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Environmental Impact Study (EIS) & Tree Information Report

3458 March Road
Part Lot 15, Concession 8
City of Ottawa

December 23, 2025

Prepared By:



BCH Environmental Consulting Inc.
20373 Bethune Street,
South Lancaster, On
K0C 2C0

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20373 Bethune Street
South Lancaster, On
K0C 2C0
613.571.8883
shaun@bchenviro.ca

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1.0. Introduction

As requested by Tim Klassen, an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) was completed to assess the environmental impacts of the proposed severances and creation of two new building lots within 3458 March Road, Ottawa, ON (Figure 1 & 2).

1.1. Site Context

The entire property parcel is approximately 11.63 ha in size and the legal land description is Part Lot 15, Concession 8, City of Ottawa. The proponent wishes to sever a portion of the property parcel for the creation of 2 new building lots. Both severances (Severance 1 and 2) are approximately 0.81ha in size. The retained lands are approximately 10 ha in size. Within Severance 2 and the retained lands, 0.2ha building envelopes have been identified. These identified building envelopes are large enough to accommodate a dwelling, accessory buildings and services (well and septic). There currently is a residential dwelling within Severance 1 and no further development is being proposed within the retained lands. This study is limited to the subject lands where potential impacts may occur.

The property was designated as Rural Countryside, Natural Heritage System Core Area, Natural Heritage Feature (Provincially Significant Wetland and Potential Watercourse), Potential Organic Soil and Wildland Fire Hazard (Moderate) within the City of Ottawa Official Plan. Within the City of Ottawa Zoning By-law No. 2008-250, the subject lands were designated as Rural and Environmental Protection Zone (EP3). Additionally, the subject lands are located within the Carp Watershed Strategy area.

Through a background review, potential environmental constraints have been identified as Wildland Fire Hazard (Moderate), potential Organic soil, Environmental Protection Zone (EP3), Natural Heritage System Core Area, Natural Heritage Feature (significant woodland, wetland (Corkery Creek PSW and unevaluated wetland), and potential Significant Wildlife Habitat), and Potential Species at Risk and Associated Habitat. Additionally, the proposed development is located in Ecoregion 6E.

The PPS states that site development and alteration shall not be permitted in provincially significant wetlands in Ecoregion 6E and site development and alteration shall not be permitted in significant woodlands and significant wildlife habitat in Ecoregion 6E unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or their ecological functions. Additionally, development and site alteration shall not be permitted in fish habitat except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.

The subject lands are within one of the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authorities regulated area. Additional authorization may be required.

2.0. Methodology

This report is prepared in accordance with the City of Ottawa Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines (City of Ottawa 2022), the City of Ottawa Official Plan (2022), and with guidance from the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (OMNR, 2010). This EIS includes an assessment of the identified environmental constraints and the potential for Species at Risk.

This EIS will provide the methodology to mitigate, as required, negative impacts on natural heritage features and their functions. Potential Species at Risk in the general area were identified from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry databases, the Department of Fisheries and Ocean databases, the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas, Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas, iNaturalist and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility.

Colour aerial photography was used to assess the natural environment features in the general vicinity of the proposed building.

A field survey of the subject and adjacent lands was completed by BCH Environmental (S. St.Pierre and C. Fontaine) on July 14, 2025 from 0920h to 1100h (air temperature was 22°C, overcast, and gentle breeze). Staff qualifications are available in Appendix B.

The area was extensively walked and surveyed for natural heritage features, potential species at risk and their associated habitat.

Significant Wildlife Habitat was determined from the Natural Heritage Reference Manual for Natural Heritage Policies of the Provincial Policy Statement (OMNRF 2010).

Upland vegetation communities were described utilising the Ecological Land Classification Southern Manual (Lee et al. 1998), while wetland communities if present were described utilising the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System Southern Manual (MNRF 2022).

Bat maternity roost surveys (snags, cavity, hollows, peeling bark, abandoned buildings/mines, rock crevices/outcrops, bedrock fissures, forest and foliage) were completed. Typically, this survey is recommended to be completed after leaf off. Due to the fact that the subject lands/search area was relatively small in size, potential cavities were easily visible, the survey was completed during the July 14, 2025 visit and BCH is confident in our findings.

Observed plants were recorded for each individual community, the plants utilized in the descriptions are the most abundant specimens observed. A complete observed species list is provided in Appendix A. Plants that could not be identified in the field were collected for a more detailed examination. Nomenclature used in this report follows the Southern Ontario Vascular Plant List (Bradley, 2013) which aligns with the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS).

FIGURE 1: SUBJECT LANDS



FIGURE 2: SUBJECT LANDS

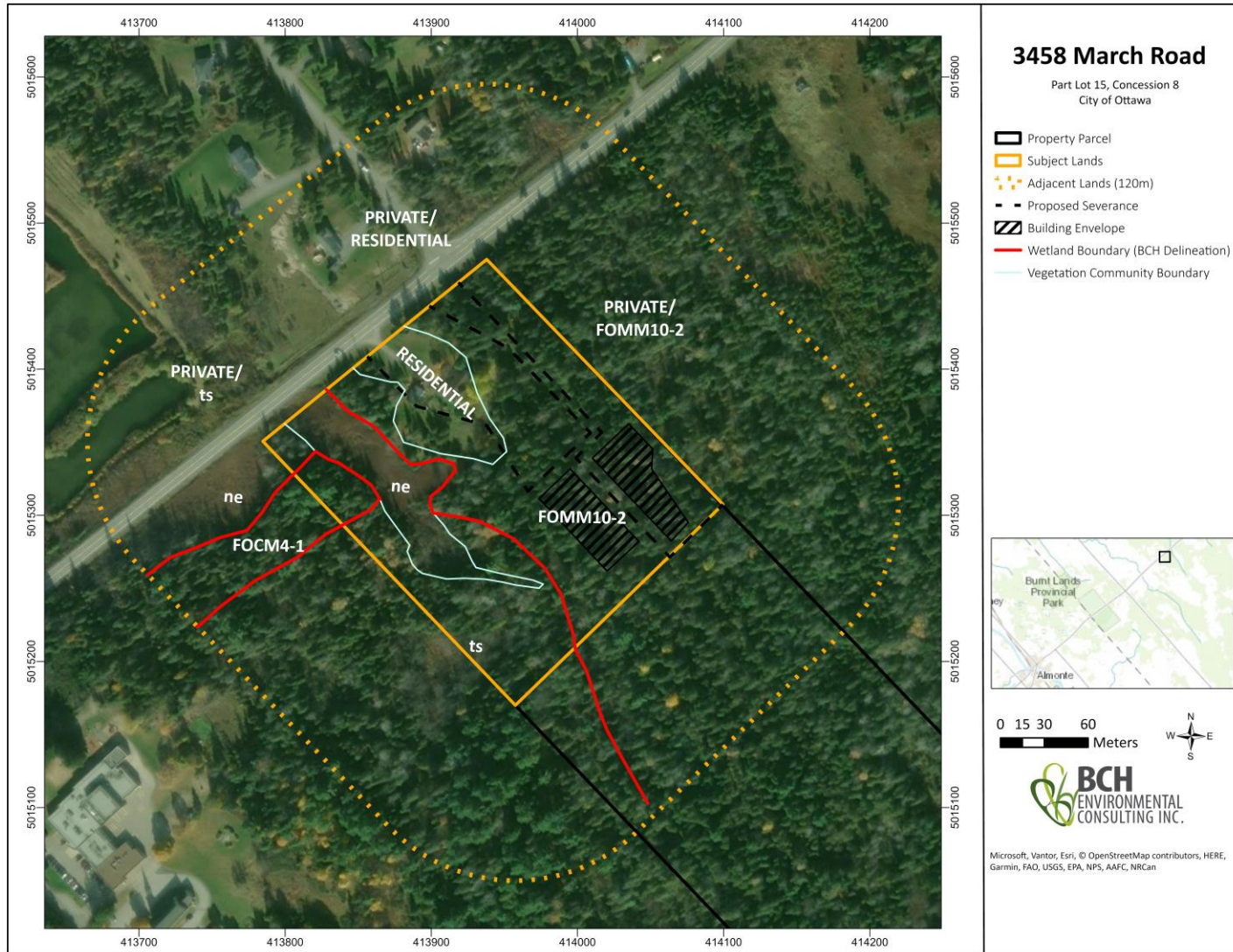


FIGURE 3: DISTANCES (not a survey)



3.0. Field Surveys

A butternut/black ash survey was conducted along with surveys for potential SAR Bat usage, pileated woodpecker nest and raptor nest by systematically moving through the subject lands and adjacent lands (discussed in section 3.2, 4.3 and 4.5). Vegetation communities are described in section 3.1.

