a MNRF evaluated wetland or life science ANSI	This is redundant as other adjacency rules have these features incorporated into them.	MNHS 2003: woodland < 750m from recognized feature. ONHS 2006: < 150m of non-wetland feature
7.Contains an area identified in the local official plans e.g. **Local ESAs (**Hilts and Cook 1978).	The ONHSS uses modern landscape parameters. Verification that the old ESAs are being identified as locally important will occur.	ONHS 2006: Local OP designated habitats
8.Unique Intrinsic Characteristics (i.e., site level)	No field work or site visits are being conducted for this landscape study, so it is not possible to evaluate the intrinsic or site specific characteristics of *Vegetation Patches* at this fine scale.	LCNHS 2013: > 0.5 ha woodland with either - - unique species composition, - cover type, - age - structure. COL 2006: woodland with either – - mid to old age community, or - tree size > 50 cm DBH, or - > 16 m2/ha for trees >25 cm DBH, or - > 12 m2 / ha for trees > 10 cm DBH, or - All diameter class sizes represented or - community with MCC > 4.1, or - patch MCC > 3.9, or - > 1 community in good condition or - Community with SRANK > S4 or - > 1 northern / specialized habitat / tree / shrub species or - > 2 Carolinian tree / shrub species

Appendix D continued

Criteria	Rationale for Not Including	Use in Other Natural Heritage Studies*
9.Distance from development (e.g., permanent infrastructure and buildings) or matrix	Difficult to evaluate. Too complex for this study.	COL 2006: > 7% vegetation cover within 2 km radius from woodland centroid
10.Persistence or Threatened	A natural feature that persists through time is not necessarily more important or significant. However, it is interesting to compare 2006 to 2010 aerial photography to see what the trends are and why.	LCNHS 2013: > 0.5 ha woodland with high economic or social value
11.Porous or erodible soils	The aim of the ONHSS is to identify important biological natural heritage features, not to protect the ground water system.	MNHS 2003: woodland on porous soils COL 2006: patch on either- - 25% slope any soil - Remnant slope >10% to <25% on clay, silty clay
12.*Vegetation Patch* contains **a large sized wetland** defined as: • Wooded wetlands > 4 ha based on Environment Canada • Wetland meadows and marshes > 10ha based on Environment Canada • Small wetland meadows and marshes adjacent to other *Vegetation Communities* may be vital to butterflies • Wetland shrubland size determined by top 75th percentile distribution cutoff of all county wetland shrubland sizes	The ONHSS identifies all wetlands ≥0.5 ha (MMU) as ecologically important, regardless of size or type.	HCNHS 2013: either - - 4 ha wooded wetland - 10ha wetland meadow or marsh - 2.5ha wetland shrubland COL 2006: woodland contains or contiguous to a wetland

Appendix D continued

Criteria	Rationale for Not Including	Use in Other Natural Heritage Studies*
13.*Vegetation Patch* contains a wetland that is **within 1000m of another wetland.** Distance based on OWES (Ont. Wetland Evaluation System) Manual where wetlands are scored based on their proximity to another wetland (Section 1.2.4) and receive points if they are within 1 km of another wetland. Being within 750m of another wetland is used for delineating wetland boundaries, but not scoring wetlands.	ONHSS identifies all wetlands ≥0.5 ha (MMU) as ecologically important.	ONHS 2006: < 750 m from wetland HCNHS 2013: < 1000 m from wetland
14.*Vegetation Patch* contains a recently observed (post 1980) **Regionally Rare Plant**	• Regional rarity (e.g., rare in Oxford or Middlesex County) was once tracked by MNR Aylmer, but no longer. • Neither MNRF Aylmer nor the Province (NHIC) have retained or digitized the historic data. • Presently, no agency is responsible for ensuring the data is kept up-to-date. Last known reference: Preliminary Annotated Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford Counties, Ontario. 1991. Michael J. Oldham, Dave McLeod, William Stewart and Jane Bowles. Ecology Program, OMNR, Aylmer District.	ONHS 2006: contains rare species COL 2006: Contains either: • Rare tree / shrub • Rare herbaceous Regionally rare plant
15.*Vegetation Patch* contains **thicket with interior**	Although studies have shown that most shrub land birds avoid edges (Schlossberg and King 2008) and experience lower nesting success near edges (King et al. 2001, King and Byers 2003, King et al. 2009b), there is not a consistent definition of edge habitat. Rather, the size of a shrub land is used as a proxy measure of edge habitat.	

Appendix D continued

Criteria	Rationale for Not Including	Use in Other Natural Heritage Studies*
16.*Vegetation Patch* on an **Earth Science ANSI** that contributes to the presence of an uncommon *Vegetation Community*	Biodiversity planning requires an understanding of uncommon *Vegetation Communities* in terms of their distribution on significant/important areas. However, the presence of an ES ANSI does not mean there are unique *Vegetation Community* features that are resulting from the characteristics of the Earth Science ANSI. Soils have more of an influence on vegetation than deeper features. • Uncommon Vegetation Communities are not usually identifiable from ortho-imagery. Field level analysis would be needed.	
17.Carolinian Canada **Big Picture Corridors**	Carolinian Canada's Big Picture "healthy ecosystems" strategy was developed in 2000 to envision what a connected natural heritage system could look like across the Carolinian Zone. It was accepted as a planning tool when no other landscape level studies were available. Many of the rules used to identify Carolinian Corridors on the larger landscape (SW Ont.) have been incorporated in the ONHSS criteria, but refined for the smaller County scale (e.g., valley land definition layer and proximity criteria). The Big Picture corridors incorporate areas that are <u>not</u> vegetated at present, as part of a restoration plan. The ONHSS captures only vegetated natural heritage patches, not farmland or other lands that could be restored or naturalized. • Picking corridors at a larger scale is somewhat arbitrary. It is proposed that more current science and mapping be used to delineate corridors, both existing and potential.	<u>MNHS 2003</u>: woodland within recognized corridor <u>COL 2006</u>: woodlands connected by either: - Watercourses - Gaps < 40m - Recognized corridors - Abandoned rail and utility lines - Open space greenways and golf courses - Active agriculture or pasture
18.Interior woodland habitat that is ≥ **0.5 ha in size** of continuous habitat	• No patches were picked up with this criteria that were not already picked up by other criteria, therefore redundant. This criteria was used in the past when the woodland size cutoff of ≥ 10 ha (i.e., woodlands 4-10 ha that had interior were picked up).	<u>MNHS 2003</u>: has interior >100 m from edge <u>ONHS 2006</u>: has interior >100 m from edge <u>HCNHS 2013</u>: has interior > 0.5 ha that is > 100 m from edge <u>LCNHS 2013</u>: has interior >100 m from edge <u>COL 2006:</u> : has interior >100 m from edge

19.Species at Risk	• Includes plants, *Vegetation Communities*, birds, mammals, herptofaunal (frogs, toads, salamanders, turtles and snakes). Rare or uncommon species can be indicators of unusual and rare habitat and are often used to guide conservation strategies (Lesica and Allendorf 1995, Lomolino and Channell 1995). • Table 3-4 in the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (MNR, 2010) recognizes species rarity as an ecological function, and habitats that contain rare species are more valuable. MNR recommends that this be restricted to END and THR. • SAR have their own legislation for protection and an EIS needs to consider their presence This is not a criterion for the following reasons: - This is a landscape study rather than an intrinsic characteristics study and there is not a complete inventory - The absence of a species does not mean that suitable habitat or conditions are not present - Areas with END or THR species are already protected in the SAR Act while IUCN S1 – S3 are considered under SWH - Mapping limitations of the past limit accuracy in identifying locations. New species are added to the SAR over time. • These areas are not mapped currently but it is recommended that they be mapped as they are identified through site studies on the landscape and reported to the MNR and the appropriate Conservation Authority.	

Natural Heritage Studies Referenced above

COL -- City of London (City of London, 2006)
- evaluation of woodlands, cutoffs based on medium to high rankings

HCNHS -- Huron County Natural Heritage Study (County of Huron, 2013 Draft)
- based on more complete natural heritage system mapping and no field work

LCHNS -- Lambton County Natural Heritage Study (County of Lambton et al., 2012 Draft)
- based only on woodlands and field work

MNHS -- Middlesex Natural Heritage Study (UTRCA, 2003)
- based only on woodlands and field work

ONHS -- Oxford Natural Heritage Study (County of Oxford, 2006)
- based on woodlands, floodplain meadows, watercourses and dated fieldwork

Perth -- Perth County Official Plan Amendment #47 (County of Perth Official Plan. 2008. Section 11.5.5)
- regarding minimal woodland size

Appendix E. Metadata: Patch and Group Criteria Mapping and Field Description

The following Information describes the feature classes (layers) and fields that are associated with the criteria section of the report. The feature classes are being delivered in a file geodatabase format (name).

Naming Convention
A naming convention is being followed that should make data easy to understand and follow.

Table 1 describes short forms used for Groups:

Group Type	Short Form
Woodland	WDL
Meadow	MDW
Thicket	THK
Wetland	WTL
Connecting Features	CNF
Waterbody	WBY

Table 2 describes short forms used for Patch:

Patch	Short Form
Patch	PTC

Table 3 describes how the level of information are defined.

Level of Detail	Detail
Field provides criteria of the individual group	CR
Field provides supporting information that may be important to the group	INF

Populated data and Field Structure
Field names are generally named in the following manner "Short Form"_"Detail"_Description (e.g. Woodland_Criteria_Greater Than 4ha is WDL_CR_GT4ha)

Group, Patch and Information fiellds are *short integers* fields and are populated with 1 or 0, 1=applicable 0=not applicable – See table below

"Short Form"_"CR"_Total– are short integers fields that indicate the total number of criteria met within the individual group

Appendix E continued

Table 4 provides field descriptions and field names within each group and patch feature class. It also provides information of what values are populated.

Feature Name and Field Description	Field Name	Value
Group_Woodland_Cluster		
Within valley land	WDL_CR_Valleyland	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
With Life Science ANSI	WDL_CR_ANSI	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Group within 30m of Watercourse	WDL_CR_Watercourse	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Any Woodland or Woodland Cluster >4ha	WDL_CR_GT4ha	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Any Woodland within 100m of a Woodland Cluster> 4ha	WDL_CR_100m_GT4ha	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Number of Significant Woodland Criteria Met	WDL_CR_Total	0 = Not applicable >0=Applicable
Wetland within Woodland	WDL_INF_Wetland	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Individual Woodland or Woodland within Cluster has Interior	WDL_INF_Interior	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Group_Meadow_Cluster		
Within valley land	MDW_CR_Valleyland	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
With Life Science ANSI	MDW_CR_ANSI	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Group within 30m of Watercourse	MDW_CR_Watercourse	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Any Meadow or Meadow Cluster >5ha	MDW_CR_5ha	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Any Meadow within 100m of a 4ha Woodland or 2ha Thicket	MDW_CR_Proximity	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Number of Meadow Significant Criteria Met	MDW_CR_Total	0 = Not applicable >0=Applicable
Wetland within Meadow	WDW_INF_Wetland	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Any Meadow or Meadow Cluster >10ha	MDW_INF_10ha	
Group_Thicket_Cluster		
Within valley land	THK_CR_Valleyland	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
With Life Science ANSI	THK_CR_ANSI	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Group within 30m of Watercourse	THK_CR_Watercourse	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Any Thicket or Thicket Group >2ha	THK_CR_GT2 ha	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Number of Significant Thicket Criteria Met	THK_CR_Total	0 = Not applicable >0=Applicable
Wetland within Thicket	THK_INF_Wetland	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable

Appendix F continued

Group_Wetland		
Within valley land	WTL_CR_Valleyland	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
With Life Science ANSI	WTL_CR_ANSI	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Group within 30m of Watercourse	WTL_CR_Watercourse	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Any wetland >0.5 ha or Provincial Evaluated Wetland	WTL_CR_Wetland	0 = Not applicable >0=Applicable
Number of Significant Wetland Criteria Met	WTL_CR_Total	>0=applicable
Group_Connected_Feature		
Within valley land	CNF_CR_Valleyland	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
With Life Science ANSI	CNF_CR_ANSI	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Group within 30m of Watercourse	CNF_CR_Watercourse	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Number of Connecting Features Significant Criteria Met	CNF_CR_Total	0 = Not applicable >0=Applicable
Wetland within Connecting Feature	CNF_INF_Wetland	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Group_Waterbody		
Within valley land	WBY_CR_Valleyland	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
With Life Science ANSI	WBY_CR_ANSI	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Group within 30m of Watercourse	WBY_CR_Watercourse	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Number of Waterbody Significant Criteria Met	WBY_CR_Total	0 = Not applicable >0=Applicable
Oxford_NHSS_Patch_Cluster_2010		
Patch contains at least one group significant from field list below (see field descriptions below in Patch Information) MDW_CR_Significant- patch meets a criteria THK_CR_Significant - patch meets a criteria WDL_CR_Significant- patch meets a criteria WTL_CR_Significant- patch meets a criteria CNF_CR_Significant- patch meets a criteria WBY_ CR_Significant- patch meets a criteria	PTC_CR_Group	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Vegetation Communities I) Patch contains more than one vegetation system, or ii) Patch contains more than two vegetation groups, or iii) Patch contains more than three vegetation communities	PTC_CR_Diversity	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
within 100m of a large vegetation Group i) Any Woodland or Woodland Cluster> 4ha ii) Any Thicket >2ha iii) Any Meadow >5ha	PTC_CR_Proximity	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable

Appendix E continued

Number of Patch Criteria Met	PTC_CR_Total	0= Not applicable, >0=Applicable
Patch Information		
Patch contains a Woodland Group criteria	WDL_CR_Signficant	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Patch contains a Meadow Group criteria	MDW_CR_Signficant	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Patch contains a Thicket Group criteria	THK_CR_Signficant	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Patch contains a Wetland Group criteria	WTL_CR_Signficant	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Patch contains a Connecting Feature Group criteria	CNF_CR_Signficant	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Patch contains a Waterbody Group criteria	WBY_CR_Signficant	0= Not applicable, 1=applicable
Number of Group Criteia in total each Patch meets	PTC_Group_CR_Totals	0 -10

Appendix F. Metadata for Vegetation Communities and Vegetation Groups

The following Information describes the feature classes (layers) and field names within the Study data.

Naming Convention

Table 1

Group Type	Short Form
Woodland	WDL
Meadow	MDW
Thicket	THK
Wetland	WTL
Connecting Features	CNF
Waterbody	WBY

Table 2 describes short forms used for Patch:

Patch	Short Form
Patch	PTC

Table 3 describes how the level of information is defined.

Level of Detail	Detail
Field provides criteria of the individual group	CR
Fileld provides supporting information that may be important to the group	INF

Oxford_NHSS_Community_2010 (2010 ortho-imagery)

The community feature class consists of all community features that allow them to be dissolved into individual Groups or create the overall Patch Feature Class. Zero in the field indicates that it is not applicable to the community or group/patch type and 1 indicates that it is applicable. Visible bluff or Deposition areas have been mapped but not all features can be defined so they have not been mapped as a group.

Field Name	Type	Parameters
NH_Community_ Type	Text	Bluff or Deposition, Coniferous, Deciduous, Connected Vegetation Feature, Meadow Marsh, Meadow Upland, Mixed, Plantation Mature, Plantation Young, Thicket, Water Body, Watercourse
NH_Woodland	Short	0, 1
NH_Wetland	Short	0, 1
NH_Meadow	Short	0, 1
NH_Shrub	Short	0, 1
Patch	Short	0, 1
NH_Riparian	Short	0, 1
NH_Water	Short	0, 1
NH_Connecting_ Features	Short	0, 1
Vegetation_Group	Text	Bluff or Deposition Area, Connected Vegetation Feature, Meadow, Meadow and Wetland*, Thicket,

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Thicket and Wetland*, Water, Water and Wetland*, Woodland, Woodland and Wetland*
* included in both groups</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation_ Ecosystem</td><td>Text</td><td>Aquatic, Wetland, Terrestrial Upland</td></tr>
<tr><td>WTL_Defined_By</td><td>Text</td><td>GRCA, MNR-UTRCA, MNR 2015, MNR 2015-GRCA, MNR 2015-UTRCA for LPRCA, Photo Interpreted by UTRCA, UTRCA, UTRCA for GRCA, UTRCA for LPRCA</td></tr>
<tr><td>PSW</td><td>Text</td><td>0, 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>ELC_CODE</td><td>Text</td><td>Bluff or Deposition Area (BBO),
Connecting Vegetation Feature (NA),
Meadow (CUM),
Meadow and Wetland (MAM),
Thicket and Plantation Young(CUT),
Thicket and Wetland, Plantation Young and Wetland (SWT),
Water (OAO),
<table>
<tr><td>Woodland</td><td>Conifer (FOC), Deciduous (FOD),
Mixed (FOM),
Mature Plantation (CUP)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Woodland and Wetland</td><td>Conifer Swamp (SWC),
Deciduous Swamp (SWD),
Mixed Swamp (SWM)
Plantation Swamp (CUT)</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Group Woodland

This feature class was created by exporting woodlands from the Oxford_NHSS_Community_2010 feature class. Using values equal to one in the NH_Woodland field, data was exported to a new feature class and all communities were dissolved using the NH_Woodlands field equal to one to create a seamless polygon woodlands feature class. The woodlands less than 0.5 ha were then deleted using the Shape Area Field to create the Group_Woodland feature class. This feature class was then used to establish the Woodland Cluster Feature Class (see below) and perform the interior forest calculation.

Group_Woodland_Cluster

This feature class was created from the Group_Woodland_02_21_2014 Feature Class. The values in the WDL_Cluster_ID field were merged to create multipart features which act as a single woodland polygon.

This feature class supports the criteria information for the woodland group.

Zero in the field indicates that it is not applicable to criteria or information and 1 indicates that it is applicable.

Field Name	Type	Parameters
WDL_Cluster_ID	Short	Unique Value, values over 8000 have been clustered
WDL_CR_Valleyland	Short	0, 1
WDL_CR_ANSI	Short	0, 1
WDL_CR_Watercourse	Short	0, 1
WDL_CR_GT_4ha	Short	0, 1
WDL_CR_GT_4ha_100m	Short	0, 1
WDL_INF_Wetland	Short	0, 1
WDL_INF_Interior	Short	0, 1
WDL_CR_Total	Short	0 to 5

Group Meadow

This feature class was created by exporting meadows from the Oxford_NHSS_Community_2010 feature class. Using values equal to one in the NH_Meadow field, data was exported to a new feature class and all communities were dissolved using the NH_Meadow field equal to one to create a seamless polygon meadow feature class. The Meadows less than 0.5 ha were then deleted using the Shape Area Field to create the Group_Meadow Feature Class. This feature class was then used to establish the Meadow Cluster Feature Class (see below).

Group_Meadow_Cluster

This feature class was created from the Group_Meadow feature class. The values in the MDW_Cluster_ID field were merged to create multipart features which act as a single meadow polygon.

This feature class supports the criteria information for the meadow group.

Zero in the field indicates that it is not applicable to criteria or information and 1 indicates that it is applicable.

