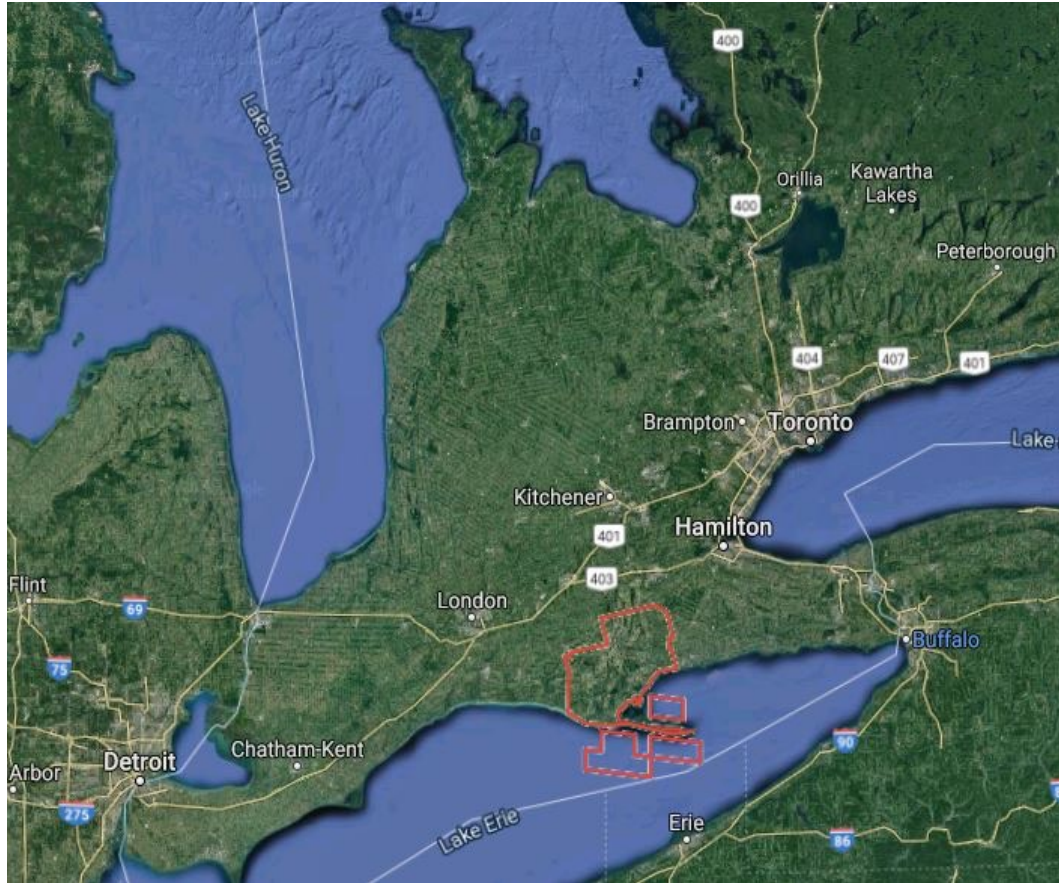


Wesley Wilson  
CDNS 4403-5403

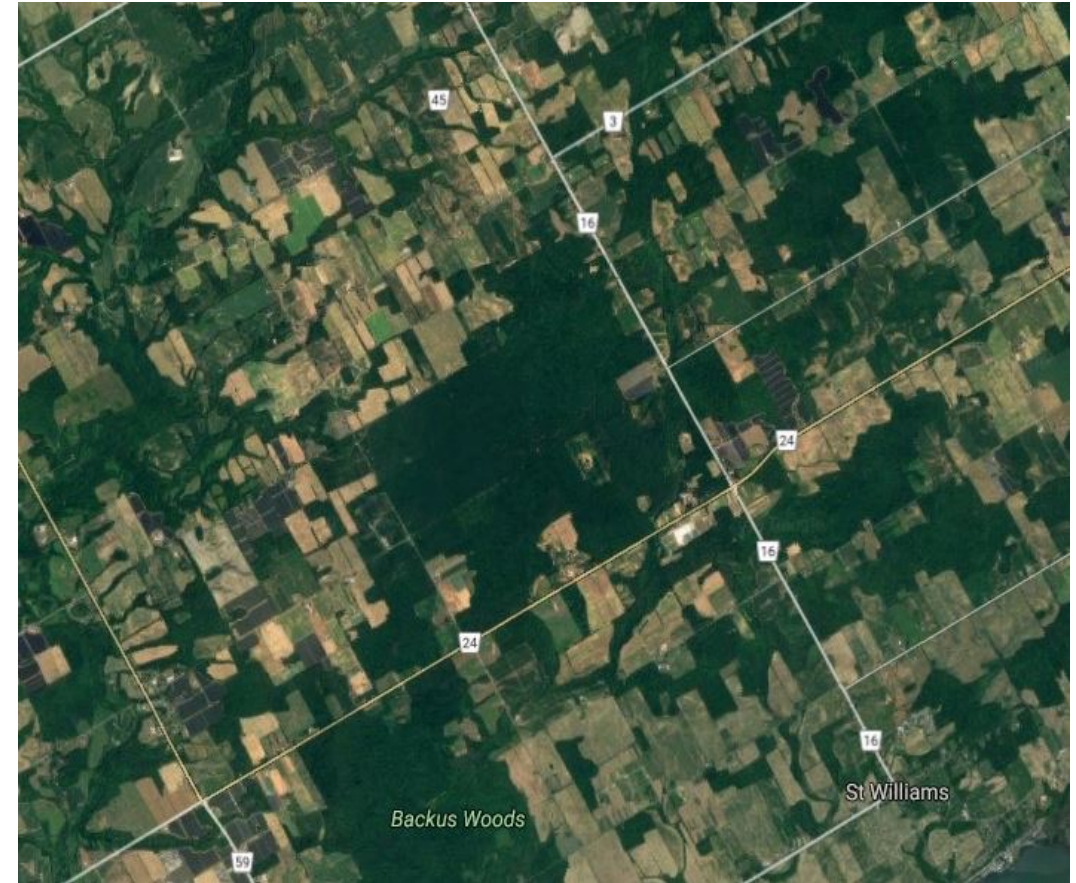
Sustainable Heritage Case Study  
Class Presentation  
Nov. 28, 2019