3.1. Existing Conditions

The subject lands consisted of residential lands/mowed lawn, wetland, and forested habitat which all continued into the adjacent lands. The subject lands drain towards the northwest, in the wetland. The soil present within Severance 1 Building Envelope and the northeastern portion of the Retained Lands Building Envelope is within the Farmington soils series which generally consists of shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained silt loam (MAFRA 2025). The soil present within southwestern Retained Lands Building Envelope is within the Brooke soils series which generally consists of moderately deep, well drained silty clay loam with low saturated hydraulic conductivity formed in residuum weathered from fractured limestone (MAFRA 2025).

3.1.1. Residential Lands/Mowed Lawn

This community makes up the northern portion of the subject lands. A residential building, accessory building, and mowed lawn were present. Trees present within this community included white pine, black walnut, white birch, sugar maple, Scots pine, white spruce, and trembling aspen. Some clumps of common buckthorn were noted.

The private residential adjacent lands were similar to the above.



Photo 1: Residential Lands/Mowed Lawn/Trees (July 14, 2025)

3.1.2. Fresh - Moist White Spruce - Hardwood Mixed Forest (FOMM10-2)

This community was present within most of the subject and adjacent lands. This community contained an overall cover of 60% coniferous trees and 40% deciduous trees, however the species dominance varied. Coniferous trees become more dominant moving towards the southeast, with deciduous trees having a heavier presence within the northeast portions. The average DBH was 20-40cm. The canopy was the dominant layer. The canopy (8-14m tall; 50-80% cover) varied in species dominance. The most common species included white spruce, trembling aspen, balsam fir, white cedar, white birch and white pine. The sub-canopy (5-7m tall; 10-50% cover) also varied with the common species being white spruce, white cedar, trembling aspen, balsam fir, white birch, Scots pine, and apple. The understory (0.5-4m tall; 50-90%) was dominated by common buckthorn followed by glossy buckthorn, balsam fir, white cedar, and common juniper. The ground cover was variable in cover (10-100% cover) and included bracken fern, grasses, Virginia creeper, common strawberry, and ostrich fern.



Photo 2: Fresh - Moist White Spruce - Hardwood Mixed Forest (July 14, 2025)

3.1.3. Fresh – Moist White Cedar Coniferous Forest (FOCM4-1)

This community was present surrounded by tall shrub wetland habitat. It is an upland, narrow band of coniferous trees within the western border of the subject lands continuing into the adjacent land. Species consisted of 95% coniferous trees and 5% deciduous trees. The average DBH was 20-30cm. The canopy was the dominant layer. The canopy (10-13m tall; 60-80% cover) consisted of white cedar which was more than balsam fir which was more than trembling aspen which was more than white pine which was more than white spruce. The sub-canopy (8-9m tall; 5-10% cover) consisted of white cedar which was more than balsam fir. The understory (1-5m tall; 40-50% cover) consisted entirely of common and glossy buckthorn. The ground cover (60-90% cover) included bracken fern, grasses, starflower, and wild-lily-of-the-valley.



Photo 3: Fresh – Moist White Cedar Coniferous Forest (July 14, 2025)

3.1.4. Corkery Creek Provincially Significant Wetland (ts/ne)

Corkery Creek PSW was present within western subject lands and continue into the adjacent lands. This wetland within the subject and adjacent lands contained two community types: tall shrub, and narrow-leaved emergent. Within the tall shrub portions of the wetland, glossy buckthorn was dominant with the occasional white cedar, balsam fir and trembling aspen. Within the narrow-leaved emergent portions, narrow-leaved cattail was dominant with the occasional reed canary grass and common reed mixed in. A small red maple inclusion was noted.

This portion of the PSW does not represent fish habitat (lack of water), amphibian habitat, and turtle habitat is unlikely due to a lack of water, basking opportunities, and food source.



Photo 4: Tall Shrub Wetland (July 14, 2025)



Photo 5: Narrow-leaved Emergent Wetland (July 14, 2025)

3.2. Bird Survey

A raptor nest survey was completed on July 14, 2025 by systematically traveling through the subject lands. No nesting sites were identified. Additionally, no pileated woodpecker nesting cavities were identified

4.0. Potential Species at Risk

The Make a Map: Natural Heritage online database (OMNRF) was reviewed on July 13, 2025. This database provides sightings of provincially tracked species including Threatened and Endangered species covered

by the 2008 Endangered Species Act in 1 km squares across most of Ontario. A search was conducted on the site and adjacent lands (18VR1415, 18VR1414, 18VR1315 and 18VR1314). The following species were identified for these squares:

- Snapping Turtle (Special Concern)
- Blanding's Turtle (Threatened)
- Least Bittern (Threatened)
- Eastern Wood-Pewee (Special Concern)
- Eastern Meadowlark (Threatened)

The Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas provides a searchable database in the form of a 10km square grid. A query revealed the following Species at Risk identified within the 10km square that encompasses the subject lands and adjacent lands (18VR11):

- Eastern Whip-poor-will (Special Concern)
- Eastern Wood-Pewee (Special Concern)
- Bank Swallow (Threatened)
- Barn Swallow (Special Concern)
- Wood Thrush (Special Concern)
- Bobolink (Threatened)
- Eastern Meadowlark (Threatened)
- Grasshopper Sparrow (Special Concern)
- Canada Warbler (Special Concern)

Similar to the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas, the Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas provides a searchable database in the form of a 10km square grid. A query revealed the following Species at Risk identified within the 10km square that encompasses the subject lands and adjacent lands (18VR11):

- Snapping Turtle (Special Concern)
- Blanding's Turtle (Threatened)

iNaturalist and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility provides a searchable database. A query found the following results in the vicinity of the subject lands:

- Snapping Turtle (Special Concern)
- Blanding's Turtle (Threatened)

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans provide species at risk sightings via their online map tool. A query no results in the vicinity of the subject lands:

In addition to the above potential Species at Risk, other endangered and threatened species may potentially occur in the general area:

- Little Brown Myotis (Endangered)
- Northern Myotis (Endangered)
- Eastern Small-footed Myotis (Endangered)
- Tri-coloured Bat (Endangered)

- Eastern Red Bat (Endangered)
- Hoary Bat (Endangered)
- Silver-haired Bat (Endangered)
- Black Ash (Endangered)
- Butternut (Endangered)

4.1. Turtles

Snapping turtle are designated as special concern under the Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA). The habitat of species of special concern is not regulated under the Ontario ESA.

Blanding's turtles are often observed within clear water eutrophic wetlands and have a strong site fidelity but may use several connected water bodies during the active season. Blanding's turtles were identified as occurring within the 1 and 10km search area (Make and Map, INaturalist, Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas).

The wetland habitat present within the subject lands do not represent suitable Blanding's Turtle habitat due to a lack of water, food source, and basking opportunities. As all works are proposed to be outside of the 30m wetland setback, no negative impacts to turtles or their habitat is anticipated.