Field Name	Type	Parameters
MDW_Cluster	Short	Unique Value, values over 8000 have been clustered
MDW_CR_Valleyland	Short	0, 1
MDW_CR_ANSI	Short	0, 1
MDW_CR_Watercourse	Short	0, 1
MDW_CR_GT_5ha	Short	0, 1
MDW_CR_Proximity	Short	0, 1
MDW_INF_Wetland	Short	0, 1
MDW_CR_Total	Short	0 - 5

Group Thicket

This feature class was created by exporting Thickets from the Oxford_NHSS_Community_2010 feature class. Using values equal to one in the NH_Thicket field, data was exported to a new feature class and all communities were dissolved using the NH_Thicket field equal to one to create a seamless polygon Thicket Feature Class. The Thickets less than 0.5 ha were then deleted using the Shape Area Field to create the Group_Thicket Feature Class. This feature class was then used to establish the Group Thicket Cluster Feature Class (see below).

Group_Thicket_Cluster

This feature class was created from the Group_Thicket feature class. The values in the THK_Cluster_ID field were merged to create multipart features which act as a single Thicket polygon.

This feature class supports the criteria information for the Thicket group.

Zero in the field indicates that it is not applicable to criteria or information and 1 indicates that it is applicable.

Field Name	Type	Parameters
Unique_Cluster	Short	Unique Value, values over 8000 have been clustered
THK_CR_Valleyland	Short	0, 1
THK_CR_ANSI	Short	0, 1
THK_CR_Watercourse	Short	0, 1
THK_CR_GT_2ha	Short	0, 1
THK_INF_Wetland	Short	0, 1
THK_CR_Total	Short	0 - 5

Group Wetland_all

This feature class was created by exporting Wetlands from the Oxford_NHSS_Community_2010 Feature Class. Using values equal to one in the NH_Wetland field, data was exported to a new feature class and all communities were dissolved using the Wetland field equal to one to create a seamless polygon Wetland feature class. All wetlands that were identified are included in this layer. The Wetland_Group field identifies wetlands that are used to be identified as significant (greater than 0.5 ha or evaluated), where zero in the field indicates that it is not applicable and 1 indicates that it is applicable.

Field Name	Type	Parameters
Source	Text	CA Defined, CA Defined LT 0.5ha, MNRF Evaluated Other, MNRF per OWES, MNRF per OWES LT 0.5ha, MNRF – PSW 2015
Group_Wetland	Short	0, 1

…continued

Group Wetland_02_21_2014

This feature class was created from the Group Wetland_02_21_2014_all feature class. The values equal to 1 in the Group_Wetland field were selected and features were exported to a new layer Group Wetland.

This feature class supports the criteria information for the wetland group.

Zero in the field indicates that it is not applicable to criteria or information and 1 indicates that it is applicable.

Feature Class	Field Name	Type	Parameters
Group_Wetland	WTL_CR_Valleyland	Short	0, 1
	WTL_CR_ANSI	Short	0, 1
	WTL_CR_Watercourse	Short	0, 1
	WTL_CR_Wetland	Short	0, 1
	WTL_CR_Total	Short	1 to 4

Group Connected Vegetation Features all

This Feature Class was created by exporting Connected Vegetation Features from the Oxford_NHSS_Community_2010 Feature Class. Using values equal to one in the NH_ Connected_Featues field, data was exported to a new Feature Class and all communities were dissolved using the NH_Connecting_Features field equal to one to create a seamless polygon Group_Connected_Features,Feature Class.

Feature Class	Field Name	Type	Parameters
Group_Connecting_Features_all_04_04_2014-12-04	Connecting_Feature	Short	0, 1

Group Connected Vegetation Features

This feature class was created from the Group_Connected_Feature_all, feature class. The values >0.5ha in shape field were exported to a new feature class.

This feature class support the criteria information for the Connected Vegetation Feature group.

Zero in the field indicates that it is not applicable to criteria or information and 1 indicates that it is applicable.

Field Name	Type	Parameters
CNF_CR_Valleyland	Short	0, 1
CNF_CR_ANSI	Short	0, 1
CNF_CR_Watercourse	Short	0, 1
CNF_INF_Wetland	Short	0, 1
CNF_CR_Total	Short	0 - 3

Group_Waterbody_All

This feature class was created by exporting Group_Waterbody_All from the Oxford_NHSS_Community_2010 Feature Class. Using values equal to one in the NH_Water field, data was exported to a new Feature Class and all communities were dissolved using the NH_Water field equal to one to create a seamless polygon Waterbody feature class.

Zero in the field indicates that it is not applicable to the Information being provided and 1 indicates that

Group _Waterbody

This feature class was created from the Group_Waterbody_all feature class. The values in the >0.5ha in shape field were exported to a new feature class.

This feature class supports the criteria information for the Waterbody group.

Zero in the field indicates that it is not applicable to criteria or information and 1 indicates that it is applicable.

Field Name	Type	Parameters
WBY_CR_Valleyland	Short	0, 1
WBY_CR_ANSI	Short	0, 1
WBY_CR_Watercourse	Short	0, 1
WBY_CR_Total	Short	0 to 3

Valleylands

Valley Land data was created according to description in report. This layer represent the major valley areas within the County.

Field Name	Type	Parameters
CA	Text	GRCA, LPRCA,UTRCA

Oxford_NHSS_Patch_Cluster_2010

Oxford_NHSS_Patch_Cluster_2010 feature class was created from Oxford_NHSS_Community_2010 Feature Class. All communities were dissolved using the Patch Field that is equal to 1.

Field Name	Type	Parameters
Cluster ID	Short	Unique Value, values over 8000 have been clustered
WDL_Cr_Significant	Short	0, 1
MDW_Cr_Significant	Short	0, 1
THK_Cr_Significant	Short	0, 1
WTL_Cr_Significant	Short	0, 1
CNF_Cr_Significant	Short	0, 1
PTC_CR_Group	Short	0, 1
PTC_CR_Diversity	Short	0, 1
PTC_CR_Proximity	Short	0 ,1
PTC_CR_Total	Short	0, 1, 2
DIV_Community_Total	Short	0 to 15
DIV_Community_Total	Short	0 to 6
DIV_Ecosystem	Short	0 to 3
PTC_INF_GT_100ha	Short	0, 1
PRC_CR_Total	Short	0 to 10

Appendix G. Significant Valleyland

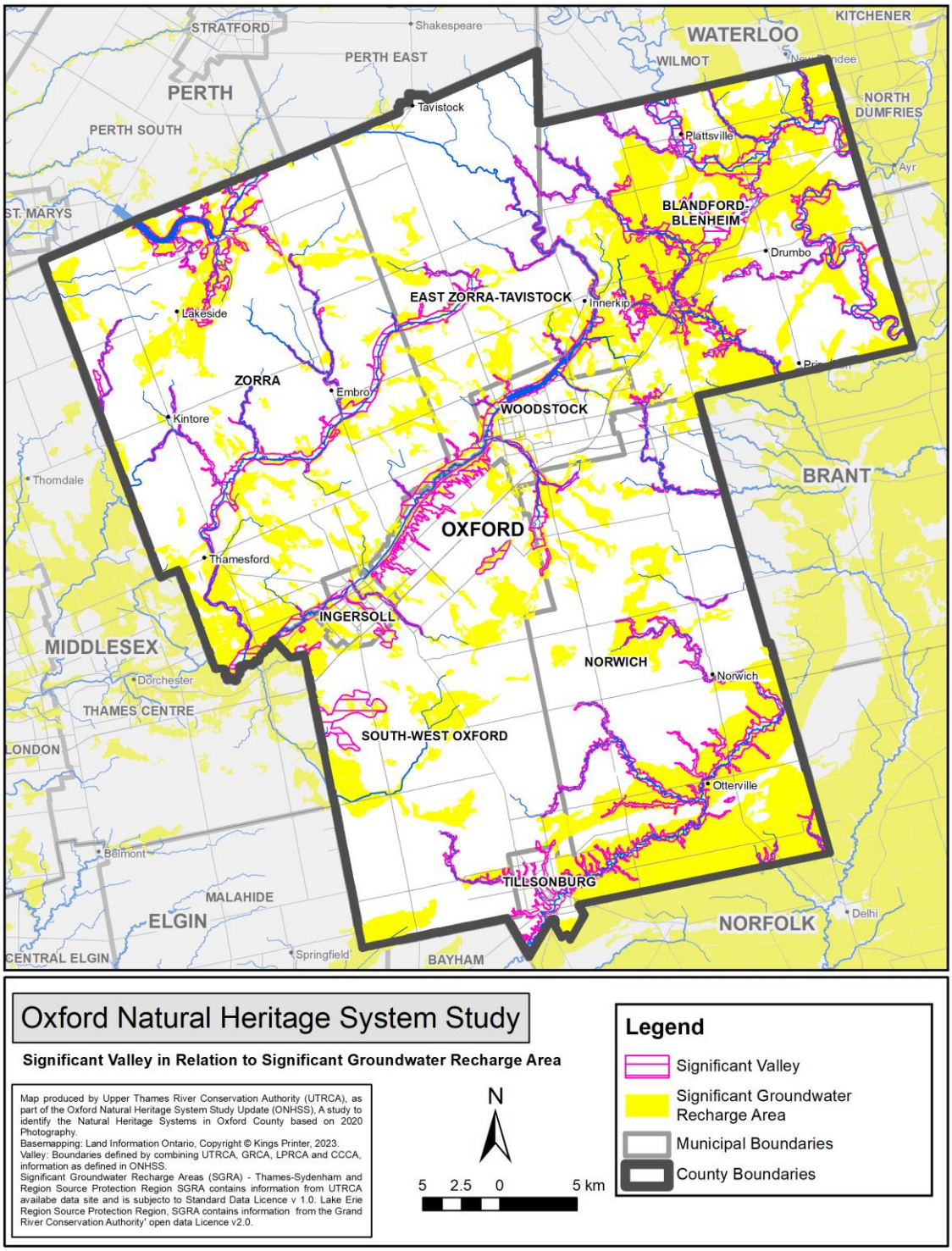
G-1. Valley in relation to Significant Groundwater Recharge

G-2. Valley in relation to Geological Features

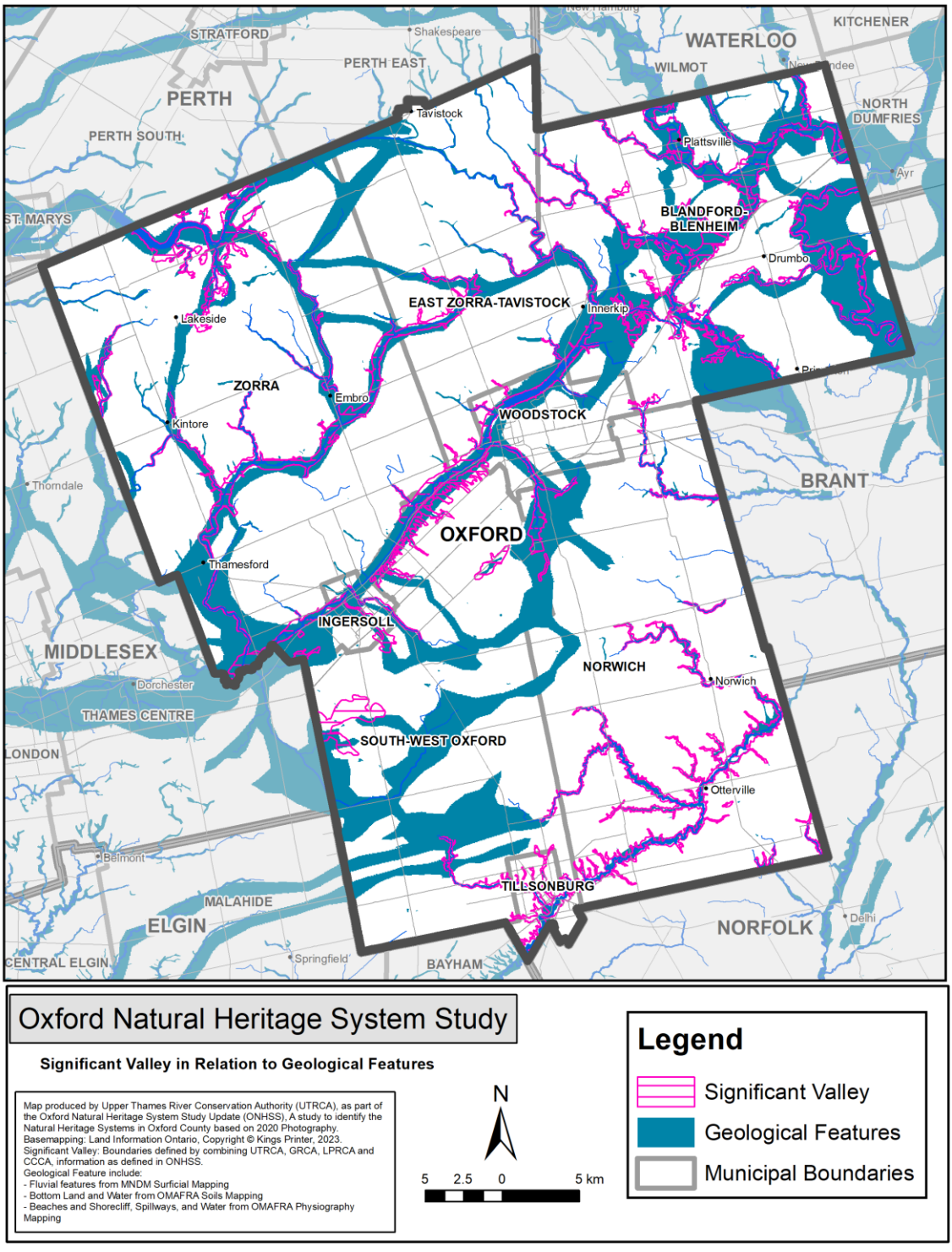
G-3. Valley in relation to Vegetation Patch Cover

G-4. Significant Valleyland in Oxford County

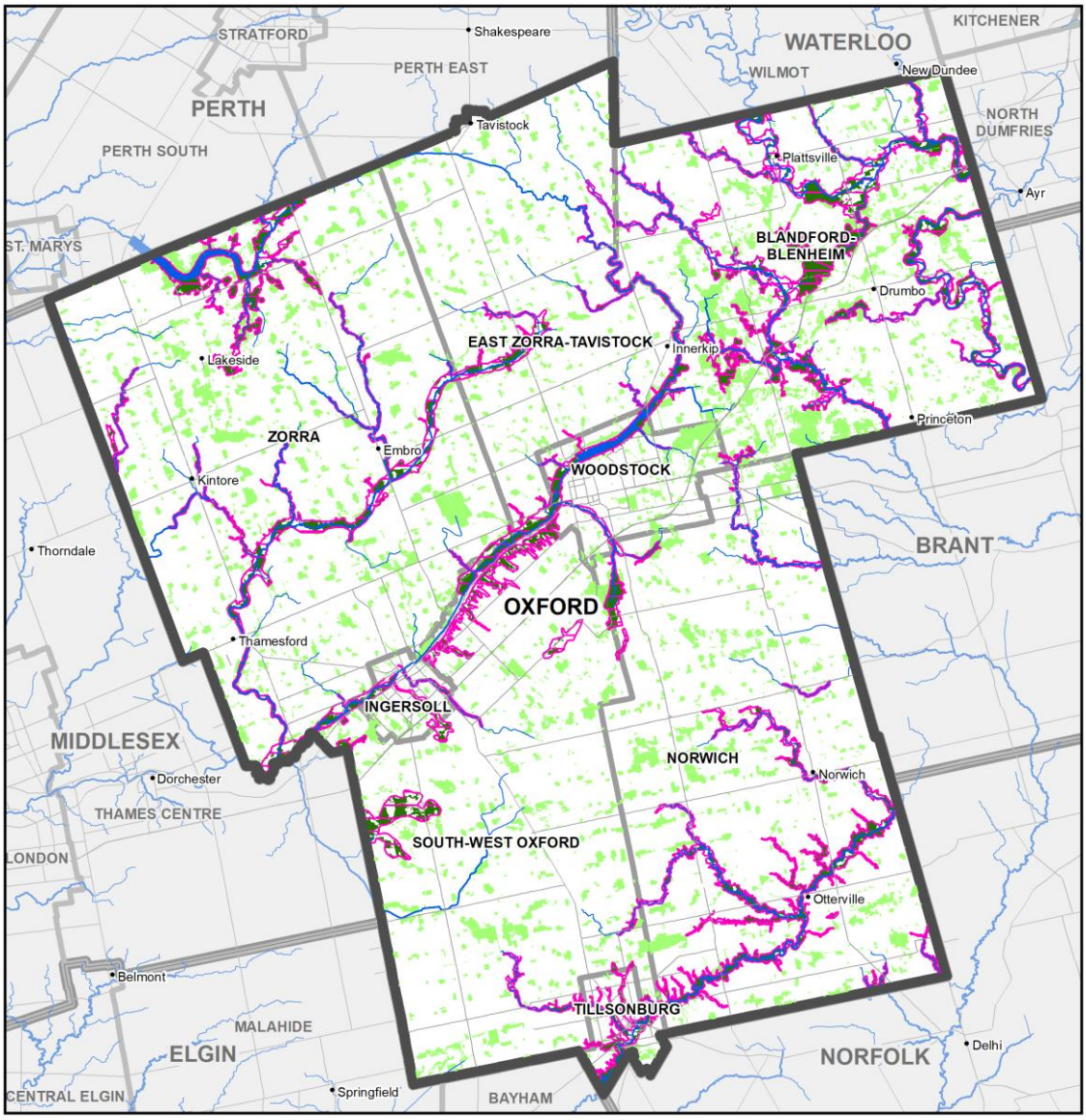
Appendix G-1. Valley in relation to Significant Groundwater Recharge



