



Subject: Identification and Confirmation Procedure for Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest		Procedure No. PAM 2.08	Revised <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Compiled by – Branch Natural Heritage, Lands and Protected Spaces	Section Parks and Protected Areas Policy	Date Issued - Final Final Approved: April 26, 2011	
Replaces Directive Title Identification and Confirmation Procedure for Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest	Number PM 11.08	Dated April 14, 2000	# Pages 1 of 17
Application <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Parks <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Reserves <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ANSIs			

1.0 PURPOSE

The Identification and Confirmation Procedure for Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) helps ensure:

- a consistent approach across Ontario for:
 - identifying ANSIs
 - confirming the status and boundaries of candidate and new ANSIs and
 - modifying and deleting ANSIs
- timely and appropriate contact with affected landowners, municipalities, or other affected interests (e.g., Aboriginal communities, conservation authorities)
- that roles and responsibilities within the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) regarding the ANSI process are clearly defined.

The key functions of the identification and confirmation process are the collection, interpretation, and review of scientific information on the significance of each ANSI, identification of ANSI boundaries, notification of planning authorities and landowners, and securing required approval.

Provincially significant ANSIs recognized by MNR prior to the approval of the confirmation procedure will remain in effect.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and/or water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having life science or earth science (or both) values related to natural heritage protection, scientific study or education. ANSIs vary in their type and level of significance.

There are two kinds of ANSIs:

- **Life Science ANSIs** are significant representative segments of Ontario's biodiversity and natural landscapes including specific types of forests,

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valleys, prairies and wetlands, their native plants and animals and their supportive environments. They contain relatively undisturbed vegetation and landforms and their associated species and communities.

- **Earth Science ANSIs** are geological in nature and consist of some of the most significant representative examples of the bedrock, fossil and landforms in Ontario and include examples of ongoing geological processes.

Selection criteria

MNR uses five selection criteria to evaluate both life and earth science candidate ANSIs^{1, 2}:

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

MNR further subdivides the two kinds of candidate ANSIs into three categories: provincially, regionally, or locally significant. All categories are based on the consideration of the five evaluation selection criteria.

Provincially Significant ANSIs are sites selected on a systematic basis (using the above selection criteria) and contribute to the representation of the natural features and landscapes of Ontario.

- Life Science ANSIs contain the best examples of the landform/vegetation features of a particular ecodistrict.
- Earth Science ANSIs contain the best examples of earth science features for an environmental theme.

Since 1996, provincially significant ANSIs have been afforded protection under the *Planning Act* and Natural Heritage policies of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)³ as well as the Greenbelt Plan⁴; the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan⁵ and the Niagara Escarpment Plan⁶.

Regionally Significant ANSIs are the “next best” natural areas that also meet the five evaluation criteria. They are afforded protection in some parts of the

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province (e.g., under the Niagara Escarpment Plan; the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan; Greenbelt Plan, or in some municipal official plans).

Locally Significant ANSIs contain representative vegetation-landform features that meet many of the evaluation criteria for provincial or regional significance, but are adequately represented elsewhere in the province or ecodistrict. These sites may provide life science or earth science values related to interpretation and/or education.

Candidate ANSIs are areas of natural and scientific interest that have been identified and recommended for protection by MNR or other sources but have not been formally confirmed through the confirmation procedure. The MNR confirms whether the ANSI is provincially, regionally, or locally significant. Candidate ANSIs may be identified at any time.

Note: Candidate ANSIs were formerly referred to as “nominated ANSIs” in the Implementation Strategy: Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (1988). Over time, the preferred language has become “candidate ANSI” rather than “nominated ANSI” when referring to a value that appears to meet criteria of an ANSI, but has not yet been confirmed.

3.0 PROCEDURE

The identification and confirmation of ANSIs is a multi-step process. Figure 1 provides an overview of the ANSI Confirmation Procedure and the steps required to confirm a provincially significant ANSI.

This procedure is designed to support the implementation of policy for Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest provided in Appendix D of the District Land Use Planning Guidelines⁷ and the Crown Land Use Planning Atlas (CLUPA). For further policy context for ANSIs, see the natural heritage section of the Provincial Policy Statement³, Nature’s Best⁸, the ANSI Implementation Strategy⁹ and the ANSI Program Review¹⁰.

