Overview of Climate Action & Environmental Management in the City of Nanaimo

Overview of Session

- Legislative Framework
- Environmental Management
- Storm Water Management

BREAK

- Operations
- Environmental Stewardship & Community Involvement
- Climate Change
- Conclusion

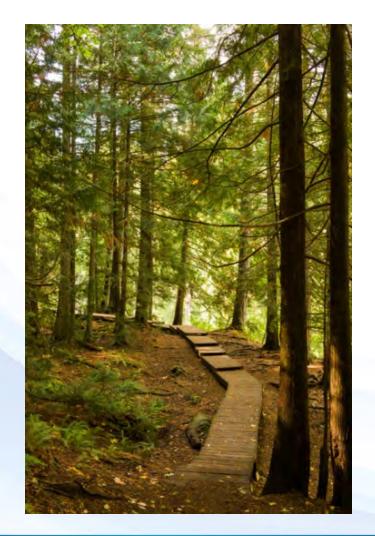
Legislative Framework Federal & Provincial Legislation

Federal Legislation

- Fisheries Act
- Species at Risk Act

Provincial Legislation

- Wildlife Act
- Riparian Areas Regulation Act
- Water Sustainability Act
- Contaminated Site Regulation





Legislative Framework

Plans / Bylaws / Policies

Regional District

Regional Growth Strategy

City of Nanaimo

- Strategic Plan
- Official Community Plan
- Water Conservation Strategy
- Water Supply Strategic Plan
- Parks Master Plan
- Transportation Master Plan
- Neighbourhood Plans



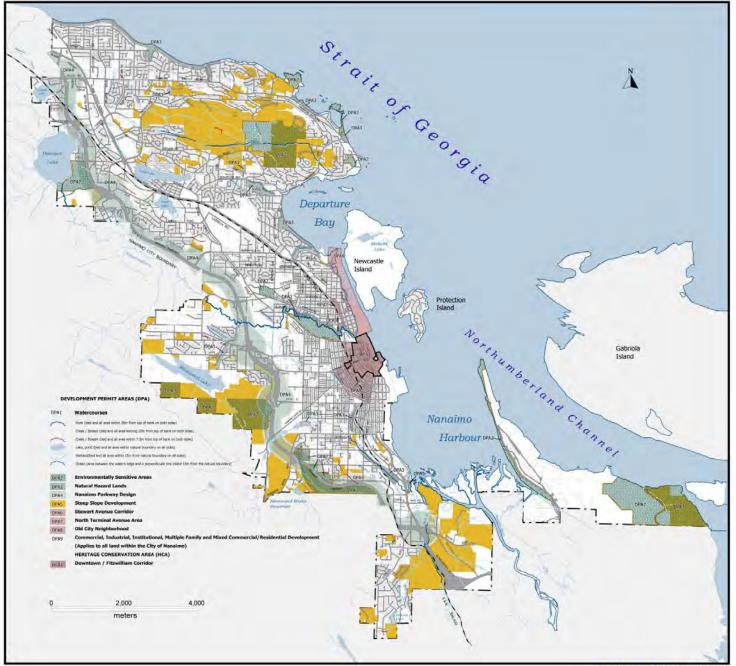
Bylaws

- Zoning Bylaw 4500
- Tree Management and Protection Bylaw No. 7126
- Pesticide Use Bylaw No. 7102
- Regional Emissions Reduction Reserve Fund Bylaw No. 7184
- Soil Removal and Depositing Bylaw 1976 No. 1747

