

Habitat Conservation Plan for the Town of St. Lawrence



Cliffs and waterfall along the St. Lawrence Coastline Conservation Area. Staff photo.

November 2019



Town of St. Lawrence
348 Route 220, P.O. Box 128
St. Lawrence, NL, Canada
A0E 2V0



NL Eastern Habitat Joint Venture
Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture - Wildlife Division
192 Wheeler's Road, P.O. Box 2006
Corner Brook, NL, A2H 7S1



Stewardship Association of Municipalities (SAM)
samnl.org

Preface

In the province of Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) some of the wildlife and wildlife habitats that are in greatest danger of being negatively impacted are in municipalities. In this province, the focus of the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture (EHJV) is to conserve valuable wildlife habitat through Stewardship Agreements. The Town of St. Lawrence was identified as having ecologically valuable habitat located within its Municipal Planning Area and signed a Habitat Stewardship Agreement with the Government of NL in October 2013. In 2021, an amended Habitat Stewardship Agreement was signed, which removed a small portion of the original coastal Conservation Area while also significantly expanding the Conservation Area east to Cape Chapeau Rouge (Appendix 1).

The parties committed to conserve and protect the St. Lawrence Coastline Conservation Area. In accordance with the agreement, the Town of St. Lawrence manages the designated area with technical advice provided by the provincial Wildlife Division, in part via this Habitat Conservation Plan.

Plan Objectives

- (1) To present an assessment of the habitats and wildlife species designated for conservation within town planning boundaries.
- (2) To recommend protection, conservation, and enhancement strategies which will maintain and/or increase wildlife use in the designated Conservation Area(s).
- (3) To describe potential engagement initiatives designed to increase Council and public awareness of the value of 'their' habitat for conserving wildlife.
- (4) To empower Council and municipal residents to conserve these habitats through informed development decision-making with the support of residents.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following partners for their support in the continued implementation and activities of the Wildlife Division's Habitat Stewardship Program; the Stewardship Association of Municipalities Inc, Environment Canada- Canadian Wildlife Service, The United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and Wildlife Habitat Canada.

Contents

Section 1: Habitat Conservation in Newfoundland and Labrador	5
Introduction	5
Roles of Stewardship Agreement Signatories	7
Section 2: St. Lawrence – A Special Place	8
Wildlife and Habitat in St Lawrence	8
Existing land uses & potential impacts	12
Section 3: Policies for Habitat Conservation	14
a. Incorporate your Stewardship Agreement into your Municipal Plan	14
b. Refer all possible developments to the Wildlife Division	14
c. Form a committee	14
d. Participate in SAM	15
Section 4: Habitat Enhancement and Education Strategies	16
Explore grants and funding	16
Hire a Green Team	16
Find and place geocaches	17
Construct sustainable trails & put up interpretive signs	17
Watch wildlife	18
Understand Fish and Wildlife Enforcement	18
Help St. Lawrence residents get outdoors to enjoy nature	19
Explore outdoor education programs	20
Restore Habitat	21
Conclusion	21
Appendix 1: St Lawrence Habitat Stewardship Agreement	22

Section 1: Habitat Conservation in Newfoundland and Labrador

Introduction

Human development has resulted in the destruction or alteration of many types of habitat all over the world. The number and diversity of North America's wildlife species has been declining over the latter half of the twentieth century. Natural habitats are regularly lost to urban, industrial, and agricultural expansion.

Recognizing the importance of habitat conservation to waterfowl populations, in 1986 Canada and the United States (later followed by Mexico) signed the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP). This committed these countries to a long-term partnership to protect wetland habitats. Twenty-four 'joint ventures' have been subsequently established across North America to achieve the objectives of NAWMP. The province of Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) formally committed to its participation in the **Eastern Habitat Joint Venture** (EHJV) in 1989.

The **EHJV** (ehjv.ca) conserves, enhances, and restores wildlife habitat for birds found across the six eastern Canadian provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, PEI, and NL. Each province implements the partnership slightly differently, with each provincial program coordinated by a separate program manager and involving the cooperation of international partners, including government agencies and non-governmental conservation groups. In NL, the program is administered by the provincial Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture (Wildlife Division). Other NL partners include the Stewardship Association of Municipalities, Ducks Unlimited Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service (a branch of Environment and Climate Change Canada), and Nature Conservancy of Canada.