3.1 STEP 1: Identify priorities/work planning

Annual work planning is required to provide direction to regions and districts when considering local ANSI needs each year. Districts set strategic confirmation targets for ANSIs. Single or multi-year strategies to process single or multiple ANSIs may be considered and detailed as part of Step 1.

3.1.1 Identify roles

There are several levels of involvement in ANSI confirmation:

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- Local ANSI Team – assesses ANSIs in their district along with additional experts (consultants or specialists) as required. Team members may include the district or area ecologist/biologist (generally the team lead), district planners, communications specialist, conservation geologists, assistants and consultants. The local ANSI Team is responsible for work planning and coordinating the processing of ANSI information as well as landowner contact and associated notifications.
- ANSI Review Committee – reviews the ANSI report, status and recommendations as prepared by the ANSI Team. Committee members are provincial experts and may include Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) staff, natural heritage specialist, Parks and Protected Areas Policy Section staff (senior conservation geologist and/or ecologist), or external experts on specific features (e.g., research scientists).
- District manager and manager of Parks and Protected Areas Policy Section – approve final ANSI confirmation.

3.1.2 Identify priorities for ANSI work

The primary researcher (district/area biologist/ecologist, or a conservation geologist for earth science ANSIs) and the local ANSI Team review ecodistrict, earth science and life science gap analysis reports and other relevant natural heritage information to identify priorities for ANSI confirmation. If fieldwork or data analysis confirms the presence of provincially significant features, a gap analysis can be used to identify the best representative sites. It can also facilitate identification of provincially significant features that are adequately represented, unrepresented or under-represented within the study context.

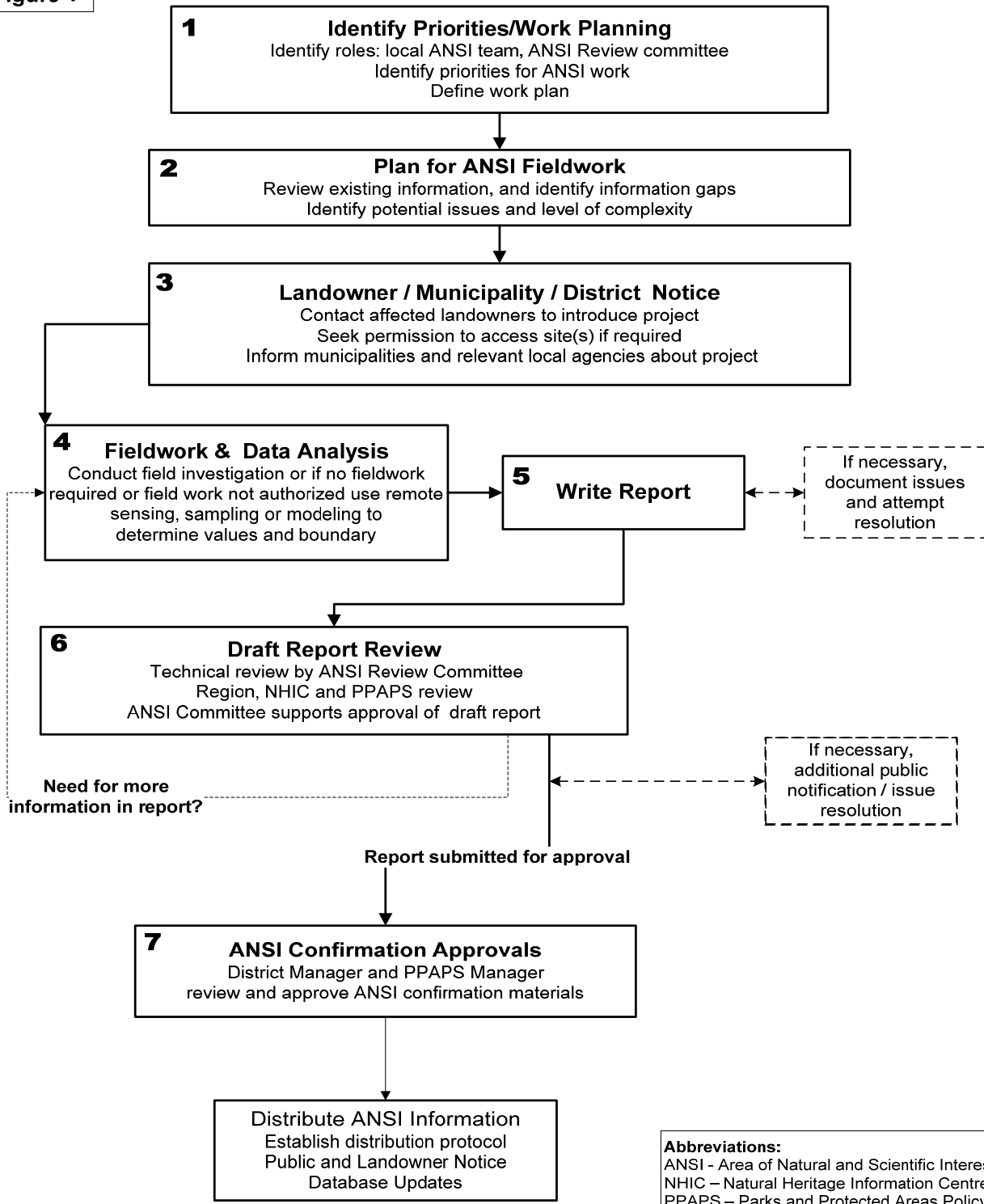
The MNR should seek input from municipalities as to which additional or candidate ANSIs are at greatest risk of new development applications to determine priorities.