# A Heritage of Forestry

Sustainable Land Management Practices: St. Williams  
Provincial Forestry Station Number 1 and 2 in Norfolk  
County, Ontario



Map of Southern Ontario with Norfolk County highlighted  
<https://www.google.ca/maps>



Site of the St. Williams Provincial Forestry Station  
<https://www.google.ca/maps>



# Description

- ▶ Established to curb extensive deforestation and desertification
- ▶ Produced tree seedlings for farmers, land owners, and woodlot owners
- ▶ Reforestation of abandoned farmland was a key goal:
  - ▶ 1925 - 27,000 Acres
  - ▶ 1945 - 140,000 Acres
  - ▶ 1965 - 380,000 Acres
- ▶ By 1965, 7,000 Acres was being reforested annually



Norfolk County wasteland, Courtesy of the Port Rowan / South Walsingham Heritage Association



# 1. Cultural hub for residents to interact with and understand forestry



Swimming Area, Courtesy of Port Rowan / South Walsingham Heritage Association



Picnic Grounds, Courtesy of Port Rowan / South Walsingham Heritage Association

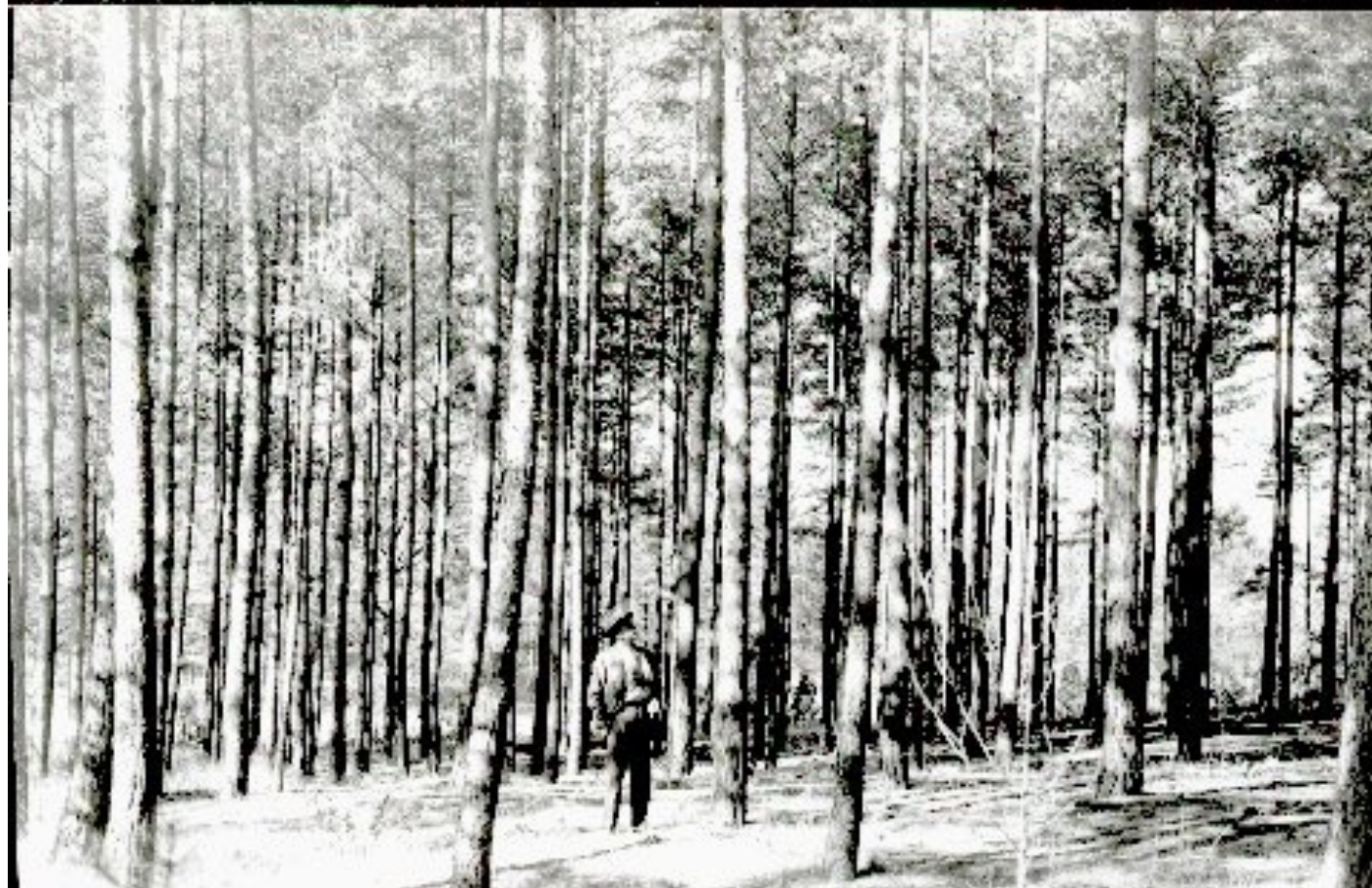


## 2. Teaching farmers about farm forestry and good forestry practices



Courtesy of the Port Rowan / South Walsingham Heritage Association

### 3. Establishment of woodlots and agreement lots on farms



Courtesy of the Port Rowan / South Walsingham Heritage Association



#### 4. Stabilize the sand plain to prevent desertification



Courtesy of the Port Rowan / South Walsingham Heritage Association

# Stakeholders

## Primary Stakeholder and Owners

- St. Williams Nursery and Ecology Center
- Province of Ontario
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

## Government

- Norfolk County
- Norfolk County Heritage Committee

## Groups and Organizations

- St. Williams Conservation Reserve
- Port Rowan / South Walsingham Heritage Association
- Forest History Society of Ontario
- Royal Canadian Legion

## Community

- People of Norfolk County
- Former workers of the Forestry Station
- Farmers and Agricultural Employees



# Select Timeline

## 1905- 1913: Establishing the Nursery

- Creation of forestry practices in the province
- 1908 - Report by Edmund Zavitz titled “The Report on Waste Lands of Southern Ontario”
- July 1908 - Founding of the Station by Edmund Zavitz, Arthur Pratt MPP, and Walter McCall
- 1912 - First planting at the Station

## 1913 to 1953: The Newman Era

- Development, expansion, and creation of forestry practices
- Becoming a cultural mecca and community hub
- Education programs of farmers and landowners created and implemented
- Strengthening of forestry practices in the province

## 1954 - 1969: Establishment and Production

- Production rapidly increased and became a staple in the community
- Education, outreach, and forestry programs expanded and enhanced

## 1969 - 1983: Laupert Era

- Modernization of the plantation processes
- Plantation processing and planting equipment created