4.2. Birds

Eastern whip-poor-will, Eastern wood-pewee, barn swallow, wood thrush, grasshopper sparrow, and Canada warbler are designated special concern under the Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA). The habitat of species of special concern is not regulated under the Ontario ESA. Eastern whip-poor-will avoids both wide-open spaces and closed canopy forests. Semi-open forests or patchy forests with clearings, such as barrens or forests that are regenerating following major disturbances, are preferred. Areas with little ground cover are also preferred (COSEWIC 2009b). This habitat wasn't present. The eastern wood-pewee is mostly associated with the mid-canopy layer of forest clearings and edges of deciduous and mixed forests (COSEWIC 2012a). This habitat was not present. Barn swallow nest sites are commonly found along the interior or exterior of building structures, under bridges and wharves, and in road culverts (Heagy et al. 2014.). No barn swallow or barn swallow nests were observed. The wood thrush nests mainly in second-growth and mature deciduous and mixed forests, with saplings and well-developed understory layers (COSEWIC 2012b). This habitat was not present. Grasshopper Sparrow typically breeds in large human created grasslands (≥ 5 ha), such as pastures and hayfields, and natural prairies, such as alvars, characterized by well-drained, often poor soil dominated by relatively low, sparse perennial herbaceous vegetation (COSEWIC 2013a). This habitat was not present. Canada warbler is most common in wet, mixed deciduous-coniferous forest types having a well-developed shrub layer, often as a result of canopy gaps and suitable drainage and soil moisture conditions (COSEWIC 2020). The on-site forests do not support suitable Canada warbler habitat.

Least Bittern, bank swallow, bobolink, and eastern meadowlark are designated as threatened under the Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA). Least bittern require emergent marshes (usually cattail) with stable water levels and interspersed areas of open water for breeding (COSEWIC 2009a). The wetland habitat present within the subject and adjacent lands do not represent suitable least bittern habitat. Bank swallow are generally associated with sand-silt vertical banks (COSWIC 2013a). This habitat was

not present. Bobolink and eastern meadowlark are associated with native and non-native larger grassland habitats such as hayfields (COSEWIC 2010, and COSEWIC 2011). No suitable grassland or hayfield were present within the subject lands.

No direct impacts on birds are anticipated, indirect impacts on these species as a result of the proposed development, indirect impacts can be mitigated provided the mitigation measures in this report are properly implemented.

Further to this, nesting migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA). No work is permitted that would result in the destruction of active nests (nests with eggs or young birds) or the wounding or killing of bird species protected under the MBCA and/or associated regulations.

4.3. Mammals

Little brown Myotis, northern Myotis, eastern small-footed Myotis, eastern red bat, hoary bat, silver-haired bat and tri-coloured bat are designated endangered under the Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Atlas of Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn, 1994) suggests that the tri-colored bat is not present within this part of Ontario however, the NatureServe mapping in the COSSARO (2015) includes all of southeastern Ontario. Based on this information, this species is considered to have a very low potential of occurring.

Habitat for the little brown Myotis, northern Myotis, eastern small-footed Myotis and tri-coloured bat is composed of hibernacula for overwinter survival and summering areas with suitable foraging areas within commuting range to structures used for roosting or maternity colonies. None of the four species typically overwinters in buildings they instead utilize caves. In spring, females of each of these four species leave winter hibernacula and give birth and raise pups in maternity colonies. Maternity colonies are established by females in the summer, often in buildings, or large-diameter trees with suitable maternity roost (snags, cavity, hollows and peeling bark; COSEWIC 2013b). The only exception is the eastern small-footed myotis which established maternity colonies on abandoned buildings/mines (voids and crevices), large rock outcrops, rock crevices, and bedrock fissures (Humphrey 2017). No caves, bedrock fissures, mining shafts, abandoned buildings, or other features which may function as bat hibernacula habitat were noted within the subject lands. Suitable maternity roost surveys (snags, cavity, hollows, peeling bark, abandoned buildings/mines, rock crevices/outcrops and bedrock fissures) were completed during on July 14, 2025. During this survey no cavity trees suitable for bats were identified.

Eastern red bat, hoary bat, silver-haired bat migrates from summer (Canada) to winter area and then hibernate (Outside of Canada). Trees used as maternity roosts (maternity roost are solo or occasionally in small colonies) by Hoary Bats and Eastern Red Bats tend to be in forest, have a large diameter and tall, reaching or exceeding the height of the surrounding forest canopy, these species roost in the foliage (COSEWIC 2023). No forested habitat was present within the subject lands. Hoary Bats and Eastern Red Bats are not considered to be utilising the subject lands as maternity roosts. Silver-haired bats generally roost in small groups within tree cavities or under bark. Suitable maternity roost surveys (snags, cavity, hollows, peeling bark,) were completed on July 14, 2025. During this survey no cavity trees suitable for bats were identified.

All bats utilise buildings and larger trees for day roosts during the summer months. To prevent impacts to bats, no clearing of trees greater than 10cm on-site should take place between March 15 and November 30 (inclusive) without a qualified biologist first confirming the absence of bats (i.e., open work timing window from December 1 to March 14). If tree clearing is conducted between December 1 and March 15, no interactions with bats are anticipated, and therefore significant negative impacts to SAR bats would be avoided.

No negative impacts to bats are anticipated, mitigation measures present within section 12.0 will mitigate any indirect impacts.

4.4. Vegetation

Butternut (designated as endangered by the ESA) tends to reach greatest abundance in rich well-drained mesic loams in floodplains, streambanks, terraces and ravine slopes, but can occur in a wide range of other situations (COSEWIC 2017a). No butternut were observed within the subject lands and surrounding 50m adjacent lands.

Black ash (designated as endangered by the ESA) occurs most frequently in floodplain forests, basin, seepage and lacustrine swamp forests, shoreline forest margins, and fens (COSEWIC 2018a). No Black Ash were found in the subject lands and surrounding 30m adjacent lands.

4.5. Species at Risk Summary

In summary, based on the field surveys and habitat present, SAR Bats would be the only potential species at risk utilising the subject lands (Day Roost). As demonstrated throughout section 4.0 no negative impacts to these species are anticipated. Mitigation measures present in section 12.0 will mitigate any potential negative impacts to species at risk.

5.0. Natural Heritage System

In section 4.8.1 (1) of the cities official plan states that Natural Heritage System consists of core natural areas and natural linkage areas. The schedules have identified the subject lands and being within a Natural Heritage System Core Area. The City shall seek to improve the long-term integrity and connectivity of the Natural Heritage System. Natural heritage systems consist of a collection of natural heritage features.

5.1. Natural Heritage Features

A Natural Heritage Features have been identified in accordance with the direction of the Provincial Policy Statement and the City of Ottawa's Official Plan. Its intent is to reinforce the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of identified natural heritage features and areas and promote the overall diversity and interconnectivity of natural heritage features and areas.

A refined search identified the following Potential Natural Heritage Features as occurring within the subject lands (discussion below): Significant wetlands, Habitat for endangered and threatened species (see section 4.0), Significant woodland Significant wildlife habitat and Surface water features (watercourse and unevaluated wetland).

5.2. Wetland/Surface Water Feature (Watercourse/Fish Habitat)

As per Ottawa's OP section 4.9.3 (2b) states that *"minimum setback from surface water features shall be the greater of the following: a) Development limits as established by the conservation authority's hazard limit, which includes the regulatory flood line, geotechnical hazard limit and meander belt; b) Development limits as established by the geotechnical hazard limit in keeping with Council approved Slope Stability Guidelines for Development Applications; c) 30 metres from the top of bank, or the maximum point to which water can rise within the channel before spilling across the adjacent land; and d) 15 metres from the existing stable top of slope, where there is a defined valley slope or ravine"*. While OP section 4.9.3 (7) states that *"Exceptions to the setbacks in Policy 2) shall be considered by the City in consultation with the conservation authority in situations where development is proposed on existing lots where, due to the historical development in the area, it is impossible to achieve the minimum setback because of the size or location of the lot, approved or existing use on the lot or other physical constraint, providing the following conditions are met to the City's satisfaction: a) The ecological function of the site is restored and enhanced, to the greatest extent possible, through naturalization with native, non-invasive vegetation and bioengineering techniques to mitigate erosion and stabilize soils; and b) Buildings and structures are located, or relocated, to an area within the existing lot that improves the existing setback, to the greatest extent possible, and does not encroach closer to the surface water feature"*.