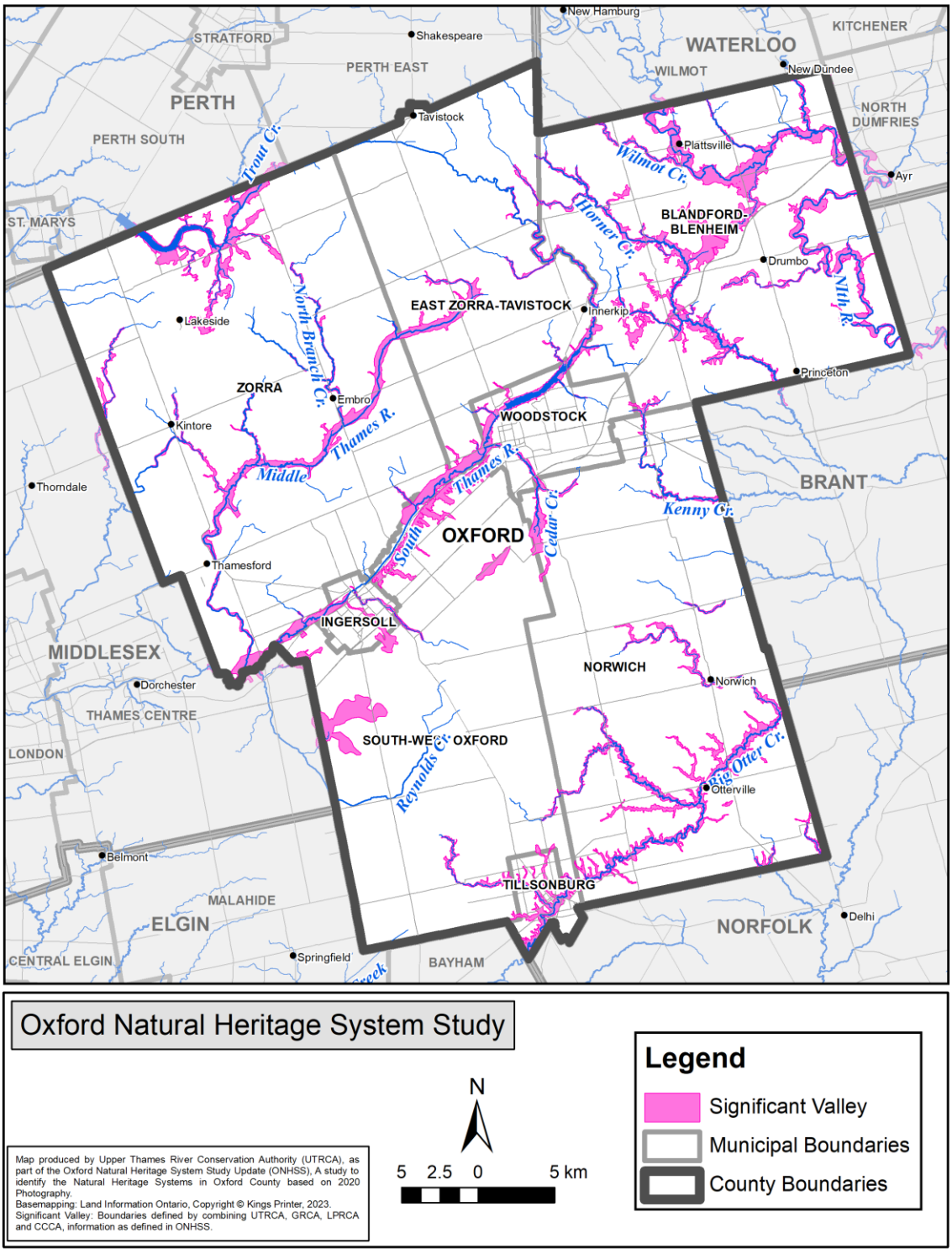
Appendix G-2. Valley in relation to Geological Features



Appendix G-3. Valley in relation to Vegetation Patch Cover



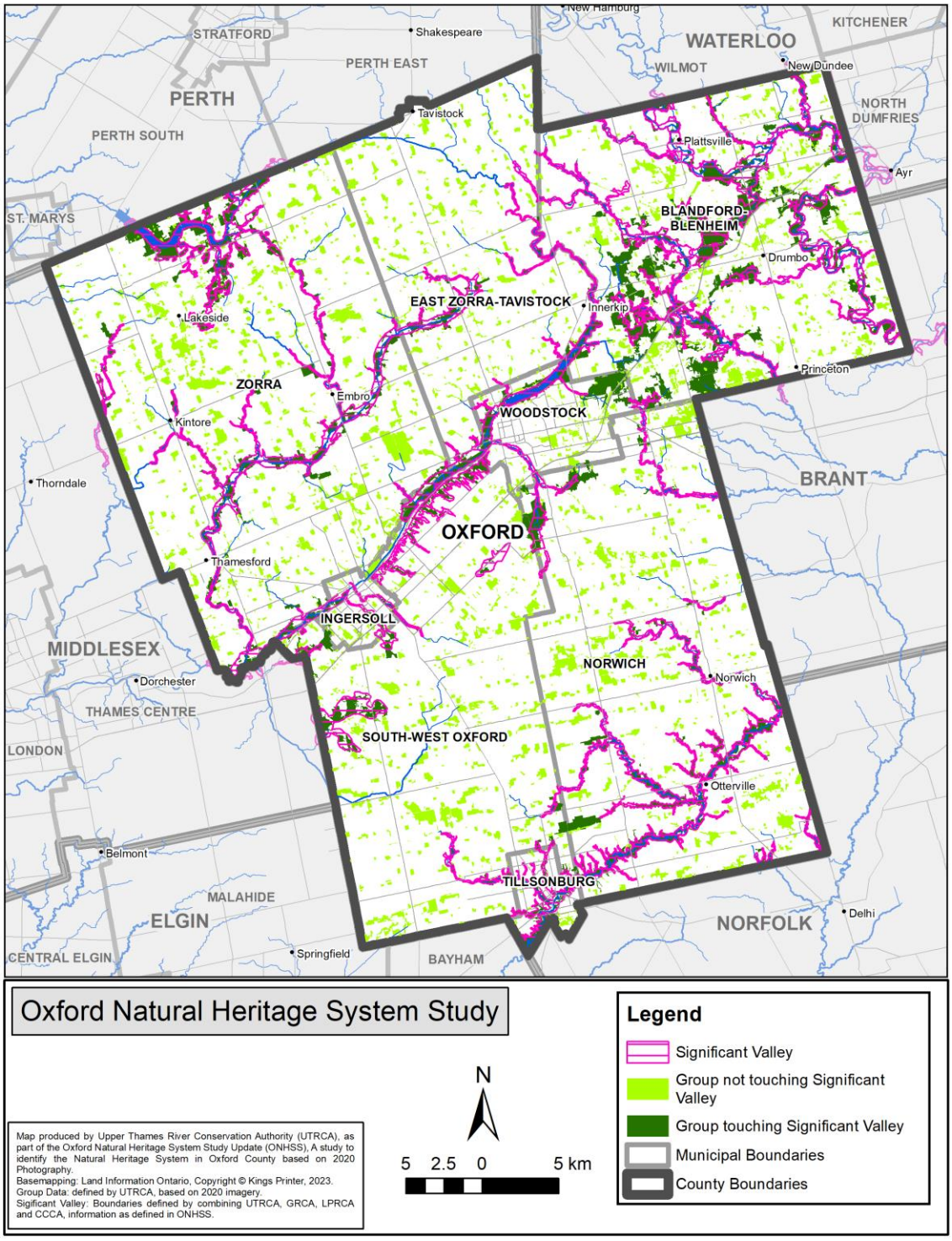
Appendix G-4. Significant Valleyland Map



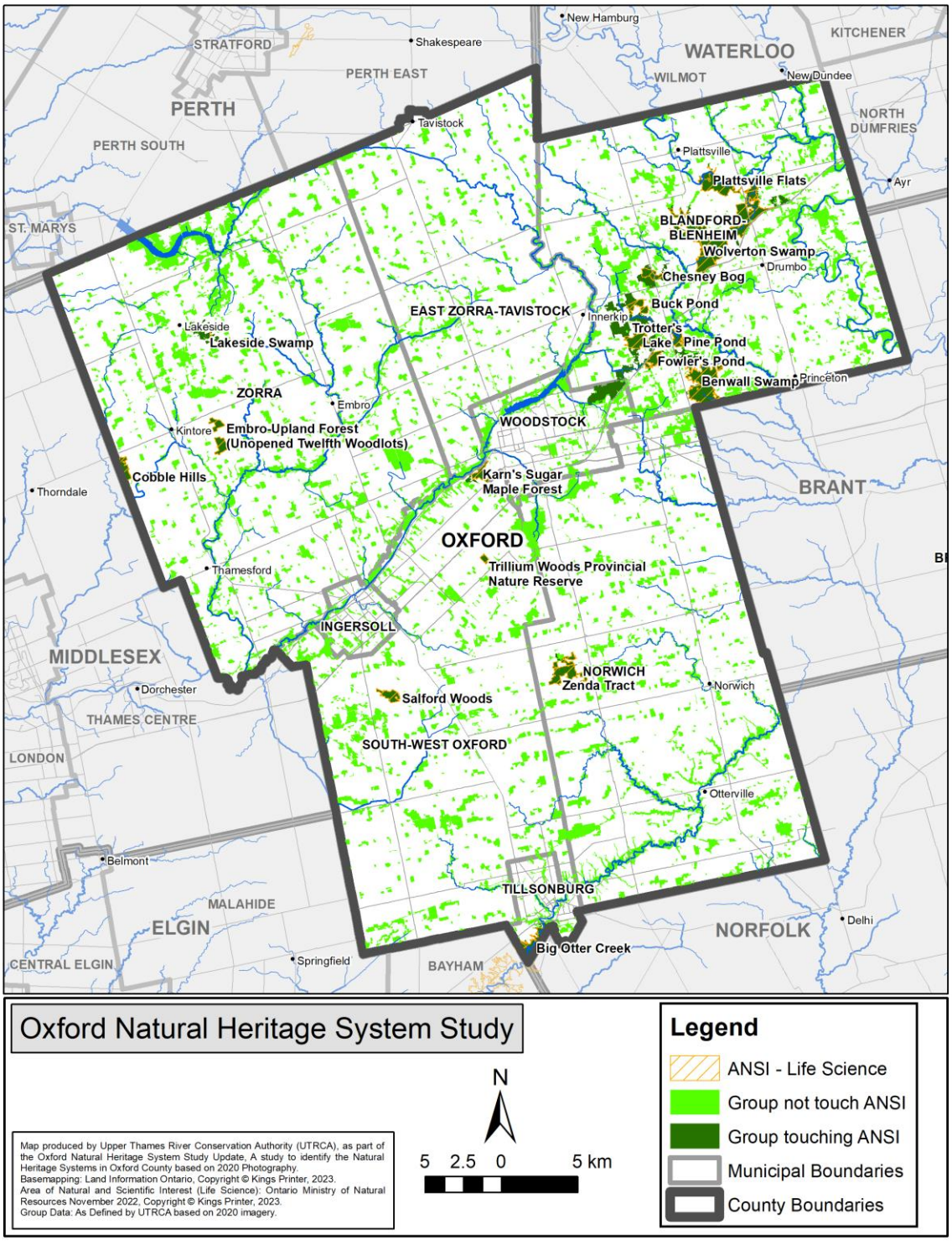
Appendix H. Criterion Mapping Results

The series of 12 maps that follow show the results in map form of running the model for each criterion.

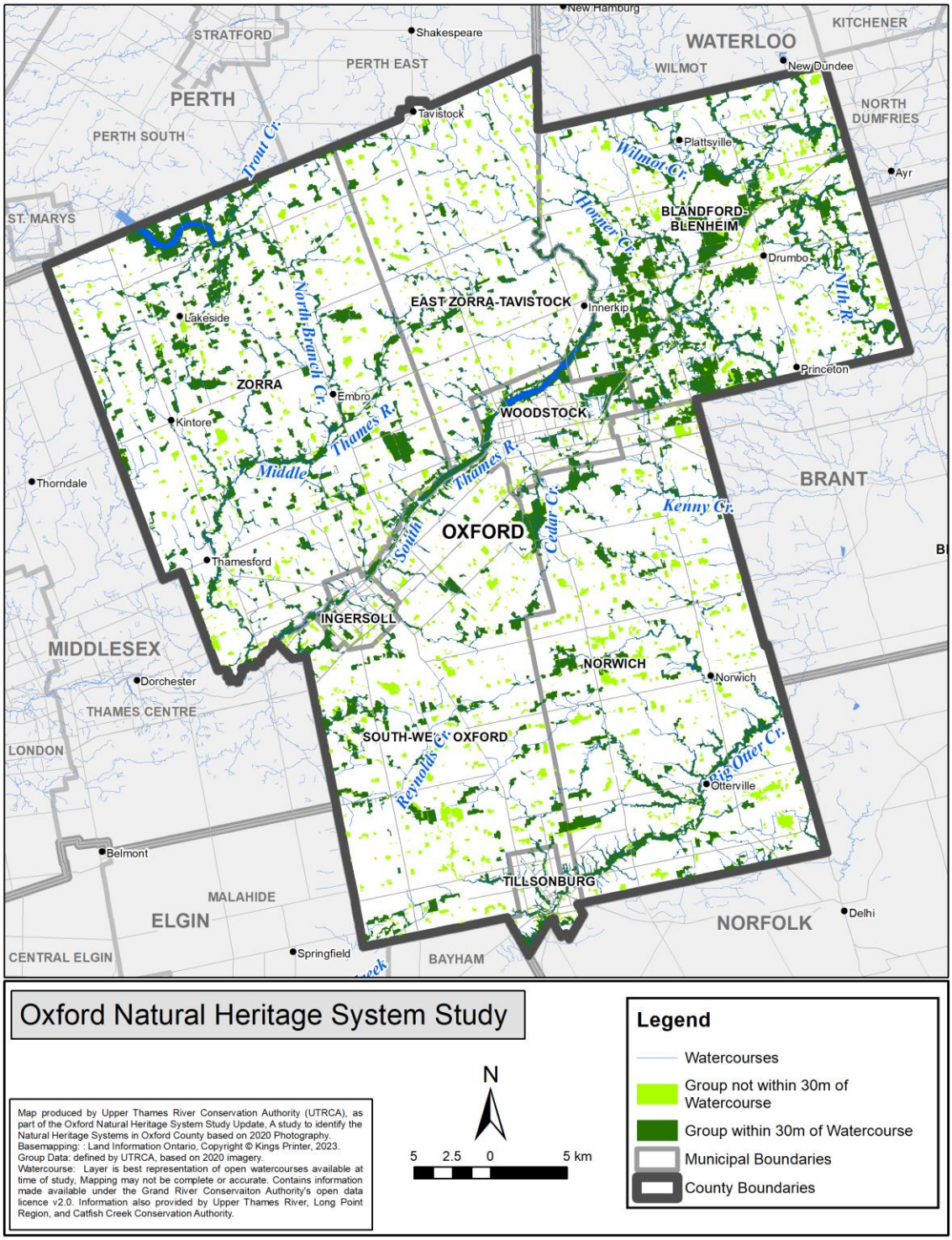
Appendix H-1 Criterion 1 Map, Vegetation Group within or touching a Significant Valleyland



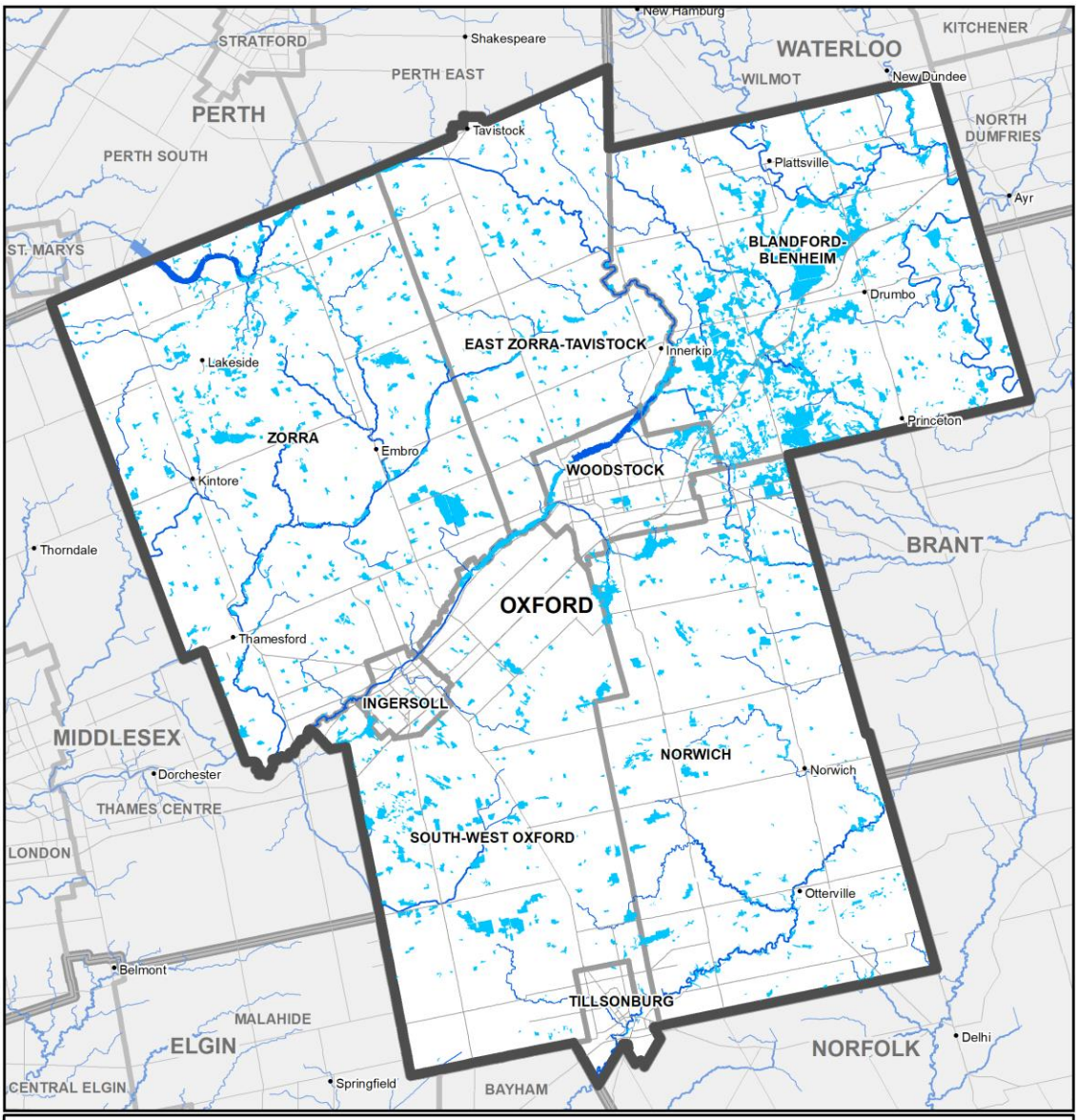
Appendix H-2. Criterion 2 Map, ANSIs



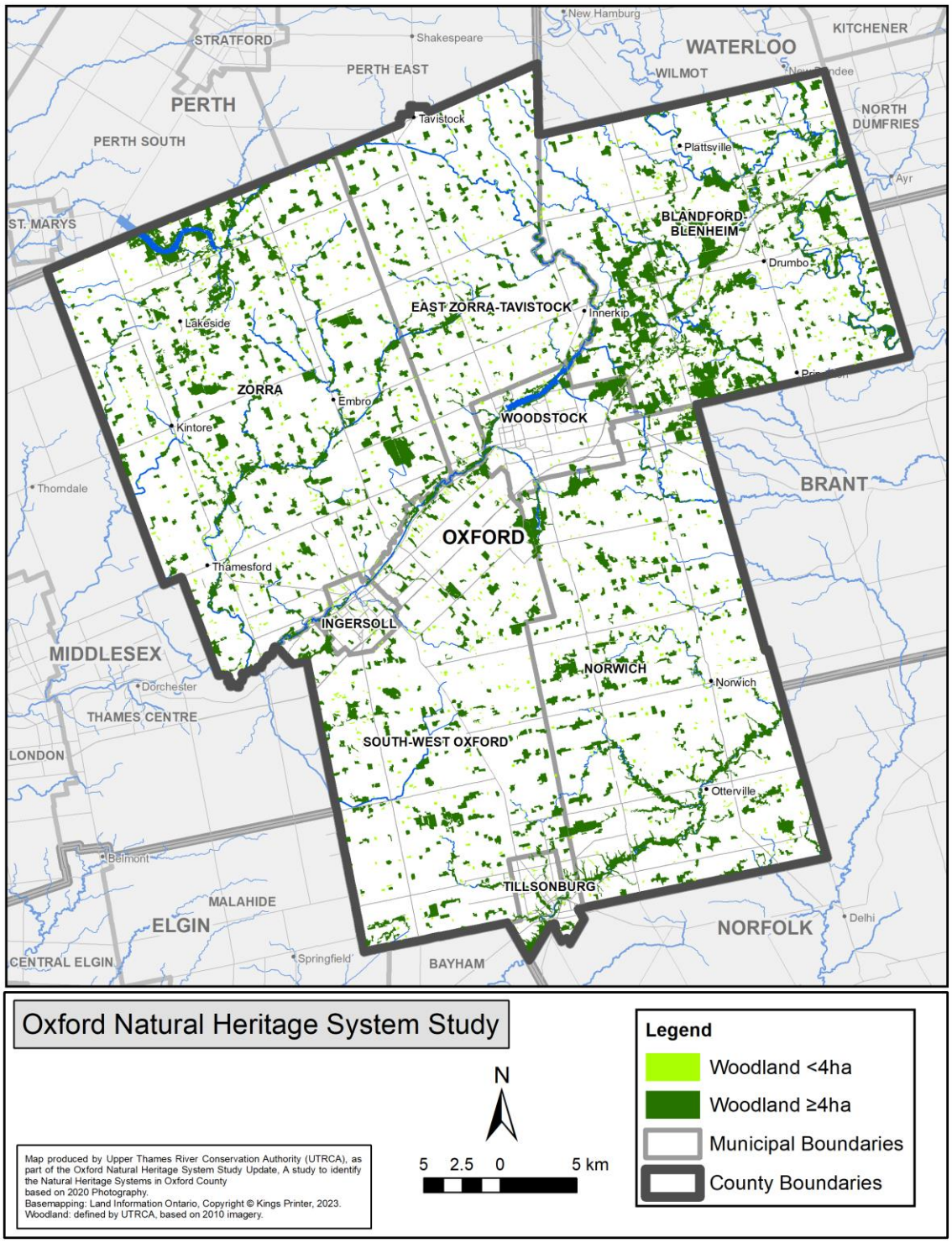
Appendix H-3. Criterion 3 Map, Vegetation Groups within 30 m of an open watercourse