- Enhanced measures to protect original plantation and woodlots
- First women hired by the plantation

## 1983 - 1990: Wynia Era

- Modernization of the station and the practices

## Privatization

- Sold to different companies, current St. Williams Nursery and Ecology Center

# Natural/Cultural Heritage

Natural Heritage	Cultural Heritage
Management of the 1912 plantation and woodlots of the plantation and community	Existence of the mill pond which powered the sawmill formerly located on the property
Creation of windbreaks	Conservation of the original 1912 plantation
Norfolk Sandplain stabilization	Preservation of the culture of the community through the practices
Re-establishment of native ecological communities	A shift in ideology to becoming caretakers of the environment instead of exploiting it



Economic	Socio-Cultural	Environmental
Revitalization of the agricultural economy	Birth of new interactions and relationship with the environment	Stabilization of the sandplain
Timber industry regulated through good forestry practices	Ensured the propitiation of the culture of farming in the region	Restoration of habitat and ecological communities
Establishes the growth of new food industries from the ways forestry assisted agriculture	Practices meet the needs of the users at the time and also supports the ability of future generations to maintain a healthy community	Brings agriculture into the fold of conserving the environment instead of the notion that agriculture harms the environment
Ensure profitable future of the community through different means	Mitigate and change the ideology of exploitation	Mitigation and reversal of the effects of man on the environment in a drastic manner

# Sustainability

# 15 LIFE ON LAND



## Sustainable Development Goals

- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt biodiversity loss
- Target 15.2: Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally



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The significant efforts demonstrates an exemplary achievement of community engagement and stewardship for the regeneration of cultural heritage landscapes through land management practices.

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More needs to be done in the current environment for the conservation of forests, windbreaks, and trees, along with and the education of the public on the importance of forestry in land management and agriculture

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Significant pressures exist on the existence of windbreaks and forest lots today that were implemented for land management

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Forestry is of utmost importance to ensure agricultural land is managed and maintained for future generations

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# Lessons



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