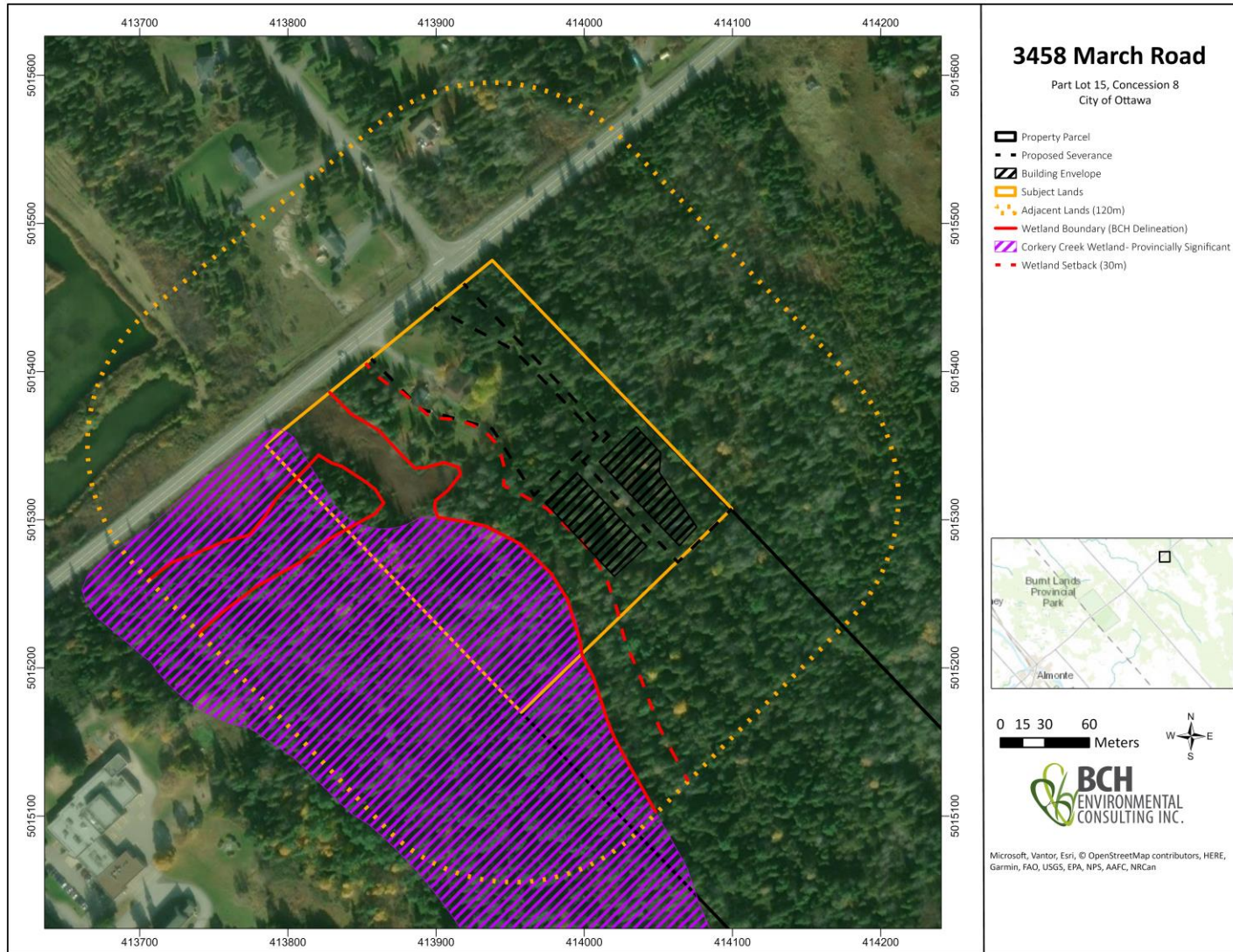
Corkery Creek Wetland (PSW) is present within the southwest portion of the subject lands and continue into the adjacent lands. Within these lands, no suitable fish habitat was present. All development is to occur at a minimum of 30m from the wetland boundary. Building envelopes have been established greater than 30m from the edge of Corkery Creek PSW. No impacts to the wetland are anticipated. Mitigation measures in Section 12.0 will mitigate any impacts to the wetland habitat.

Unevaluated wetland was present within the subject lands and in portions of the adjacent lands, no formal evaluation was completed, this wetland was contiguous with Corkery Creek PSW. All development is to occur at a minimum of 30m from the wetland boundary. Building envelopes have been established greater than 30m from the edge of the wetland. No impacts to the wetland are anticipated. Mitigation measures in Section 12.0 will mitigate any impacts to the wetland habitat.

Potential impacts to the wetland present include sedimentation, change in hydrology and changes in water quality. Mitigation measures present in section 12.0 in addition to the 30m setback will ensure no negative impacts to these features.

No watercourses were present within the subject or adjacent lands. No fish habitat was present.

FIGURE 4: WETLAND



5.3. Significant Wildlife Habitat

The potential for significant wildlife habitat was assessed using the guidance in OMNR (2010) and MNRF (2015). Potential components which may lead to a designation of significant wildlife habitat include seasonal concentration areas of animals, rare vegetation communities or specialized habitat for wildlife, habitat for species of conservation concern, and animal movement corridors. No rare vegetative communities, raptor overwintering sites, old growth forest, valley, or caves were located within the subject or adjacent lands.

Within the vicinity of the subject lands there is potential for significant wildlife habitat (wetland). The wetland may represent Specialized Habitats of Wildlife (Amphibian Breeding). As demonstrated through this EIS there will be no negative impacts to Significant Wildlife Habitat, all development will be outside of the 30m wetland setback.

No significant wildlife habitat is present within the building envelopes; all development is outside of any potential SWH.

Prescribed mitigation measures in section 12.0 will limit the potential for indirect impacts.

6.0. Significant Woodland

The significance of each individual patch was evaluated using the criteria in the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (OMNR, 2010) and the Significant Woodlands: Guidelines for Identification, Evaluation, and Impact Assessment provided by the city. The PPS does not permit development in significant woodlands south and east of the Canadian Shield unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or the ecological functions. Woodlands are significant if they meet the criteria presented by the city: size, ecological function, uncommon characteristics, and economical and social functional values. If the woodland meets any one of these criteria, then it could be deemed to be significant.

The woodland within the subject lands is part of a larger woodland that totals approximately 52.67 ha in size. Clearing for this project would result in the removal of approximately 0.40ha. Table 1 demonstrates the factors determining significance pre and post construction.

Within the portion proposed to be removed there were no seasonal concentration areas of animals, rare vegetative communities, raptor overwintering sites, or caves.

TABLE 1: WOODLAND ANALYSIS

CRITERIA	PRE CONSTRUCTION	POST CONSTRUCTION	DISCUSSION
WOODLAND SIZE	MEETS THE CRITERIA		The woodland is located within the Ottawa West Planning Area where the percent forest cover is 38.4%. For woodlands cover that is about 30–60% of the

CRITERIA		PRE CONSTRUCTION	POST CONSTRUCTION	DISCUSSION
				land cover, woodlands 50 ha in size or larger should be considered significant. Therefore, this woodland of 52.68ha in size before removal and 52.28ha after removal and should be considered significant before and after.
ECOLOGICAL FUNCTION CRITERIA	Woodland Interior	MEETS THE CRITERIA		For woodlands cover that is about 30–60% of the land cover, woodlands interior 8 ha in size or larger should be considered significant. Forest interior is 12.76ha before removal, 10.77ha after and should be considered significant before and after. I should be noted that no clearing will occur within the original interior forest.
	Proximity to other woodlands or other habitats	MEETS THE CRITERIA		Both inside and outside of the subject lands this woodland connects with wetland and watercourse habitat (outside of the subject lands). They are likely receiving ecological benefit from the woodland.
	Linkages	MEETS THE CRITERIA		Woodland provides a connecting link between two other significant features. The woodland connects two portions of the PSW.
	Water protection	MEETS THE CRITERIA		Woodland is located within watercourse or fish habitat (both outside of the subject lands).
	Woodland diversity	DOES NOT MEET THE CRITERIA		Within the subject lands this forest did not contain any declining natural communities or a high variety of native

CRITERIA	PRE CONSTRUCTION	POST CONSTRUCTION	DISCUSSION
			diversity through composition or terrain.
UNCOMMON CHARACTERISTICS CRITERIA	DOES NOT MEET THE CRITERIA		Within the subject lands there are no uncommon species composition, cover type, age, or structure.
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONAL VALUES CRITERIA	DOES NOT MEET THE CRITERIA		Within the subject lands the woodlands did not have high economic or social values through particular site characteristics or deliberate management.