As its primary contribution to the EHJV in NL, the provincial Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture created a "municipal habitat stewardship program" to help municipalities conserve important wildlife habitat found within planning boundaries. The program signs formal agreements with municipalities so that when future land use decisions are made, the value of that wildlife habitat will not be forgotten and that future activities will not have negative impacts on the lands ability to sustain wildlife. Since 1993, over forty municipalities have signed Municipal Habitat Stewardship Agreements in NL becoming important links in a chain of conservation areas in NL and indeed, across North America.



Map of Habitat Stewardship Agreements signed in NL.

Roles of Stewardship Agreement Signatories

When the Stewardship Agreement was signed, each signatory committed to certain responsibilities:

The Province: The NL Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture, through its Wildlife Division, would be expected to:

- Write a Habitat Conservation Plan in consultation with the Town (this plan).
- Work with the town on the review of any developments which are proposed to take place within the designated Conservation Areas.
- Support Council and local groups in implementing the Stewardship Agreement and Habitat Conservation Plan; often with the partners of the NL Eastern Habitat Joint Venture. This can include assisting in carrying out, where appropriate, wildlife and habitat conservation education, restoration or enhancement projects.

The Town: The Town of St Lawrence and its Mayor and Council would be expected to:

- Ensure that the designated wildlife habitat areas (“Conservation Areas”) are protected from destruction or degradation; the town is to contact the EHJV Program Manager at the Wildlife Division (contact info on Page 2) in a timely manner to allow a 30-day written review of proposed development activities.
- Incorporate the Habitat Conservation Plan concepts into the Town’s next Municipal Plan draft or revision centrally through appropriate zoning and associated development regulations.
- Implement, as opportunities allow, the Habitat Conservation Plan in the community with the assistance of the NL EHJV partners.
- Participate, where possible, in the activities of the Stewardship Association of Municipalities (SAM).

Section 2: St. Lawrence – A Special Place

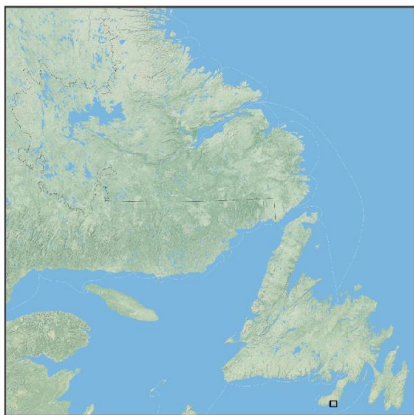
Wildlife and Habitat in St Lawrence

St. Lawrence is an incorporated municipality of ~1200 people, located on the southern side of the Burin Peninsula (Placentia Bay) in Newfoundland. Beginning in 2011, staff visited St. Lawrence and met with Council, met with industry, notably officials of Canada Fluorspar Inc, and conducted field assessments. Field assessments indicated several areas of important wildlife habitat were found within town planning boundaries, centrally including wetlands and coastal habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds and seabirds. In 2013, Council signed a stewardship agreement initially designating an approximately 400 meter wide buffer along much of its south-western coastline as a coastal “Conservation Area”. In 2021, an amendment to the original agreement was signed expanding the Conservation Area along the southern coastline of the town all the way east to Cape Chapeau Rouge. The amendment also provided for a ~150 meter segment of the western coastline buffer to be excluded from the Conservation Area to provide an access route to the coast for mine infrastructure (a potential material conveyor/road to the marine shipping facility within the western side of the peninsula).


The Conservation Area (see map on page 9) now encompasses the coastline beginning at St. Lawrence’s western most municipal boundary, specifically at the outflow of Three Stick Pond and extends south and then east all the way to Cape Chapeau Rouge with the exception of the exempted area referenced above. The coastal buffer is unchanged in width and extends inland ~400 metres, and in the west-most portion includes Little Lawn Harbour and portion of Little Lawn River with a 100 metre buffer.




Little Lawn Harbour. Staff photo.