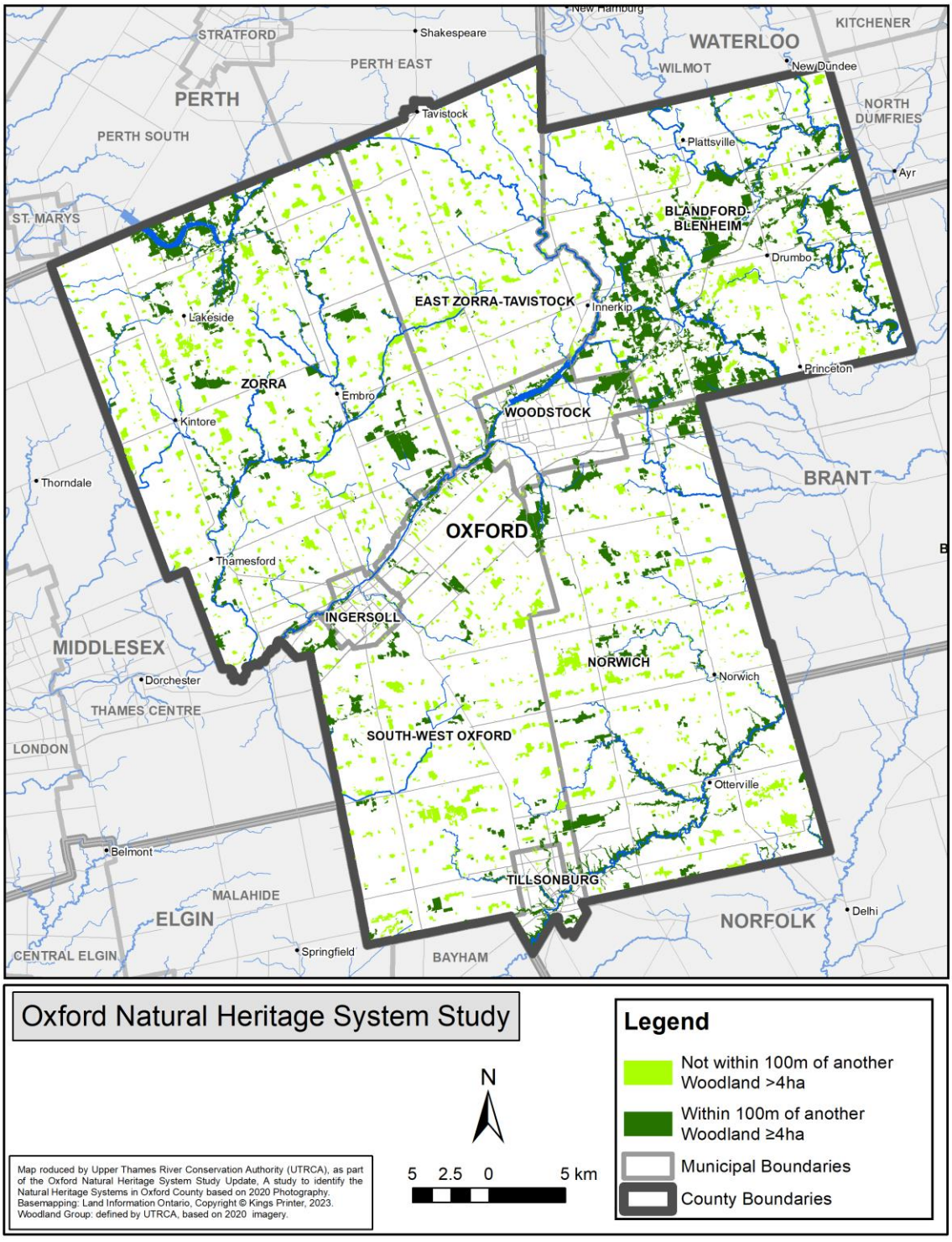
Appendix H-4. Criterion 4 Map, Wetlands



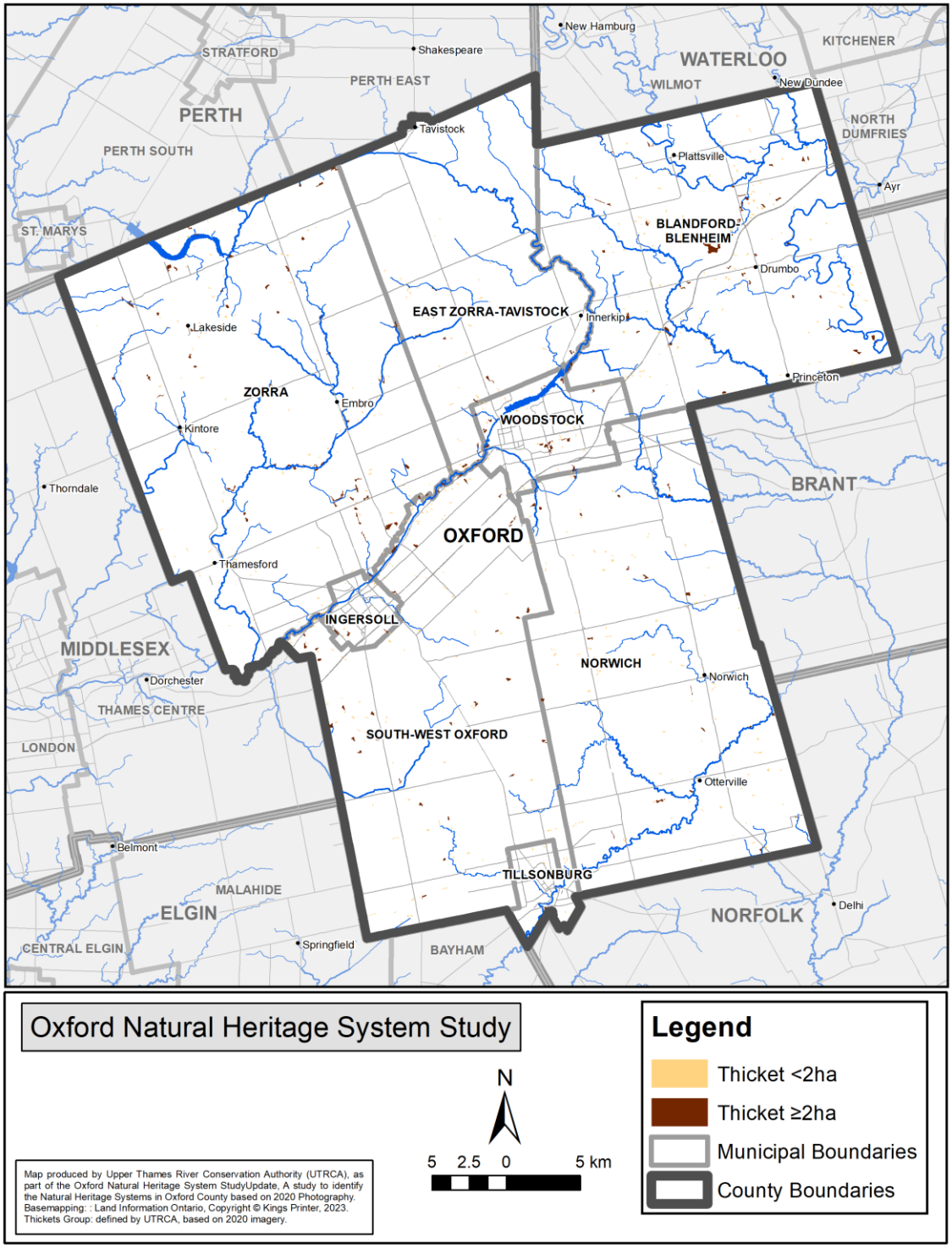
Appendix H-5. Criterion 5 Map, Woodland Size ≥ 4 ha



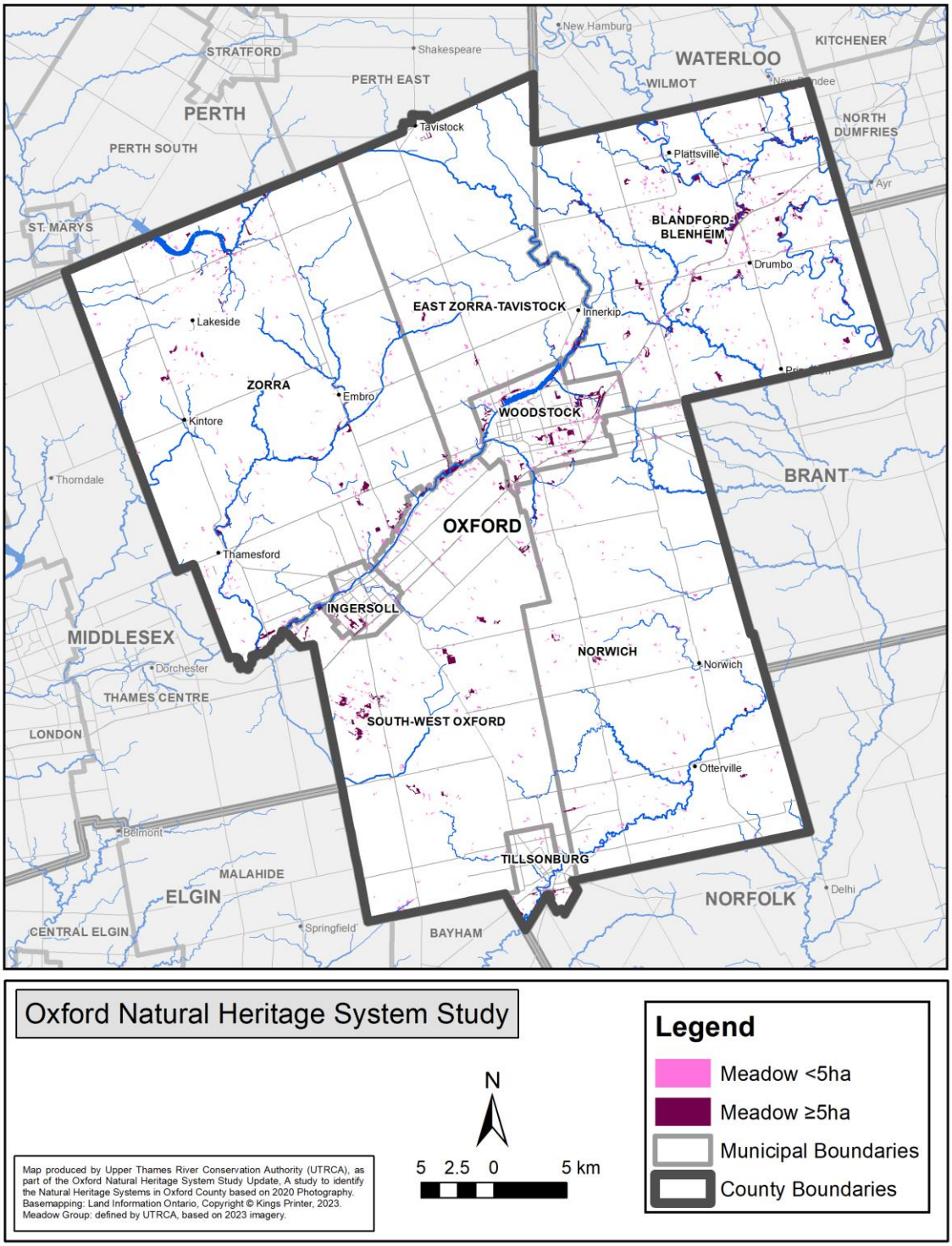
Appendix H-6. Criterion 6 Map, Woodland Proximity



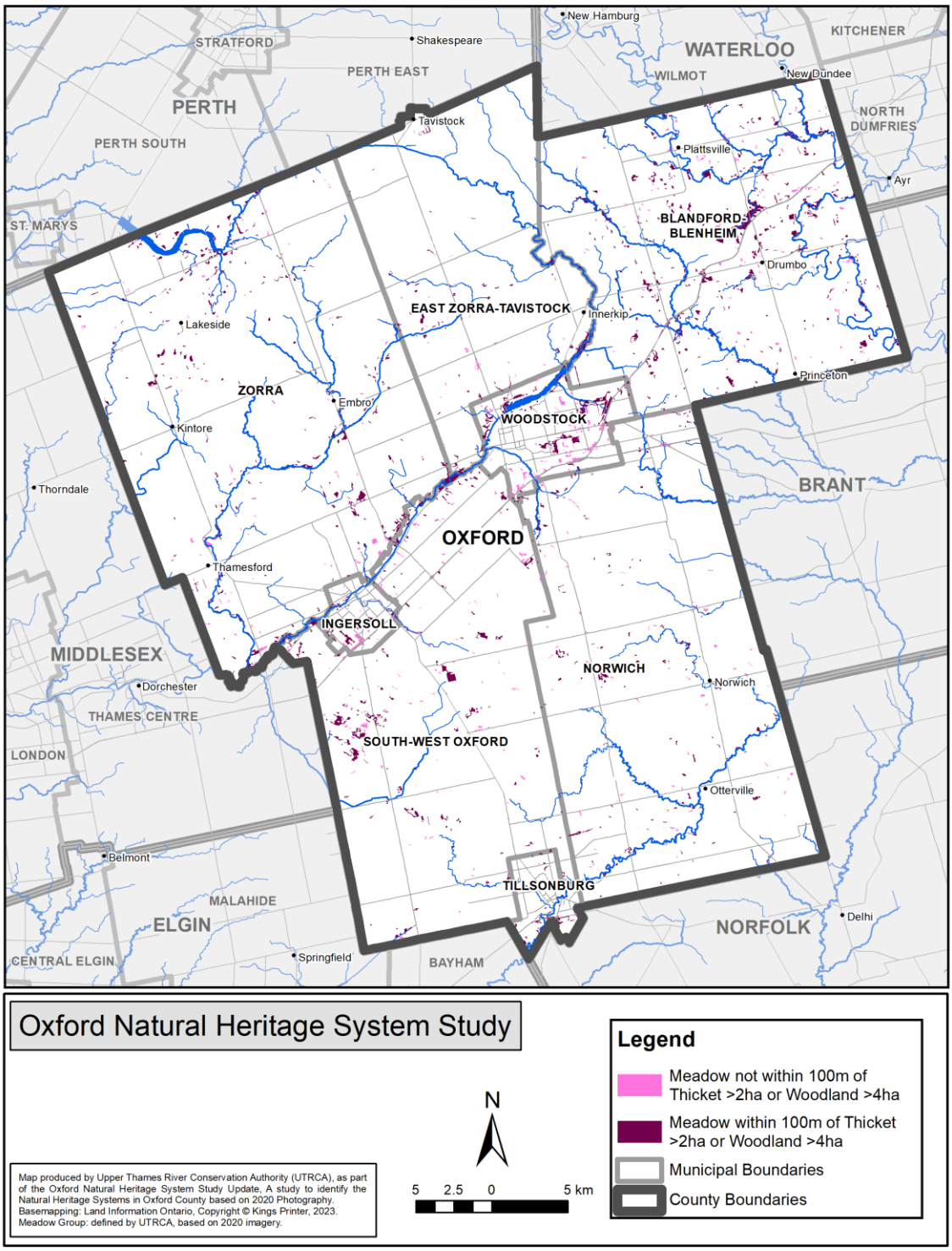
Appendix H-7. Criterion 7 Map, Thicket Size ≥ 2 ha