As per the criteria set out in the NHRM and the City the woodland should be considered significant, furthermore the woodland retains this designation of significant even after construction is completed. The woodlands significance was established from the following criteria: size, forest interior, proximity to other habitats, linkages and water protection. After removal (0.4ha), the woodland (52.28ha after removal) still meets the criteria for significance.

Removal of 0.49ha of the forest at this location will not negatively impact this feature or its ecological functions. Woodland significance is retained. Indirect impacts on this woodland as a result of the proposed development can be mitigated provided the mitigation measures in this report are properly implemented

As demonstrated in Table 1 the ecological function of the significance of the woodland is preserved.

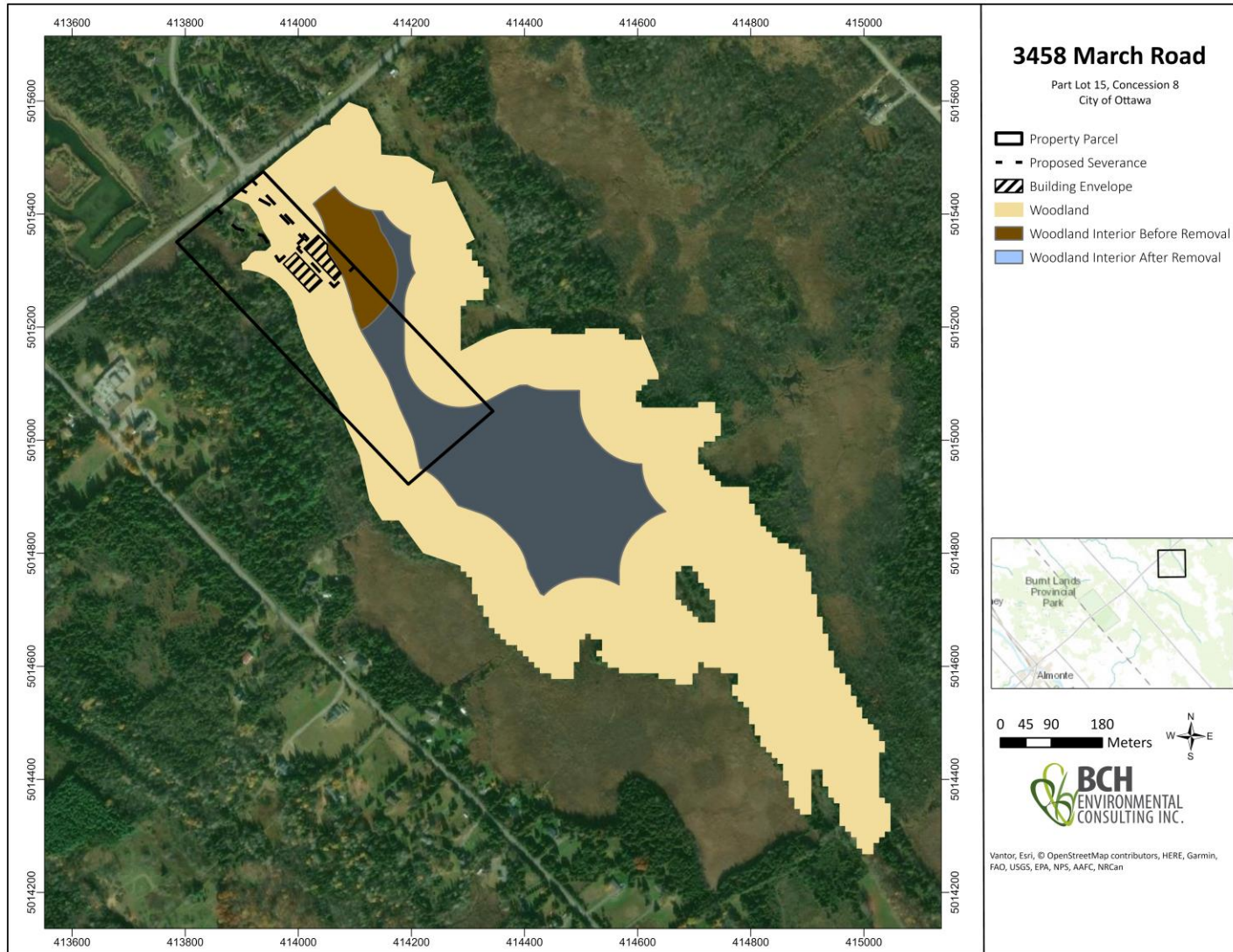
The City of Ottawa mitigation hierarchy is a widely accepted approach in conservation and land use planning for guiding decisions on protection of the natural environment. It categorizes and prioritizes protective measures according to their general type and effectiveness.

Priority 1 is not attainable with respect to this proposal.

Priority 2 (Minimization): The proponent has limited development to a 0.4ha area (two building envelopes). By doing this the proponent ensures that the greater forest within his property is preserved. Recommendation present within this EIS limits all clearing to the proposed building envelopes, by doing so it aids in protecting this woodland (52.28ha after removal) and ensures that the 8.4ha of forest that remains within the retained lands and severances are untouched and protected from disturbances.

Indirect impacts on the woodland as a result of the proposed severances can be mitigated provided the mitigation measures in this report are properly implemented.

FIGURE 5: SIGNIFICANT WOODLAND



7.0. Organic Soils

Where lands that are the subject of development proposals have been identified as potentially possessing organic soils, development will be encouraged to locate outside of areas identified with organic soils, where feasible. Where development is proposed in areas containing organic soils, the approval authority may request sufficient soils and geotechnical engineering information to indicate that the lands are either suitable or can be made suitable for development. Organic soil has been identified by the City as potentially occurring within the subject lands. Although the site visit, revealed that all potential development appears to be outside of the organic soil (wetlands), the approval authority may request sufficient soils and geotechnical engineering information to indicate that the lands are either suitable or can be made suitable for development.

8.0. Environmental Protection Zone (EP3)

The city has an Environmental Protection Policy with the objectives of:

- 1- To identify and protect all natural water systems and hazard lands in the city lands.
- 2- To control development in locations where there is a potential threat to life, property damage or damage to the environment or natural systems if developed upon.
- 3- To preserve and protect the natural amenities offered by the natural water systems and heritage resource features in the city lands from incompatible development.
- 4- To maintain and improve where possible the diversity of natural features in an area, and the natural connections between them.

The environmental protection zone is associated with Corkery Creek Wetland (PSW). As mentioned in Section 5.2, no development will occur within the 30m setback of any wetland habitat.

9.0. Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

The wildland fire policy was introduced in the 2014 Provincial Policy Statement to ensure communities consider and plan for avoiding and mitigating losses to their communities due to wildland fire. As outlined in the Provincial Policy Statement, "Development shall generally be directed to areas outside of lands that are unsafe for development due to the presence of hazardous forest types for wildland fire. Development may however be permitted in lands with hazardous forest types for wildland fire where the risk is mitigated in accordance with wildland fire assessment and mitigation standards".

To assist planning, City of Ottawa has identified potential hazardous forest types for wildland fire. The subject lands have been designated as moderate risk within the official plan.

9.1. Level 1 Site Assessment

Following review of the available information provided in this report and the guidelines as outlined in the MNRF Wildland Fire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Guidebook the subject lands have been deemed a low risk to wildland fires as such no further mitigation measures are required for the proposed development. This was determined by multiple factors: (1) Species compositions, there was a mix of deciduous and coniferous trees identified within the subject lands. (2) Much of the coniferous

trees onsite were surrounded by deciduous trees. (3) The lands were moist and bordered to the southwest by wetland habitat. (4) Little to no needle buildup. (5) A portion of the site was wetland. All these factors indicate that there is a low risk of wildland fires. See section 3.1. for description and pictures of the vegetation communities. The city has indicated that moderate risk does not trigger any legal requirements under municipal law, but City Staff would like to take the opportunity to provide the applicant with the Ontario Wildland Fire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Reference Manual. There is some useful information on pages 41 through 43 on ways to reduce fire risk through vegetation management. Again, this is not required, just a recommendation for ways to improve safety for people living on site.