 Conservation Area
(with Little Lawn Harbour modification)

 Expanded Conservation Area

 Planning area boundary



August 22nd 2019



The outflow of Three Stick Pond, the western boundary of the St. Lawrence Coastline Conservation Area. Staff photo.

The habitat in this coastal region, typical of that of the Eastern Hyper-oceanic Barrens Ecoregion, contains scattered Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*) tuckamore with extensive open barrens and bogs with common grass, fern and shrub species. Cottongrass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*), Sweet Gale (*Myrica gale*), Lowbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*), Common Juniper (*Juniperus communis*), Mountain Ash (*Sorbus sp.*), Virginia Rose (*Rosa virginiana*), Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum dasycarpum*) and Labrador Violet (*Viola labradorica purpurea*) are found here.

The area is home to immense numbers of wildlife including shorebirds, waterfowl and seabirds from nearby nesting colonies of the Lawn Islands Archipelago Reserve. Some common seabird species found in this area and within the nearby reserve include Manx Shearwater, Leach's Storm-petrel, Ring-billed, Herring, and Great Black-backed Gulls, Black Guillemot, Black-legged Kittiwake, Northern Gannet, Arctic Tern, Razorbill, Common Murre, and Common Loon.

Songbirds found in this coastal region include Savannah Sparrow, Blackpoll and Yellow Warbler, Cedar Waxwings, Dark-eyed Junco, and Northern Waterthrush. Birds of prey include Goshawk, Bald Eagle, and American Kestrel.

Continuously updating lists of bird species (thanks to local birders) showing the 100+ bird species in the St. Lawrence area can be found at ebird.org/hotspot/L1759747 and ebird.org/hotspot/L4803062 and various other sites throughout the conservation area.



