

South Athabasca Sub-regional Plan

Zonation

This plan divides the sub-region into three zones. Each zone supports a different outcome for a different part of the sub-region. Rules for how new development can occur, and how old development footprint will be restored, may differ between zones.

Key Outcomes

- **Go Zone** – Outcome is to support a working landscape while minimizing overall footprint.
 - *What this means:* the plan supports the expected scale of future development required to enable economic growth with few new constraints or requirements.
- **Slow Go Zone** – Outcome is to enable a diversity of land uses with industrial and commercial development being balanced by ongoing restoration.
 - *What this means:* the plan has requirements and expectations that manage the pace, scale and location of new developments.

- **Restoration First Zone** – Outcome is to achieve the greatest improvement in landscape intactness as soon as possible.
 - *What this means:* the plan prioritizes early restoration and more requirements for new development to create a landscape that can better support Indigenous traditional land uses.
- Each zone may contain one or more special management areas where additional or different requirements apply based on the industry or type of development.
 - *Management areas include:* caribou range, in situ project areas, a buffer around Indigenous reserves and hamlets, riparian areas, and the White Muskeg.

How are the zones used in the plan?

The zones identify the long-term goal for different areas of the landscape; the goals of zonation are aligned with the plan's overall outcomes for supporting the economy, the environment, and people (see the Fact Sheet titled – SASRP Background).

Each section of the plan has specific requirements that support one or more of the plan's outcomes. Some of the requirements will apply across the entire sub-region and other apply within a specific zone. The table below is a summary of where the zones apply.

Plan Section	Go Zone	Slow Go Zone	Restoration First Zone
Access Management Page 15, 1.5 Page 16, Table 1 Page 16, Table 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited development along transitional roads• Highest future road density• Lowest restoration ratio (1:1) for new roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No development along transitional roads• Moderate future road density• Moderate restoration ratio (1:2) for new roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No development along transitional roads• Lowest future road density• Highest restoration ratio (1:4) for new roads
Energy Page 22 Page 23, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New project areas enabled• Inactive well restoration in decade 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New project areas enabled• Inactive well restoration in decade 2 and 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New project areas enabled• Inactive well restoration in decade 1 and 2
Forestry Page 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harvesting approach unaffected	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harvesting approach unaffected	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harvesting approach unaffected
Legacy Seismic Page 45, 1.1, 1.2 Page 46, 1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restoration in caribou range in decade 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restoration in caribou range in decade 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restoration in caribou range in decade 1

Map of the South Athabasca sub-region showing zones, white area, parks and protected areas. (Figure 2 in the draft South Athabasca Sub-regional Plan)