10.0. Tree Conservation

Under the Tree Protection By-law, the following protected trees cannot be injured or removed without a tree permit from the City:

- All City-owned trees throughout the urban and rural area
- All trees 10 cm or more in diameter at breast height on private properties within the urban area that are subject to a Planning Act application for Site Plan, Plan of Subdivision, or Plan of Condominium
- All trees 10 cm or more in diameter at breast height on private properties within the urban area that are over 1 hectare in size
- All distinctive trees on private properties 1 hectare or less in size, where distinctive trees are defined as:
 - o Trees measuring 30 cm or more in diameter at breast height within the inner urban area (urban lands inside the Greenbelt)
 - o Trees measuring 50 cm or more in diameter at breast height within the suburban area (urban lands outside the Greenbelt)

The property in question is located within the Rural Area:

3458 March Road,

Carp

The property is currently owned by:

Tim Klassen

3458 March Road,

Carp

Contact Information:

thklassen@gmail.com

The subject lands are within the Rural Areas and this is private property which is larger than 1 ha in size. No city trees greater than 10cm in dbh have been identified within the property. For a description of the onsite vegetation and the average dbh within the forest see section 3.1.

Tree removal will occur as needed within the identified building envelope outside of the building envelope the trees will be retained.

Potential impacts during construction and associated removal of trees and other vegetation includes impacts on wildlife, increased erosion and release of sediments and other potential contaminants from truck traffic and construction activity, harm to wildlife remaining in the work area during construction, and impacts associated with an increase in noise, dust and light. Prescribed mitigation measures in section 12.3 will limit these impacts. Removal of tree cover within the subject lands is not anticipated to result in significant negative impacts to the environmental features and functions of the general area. There is no protection afforded through the City of Ottawa's Tree Protection By-law to the trees present within the building envelopes.

Remaining tree cover within the subject lands and adjacent lands provides some ecological function such as local wildlife habitat and climate, air quality, wildlife, and nature appreciation benefits. All trees outside of the building envelopes and in the vicinity of construction will have their critical root zone protected by temporary fencing (snow fencing) to ensure they are not affected if construction occurs in the vicinity. All development will occur outside of their critical root zone, and these trees will not be impacted by this development. Prescribed mitigation measures in section 12.3 will limit the potential for indirect impacts.

11.0. Development Constraints and Cumulative Impacts

No significant constraints, regulatory requirements, or buffer requirements have been identified in relation to Significant Woodland and Significant Wildlife Habitat.

Wetland: Has been taken into account, all development will be outside of the 30m wetland setback.

Species at Risk: Constraints regarding potential species at risk is examined in depth within section 4.0.

The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) defines cumulative effects as..."the effects on the environment caused by an action in combination with other past, present, and future human actions..." They occur when two or more project-related environmental effects, or two or more independent projects, combine to produce an augmented effect. These cumulative effects may be positive or negative.

Given the small nature of these proposed works, there is very little impacts to the natural landscape, but continual development within the surrounding area could result in a slow chipping away at the natural landscape. The EIS limits further development within this property parcel (development limited to the building envelope).

As per the EIS guidelines climate change should be taken into account when developing the property. The main concerns with climate change are the following: extreme heat and drought, changing seasons, rain and flooding and extreme weather events.

The subject lands currently consist of mowed lawn, trees, forest and wetland. To aid in mitigating the potential for extreme heat and drought where possible native trees should be considered for planting within remnant green spaces after development along with retaining, where possible, present tree

cover. The shade produced by these trees will aid in mitigating heat being produced by hardened surfaces. To aid in the mitigation of the increased risk of rain and flood, the design of the stormwater infrastructure should accommodate the potential increased flows. Additional measures such as designing building and infrastructure to be resilient in future climate conditions such as extreme weather, greater rainfall and higher temperatures should be considered.

For further information see the City of Ottawa Climate Resiliency webpage (<https://ottawa.ca/en/living-ottawa/environment-conservation-and-climate/climate-change-and-energy/climate-resiliency#section-a8783773-3a10-4998-b516-b4d9c5e73cf0>)

With proper implementation of the mitigation measures described in this report it is anticipated that the potential severances will not increase the potential for cumulative effects in the general landscape.

FIGURE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS



12.0. Recommendations and Conclusion

This study's recommendations are intended to mitigate potential negative impacts due to the proposed development and should be implemented through a development agreement between the owners and the municipality in order to control development of the site.

12.1. Mitigation for the Species at Risk and Migratory Birds Convention Act

- 1- To protect breeding birds, no tree or shrub removal should occur between March 31st and August 31st, unless a breeding bird survey is completed by a qualified biologist within five days of the woody vegetation removal and identifies no nesting activity.
- 2- To prevent impacts to day roosting bats, no clearing of trees greater than 10cm on-site should take place between March 15 and November 30 (inclusive) without a qualified biologist first confirming the absence of day roosting bats (i.e., open work timing window from December 1 to March 14). If tree clearing is conducted between December 1 and March 14, no interactions with bats are anticipated, and therefore, significant negative impacts to SAR bats would be avoided.
- 3- Construction staff is to be made aware of the characteristics of species at risk and in the event that any Species at Risk (SAR) are encountered during site clearing, work in the area will be stopped immediately. Measures will be undertaken to ensure the animal is not harmed and the project biologist and the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks contacted to discuss how to proceed.

12.2. Wetland Protection Recommendation and Mitigation Measures

- 1- All buildings or associated services will occur more than 30 m from the edge of the wetland and be restricted to the 0.2ha building envelope.
- 2- The hydrology and quality of the wetlands should not be impacted and should be maintained.
- 3- A 30m setback has been established along the wetland boundary. This is to be maintained in a natural vegetated state.

12.3. Mitigation for Tree Protection

- 1- Any tree in the vicinity of works will have its critical roots zone protected by sturdy temporary fencing at least 1.3 metres in height installed from the tree trunk to a distance of ten times the retained tree's diameter where possible.
- 2- No grading, heavy machinery traffic, stockpiling of material, machinery maintenance and refueling, or other activities that may cause soil compaction are to occur within three metres of the critical root zone of the trees to be protected.
- 3- The root system, trunk, and branches of the trees to be protected are to be protected and not damaged. If any roots of trees to be retained are exposed during site alterations, the roots shall be immediately reburied with soil or covered with filter cloth, burlap or woodchips and kept moist until the roots can be buried permanently. A covering of plastic should be used to retain moisture during an extended period when watering may not be possible. Any roots that must be cut are

to be cut cleanly to facilitate healing and as far from the tree as possible. Overhanging branches from protected trees that may be damaged during construction are to be pruned by a qualified arborist prior to construction.

- 4- Exhaust fumes from all equipment during construction will not be directed towards the canopy of the adjacent protected trees.

12.4. Climate Change Recommendations

- 1- To aid in mitigating the potential for extreme heat and drought where possible native trees should be considered for planting within remnant green spaces after development. The shade produced by these trees will aid in mitigating heat being produced by hardened surfaces.
- 2- To aid in the mitigation of the increased risk of rain and flood, the design of the stormwater infrastructure should accommodate the potential increased flows.
- 3- Additional measures such as designing building and infrastructure to be resilient in future climate conditions such as extreme weather, greater rainfall and higher temperatures should be considered.