Labrador Violet. Staff photo

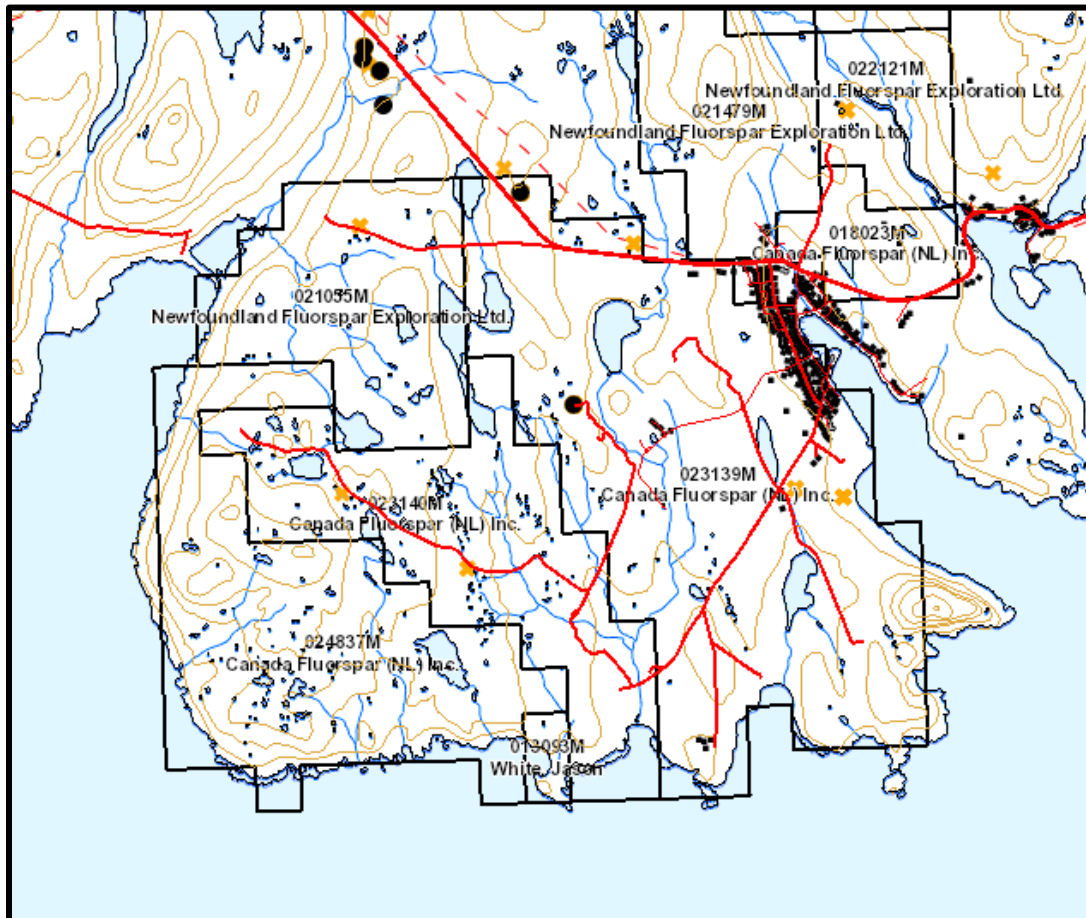


Blackpoll Warbler. Staff photo

Existing land uses & potential impacts

Private land

There are no known parcels of issued Crown land (private land) that overlap the St. Lawrence Coastline. However, almost the entire St. Lawrence Coastline Conservation Area is overlapped by Staked Claims for minerals, belonging to Newfoundland Fluorspar Exploration Ltd. (021055M), Canada Fluorspar NL Inc (024837M, 023140M, and 023139M), and Jason White (013093M). Continued collaboration with CFI and other corporate stakeholders who may be involved will be key to the continued success of this conservation area.



Staked Claims overlapping the St. Lawrence Coastline Conservation Area. NL Geoscience Atlas, 2018.

Domestic Wood Cutting

St. Lawrence falls into Forestry Management District 3, Zone 2. Domestic Harvesting Area CC03504 (Operating Area Name: Lawn) overlaps most of the western side of the St. Lawrence Coastline Conservation Area, but there is a note in the Operating Sheet that no cutting should occur within the Conservation Area. There does not appear to be much, if any commercial cutting in this area although the Operating Area Sheets note that some small-scale commercial harvesting may be permitted.

Questions about forest harvesting can be directed to the Winterland Satellite Office of the provincial Forestry Service (Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture) at 709 279 3980, or the Clarenville District Office at 709 466 7439 (clarenvilleforestry@gov.nl.ca).

Section 3: Policies for Habitat Conservation

a. Incorporate your Stewardship Agreement into your Municipal Plan

During the preparation of any draft Municipal Plan, or during the process of a future Municipal Plan Review or development regulations, the Town Council will incorporate the Stewardship Agreement into any resulting Municipal Plan or related Master Plan. The Management Unit (Conservation Area) **shall be zoned Environmental Conservation, Environmental Protection, Open Space Conservation, Open Space Recreation**, or some similar consistent zoning designation within any future municipal planning documents as governed by the Urban and Rural Planning Act (2000).

b. Refer all possible developments to the Wildlife Division

In approving permits, regulations, developments or by-laws which could affect the St. Lawrence Coastline Conservation Area, **Council will first refer the proposed development to the EHJV program manager (709 637 2013)** at the Wildlife Division, Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture for comment providing for a 30 day notice period. The Wildlife Division will comment on potential development permits in light of the stewardship agreement.

c. Form a committee

We recommend that the Town of St. Lawrence establish a committee of council that could help you carry out some of the initiatives described in this plan. This could be called a Wildlife Committee, Environment and Trails Committee, Advisory Committee on the Environment, or Habitat Committee but you are free to choose the name that suits your town and residents best. Usually these committees are chaired by a member of council with volunteers from the local community making up the remainder of its membership.

In many towns, a dedicated committee can raise the profile of the habitat conserved by your agreement and increase public support. Many of these types of groups have found benefits in reserving spots in the group for a younger person, a high school student, or both.

These committees can organize events, apply for grants, conduct cleanups and other projects, host hikes and walks, and many other activities including those described in Section 5.

d. Participate in SAM

By virtue of having signed the Stewardship Agreement, the Town of St. Lawrence has become a member of SAM (Stewardship Association of Municipalities, samnl.org). SAM is an incorporated, non-profit organization whose member municipalities together conserve, enhance, and restore important wildlife habitat right across the province. SAM represents its members on issues related to wildlife conservation and supports municipalities in implementing their Stewardship Agreements. SAM maintains a public page about your agreement at samnl.org/st-lawrence featuring maps, photos, facts, and information on local attractions. Please link to this page from your town's website; this will help increase residents' knowledge and understanding of the agreement and program.