Whenever possible, it is a best practice to deal with all life science features within an ecodistrict at one time. Similarly, it is a best practice to assess an entire geological theme at one time to determine where ANSIs exist.

3.1.3 Define work plan

The local ANSI Team recommends confirmation priorities to the district supervisor and regional planning unit in the form of a proposed work plan. This document outlines roles and responsibilities, the scope of the ANSI work, scheduling, and required resources. The district will seek support from the regional planning unit to approve work plan proposals and funding. After the planned projects are approved, the ANSI Team initiates approved and funded ANSI projects.

Figure 1



Abbreviations:
 ANSI - Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
 NHIC – Natural Heritage Information Centre
 PPAPS – Parks and Protected Areas Policy Section

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For most ANSIs, fieldwork is essential to confirm the significance and integrity of the identified values, and to determine accurate site boundaries. Where insufficient time or access constraints prevent effective field investigations, remote sensing and/or aerial photographic interpretation may be useful. These constraints and resulting impacts on the study should be documented.

If consultants are involved in the ANSI project, MNR will develop a terms of reference document to guide their participation.

If a provincially significant ANSI is being considered for downgrading in significance or potential removal, a new site or boundary reconfiguration may need to be identified to replace the earth and/or life science values represented by the original site. The identification and delineation of the replacement should be a component of the work plan when this is the expected outcome. In addition, landowner and municipality notification is required as there may be impacts on land use and Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program (CLTIP) status.

During initial work planning, the local ANSI Team confirms membership on an ANSI Review Committee composed of provincial experts who are involved with the provincial ANSI program. At this time, the regional natural heritage specialist, senior conservation geologist and/or the senior conservation ecologist and a protected areas planner in the Parks and Protected Areas Policy Section (PPAPS) should be provided with relevant background information and the rationale for the ANSI work. If the ANSI is located near a regulated protected area (provincial park or conservation reserve), then the Ontario Parks zone office or local district office should be notified of the site(s) and planned activities.

3.1.4 *When an ANSI confirmation affects more than one MNR administrative district*

Where a candidate ANSI site crosses MNR district boundaries, there should be coordination among the ANSI teams regarding work planning, fieldwork, landowner contact activities and communication of results to landowners, municipalities, conservation authorities and appropriate crown land authorities, as well as information management following confirmation. A project lead should be identified to coordinate these activities. Approval from two or more district managers will be necessary during the confirmation procedure.

3.1.5 *ANSI boundary modification*

There are different levels of ANSI boundary modification. In some cases the changes are minor corrections. Some changes to an ANSI boundary are major and are the result of scientific investigation and require review and confirmation of the information gathered. In the case of a minor boundary change, the implications should be assessed and approval at the district level may suffice (e.g., planning and information management supervisor or equivalent). If the district considers the change to be administrative or minor in nature, then such

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changes are to be documented by the district. All changes require updating in the Natural Resources Values Information System (NRVIS) using data standards developed by the custodian of the ANSI data layer (Parks and Protected Areas Policy Section). Landowner notification may be required as there could be impacts on land use and CLTIP status.