12.5. Additional Mitigation Measures

- 1- The extent of any vegetation removal is to be minimized where possible and limited to the identified building envelope.
- 2- All rules governing septic systems and wells must be followed and be kept in good operational order.
- 3- There will be no use of herbicides in clearing of vegetation.
- 4- Municipal by-laws and provincial regulations for noise will be followed.
- 5- To discourage wildlife from entering the work areas during construction, the site should be kept clear of food wastes and other garbage. Proper drainage should be provided to avoid accumulation of standing water, which could attract amphibians, birds, and other wildlife to the work areas.
- 6- As recommended in City of Ottawa Protocol for Wildlife Protection during Construction (2022), prior to beginning work each day, wildlife is to be checked for by conducting a thorough visual inspection of the work space and immediate surroundings. See Section 2.0 of City of Ottawa Protocol for Wildlife Protection during Construction (2022) and Appendix C for additional recommendations on construction site management with respect to wildlife. It is the responsibility of the contractor to be familiar with all components of City of Ottawa Protocol for Wildlife Protection during Construction (2022). Any sensitive wildlife in the work area are to be relocated to away from the subject lands into suitable habitat. Animals should be moved only far enough to ensure their immediate safety.

To conclude this EIS, no negative impacts due to the proposed severances are anticipated on any natural heritage features present, or any habitat of species at risk.

Thank you for the opportunity to work with you. If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact our office.



20373 Bethune Street
South Lancaster, On
K0C 2C0
613.571.8883
shaun@bchenviro.ca

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shaun St. Pierre".

Shaun St.Pierre, B.Sc. Biology

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cody Fontaine".

Cody Fontaine, Wildlife Technologist

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APPENDIX A: OBSERVED SPECIES LIST

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SRANK	SARA STATUS	SARO STATUS	BRUNTON 2005
Field Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	S5			Common
Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	S5			Common
Common Lady Fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	S5			Common
Ostrich Fern	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	S5			Common
Sensitive Fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	S5			Common
Marsh Fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	S5			Common
Balsam Fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	S5			Common
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	S5			Common
White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	S5			Common
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	S5			Common
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	SNA			
Eastern White Cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	S5			Common
Narrowleaf Cattail	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	SNA			Common
Broad-leaved Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	S5			Common
Lake Sedge	<i>Carex lacustris</i>	S5			Uncommon
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	S4?			Uncommon
Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	S5			Common
Eastern Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	S5			Common
Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	S5			Common
Golden Weeping Willow	<i>Salix x sepulcralis</i>	SNA			
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	S4?			Rare
White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	S5			Common
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	S5			Common
Wood Nettle	<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	S5			Common
European Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	SNA			Common
Bladder Campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	SNA			Common
Canada Anemone	<i>Anemonastrum canadense</i>	S5			Common
Tall Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	SNA			Common
Wild Black Currant	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	S5			Common
Common Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	S5			Common
Common Apple	<i>Malus pumila</i>	SNA			Common
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	S5			Common
Common Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	S5			Common
Goldenrods	<i>Solidago sp.</i>				
Canada Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	S5			Common
Wild Red Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus ssp. strigosus</i>	S5			Common

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SRANK	SARA STATUS	SARO STATUS	BRUNTON 2005
Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	SNA			Common
Black Medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	SNA			Common
White Sweet Clover	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	SNA			Common
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	SNA			Common
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	SNA			Common
Cow Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	SNA			Common
Common Prickly-ash	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	S5			Common
Western Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> var. <i>rydbergii</i>	S5			Common
Manitoba Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>	S5			Common
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	S5			Common
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	S5			Common
Spotted Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	S5			Common
Common Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	SNA			Common
Glossy Buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	SNA			Common
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	S4?			Uncommon
Riverbank Grape	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	S5			Common
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	SNA			Common
Wild Sarsaparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	S5			Common
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	SNA			Common
Wild Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	SNA			Common
Alternate-leaved Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	S5			Common
Northern Starflower	<i>Lysimachia borealis</i>	S5			Common
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	S4			Common
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	S4			Common
Spreading Dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	S5			Common
Common Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	S5			Common
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	SNA			
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	S5			
Bittersweet Nightshade	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	SNA			Common
Common Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	SNA			Common
Common Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	SNA			Common
Tatarian Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	SNA			Common
Common Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	SNA			Common
Devil's Beggarticks	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	S5			
Daisy Fleabane	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	S5			Common
Spotted Joe Pye Weed	<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	S5			Common
Grass-leaved Goldenrod	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	S5			Common
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	SNA			Common

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SRANK	SARA STATUS	SARO STATUS	BRUNTON 2005
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	S5			Common
Field Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	SNA			
Common Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	SNA			Common
Colts Foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	SNA			
Black-girdle Bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrocinctus</i>	S5			
Hawthorns	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>				
Fescue	<i>Festuca</i>				
Sedges					
Hard-stemmed Bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus var. acutus</i>	S5			
Canada Mannagrass	<i>Glyceria canadensis var. canadensis</i>	S5			
Willows	<i>Salix sp.</i>				
Broad-leaved Meadowsweet	<i>Spiraea alba var. latifolia</i>	S5			
Canada Enchanter's Nightshade	<i>Circaea canadensis ssp. canadensis</i>	S5			Common
Wild Lily-of-the-valley	<i>Maianthemum canadense ssp. canadense</i>	S5			Common
Common St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum ssp. perforatum</i>	SNA			Common
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea var. arundinacea</i>	S5			Common
Grasses					
Common Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis var. communis</i>	SNA			Common
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	S5			
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapilla</i>	S5			
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	S4B			
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	S5			



20373 Bethune Street
South Lancaster, On
K0C 2C0
613.571.8883
shaun@bchenviro.ca

APPENDIX B: QUALIFICATIONS

SHAUN M. ST.PIERRE, B.Sc. Biology

EDUCATION

B.Sc. Biology, Trent University 2007

Fisheries and Wildlife Technology, Frost Campus, Sir Sandford Fleming College, 2005

Fisheries and Wildlife Technician, Frost Campus, Sir Sandford Fleming College, 2004

LANGUAGES

Fluent in French and English

POSITIONS HELD

2018 - : BCH Environmental Consulting Inc., Biologist / Owner

2006-2017: Bowfin Environmental Consulting Inc., Biologist / GIS Specialist / Environmental Site Inspector

2005: St. Lawrence River Institute of Environmental Sciences, Field Research Assistant

2004: MNR Kawartha Lakes, Field Research Assistant

2003: DFO- Experimental Lake Area, Field Research Assistant

2001: Resource Stewardship S, D &G, Stewardship Ranger

CERTIFICATIONS / PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

MTO/DFO/OMNR Fisheries Protocol, Ecological Land Classification, Certified in Inventory and Identification Methods for Ontario's Reptiles and Amphibians, North American Benthological Society (NABS) Certified Family Level Taxonomist, Ontario Benthos Biomonitoring Network (OBBN), Ontario Stream Assessment Protocol (OSAP), Certified Ontario Wetland Evaluator (OWES), Butternut Health Assessor (BHA), first aid, CPR, Pleasure Craft Operator Card, Marine Radio Operator, WHMIS, WHSA, Hazard Identification, Assessment and Control, All Terrain Vehicle Riders Course (issued by the Manitoba Safety Council), Water Safety Training (Bronze Cross), Possession / Acquisition Firearms Licence, Ontario Hunter Education Course Certificate, Ontario Trapper Education Course Certificate, Wildlife Chemical Immobilization, Vaccination, and Euthanasia- Certificate of Knowledge, South Lancaster Fish and Game Club (SLFGC; president 2012 and 2013; executive member 2014-2018), Ontario class G driver's license, and Snowmobile License.

EXPERIENCE

Experience in environmental impact assessments, environmental monitoring, environmental assessments, terrestrial habitat assessment, species at risk surveys, amphibian surveys, avian surveys, freshwater habitat assessment, collection and identification of plants, collection and identification of aquatic invertebrate, collection and identification of fish, fish salvage, fish behavioral studies, winter bat hibernaculum inventories and fisheries inventories including habitat mapping, electroshocking, FWIN and RIN. Other experience include GIS mapping.

Environmental and Fisheries Inspections

- Provided environmental and fisheries inspections for the construction of the Cataraqui Crossing HWY 401-MTO (Kingston, ON).
- Provided environmental and fisheries inspections for the construction of the Three Nations Bridge including surveys for nesting species at risk (Cornwall, ON).
- Provided environmental and fisheries inspections for construction (Ottawa, ON).
- Conducted nest surveys (Kemptonville, ON.; Stittsville, ON.; Cornwall, ON.)
- Conducted environmental inspections for the construction of the Clarkson WWTP outfall, Lake Ontario.
- Conducted environmental inspections for the construction of a new bridge crossing Bearbrook Creek along the 417.