SAM meets each spring (May or June) and fall (September or October) with host municipalities rotating among members and regions. A designated representative of your town (mayor, councillor, staff, or involved resident) should attend at least one of these meetings per year. This will connect St. Lawrence to like-minded municipalities and link you to resources and training. You may also be interested in hosting a SAM meeting in the Town of St. Lawrence in the future; many municipalities enjoy this for the exposure it provides for their wildlife habitat and associated projects.



Field trip at a SAM meeting in Grand Falls-Windsor. Staff photo

Section 4: Habitat Enhancement and Education Strategies

This section presents some relevant ideas for community education, engagement, and habitat enhancement that could be implemented over time in the community. Community engagement and partnerships are the true strengths of any stewardship agreement.

One benefit that people receive from stewardship is the opportunity to increase their knowledge of, and hands on involvement in the conservation of, nature. These projects are simply ideas, and by no means intended to limit creative community initiatives which fit your opportunities and resources. You should note that several other municipalities across the province, which have also signed stewardship agreements, have had great success becoming involved in exactly these types of projects and could be resources for you to connect with, especially at SAM meetings. The ideas below, and many others, can be found at samnl.org/resources.

Explore grants and funding

Many of these activities and programs are free or can be funded through small community grants and via partnerships. SAM provides a regularly updated listing of many relevant grants at samnl.org/resources.

Large grant applications may take several months to prepare. Allow enough time to apply for these grants and to obtain the letters of support that local partners such as SAM or the Wildlife Division may provide; keep an eye on deadlines as they approach.

Hire a Green Team

Conservation Corps Newfoundland and Labrador (ccnl.ca) can help you hire summer Green Teams and interns, some of which can be funded by corporations at no cost to your organization. Students or recent graduates can work with municipalities on environmental projects. Municipalities with Stewardship Agreements have often received Green Teams. Examples of potential projects could include nest boxes, bird monitoring, trail maintenance, community outreach, wildlife surveys, and developing field guides. Green Team members and interns could help train local high school students in monitoring and could develop educational material designed to raise awareness for conservation and stewardship initiatives. Sharing a CCNL Green Team with neighbouring towns might be explored, especially if other towns are beginning environmental projects as well.



Find and place geocaches

Geocaches (small containers found via GPS; **geocaching.com** and **various mobile apps such as c:geo**) can be added alongside trails as well to provide a fun and inexpensive activity for walkers, hikers, and groups. It is a great idea to place geocaches near or at where you want people to go – to help them discover a new trail, a beautiful lookout, or an interpretive spot, for example.



A nanocache style geocache before installation (with house key for scale). Staff photo

Construct sustainable trails & put up interpretive signs

Many SAM municipalities have found that trails increase recreation and health for residents and improve tourism possibilities. When constructed carefully, trails can increase stewardship by allowing people to discover new areas. They can help residents and visitors connect to nature, especially where interpretive signage is used to help point out interesting landscape and wildlife.

In developing such recreational and tourism opportunities, wildlife must be carefully considered during the planning process. Otherwise, human activities can negatively impact the very resource that provides the attraction.

As part of the Stewardship Agreement, the Town of St. Lawrence has been provided with a large roadside sign by the Wildlife Division. We can also help with the design of interpretive signs if desired. Additional interpretive signage could possibly be funded through grants to the Town of St. Lawrence; for example, the TD Friends of the Environment Foundation often funds trail and park projects.

Watch wildlife

Local groups and interested volunteers can watch and monitor birds, plants, and wildlife in all areas of the Town but, particularly, along St. Lawrence's coastline. This can provide information on changes in populations and can indicate problems or progress. By involving residents, they become more aware of these special places.

iNaturalist and **Seek** are free smartphone apps for those interested in learning to identify plants, butterflies and other insects, other invertebrates, birds, fungi, and mammals. They can be used to build plant and wildlife lists for any area, as a learning tool, for school students, family nature walks, and just for fun.

iNaturalist is great for adults as each nature observations turns into a real scientific data point. It also has a neat feature where other experts will identify your sightings for you - after taking a photo, it will often be identified within a few hours by another experienced user on the app. Turn your location services on so that your sighting can be found on the map and so others can help with your identifications. **Seek** is best for kids as it never saves location data and provides fun badges.

ebird.org is another free website and app to record bird sightings. It is already very popular across NL with more than 10 000 bird lists submitted each year.