Step 1 Outcome:

- Local ANSI Team and Review Committee established.
- Work plan completed.
- District approves work plan.
- Region and PPAPS have been notified and provided relevant background related to the work plan.
- District submits project for funding and, if approved, initiates project.
- District supports landowner contact if required.
- Minor boundary changes need to be evaluated to determine if this ANSI confirmation procedure is applicable.

3.2 STEP 2: Plan for ANSI fieldwork

3.2.1 Review existing information

The researcher leading the assessment coordinates the assemblage of all pertinent information for the ANSI ecodistrict, environmental (geological) theme and/or study region. Sources reviewed for information should include one or several of the following, as appropriate to the site features: internal MNR science and planning reports and file information, consultants' reports, scientific journal articles, geological and other maps, air photos, Forest Resource Inventory (FRI), satellite imagery, the Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) natural areas database, PPAPS earth science database, additional PPAPS earth and life science information sources, other vegetation and land cover information, and local expert knowledge. Previously completed evaluations that should be referenced include: site region reports, site district and ecodistrict reports, earth science theme studies, regional earth science systems plans, and site-specific reports and checksheets (life science and/or earth science).

Using this information, the local ANSI Team develops a fieldwork plan.

If fieldwork is not possible (landowner permission not granted) or not required, then the ANSI project completes Step 3 (notification) and then moves on to Step 4 (data analysis, fieldwork not required or not authorized) of the confirmation procedure. The ANSI report should provide justification for completing the report without landowner permission to access the site.

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3.2.2 Identify potential issues and level of complexity

As a “heads-up” for issues and/or landowner concerns, the MNR should contact the municipality regarding the land use planning status of additional or candidate ANSIs. This information should be documented as it will identify pending/existing development applications and other potential conflicting land uses. If candidate ANSIs have not been identified at this stage, land use status may have to be checked at a later stage.

NOTE: If the ANSI confirmation is considered complex or there is a high degree of public/outside agency interest, then the district manager may direct staff to conduct additional contact with interested parties (see Steps 5 and 6). Support may be provided by the district strategic officer, district communications specialist or district planner.

Step 2 Outcomes:

- Background information gathering/analysis for selected study area.
- Fieldwork plan.
- If no fieldwork is done, necessary documentation to complete the ANSI report is collected.
- Level of complexity of the ANSI confirmation project is documented.

3.3 STEP 3: Landowner / Municipality / District notice

3.3.1 On private lands

Contact affected landowners

Site visits are often required to best document current values and delineate the ANSI boundary. Prior to the start of any fieldwork, landowner contact is required to introduce the project and obtain permission to enter private property to access a site. The researcher(s) must respect the individual wishes of landowners with regard to access and must abide by the requirements of the *Trespass to Property Act*. It is the district’s responsibility to make landowner contact.

As private landowners are the primary stewards of ANSIs on private lands, it is important to engage them during the early stages of the project. Prior to a site visit, the landowner will receive an information kit including:

- a letter requesting permission to visit the site and a description of the project, including:
 - a description of the necessary fieldwork
 - possible implications if a feature on the property is identified as a provincially significant ANSI

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- an explanation of post-fieldwork steps to keep the landowner informed (see Steps 5 and 6 for landowner involvement).
- an explanation of what is an ANSI and how it is identified and evaluated.
- contact(s) at MNR district or main office for further information.

Inform municipalities/agencies

At the same time, the information kit with an explanatory covering letter should also be sent to the affected municipalities and conservation authorities. Notifying these parties up front is helpful in case a landowner contacts them with questions or concerns about the planned project.

3.3.2 On Crown lands managed by the MNR

Inform managing authorities

The MNR is responsible for the management of Crown lands. If any work is to occur on an ANSI on Crown land, the researchers should notify the appropriate MNR district staff (if this has not occurred in Step 1) to determine if there are any barriers to the work proceeding. The information kit and explanatory covering letter should be sent to municipalities where the ANSI occurs on Crown land, or other public land, within municipal boundaries.