Council Policy

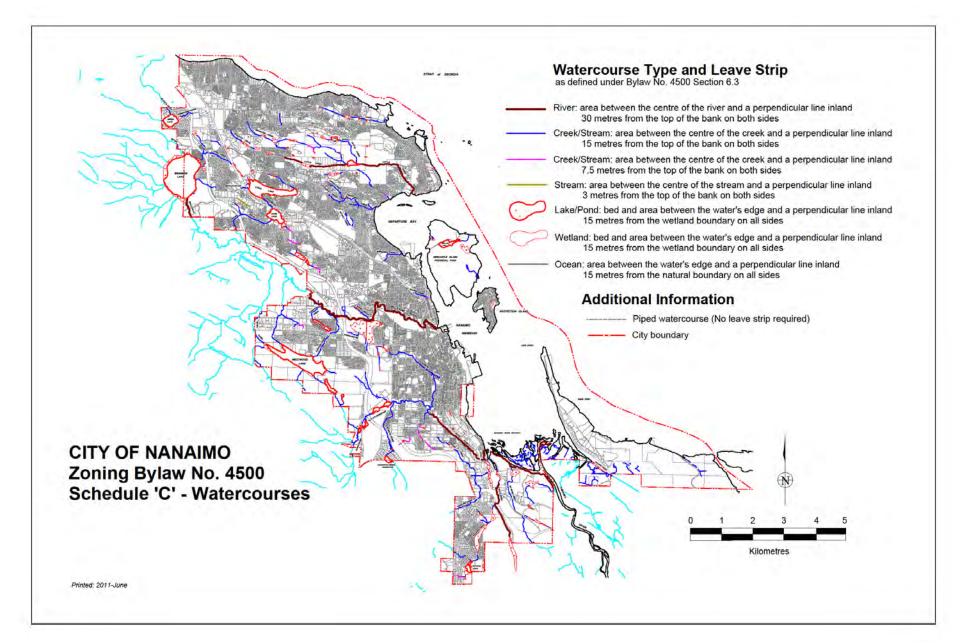
- Energy Conservation and Management Policy
- Purchasing Policy
- Green Building Strategy
- Anti-Idling Policy





City of Nanaimo Official Community Plan

MAP 3: DEVELOPMENT PERMIT & HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS



Marine Foreshore

 15 m from natural boundary of the ocean







Environmental Management Watercourses

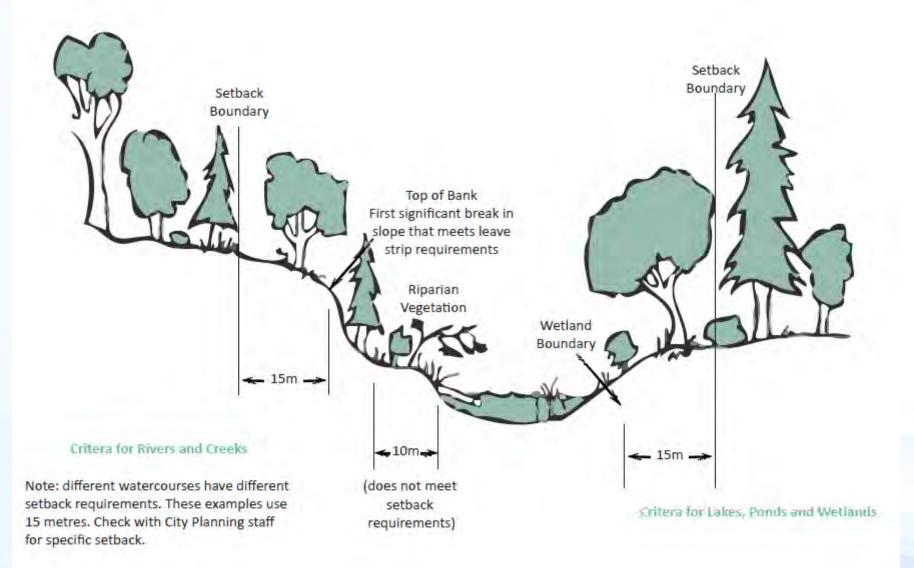
Zoning Bylaw 4500 – Watercourses – Schedule C

- 15m or 30m setback from top of bank of a stream
- 15m setback from wetland boundary of a lake or wetland
- Variances through DPA













Riparian Areas Regulation (RAR)

- Provincial regulation from the Riparian Area Protection Act
- For the protection of fish and fish habitat only
- Streamside Protection and Enhancement Area (SPEA) measured from high water mark
- SPEA is the minimum protection to avoid HADD under Fisheries Act