Explore all the birds seen in Newfoundland and Labrador (click map to zoom to your area) at ebird.org/ebird/canada/subnational1/CA-NL?yr=all

Start contributing to eBird at secure.birds.cornell.edu/casso/account/create



Understand Fish and Wildlife Enforcement

The designation of a Conservation Area under your Stewardship Agreement does not affect hunting, trapping, or fishing rights. In areas where hunting, trapping, and/or fishing are already safe and legal, they are unaffected by the agreement. However, many municipalities are (rightly) concerned about hunting and fishing activities that fall outside what is safe or legal no matter where they take place.

Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Officers can enforce regulations and can be contacted 24/7 at 1 877 820 0999. They can deal with a wide variety of other wildlife-related enforcement issues and are a good contact for poaching issues, hunting in inappropriate areas, and illegal hunting.

For enforcement officers to fully understand the problem and to be able to pursue an enforcement issue, it is helpful to provide a complete picture of the problem, with specific details. Without these details, it can be difficult for enforcement officers to properly follow up. Enforcing regulations such as these can be complicated, especially where federal/provincial jurisdiction overlaps, and different species are covered by different laws. Partnering with provincial enforcement officers to ensure accuracy, SAM has produced a guide about conservation enforcement issues at samnl.org/resources.



**24 / 7 report line:
1.877.820.0999**

Help St. Lawrence residents get outdoors to enjoy nature

It's not just kids that enjoy the outdoors – adults and seniors benefit from spending time in nature as well. Organizing outdoor workshops or hikes can be inexpensive ways for adults in St. Lawrence to discover the natural areas of the town, socialize, and learn something new. Themes such as winter tracking or edible plant hikes can increase interest. CCNL Green Teams can be requested to give interpretive presentations as a part of their work programs.



The Stewardship Association of Municipalities Inc has developed a **Guide to Delivering Interpretive Hikes** as well as field species identification guides which can be downloaded from SAM's website at samnl.org/resources. **These resources** could help CCNL Green Teams or summer staff/students lead interpretive hikes for residents and/or visitors without extensive experience. They could also be used to create a small brochure and 'bird checklist' or wildlife list of the area, or as the basis for field guides which could be developed by a Green Team, high school, or a relevant committee.

Explore outdoor education programs

Public education can help foster a greater sense of habitat stewardship among town residents. Festivals (such as Laurentian Days each July / August) are great opportunities to add in some nature games and activities. SAM staff could potentially help - either by attending, training some of your residents, or by providing resources that you can use.

There are excellent wetland education programs that can be adapted for activities in St. Lawrence. Programs span every season and age group including *Wetlands in Winter* (Tantramar Wetlands Centre, weted.com), *Marsh Bingo* and *Creatures of the Night* (Oak Hammock Marsh Interpretive Centre, oakhammockmarsh.ca), *Junior Naturalists* (Wye Marsh Wildlife Centre, wyemarsh.com). Canadian Wildlife Federation's *Project Wild* can foster environmental ethics in youth and adults alike. Many evening programs also exist that would be great for guide and scout groups.

Nature and Art

Some stewardship municipalities such as Grand Falls-Windsor and Whitbourne use natural locations to bring together nature and art. Local art classes and drama groups can use an outdoor theatre for educational exercises. This could involve field trips whereby students could interpret natural beauty through various mediums (chalk, paint, etc.) or a day of sketching to the sound of nature or music. Companies like crayola.com offer resource grants to educators.

Similarly, drama classes could develop a play or series of dramatic readings based on nature. Several amphitheatres in Eastern Canada use the open-air concept to show nature-related programs outdoors in the evenings. Content can be tailored to various ages and could include nature-related craft projects as a follow up. Good starting points for nature projects for children include hookedonnature.org, planetpals.com, ducks.ca/resources/educators, and hctfeducation.ca/resource-room

Restore Habitat

SAM's guide to native plants for restoration projects is available at samnl.org/resources. If there are habitat restoration projects your municipality would like to take on, or you know of areas that need restoration, contact SAM. We may be able to help secure funding and support your project.