3.3.3 On other public lands: Inform managing authorities

If any work is to occur on an ANSI on public lands not managed by the MNR, then the researchers should notify the appropriate authorities (if this has not occurred in step 1) to determine if there are any barriers to the work proceeding.

Step 3 Outcomes:

- Landowner information kits sent (including municipalities/agencies)
- Landowner permission granted or denied
- If permission is not granted, then alternate means to survey and confirm the ANSI are identified by the ANSI Team and the Review Committee.

3.4 STEP 4: Fieldwork and data analysis

If deemed necessary, the primary researcher coordinates a field investigation to collect the required physical data for the ANSI assessment. Life science and earth science checksheets or equivalent should be used to document and summarize this information. Researchers should ensure that sufficient information relevant to a gap analysis is collected to determine the level of significance of the features in a site.

The checksheets are used to describe and assess a number of criteria to help determine whether the feature is provincially significant.

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- Life science criteria include: representation, condition, diversity, ecological functions, and special features
- Earth science criteria include: representation, condition, diversity, and special features (type sections, type morphologies, fossils, etc.) and life science values

Where coincident earth and life science values are represented in one ANSI, evaluation or re-evaluation should consider both types of features. In the case of life science ANSI evaluations, the primary researcher should check with the senior conservation geologist to determine whether significant earth science features exist (e.g., by consulting checksheets).

The focus of ANSI fieldwork is the collection of information on the natural heritage values of the site; however, site visits also provide an opportunity to ask landowners about their knowledge of the site that could assist with the assessment. The visit is also an opportunity to communicate to the landowner(s) the natural heritage values on their property, the ANSI program, and the implications or benefits of confirmation (primarily CLTIP and associated land use updates in municipal official plans or any other related plans such as the Niagara Escarpment Plan).

3.4.1 *Boundary determination*

The rationale for ANSI boundary decisions must be defensible, and explicitly stated in the ANSI report. Preferably, ANSI boundary information is mapped as polygons at the finest possible scale.

Step 4 Outcomes:

- Fieldwork completed.
- Site features and boundaries documented and evaluated.
- If fieldwork not possible or incomplete, results from alternative methods of collecting information are documented.

3.5 STEP 5: Report writing

Upon completion of Step 4, the primary researcher, along with ANSI team members as appropriate, prepares a report that documents ecological or geological values of the selected site and areas of sensitivity, and provides conclusions and recommendations about the significance and boundaries of the site. It is recommended that staff use MNR's Ontario Parks Life Science Checksheet Guidelines (2003) or Earth Science Inventory Checksheets (2003) when preparing reports. These documents are available on the MNR's Parks and Protected Areas Policy Section intranet website.

Outcomes of the evaluation may include the following:

- recommend provincially significant ANSI status
- recommend regionally or locally significant ANSI status

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- reduce or increase significance of existing ANSI
- re-align boundary of an existing, candidate, or previously approved ANSI
- delete ANSI.

The ANSI Team will inform the district manager about the recommendations of the draft report and any input received or requests for information throughout the confirmation process (from Aboriginal communities, conservation authorities, affected landowners, municipalities). The ANSI Team will confirm the assessment of complexity and/or level of public interest in the confirmation process and advise whether additional public contact is necessary.

Upon completion, the ANSI Team provides the draft report to the ANSI Review Committee.

If issues are encountered at this stage, they should be documented by the local ANSI Team. The district/area biologist/ecologist or ANSI Team lead will pursue the resolution of issues to the degree possible and make appropriate revisions to the report, if required. If there are outstanding matters beyond the scope of this procedure, then they need to be flagged so they can be addressed outside the ANSI Identification and Confirmation Procedure.

Step 5 Outcomes:

- Rationale for the level of significance and boundary determination of the ANSI are clearly stated in the draft report.
- District manager is advised about the recommendations of the draft report.
- Draft report is completed and supported by the ANSI Team and sent to the ANSI Review Committee.
- Any issues encountered and efforts to resolve them are documented.
- If the district manager considers additional public contact to be necessary, a brief rationale is included in the package for the ANSI Review Committee.

3.6 STEP 6: Report review by ANSI Review Committee

The ANSI Team submits the draft ANSI report to the Review Committee, which conducts an additional technical review. The MNR regional natural heritage specialist coordinates review with designated regional and PPAPS staff.