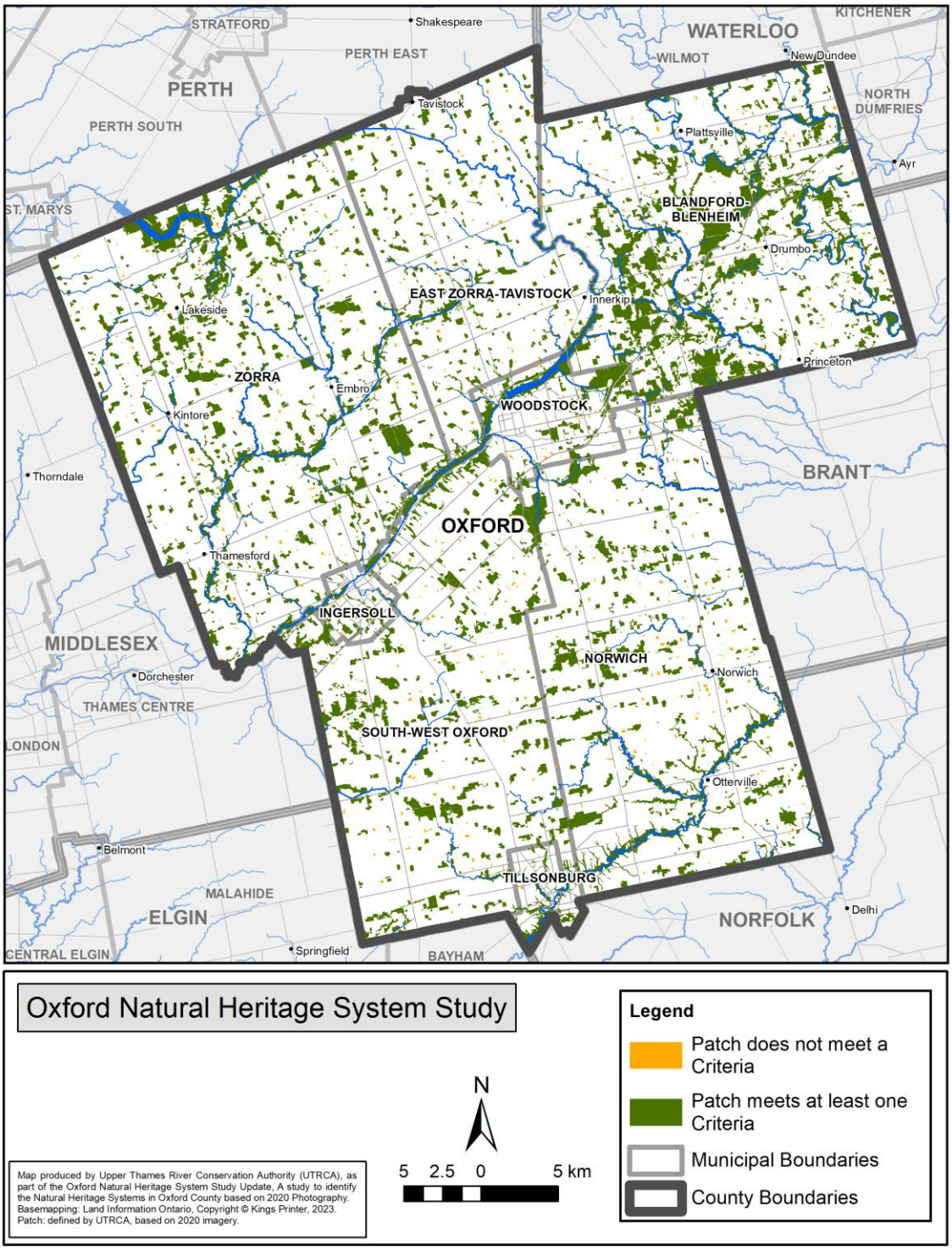
Appendix H-8. Criterion 8 Map, Meadow Size ≥ 5 ha



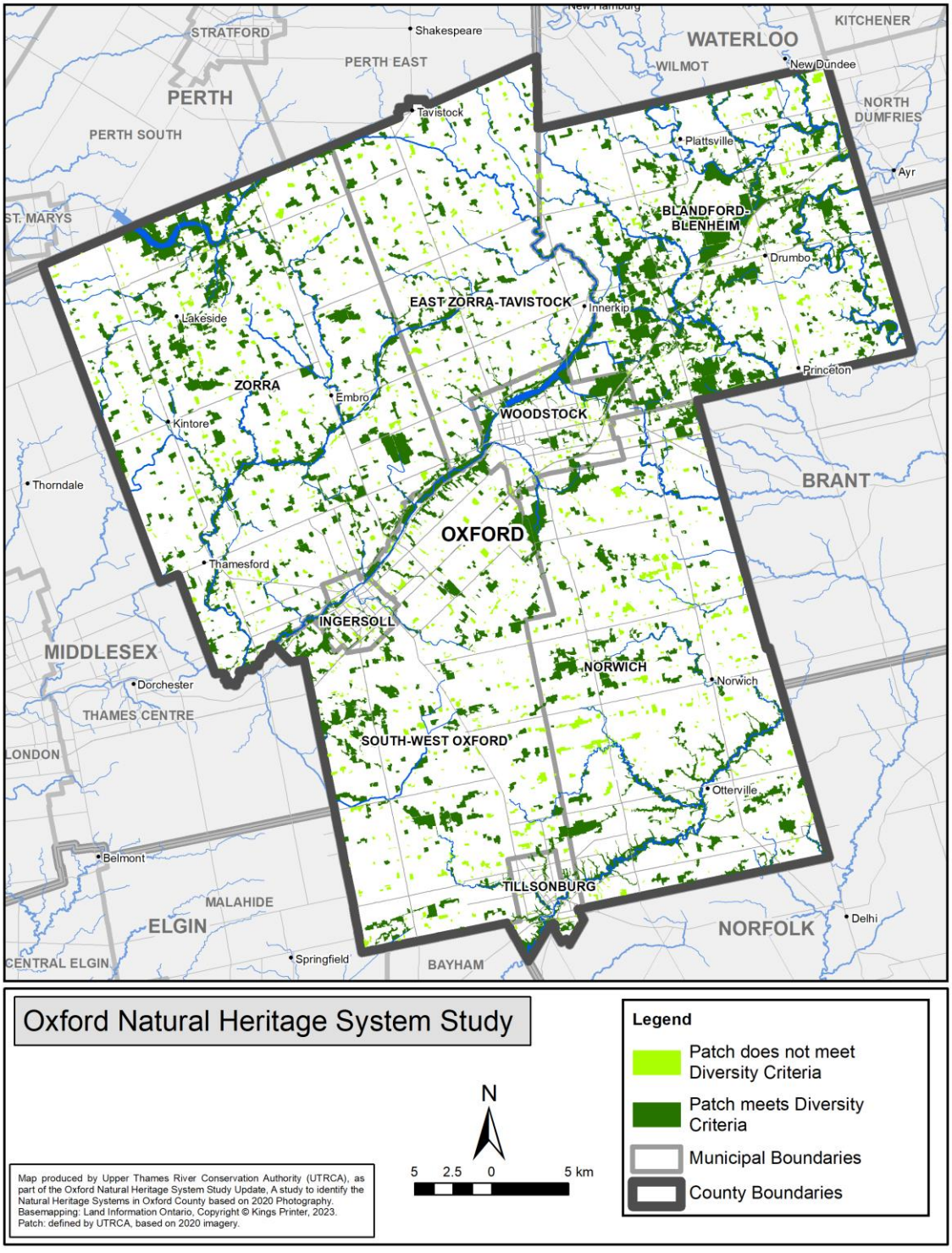
Appendix H-9. Criterion 9 Map, Meadow Proximity



Appendix H-10. Criterion 10 Map, Patches that meet a Group Criteria



Appendix H-11. Criterion 11 Map, Diversity

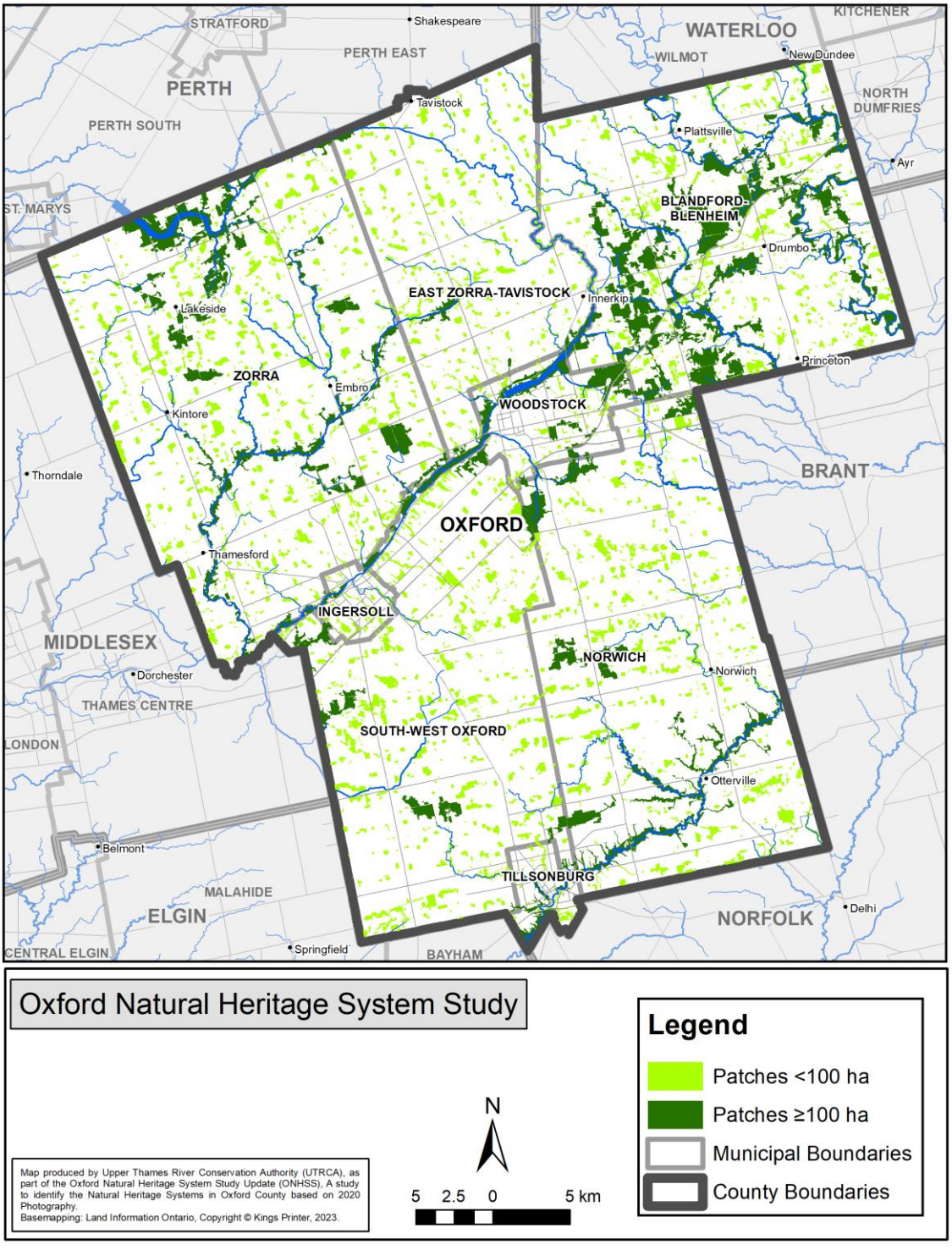


Appendix I. Maps of non-criterion, for information only

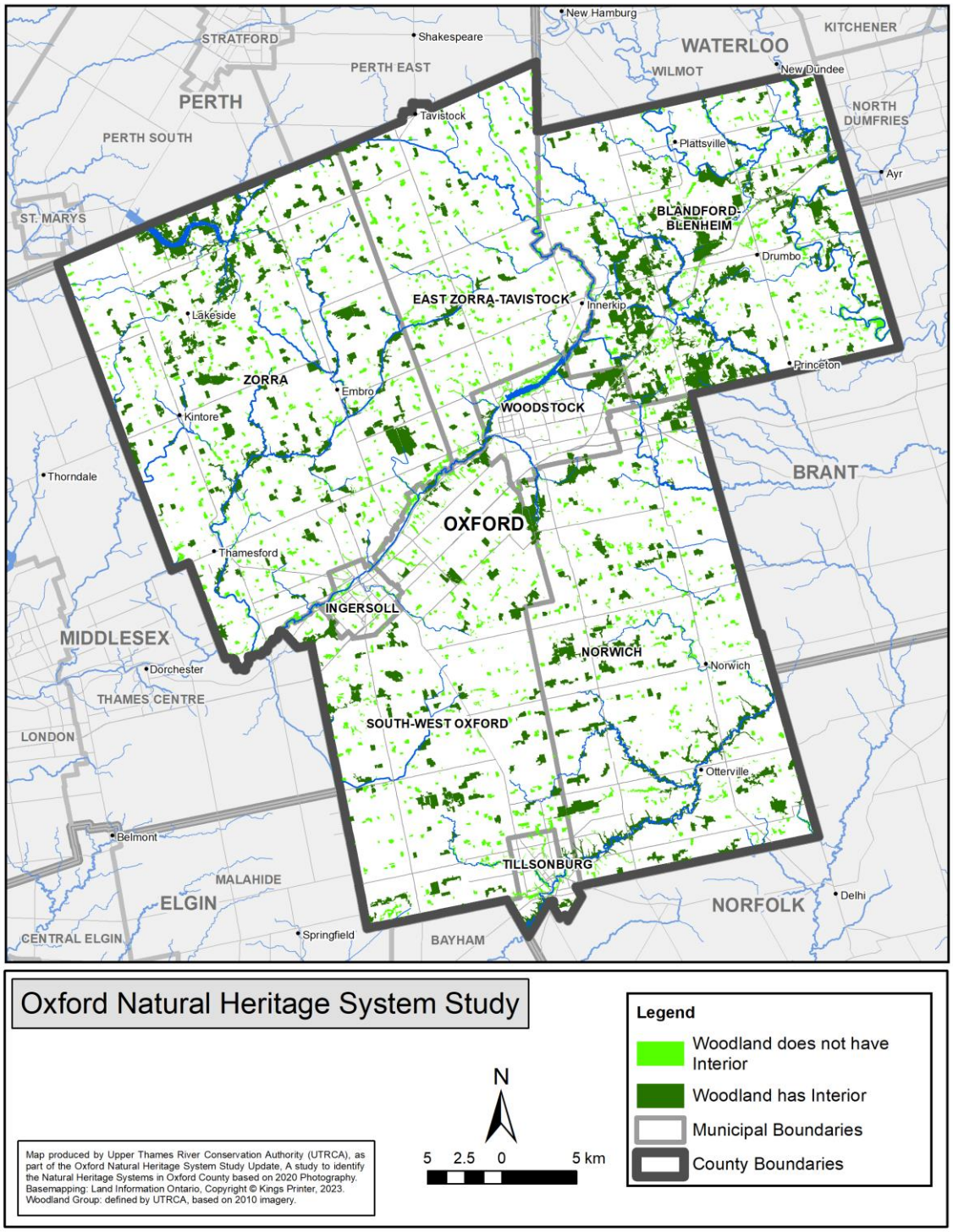
Map I-1. Map showing patches patches ≥100 ha

Map I-2. Map showing woodlands that contain woodland interior

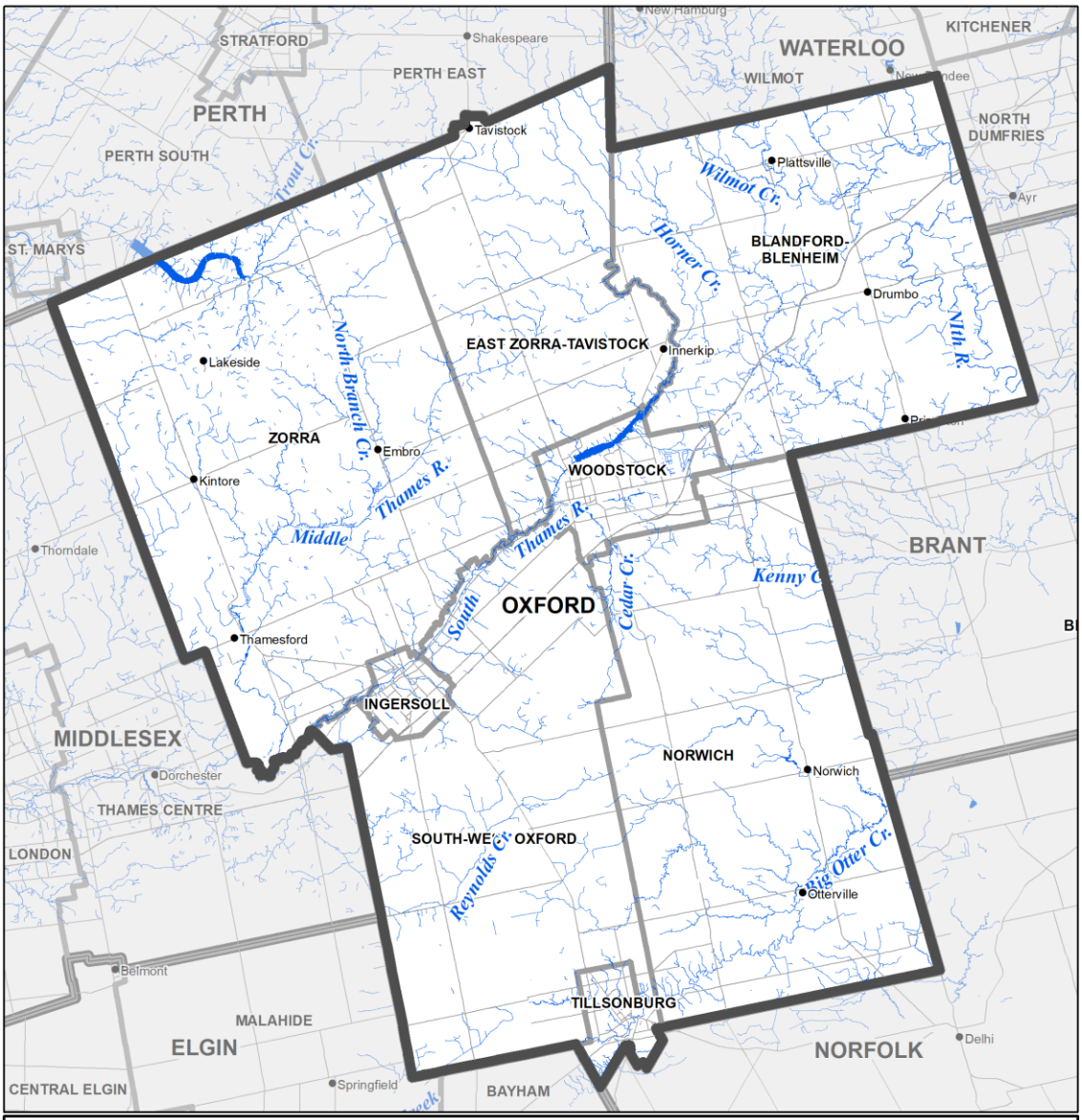
Appendix I-1. Map showing patches ≥100 ha



Appendix I-2. Map showing Woodlands that contain Woodland Interior



Appendix J. Map of the Watercourse Layer (open and tiled)



Appendix K. 2006 Oxford Natural Heritage Study Recommendations

(Taken from Chapter 6 of the report)

Recommendations for this study have been developed by the Implementation Advisory Committee and the Steering Committee based on the technical guidance provided by the aquatic and terrestrial technical committees. The IAC reviewed options and developed numerous recommended actions which were then prioritized. The Steering Committee brought forward the IAC's recommendations, built on the IAC work and also added a number of recommendations based on their comprehensive review and management of the project.

Recommendation 1: Incentives

Incentives were identified by the IAC as an important means of maintaining and enhancing natural heritage in Oxford County. Incentives are well received by the community and are viewed as being very effective. Incentives are voluntary and they reward operators who want to employ good stewardship. Incentives educate through example, promote community buy-in and allow projects to be completed sooner rather than later. Since environmental protection is a benefit to society as a whole, it is appropriate that society pay at least partially for this benefit through taxes rather than leave the financial burden to individual landowners.

The Clean Water Project (CWP) is partially funded by Oxford County ratepayers and has been very effective and well-received by the Oxford County community. Tax dollars stay in the County through projects completed by landowners and local contractors. Baseline funding is critical to the continuance of the project, but there has been success at leveraging additional funding, which should continue. Information on the CWP is found in Appendix G. The CWP is robust enough to adapt to new directions and targets.

IAC recommendations are as follows:

1a. It is recommended that the County expand the current Clean Water Project (CWP) to add categories that target terrestrial and aquatic natural heritage protection and enhancement. The main additions to the program will need to be targeted to terrestrial natural heritage protection (e.g. woodlot management, expanded native species plantings). The results of the ONHS can be used by the CWP Committee to adapt the project to get the best environmental value for the dollars available.