Lefthand photo: Construction in progress to dig out a former wetland and recreate islands; **righthand photo:** At the conclusion of the project - one of the completed islands showing new growth. Staff photos

Conclusion

We hope these ideas have you thinking about ways you could become involved in protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat in your area. Keep an eye on samnl.org, our newsletter, and our social media, where additional resources are added regularly – and we hope to see you at the SAM conferences each year. Remember, community involvement is the true strength of a Stewardship Agreement!

Appendix 1: St Lawrence Habitat Stewardship Agreement

Page 1 of 5

Amended Habitat Stewardship Agreement for the Town of St Lawrence

THIS AGREEMENT made at St. Lawrence, in the province of Newfoundland, this 8th day of June, 2021.

BETWEEN: **HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR**, as represented by the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture (herein called the "Minister")

- of the one part -

AND: **THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF ST. LAWRENCE**, municipal corporation pursuant to Section 15 of the *Municipalities Act, 1999* (herein called the "The Town")

-of the other part-

WHEREAS the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador has entered into an Agreement with others for the implementation of the of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan through the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture;

AND WHEREAS the parties hereto recognize that the proper protection and management of coastal, wetland and upland habitats are fundamental tools in maintaining and enhancing the wildlife populations in the province;

AND WHEREAS the Minister proposed that certain important wildlife habitats within the Town be protected and enhanced through and with the cooperation of the Town in accordance with this Agreement and a Habitat Conservation Plan developed hereafter;

AND WHEREAS the Town has agreed to enter into this Amended Agreement for the purpose of protecting and enhancing those areas of important wildlife habitat within the limits of its jurisdiction;

AND WHEREAS the parties have agreed to amend the original Municipal Stewardship Agreement signed between the parties October 8, 2013.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS AGREED BY THE PARTIES AS FOLLOWS:

1. This agreement shall replace the agreement signed by the parties on October 8, 2013.
2. The lands herein delineated and designated as a Conservation Area and the newly Expanded Conservation Area (being the lands outlined on a certain Schedule annexed hereto and marked "A") shall be managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement including any Habitat Conservation Plan developed hereunder for better protection of wildlife.
3. Within the limits of its jurisdiction, the Town shall permit only those activities within the Conservation Area (including the Expanded Conservation Area) that have no negative or adverse impact upon the land, or on the wildlife which utilize those areas.
4. The parties may establish other Conservation Areas as may be desirable from time to time. The Conservation Area shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Habitat Conservation Plan developed to enhance and protect the land, and the wildlife which utilize those habitats.

5. The Habitat Conservation Plan shall be developed in cooperation with the Town and the Minister agrees to provide such advice and expertise necessary or advisable for the development of the Habitat Conservation Plan.

6. The Town agrees that in the preparation of a Municipal Plan for the Town or any amendments to any existing Municipal Plan, the areas designated as Conservation Areas (including the Expanded Conservation Area) shall be recommended by the Town to be appropriately declared protected areas as it prescribed under subsection 13(3)(f) of the *Urban and Rural Planning Act (2000)* (or such other legislation in amendment or substitution therefore as may be brought into effect from time to time). The Town in passing regulations or by-laws related to the protected areas so designated under the Municipal Plan or amendments thereto and which may affect the Conservation Area(s) shall do so in consultation with the Minister and in keeping with the principals of this Agreement.

7. The parties to this Agreement, their consultants, servants or agents, shall have and exercise reasonable rights of access to the Conservation Area(s) for all purposes necessary or incidental to this Agreement and in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, for the purpose of developing and carrying out the Habitat Conservation Plan.

8. If at any time during the term of this Stewardship Agreement the Parties mutually deem it necessary or desirable to make alterations or additions to it, they may do so by means of a written agreement between them which shall be supplemental to and form part of this agreement.