Zoning Bylaw No. 4000

- City of Nanaimo Zoning Bylaw 4000 in place since 1996
- City of Nanaimo watercourse setbacks meet or exceed RAR requirements
- RAR triggered when variance to watercourse setbacks is requested
- RAR does not consider wildlife habitat
- Local Government has the discretion to have more stringent protection requirements than RAR





Environmentally Sensitive DPA

- Non-fish bearing watercourses and wetlands
- Terrestrial herbaceous
- Older forest
- SARA (critical habitat protection) and Red/Yellow listed species



Environmentally Sensitive DPA

Process

- Development application
- Request environmental assessment be completed by Qualified Environmental Professional (RPBio)
- Assessment review by staff
- ESA protection through DP conditions



Environmental Management Dense Spiked Primrose



- **COSEWIC** listed species Endangered
- Red listed in BC
- Found through assessment
- Protected through subdivision process and DP conditions





Canada Goose Management

- Canada geese introduced to Vancouver Island in the 1960s
- Resident and migratory populations
- Why?
- Fouling of playing fields and beaches
- Human / wildlife conflicts

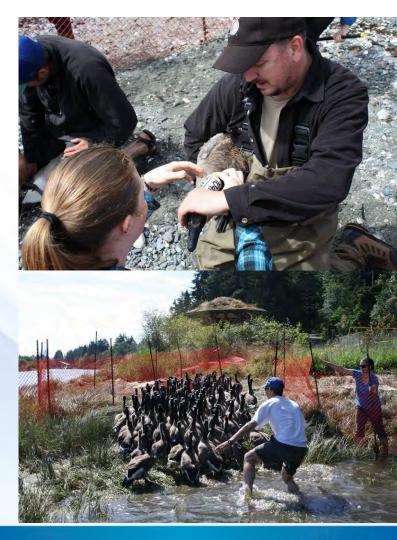






Canada Goose Management

- Abundance, Distribution and Movement Study being completed in 2019
- 400 geese collared 200 in 2016 and 200 in 2017
- Monthly counts of geese
- Population varies seasonally
- 48 % resident geese
- Significant influx of geese from August to December
- Lowest population count at molt late June early July







Population Maintenance







Feral Rabbit Management

- No native rabbits on Vancouver Island
- European rabbits are introduced invasive species
 Why?
- Infrastructure damage
- User injury liability
- Ecosystem damage







Damage to Infrastructure



Igure 7. Burrow at fence line (Boban Park)



Figure 8. Burrowing beneath stairway (VIU).

Feral Rabbit Management Plan

Partnership

- 2016 City of Nanaimo, VIU and SD68 formed working group
- 2017 City and VIU
 commissioned: Feral
 European Rabbit
 Management Plan





When Nature Controls Over Population

• Rabbit hemorrhagic disease – Feb 2018

- Highly contagious virus RHDV-calicivirus
- Only affects European rabbits
- Mortality with 48 -72 hrs
- 80%-90% mortality





Feral Rabbit Management



Population Maintenance

- Raptor perch poles
- Potential changes to the Animal Control Bylaw
 - Increased fines for feeding
 - Increased fines for release
 - Pet rabbits must be spay or neutered before sale
 - Pet rabbit licensing
- Public education



Beaver Management







Beaver Management

Positives

- Stabilize
 watersheds as
 keystone species
 - Create habitat
 - Increase biodiversity
 - Healthy wetlands







Beaver Management

Why?

- Flooding of private and public land
- Infrastructure damage (storm system and sports fields)
- Tree removal and tree flooding causing potential hazards





Beaver Management



Robins Park



Beaver Management

Balanced Approach

- Leave them be
- Wire trees
- Beaver baffles and pipes
- Regular removal of dams
- Last resort: Removal (trapping)
 - No relocation







Compliance and Enforcement

- Receive complaint
- Investigate complaint
- Review findings with management
- Take appropriate action



What is an Urban Forest?

- "The networks or systems comprising all woodlands, groups of trees, and individual trees located in urban and peri-urban areas" (Food and Agriculture Organization)
- Urban Forestry or Municipal Arboriculture deals with the management of planted and naturally occurring greenspace on public and private land. This includes planning, planting, establishing, protecting and managing all trees and associated vegetation.