1b. It is recommended that opportunities for additional government and non-government funding support of the Clean Water Project continue to be pursued.

1c. It is recommended that the County continue to endorse other incentive programs provided by other agencies as a means of protecting and enhancing the natural heritage resources of Oxford County.

1d. It is recommended that the County investigate options for providing tax relief to the owners of designated patches.

The Steering Committee concurs with the IAC recommendations related to incentives and offers the following additional recommendations:

1e. It is recommended that the County contribution to the Clean Water Project (CWP) be increased from $70,000 per annum to $200,000 to support the expanded eligible categories (see Recommendation 1b).

Recommendation 2: Ongoing Support for Natural Heritage Activities

The IAC recommended the creation of a County Natural Heritage Advisory Committee to oversee the ongoing implementation of the ONHS and to monitor and report on success. It was suggested that the Natural Heritage Committee should report to County Council and be made up of a cross section of stakeholders somewhat similar to the make-up of the IAC.

2a. It is recommended that the County establish a Natural Heritage Advisory Committee that would report to County Council and oversee the ongoing implementation of the ONHS.

The Steering Committee supports the recommendation to establish a Natural Heritage Advisory Committee. The Steering Committee also discussed the need for ongoing staff support of natural heritage planning and implementation initiatives.

2b. It is recommended the County hire a permanent staff person to take the lead on natural heritage planning and implementation activities. This person would support the Natural Heritage Advisory Committee, coordinate other County efforts on natural heritage planning and implementation and assist the local municipalities with their natural heritage activities.

Recommendation 3: Education and Communication

The IAC identified Education and Communication as a high priority for action. Landowners need to be aware of the state of their local environment and what they can do to improve conditions. People will not be motivated to change or continue with good practices unless they are well informed.

There are a number of existing activities that can be built upon to increase the community's awareness of natural heritage issues and opportunities. It was noted that the rural non-farm audience should be specifically targeted in addition to the traditional target audiences (e.g. farmers, landowners).

3a. It is recommended that the County of Oxford develop a communications strategy on natural heritage that builds on, and links to, existing communications programs targeted to landowners.

The Steering Committee supported the IAC's recommendation on Education and Communications and offers the following additional recommendations:

3b. It is recommended that part of the communications strategy entail presentations to Oxford's local municipalities to raise awareness at this level.

3c. It is recommended that the County work with other agencies involved in communications regarding natural heritage issues.

Recommendation 4: Recognition of Landowners

Recognition of the owners of natural heritage was identified as a priority action by the IAC. The recognition may include formal acknowledgement of the contribution that their land makes to the areas natural heritage system.

4a. It is recommended that the County support the development of a recognition program for landowners who own and have conserved significant natural heritage areas.

Recommendation 5: Regulatory Measures

The use of regulatory measures, such as the Planning Act, to protect natural heritage was discussed by the IAC. There was agreement that the County must fulfill certain regulatory obligations but that the process should be considerate of landowner rights and the negative perception of regulation. While the IAC did conclude that designation of significant natural heritage areas in the official plan was acceptable, it was noted that this measure must be accompanied by incentive measures as outlined in Recommendation 1.

5a. It is recommended that the County of Oxford proceed to designate significant natural heritage areas (i.e. sites that meet one or more ONHS terrestrial criteria).

5b. It is recommended that the County directly advise affected landowners of the designation and provide an explanation of why their land is significant, outline permitted uses, identify incentives that are available and provide information on beneficial management practices that can be undertaken to further enhance natural features. This is part of the communications strategy that is referenced in recommendation 3a and needs to be provided prior to the Official Plan Amendment public meetings.

The Steering Committee supports the IAC's recommendations regarding Regulatory Measures. The Steering Committee also recommends that management activities that do not compromise natural heritage protection should be explicitly permitted (e.g. sustainable tree harvesting, maple syrup production, recreation trails, hunting, trapping and fishing in accordance with applicable legislation). It was also suggested that the impact of land designation which limits use should be offset by the development of new incentive opportunities for landowners. For example, the County could explore opportunities for tax exemptions for designated land or subsidize natural heritage management advice. The County is obligated to inform landowners about any designations and should take the extra step and provide additional information on services and incentives.

The Steering Committee also agrees with the IAC discussion that incentives for BMPs (Beneficial Management Practices) continue to operate on a voluntary basis when no change in land use is taking place (e.g. ongoing farm management). However, it is recognized that much of the pressure on natural heritage features occurs in urban areas where the pressure to clear and develop land is greatest. In this regard, the Steering Committee is recommending that BMPs should be mandated when there is a change of land use, primarily from rural to urban. Before the land is urbanized, natural heritage features (e.g. woodlands and watercourses) should be protected and buffered. For example, as part of the development approval process, vegetated buffers should be created on both sides of a watercourse to protect the aquatic habitat. It is recommended that additional work be carried out to develop such a policy framework.

5c. It is recommended that the policy for the natural heritage designation in the County Official Plan explicitly permit uses such as sustainable tree harvesting, maple syrup production, recreational trails, hunting, fishing and trapping.

5d. It is recommended that designated properties receive first priority for incentives and tax relief. Cross reference recommendation 1e.

5e. It is recommended that official plan policy be developed to protect and enhance natural heritage features, such as existing watercourses, as urbanization occurs.

Recommendation 6: Public ownership

Public ownership of certain natural heritage resources was discussed by the IAC. It was agreed that public ownership continues to be an appropriate measure to protect natural heritage and to allow for public access recognizing that this is an expensive measure and that it may only be applicable to limited situations (e.g. very sensitive or significant properties or parts of properties). It was noted that the County already owns a number of County Forests which represent large tracts of natural heritage land. If situations arise where landowners face a loss of management control because of the unique environmental sensitivity of their land, the County should consider options for some form of public ownership or other compensation. It is noted that options can include outright ownership by various public bodies or restrictive covenants or easements with the land holding staying in private hands.

6a. It is recommended that opportunities for public ownership of significant natural heritage continue to be supported by the County of Oxford.

The role of the County as the owner of nine County Forest sites was discussed by the Steering Committee. It was agreed that an integrated plan for the County Forests should be developed. This plan should include consideration of the role of the County in owning County Forests, public access, risk management and natural resource management activities and opportunities.

6b. It is recommended that the County develop master plans for the County Forests and that as part of the process, the County determine its role in the protection of natural heritage as a landowner.

Recommendation 7: Urban Natural Heritage

The different challenges of identifying and protecting natural heritage in urban settings verses rural settings were discussed by the Steering Committee. The ONHS identifies significant natural areas on a County-wide, landscape scale, not a site-specific scale. Smaller patches in urban areas often do not meet the County-scale criteria and therefore, it is necessary to look at urban areas separately and at a finer scale.

The Woodstock Natural Heritage Inventory (2006) was discussed as an example of a detailed inventory that provides information about the natural heritage resources of an urban growth centre. It was acknowledged that there is public demand and expectation that the municipality will include natural areas in the City open space inventory but that there is limited planning in place about how these areas will be managed for natural heritage values, access, liability, etc.

It was also noted that while significant natural heritage patches need to be protected to be consistent with Provincial Policy, there is an expectation that areas of local and neighbourhood importance should also be protected from development. The expectation is that these areas should be protected for their natural heritage value, their visual amenity and community wellness value and for public access purposes. It is acknowledged that the desire or ability of the municipality to take on ownership of these areas and to manage them for these potentially conflicting goals is a complex issue.

7a. It is recommended that the local municipalities complete inventories of the remaining natural heritage areas within their urban growth centres.

7b. It is recommended that the local municipalities develop management strategies for the overall identification, ownership and management of significant and non-significant (locally important) natural heritage areas within their urban growth centres.

7c. It is recommended that local municipalities, at a minimum, have generic master plans for the ongoing management of publicly owned natural heritage areas, particularly in urban growth areas and that specific master plans be developed for each site as resources permit.

Recommendation 8: Woodland Conservation By-Law

The IAC and the Steering Committee discussed the role of sustainable forest harvesting practices in terms of maintaining quality woodlands in Oxford County. It is recommended that the County's Woodland Conservation Bylaw be reviewed within five years to incorporate current knowledge about the science of managing woodlands.

8a. It is recommended that the County review its Woodland Conservation Bylaw within five years.

Recommendation 9: Monitoring

The importance of monitoring data was discussed by the Steering Committee. It was agreed that monitoring data is very important for establishing benchmarks and measuring change over time. It was also agreed that regular reporting on the monitoring results is critical. Success depends on knowledge and this is gained through monitoring.

9a. It is recommended that the County of Oxford lobby the provincial government to continue to support the Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Network and Provincial Groundwater Monitoring Network programs.

9b. It is recommended that the County of Oxford request that the Conservation Authorities identify their specific monitoring services as a budget item and that the County continue to support the monitoring programs of the Conservation Authorities.

9c. It is recommended that the County of Oxford work with the Conservation Authorities to enhance the existing monitoring programs by adding new sites as appropriate and improving consistency of monitoring techniques between the Conservation Authorities.

9d. It is recommended that the Conservation Authorities provide a coordinated comprehensive report on monitoring for the County area on a regular basis.

Recommendation 10: Tourism

The high quality habitats within Oxford lend themselves to ecotourism and hunting/fishing opportunities. Woodlands, wetlands, meadows, streams and rivers have the potential to support sustainable economic ventures such as eco-tourism (hiking, birding, cross-country skiing) as well as fishing, hunting and trapping. Oxford does posess many excellent quality habitats that could be promoted to bring in tourist dollars that could in turn, assist landowners with maintaining their resources. This idea was explored by both the IAC and Steering Committee. The market needs to be examined.

10a. It is recommended that the County explore tourism opportunities related to natural heritage, such as hunting and fishing outfitting, examining models from other parts of North America.

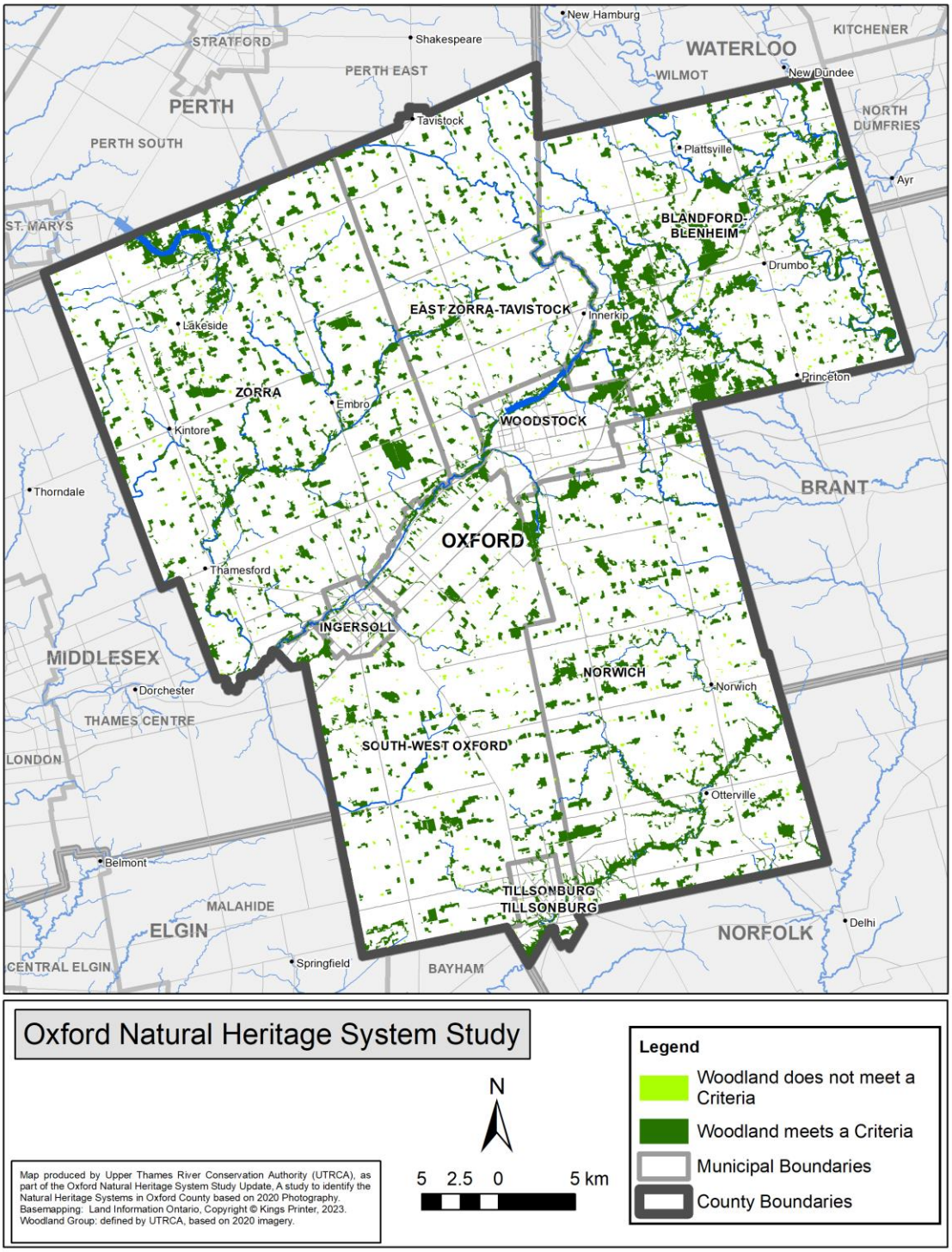
Appendix L. Vegetation Groups that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Oxford

L-1. Woodland Groups that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Oxford

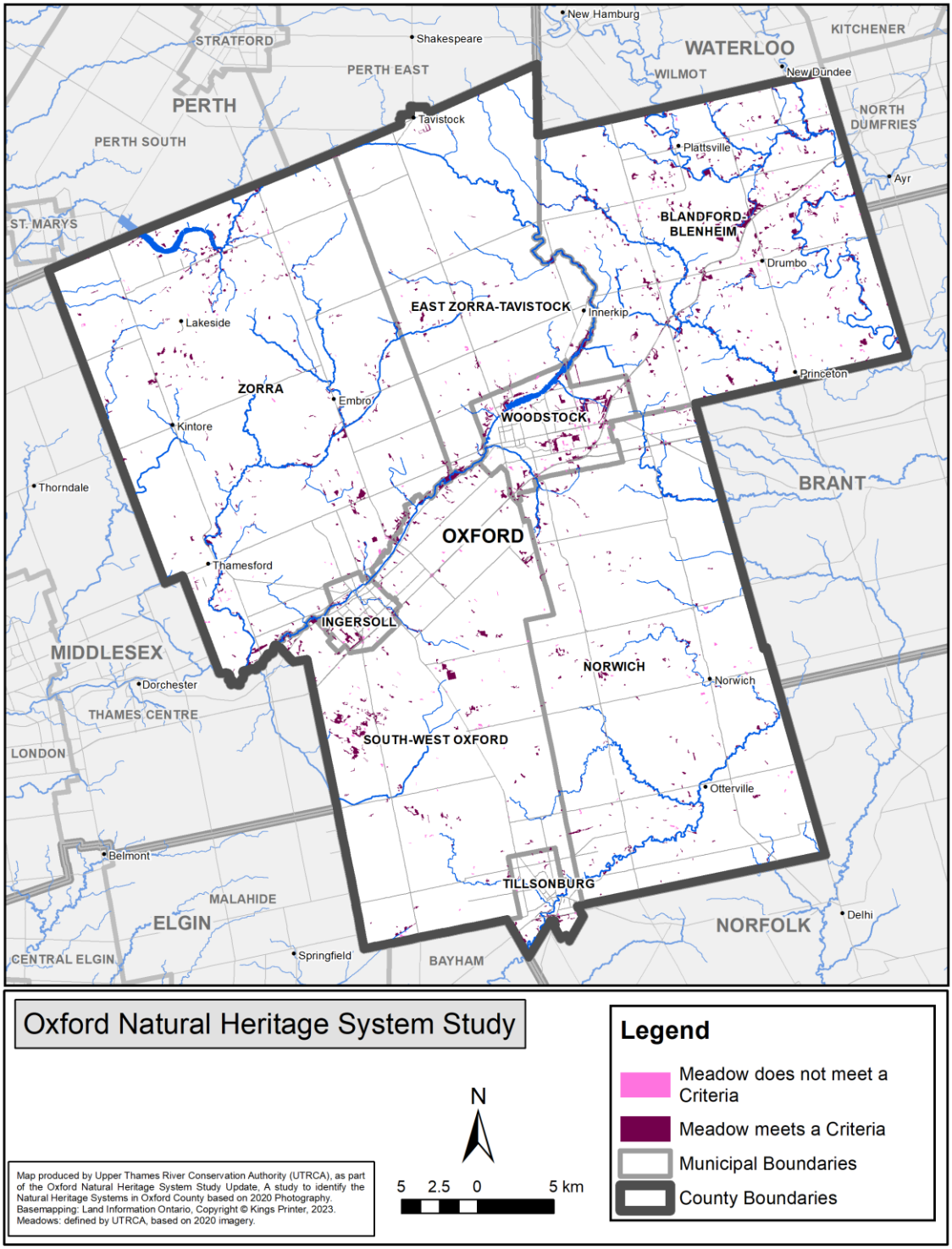
L-2. Meadow Groups that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Oxford

Note: Other vegetation groups are not mapped as these are tiny features and are not easily distinguishable on a county scale map.

Appendix L-1. Woodland Groups that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Oxford



Appendix L-2. Meadow Groups that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Oxford



Appendix L-3. Number of Vegetation Patches versus the Number of Criteria Met

# of Criteria Met	# Vegetation Patches	% of Patches
0	511	21%
1	748	30%
2	384	16%
3	277	11%
4	225	9%
5	133	5%
6	80	3%
7	48	2%
8	41	2%
9	23	1%
10	5	1%
TOTAL	**2,475 (1,964 meet ≥ 1 criteria)**	**100%**

Notes:

- The number of criteria met refers to the total number of criteria, not any specific criterion.
- The maximum number of criteria any patch can meet is 10 (Criteria 1-9, 11) since Criterion 10 is simply a mapping rule to bring Criteria 1-9 from a Vegetation Group to a Vegetation Patch, and Criterion 12 can only apply to patches that have not yet met any criteria.
- The **number** of patches that meet at least one criterion is different than the **area** of patches that meet at least one criterion as described in Section 5.2.

Municipality	# Patches	# patches that are ecologically important	% of patches that are ecologically important
Blandford-Blenheim	474	382	81%
East Zorra-Tavistock	318	264	83%
Ingersoll	55	46	84%
Norwich	458	350	76%
South-West Oxford	459	354	77%
Tillsonburg	37	31	84%
Woodstock	113	84	74%
Zorra	627	517	82%
Corporate Oxford	**2,475**	**1,964**	**79%**

Note: Patch numbers for municipalities do not add up to the Corporate Oxford total as some patches span municipal borders and are counted in each. The figures for Corporate Oxford are calculated separately.