9. Each of the parties hereto agree that they will exercise their best efforts to further develop management measures for more effectively carrying out of their mutual intentions as expressed in this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have caused these presents to be executed in accordance with their respective rules and regulations the day and year first before written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED

by the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture in the presence of:




Witness




**HONOURABLE DERRICK BRAGG, MHA
MINISTER OF FISHERIES, FORESTRY AND
AGRICULTURE, District of Fogo Island-Cape
Freels**

THE SEAL OF the Town Council of the Town of St. Lawrence hereunto affixed in the presence of:



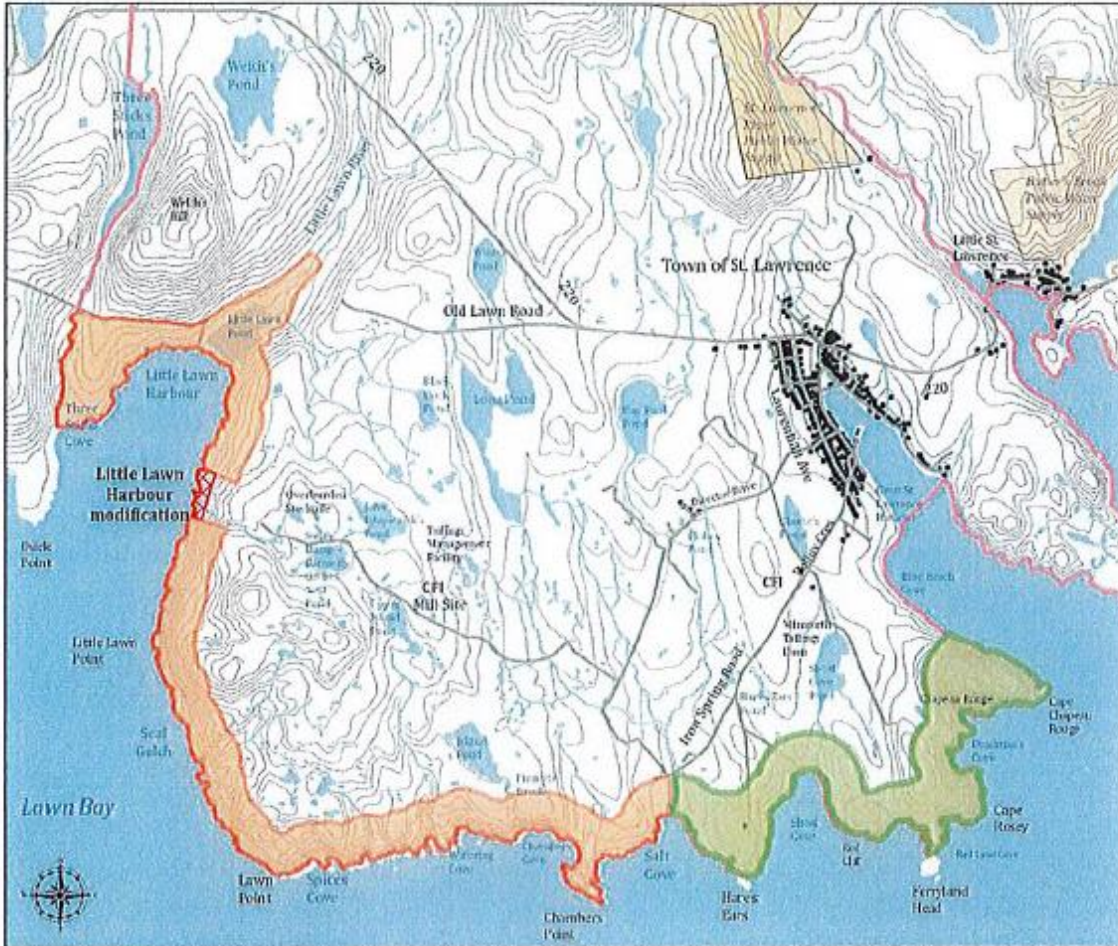
Witness



**THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN
OF ST. LAWRENCE**

Schedule A: Habitat Stewardship Agreement - Amendment

Town of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland and Labrador



-  Conservation Area
(with Little Lawn Harbour modification)
-  Little Lawn Harbour modification
-  Expanded Conservation Area
-  Planning area boundary

Stewardship and Municipalities
EHJV Eastern Habitat Joint Venture
PCHE Le plan conjoint des habitats de l'est
Newfoundland Labrador
December 23, 2020