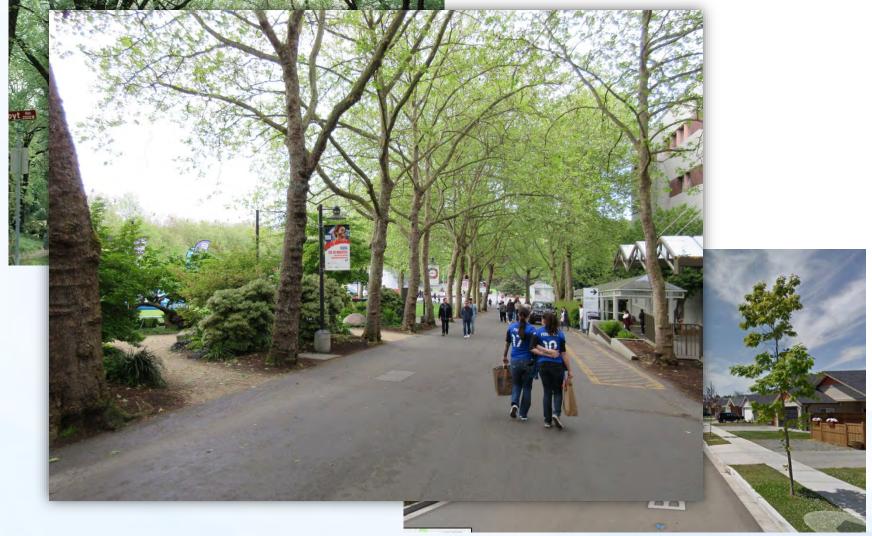
Urban Forestry

Benefits of a well-functioning Urban Forest

- Environmental
 - Sequester Carbon
 - Mitigate Flooding
 - Improve water quality
- Social
 - Create sense of place
 - Mental and Physical Health
 - Food Security
- Economic
 - Natural Asset
 - Extends life of Infrastructure
 - Reduce heating and cooling costs











Urban Forestry



The bad news....

Across North America development in urban areas is causing general environmental decline.

US Forest Service estimates that in the USA alone, 36 million urban trees are lost every year.



Urban Forestry



The good news!

It is possible to grow or enhance the urban forest.

Some municipalities are starting to turn the tide and increase tree canopy coverage, resulting in an increase of all the associated benefits.





Urban Forestry

Ron**Kirk** Photography

Current Projects and Programs

Urban Forestry

CITY OF NANAIMO Urban Forestry 250-755-4460 ext, 4357

Jrban Trees

Tree to be pickuped from: Green Thumb Garden Centre 6261 Hammond Bay Road Nanaimo, BC Phone: 250- 758- 0808

Authorized by Patrick McIntosh, U Expires 2018-MAR-25 Number

TREI

This voucher may be exchanged

1300 Vouchers Funded by mor fines, permits a

Parks & Recreation a weak

80.0

Nanaimo wants your help in increasing forest canopy. Nanaimo residents can \$20 tree voucher here and or a fruit or coniferous tree

umb Garden Centre.

vouchers he World!

PLANT TREES



\$20 TREE

VOUCHERS

(UP TO \$75 VALUE)

PROGRAM DETAILS

There will be 400 vouchers available for Nanaimo residents or property owners to use for the purchase of a tree for \$20 each (cash only) No more than 2 youchers issued per property per year All sales are final Redemption value not to exceed \$75 Vouchers expire on December 16, 2018

TY OF NANAIMO Green Thumb





Urban Forestry

Beaufort Food Forest

- Planted in December 2017.
- Collaboration between the City, Neighborhood, MYCDC, and BC Hydro Greening Grant.
- 59 fruit and nut trees and many edible shrubs.
- Watering done by City Park staff and volunteers.
- Will serve to provide, food security, forest cover, educational opportunities, sense of community, wildlife habitat, recreation.

BEAUFORT PARK FOOD FOREST

of Northern Africa, cherries are classified as stone fruits

PLUMS: Plums may have been one of the first fruits

lomesticated by humans. Three of the most comm

rieties are only found around h

(fruits containing a singular central seed), alongsid

These gardens were designed to demonstrate edible landscaping in the City.