Appendix M. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Oxford

N-1. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Oxford

N-2. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Zorra

N-3. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in East-Zorra Tavistock

N-4. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Blandford-Blenheim

N-5. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Norwich

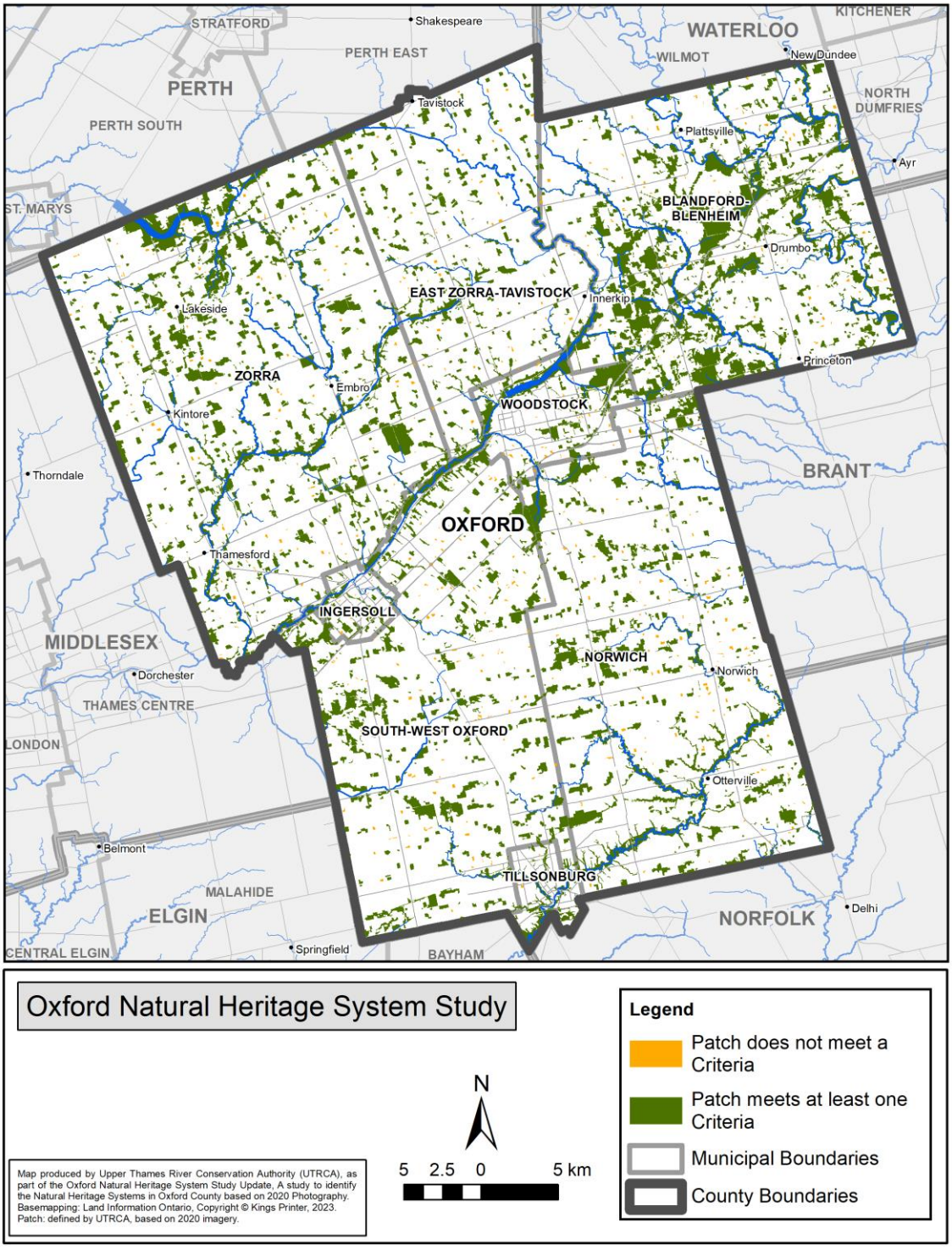
N-6. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Southwest Oxford

N-7. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Woodstock

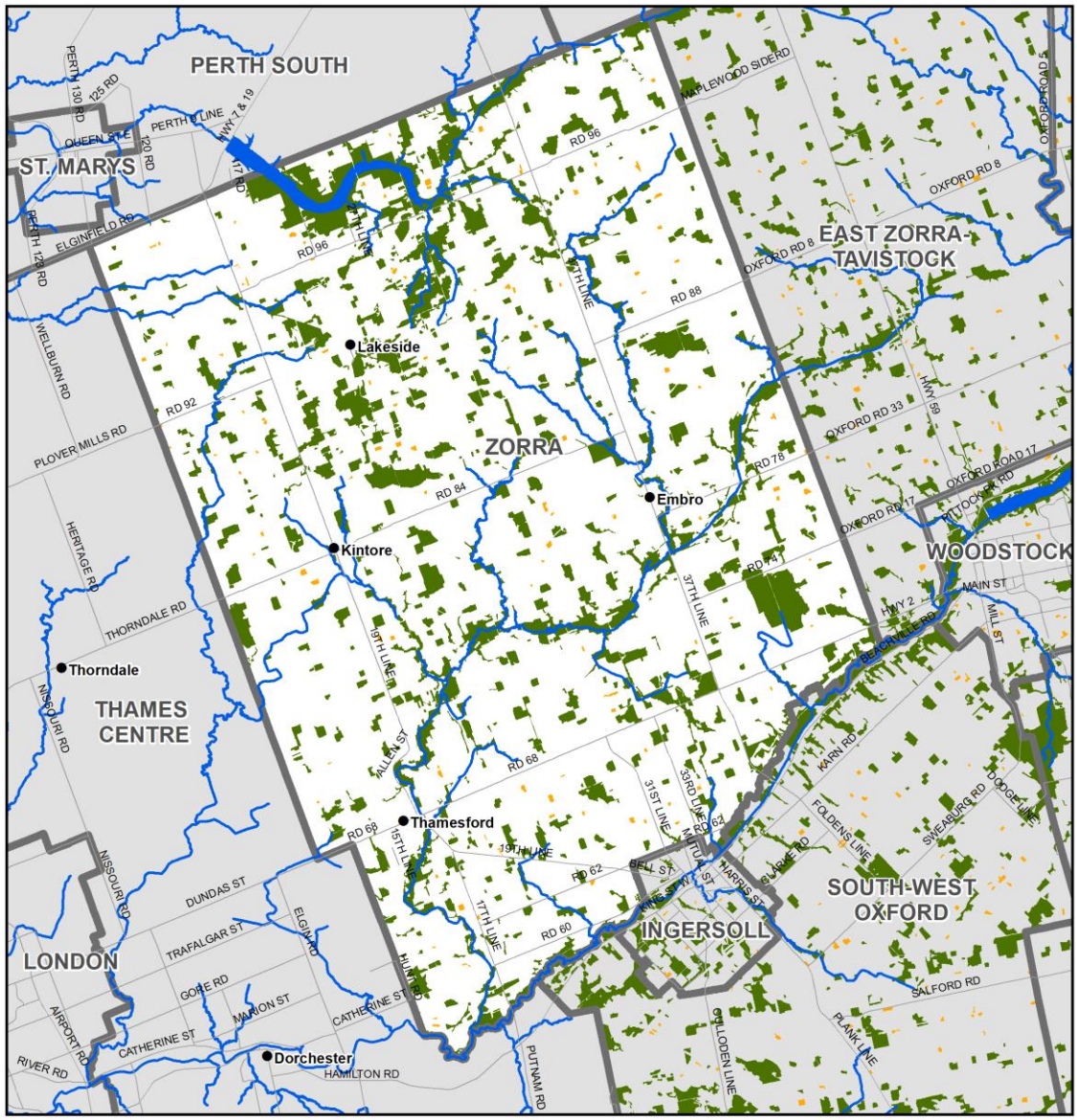
N-8. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Ingersoll

N-9. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Tillsonburg

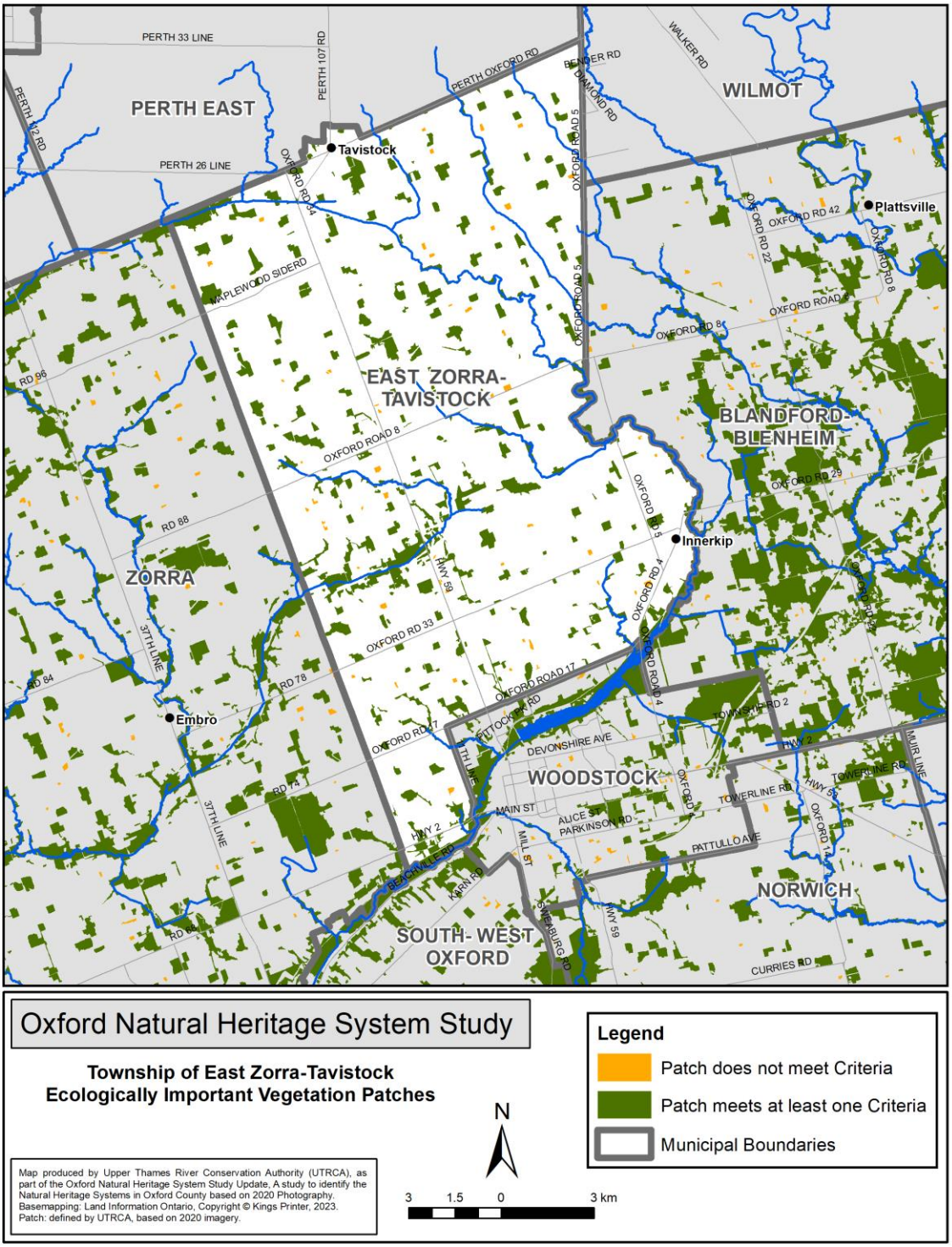
Appendix M-1. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Oxford



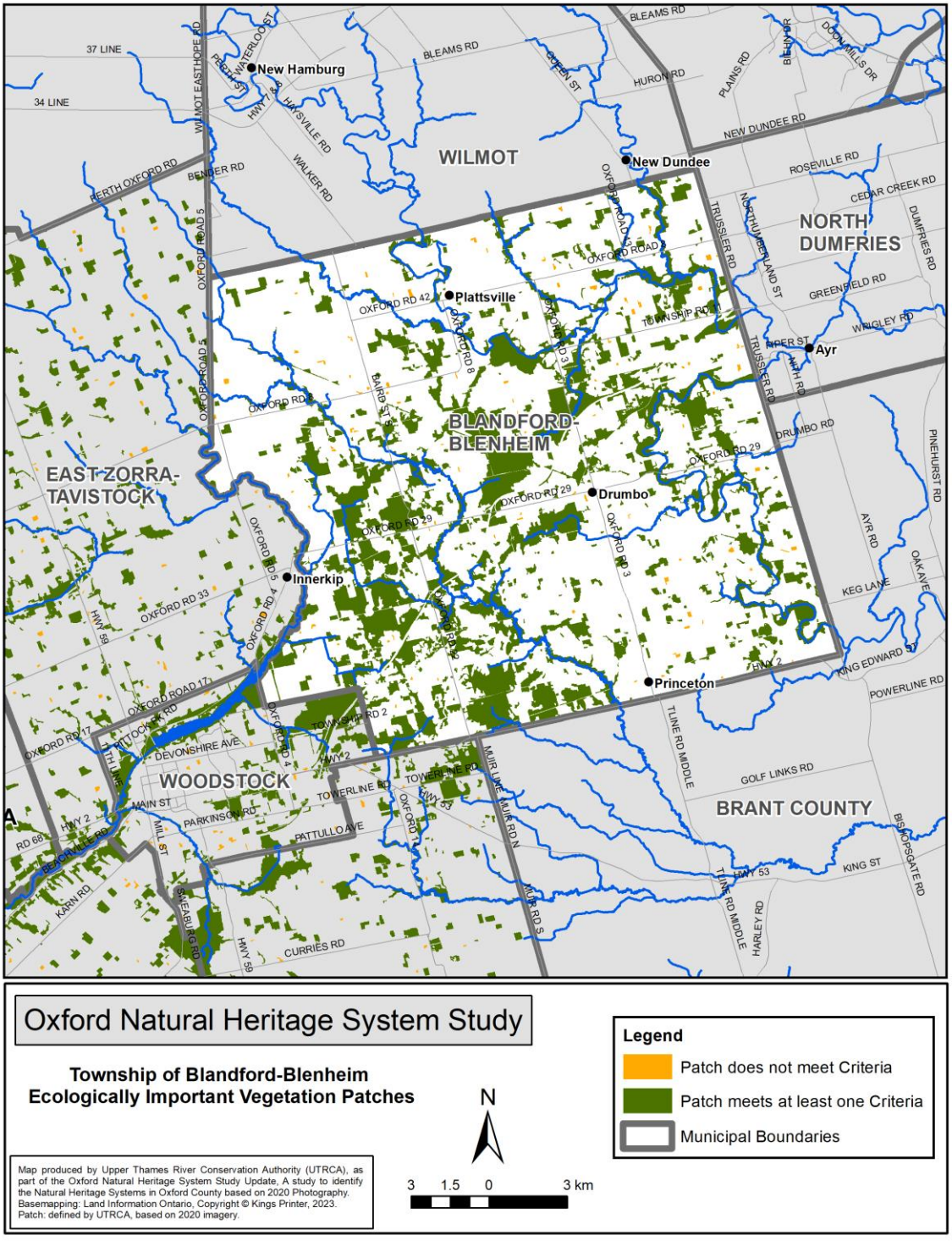
Appendix M-2. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Zorra Township



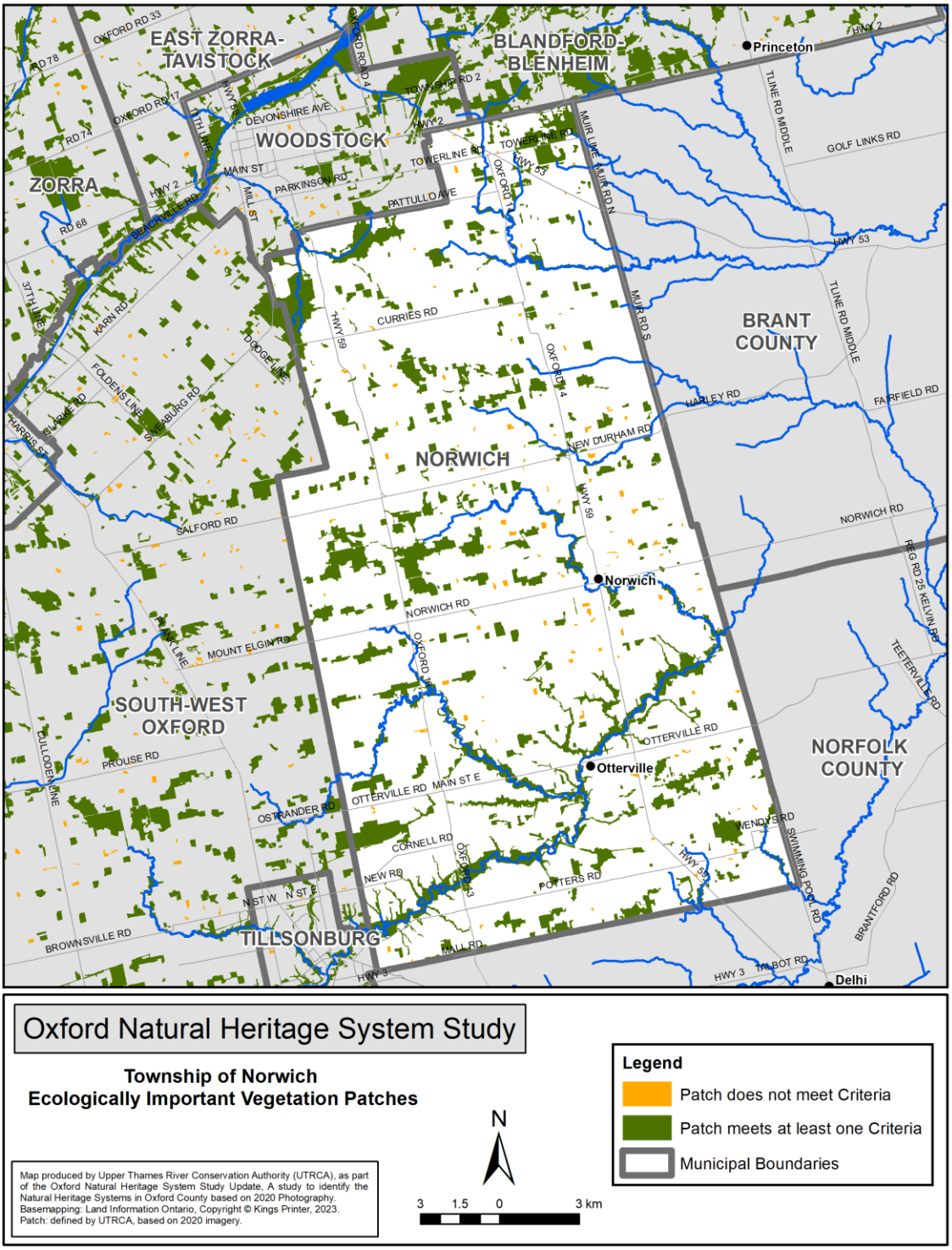
Appendix M-3. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Township of East Zorra-Tavistock



Appendix M-4. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Township of Blandford-Blenheim



Appendix M-5. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Township of Norwich



Oxford Natural Heritage System Study

Township of Norwich
Ecologically Important Vegetation Patches

Map produced by Upper Thames River Conservation Authority (UTRCA), as part of the Oxford Natural Heritage System Study Update, A study to identify the Natural Heritage Systems in Oxford County based on 2020 Photography. Basemapping: Land Information Ontario, Copyright © Kings Printer, 2023. Patch: defined by UTRCA, based on 2020 imagery.