The reviewers or the author edit the report depending on who was delegated this role in the work plan. If reviewers determine that more information or additional analysis is required, the lead of the local ANSI Team is directed to coordinate additional work. The leads of both the ANSI Team and Review Committee should work together to resolve any outstanding data gaps or requirements. When revisions are completed, the Review Committee supports the approval of the report.

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If the district manager has directed staff to conduct additional contact with interested parties, the draft ANSI report must be updated as per the ANSI Review Committee's comments before the report can be made available to the public.

Step 6 Outcomes:

- Any data gaps or additional requirements identified by the ANSI Review Committee are resolved and a final draft of the ANSI report is completed with Review Committee approval.
- District manager may direct staff to conduct additional contact with interested parties, e.g., making the final draft report available.

3.7 STEP 7: ANSI confirmation approvals

The local ANSI Team presents the final confirmation materials for review by both the district manager(s) and the PPAPS manager. The confirmation approvals package should include at a minimum:

- life science or earth science checksheet/report
- map identifying the ANSI boundary
- approval page (see Appendix I).

The ANSI team should discuss the approval process with the regional natural heritage specialist to determine if additional information is warranted.

The district/area ecologist/biologist coordinates district approval and the regional natural heritage specialist coordinates PPAPS approval. The district manager(s) ensures that the scientific methodology and documentation undertaken by the team are complete and sound. The PPAPS manager ensures that the report and decisions are consistent with protected area policy, and also approves the work of the Review Committee. Both managers ensure that the appropriate level of notification has taken place. A telephone meeting with the district manager and PPAPS manager to review and discuss the ANSI work and any related issues is encouraged as a best practice.

Any issues that were brought forward through the process to date are jointly reviewed by the district manager(s) and the PPAPS manager to determine if any further action is required. If no issues remain or no further action is acquired, then both managers approve the ANSI confirmation (i.e., report, boundary map, and associated documentation).

The MNR district(s) uses the reports to help communicate the new or changed status of ANSIs with Aboriginal Communities, landowners, municipalities, conservation authorities and other stakeholders. This helps to ensure that ANSI values are considered in land use decisions.

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ANSIs confirmed as provincially significant become eligible for MNR's Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program (CLTIP). District notification to CLTIP staff is required to incorporate eligible landowners into CLTIP eligibility information. These landowners are then contacted directly by the program and participation is solicited. For provincially significant ANSIs, information regarding CLTIP eligibility in the explanatory letter may be beneficial.

The ANSI data class in NRVIS is updated to reflect the ANSI confirmation (see Database Updates).

Step 7 Outcomes:

- District manager(s) and the PPAPS manager approve the results in a finalized report and ANSI confirmation; OR, if required, managers request ANSI Team to do further work / revisions to the draft ANSI report.
- Approval or rejection of the report is communicated.
- For approved provincially significant ANSIs, district notification to CLTIP staff is required to incorporate eligible landowners into CLTIP program.
- ANSI data class in NRVIS is updated to reflect confirmation.

4.0 DISTRIBUTE ANSI INFORMATION

Communications are an important part of the ANSI confirmation procedure and require careful coordination. The following protocol is suggested:

4.1 Internal distribution: Private land / Crown land ANSIs

1. The local ANSI Team lead informs the rest of the ANSI Team of the report approval or rejection of ANSI status and/or changes to the boundary.
2. The team lead completes and/or delegates the distribution of the approved ANSI report as follows:
 - paper copies are kept in the PPAPS Resource Room and the district ANSI files
 - a digital copy is maintained by PPAPS and the district(s)
 - notification of the approved ANSI report and its availability is provided to:
 - district manager, district ecologist/biologist
 - PPAPS manager, senior conservation geologist and senior conservation ecologist
 - district planner, district strategic officer and/or district communications specialist
 - lead researchers as designated in the work plan
 - regional natural heritage specialist

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- Natural Heritage Information Centre representative.

4.2 External distribution: Private land ANSIs

1. Affected landowners

Notice of ANSI confirmation (creation, deletion or modification) is sent to affected landowners by the district. This package should include an explanatory cover letter, the life science checksheet or earth science checksheet and an appropriately sized map as a minimum. Landowners should also be provided with a contact at the district office for further questions they may have or an opportunity to review the report available at the district/area office. Information about relevant stewardship resources would be beneficial. In some cases, special interest groups such as naturalist clubs or land trust organizations should be sent an information package.