A **Food Forest** is intended to mimic a natural forest ecosystem with plants chosen and located around the trees in a way that helps support and sustain them. Many of the plants you will see are chosen to act as pollinator attractors, nutrient accumulators and soil stabilizers.

- Be gentle when picking fruit
- Be respectful of all users in this space
- During summer months, help us keep our "gator" bags filled with water

We welcome everyone to enjoy this space and to enjoy the food it provides.

Interested in helping out at the Beaufort Forest? Contact us!



Beaufort Food Forest Tree List

APPLES: Originating in Kazahotan, apples arrived in Europe by way of the Middle East, and arrived in Canada with the French explorer Samuel & Champlain. They were planted throughout the country by the plonners who are them raw, cooled and basked with thrum, divid them for winter food and processed them into ider.



PEAKS: The pear is native to coastal and mildly temperate regions of Western Europe, North Africa and Asia. The tree typically reaches heights of 10-17 metres (33-56 ft). Because of its versatility and long storage life, pears were a valuable commodity in the andrark world.



CLAPP'S ASIAN HOSU COMICE BOSC

OTHER TREES: Look at the map at the back of this klosk to see other trees that are growing in this food forest, including quince, mulberry, almond, hazelnut and walnut.



www.nanaimo.ca • 250-756-5200 • parksandrecreation@nanaimo.ca





Urban Forestry







Urban Forestry

Where are we at and Where do we want to go?

Urban Forestry

Developed to fulfill the need for better forest, vegetation and ecosystem management throughout the City. Identified the need for a new tree bylaw Established a goal of increasing tree canopy coverage by 4% over ten years nageme

orestry

anel



Urban Forestry

Bylaw No. 7126 Management & Protection of Trees within the City of Nanaimo



- Adopted in 2013
- A home owner is allowed to remove up to 4 non "protected" trees in a calendar year without a permit.
- If a permit is required, replacement trees must be replanted.
- If a parcel of land being developed is over
 0.5ha is size, 20% of the trees onsite must be retained.

It takes many years for a tree planted today to provide the same environmental benefits as retaining a mature tree.





Urban Forestry

Looking Forward

Ron Kuk Bholography

Urban Forestry



Baseline data collection

A clear understanding of what we have is needed to plan, set goals and monitor our progress. The most important data we need to collect is: An accurate Canopy Cover Assessment. A comprehensive public tree inventory.



Urban Forestry

Canopy Cover Assessment

- A 2006 Malaspina University/College (now Vancouver Island University) aerial photo canopy study
- The 2010 Urban Forest Management Strategy identifies a goal of increasing the canopy coverage by 4% over ten years.
- We need to invest in an updated canopy survey to set a new bench mark to measure progress.
- It is important that the results are repeatable to give us accurate information on our progress.



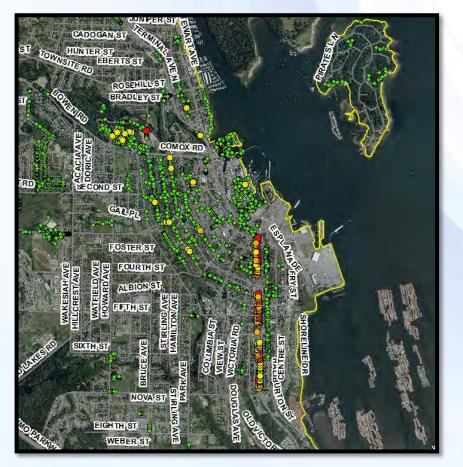






Urban Forestry

Street Tree Inventory



- Geo Spatially linked data set.
- Important attributes to collect: Tree Species, Size, Condition, Age (planting date), Maintenance history.
- Most practically limited to formally managed trees...For now.
- Goal is to have **inventory linked to inspection cycles** and a work management/scheduling system.