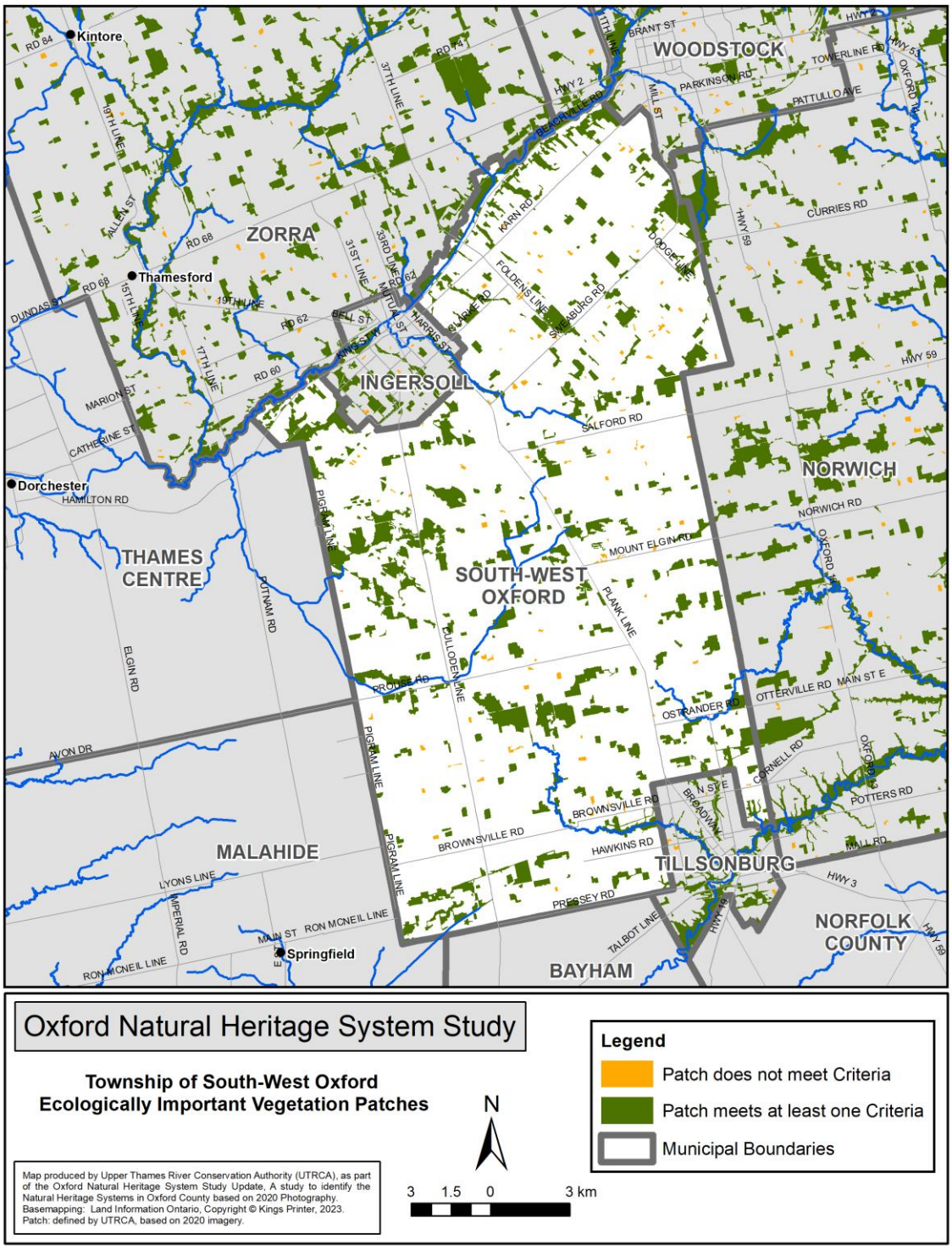
N

3 1.5 0 3 km

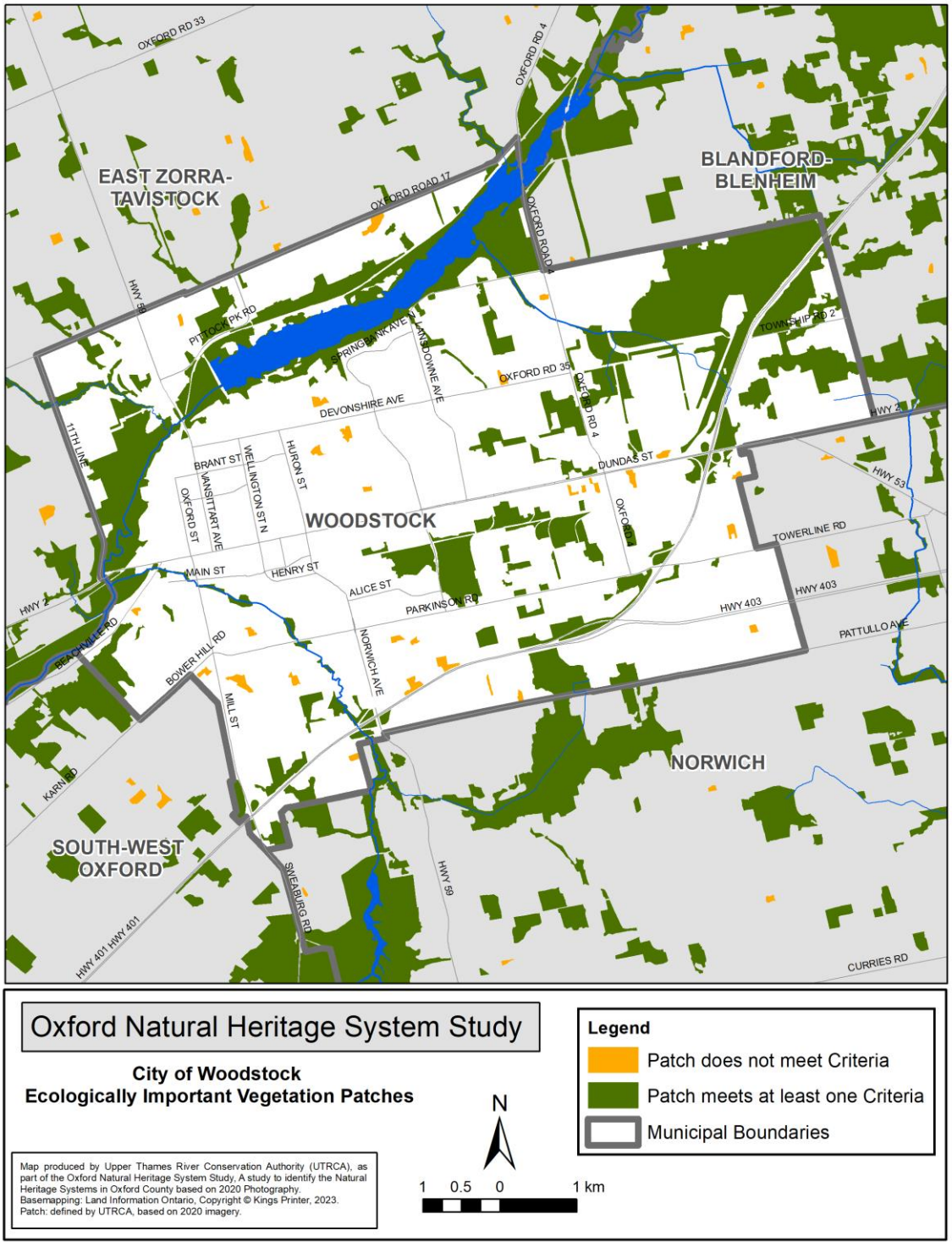
Legend

- Patch does not meet Criteria
- Patch meets at least one Criteria
- Municipal Boundaries

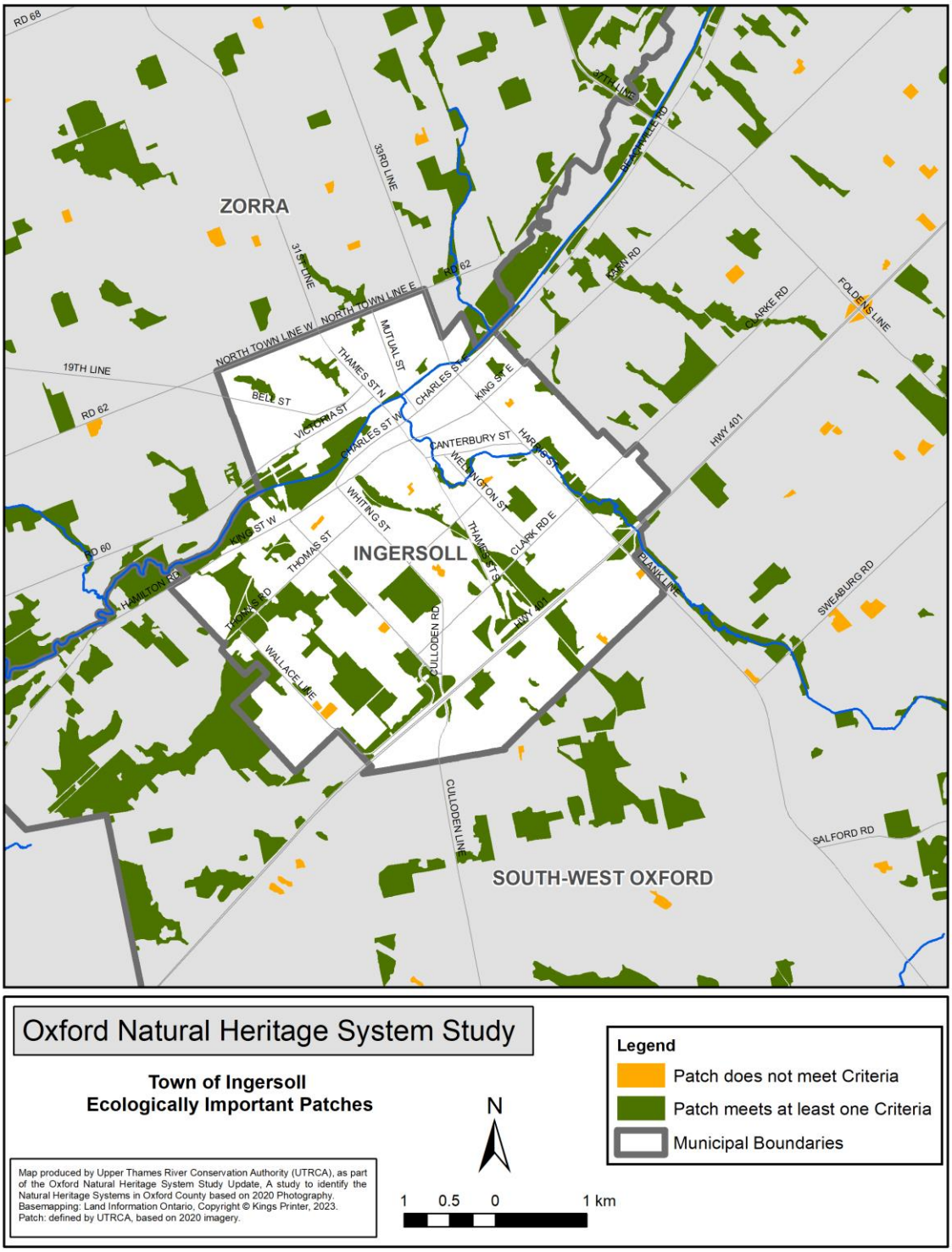
Appendix M-6. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in Township of Southwest Oxford



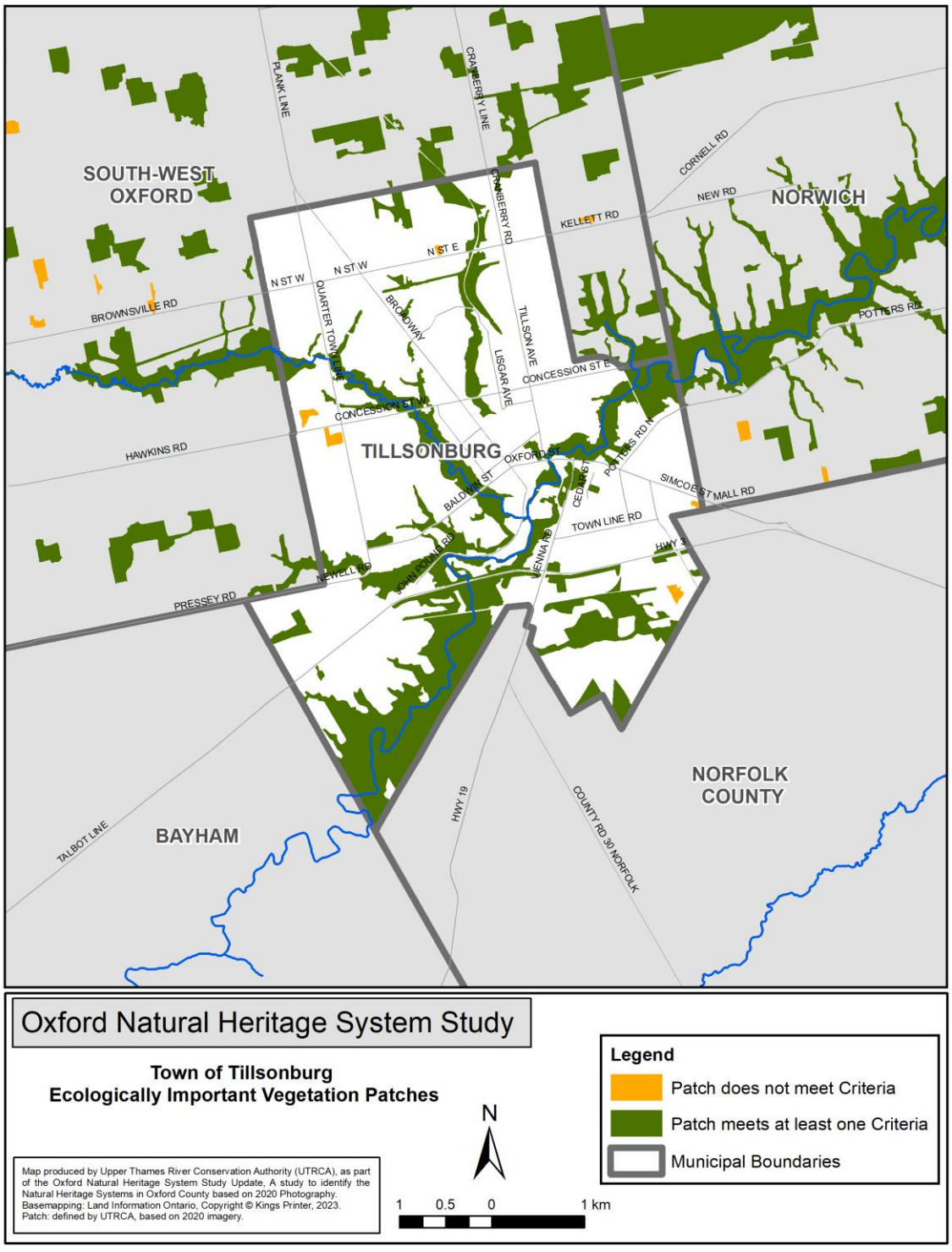
Appendix M-7. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in City of Woodstock



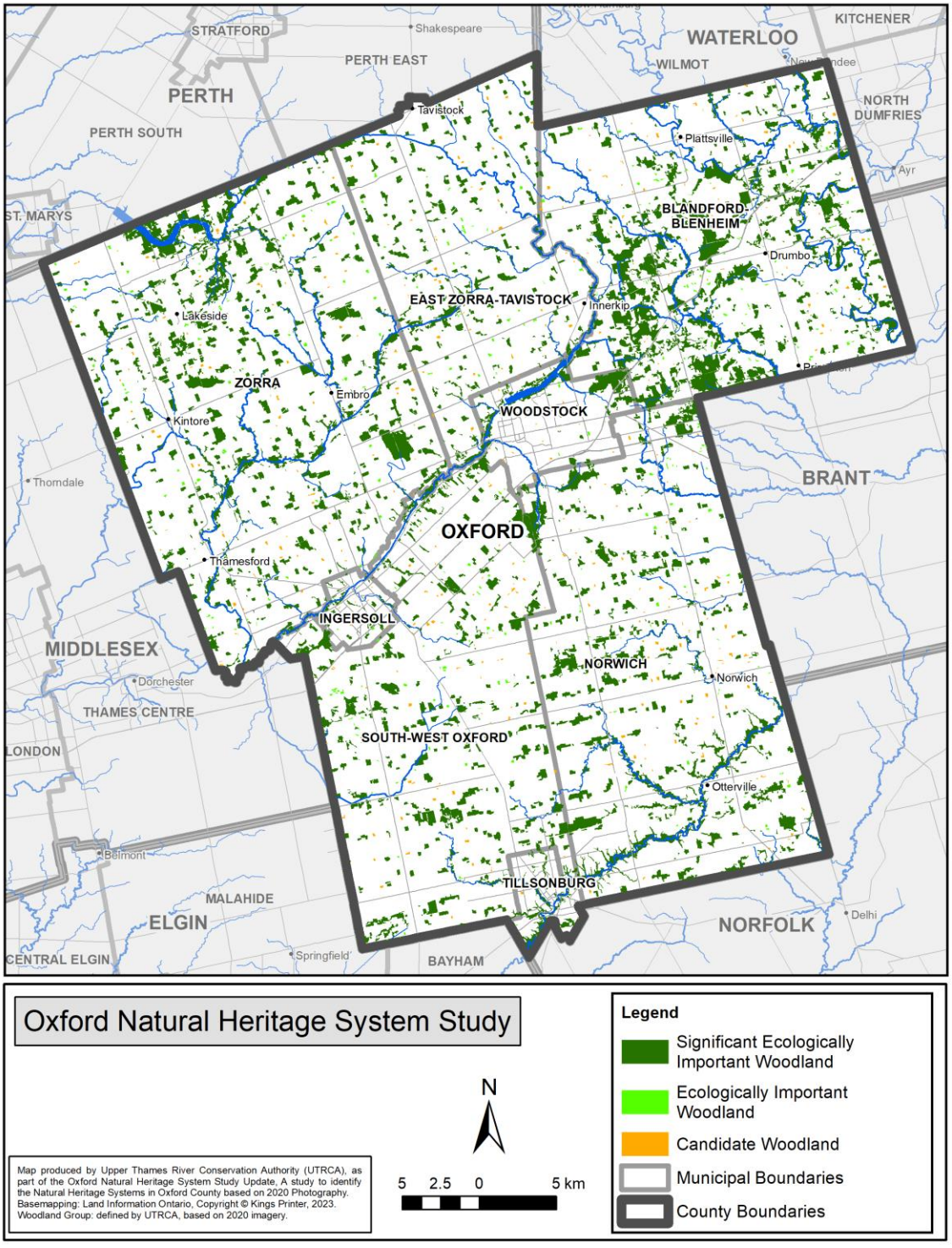
Appendix M-8. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in the Town of Ingersoll



Appendix M-9. Patches that meet one or more criteria for Ecological Importance in the Town of Tillsonburg



Appendix O. Woodlands: Significant, Ecologically Important and Candidate in Oxford County



END