2. Municipalities/agencies

The information and cover letter that is sent to the landowner(s) should also be forwarded to the appropriate municipality and conservation authority offices or other agencies responsible for land use decision-making or input. If requested, districts should also be encouraged to share full ANSI report information using digital technology whenever possible.

4.3 External distribution: Crown lands

When ANSI confirmation (creation, deletion or modification) occurs on Crown land, the district planner needs to be notified so he/she can communicate the status of the ANSI values to other users of Crown land and ensure the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. For ANSIs on Crown land within municipal boundaries, notification should be sent to the municipality(ies).

4.4 Database updates

The ANSI data class in NRVIS is updated to reflect the ANSI confirmation. NRVIS is the primary MNR information system for provincially significant ANSI boundary information. The PPAPS earth science database is the primary source of information for all earth science ANSIs including any information that exists for regionally and locally significant ANSIs. District and NHIC records are the primary source of information for life science ANSIs.

ANSI information is updated in NRVIS by the districts. This information *must* be entered for provincially and regionally significant ANSIs, and *may* include locally significant ANSIs where information exists. Some districts record this information in layers on local or regional servers. It is important that this information be

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regularly updated onto the provincial server for access by users outside the district.

To determine eligible CLTIP land parcel(s), District or CLTIP staff overlay provincially significant ANSI boundaries onto the property parcel layer and determine relevant information (assessment roll numbers, eligible acreage, ANSI type code (life science -- ALS, earth science -- AES). This information is incorporated into CLTIP data. Districts should contact CLTIP staff to work out the most appropriate process. The CLTIP should be, at a minimum, included as part of notification to municipalities and conservation authorities. CLTIP staff in Peterborough advise the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) of any changes to CLTIP – eligible parcels resulting from the confirmation procedure.

5.0 MNR’S ROLE WITH RESPECT TO PROTECTION AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT

MNR’s role is to provide science support, information and advice to landowners, municipalities, Crown agencies and other affected parties, as requested, about the implications of provincially significant ANSIs on land use and resource management decisions.

MNR identifies ANSIs as natural heritage values in Ontario. Once confirmed, these values will be considered in land use decisions made for both Crown and private land.

On Crown land, ANSIs are considered in the context of resource management planning and Crown land use planning. These processes include consideration of appropriate uses within ANSIs and provide opportunities for affected interests to be consulted; for example, forest management planning.

On private land, the Provincial Policy Statement provides direction for the protection of provincially significant ANSIs (in addition, refer to the Natural Heritage Reference Manual¹¹). This process is conducted under the *Planning Act*, lead primarily by municipalities, includes legal requirements for consultation, and has an identified arbitrator for issue resolution, the Ontario Municipal Board.

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6.0 REFERENCES

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- ⁶ Niagara Escarpment Commission. 2005. The Niagara Escarpment Plan. Queen's Printer for Ontario.
- ⁷ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1983. Background: Land Use Guidelines. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto, Ontario.
- ⁸ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1997. Nature's Best: Ontario's Parks and Protected Areas: The Framework and Action Plan. Queen's Printer for Ontario.
- ⁹ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1988. Implementation Strategy: Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest. Queen's Printer for Ontario.
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- ¹¹ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 2010. Natural Heritage Reference Manual for Natural Heritage Policies of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2005. Second Edition. Queen's Printer for Ontario.

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APPENDIX I: AREA OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST CONFIRMATION TEMPLATE



Area of Natural and Scientific Interest Confirmation

Name: NAME Life/Earth Science ANSI

Life Science
 Earth Science

Location: Lot and Concession, Geographic Township, County; or equivalent text identifier of location; refer to attached map (with a date on it)

Significance: Provincially/Regionally/Locally significant

The supporting materials were reviewed and accepted by: Staff name(s), Job Title(s).

This Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) is hereby confirmed.

Name
X District Manager
X Region
Regional Operations Division
Ministry of Natural Resources

Date

Rob Davis
Manager, Parks and Protected Areas Policy Section
Natural Heritage, Lands and Protected Spaces Branch
Policy Division
Ministry of Natural Resources

Date