Urban Forestry

Amending the Tree Protection and Management Bylaw

- Improve bylaw requirements for trees being retained during construction.
- Additional requirements will increase staff workloads to process permits, conduct inspections, consultations, and provide bylaw compliance







Urban Forestry

Improving Tree Management Practice

- Get planting!
- Canopy Study will identify areas in need reforestation. Increasing our tree planting capacity will require creative tree planting programs and the capacity to plant, monitor and maintain trees in public and private areas.
- Switch from a policy of reactive tree maintenance to proactive. Implementing a scheduled work management system.
- Regularly re-evaluate our progress from our baseline data and update our goals to address our needs.
- Achieving this will require an increase in staffing levels







Urban Forestry

Nanaimo should lead not follow, we can be the community others on the Island look to as their guiding example in policy and practice.







Stormwater Management

Overview of Policies and Guidelines

- OCP
- Stormwater Management in Nanaimo Guidelines
- Steep Slope Development Guidelines
- Stormwater Planning Guidebook
- ISMP's (Wexford & Walley)
- MoESS Section 7





Project Highlights Longwood Station







Environment Management Stormwater Management Project Highlights Hawthorne Subdivision







Stormwater Management **Project Highlights** Inland Kenworth







Stormwater Management

Project Highlights Greenrock Industrial Subdivision







Stormwater Management

Adoption of MoESS Section 7

November, 2016

- Capture, retain, infiltrate or reuse 6-Month, 24-hour rainfall (31mm +/-)
- Detain for areas that discharge into watercourses to minimize erosion
- Treatment to remove 90% of suspended particles
- Account for climate change



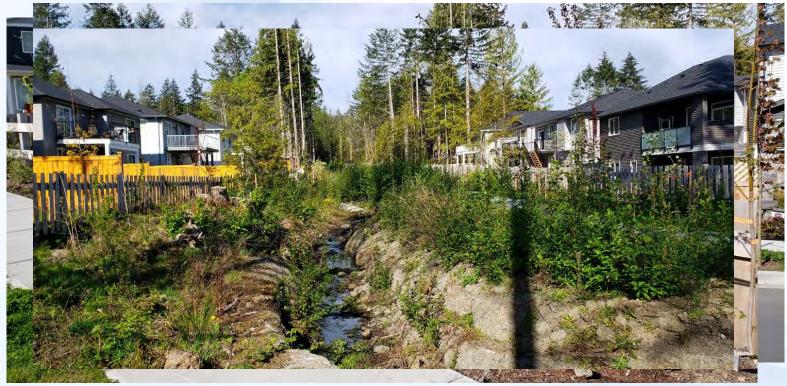
Stormwater Management

Project Highlights Subdivision – 480 Tenth Street





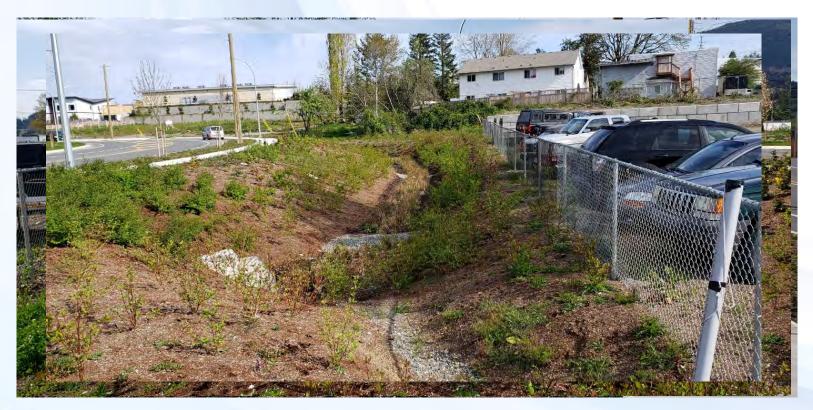
Stormwater Management **Project Highlights** Subdivision – 519 Ninth Street







Stormwater Management **Project Highlights** Subdivision – Greenrock Phase 3







Environment Management Stormwater Management Project Highlights Commercial Development - La-Z-Boy







Stormwater Management

Ongoing Collaboration & Implementation

- Continuing to refine development requirements
- Collaboration with Parks & Recreation and E&PW to identify opportunities
- Review and recommend bylaw amendments to Council





BREAK