- Provided environmental and fisheries inspections for the blasting and drilling operation for the Burloak Water Purification Tunnel project (Burlington, ON).
- Provided environmental and fisheries inspections for the construction of the Poole Creek Re-alignment/Huntmar Drive Crossing.

Species at Risk Inventories / Monitoring

- Butternut survey and assessment for proposed developments (Brockville, Carleton Place, Carp, Clarence-Rockland, Cornwall, Munster, Hawkesbury, Kemptville, Ottawa, South Lancaster, Smith Falls, Stittsville, Prospect, Vars, Moose Creek, Prescott, Westminster, Renfrew, Battersea, Jones Falls, and Millbrook).
- American Eel surveys using the boat electrofisher on the Mississippi River (Almonte, ON), South Nation River (Casselman, ON) and Ottawa River (Renfrew, ON; Ottawa, ON: Shawville, QC)
- American Eel collection on the St. Lawrence River for the St. Lawrence River Institute (Cornwall, ON)
- American Ginseng survey for proposed development (Kanata, South Lancaster and Renfrew).
- Whip-poor-will survey for proposed development (Navan, ON; Kemptville, ON; Stittsville, ON; Prescott, ON; Alexandria, ON) and quarries (Avonmore, Moosecreek, Prospect, Stittsville, Kanata, Ottawa)
- Assisted in a Least Bittern survey (Avonmore, ON)
- Conducted turtle surveys: Blanding's turtle, Eastern musk turtle (Carleton Place, ON; Ottawa, ON; Stittsville, ON; Kanata, ON, Prospect, ON)
- Conducted rapid clubtail surveys (Almonte, ON)
- Bat maternal nesting site surveys (Prescott, ON; Battersea, ON; Prescott, ON; Hawkesbury, ON; Russell, ON)

Aquatic Inventories

- Boat electrofishing along the shoreline of the Ottawa River (Chat Falls, ON) along the shoreline of the Cataraqui River (Kingston, ON), downstream of the Carillion Dam (Pointe-Fortune, QC), Lake St. Francis (South Lancaster, ON), South Nation River (Casselman, ON), Raisin River (Lancaster, ON), and the St. Lawrence River (Cornwall, ON)
- Collecting and data entry for benthic macroinvertebrate community surveys on several watercourses within Ontario including: Bonnechere River (Renfrew, ON), Montreal River (Latchford, ON), Jock River (Ottawa, ON), tributaries of the Bonnechere River (Renfrew, ON), tributaries to Feedmill Creek (Ottawa, ON), tributary to Chippewa Creek (North Bay, ON) and tributary to the Beaudette River (Alexandria, ON).
- Collecting and data entry for several fish community surveys including: Black Creek (Westminster, ON), Bonnechere River (Renfrew and Douglas, ON), Butler's Creek (Brockville, ON), East Branch of Little Cataraqui Creek (Kingston, ON), Kehoe Ditch (Greely, ON), Lac Opemisca (Ouje-Bougoumou, QC), Marshall Seguin Municipal Drain (Vars, ON), Montreal River (Latchford, ON), tributaries of Lavelle Creek (Carleton Place), tributaries to Feedmill Creek (Ottawa, ON), tributaries to Lafontaine Creek (Clarence-Rockland), tributaries to Shirley's Brook (Kanata, ON), tributaries to the Beaudette River (Alexandria, ON), tributaries to the Bonnechere River (Renfrew, ON), tributaries to the Ottawa River (Carp, ON; Ottawa, ON; Wendover, ON; Clarence-Rockland, ON), tributaries to the South Nation River (Casselman, ON), tributaries to the South Nation River (Jessup Falls, ON), tributary to Hawkesbury Creek (Hawkesbury, ON), Hawkesbury Creek (Hawkesbury, ON), tributary to the St. Lawrence River (Prescott, ON) and tributary to the North Castor River (Greely, ON).
- Mapped fish habitat in many watercourses including: Black Creek (Westminster, ON), Bonnechere River (Renfrew and Douglas, ON), Butler's Creek (Brockville, ON), Kehoe Ditch (Greely, ON), Lac Opemisca/Lac Barlow Bypass channel (Ouje-Bougoumou, QC), Marshall Seguin Municipal Drain (Vars, ON), McKinnons Creek (Navan, ON), Montreal River (Latchford, ON), tributaries of Lavelle Creek (Carleton Place), tributaries of the Bonnechere River (Renfrew, ON), tributaries to Lafontaine Creek (Clarence-Rockland), tributaries to McKinnons Creek (Navan, ON), tributaries to Shirley's Brook (Kanata, ON), tributaries to the North Castor River (Greely, ON), tributaries to the Ottawa River (Ottawa, ON; Wendover, ON), tributaries to the South Nation River (Casselman, ON), tributaries to the South Nation River (Jessup Falls, ON), tributary to the St. Lawrence River (Prescott, ON) and tributary to Hawkesbury Creek (Hawkesbury, ON).
- Assisted in YOY sampling on the Raisin River (Lancaster, ON).
- Conducted riverine index netting on the Bonnechere River (Renfrew, ON).

- Assisted in gill netting on Bonnechere River (Renfrew, ON), Lac Barlow (Ouje-Bougoumou, QC), Lac Opemisca (Ouje-Bougoumou, QC), Montreal River (Latchford, ON), and Raisin River (Lancaster, ON).
- Assisted in conducting larvae surveys on Bonnechere River, Hoople Creek, Montreal River and Raisin River,
- Collected walleye eggs from the spawning grounds on the Bonnechere River, Montreal River, Raisin River and Hoople Creek.
- Assisted in the monitoring of a new wetland channel created in the Little Cataraqui River.
- Marsh monitoring program breeding amphibian survey at Stittsville, ON; Cornwall, ON; Kanata, ON; Hoople Creek and the Bonnechere River.
- Assisted in conducting fall walleye index netting for the MNR in Kawartha Lakes
- Conducted turtle surveys (Carleton Place, ON; Ottawa, ON)
- Conducted headwater waters assessment (Kanata, ON; Navan, ON, Ottawa, ON)

Terrestrial Inventories

- Multiple Environmental Impact Assessments across Ontario
- Tree Inventory for construction of the light rail (LRT; Ottawa, ON)
- Winter white-tailed deer survey (Edwardsburgh, ON)
- Plant community inventories for proposed developments, quarries, sand pits and road extensions (Brockville, Carleton Place, Carp, Casselman, Elgin, Griffith, Hamilton, Jessup Falls, Navan, Ottawa, Stittsville, Rockland, Simcoe, Cornwall, Kemptville, Hawkesbury, Smith Falls, Wendover, Moosecreek, Westminster, Prescott, Renfrew, Jones Falls, Michipicoten Island and in Ouje-Bougoumou in QC)

Aquatic Habitat Mapping for Municipal, City Roads and Provincial Highways

- Conducted MTO habitat assessments at Galetta Side Road, Torbolton Road, Kinburn Side Road (Ottawa, ON)
- Conducted MTO habitat assessments at Prince of Wales, Fernbank Road, Fallowfield Road, HWY 115, Arbuckle drain, the Carp river, tributaries to the Carp river and tributaries to Mud creek (Ottawa, ON)
- Conducted MTO habitat assessments at Innes Road, Ottawa, ON.
- Conducted MTO habitat assessments at MacLaren Side Road, Ottawa, ON.

Other

- Fish salvage: Mississippi River (Almonte, ON), Monaghan Drain (Ottawa, ON), tributary to the Rideau Canal (Kemptville, ON), and tributary to Feedmill Creek (Ottawa ON), Bonnechere River (Renfrew, ON)
- Assisted in conducting a winter bat hibernaculum inventory (Plantagenet, ON)
- Field research assistant for the Metalicuous study and EDC study (Experimental Lakes Area, ON)
- Captured, pit tagged, telemetry tagged and tracked Northern Pike (Experimental Lakes Area, ON)
- Construction and maintenance of nature trail (the Cornwall Outdoor Recreational Area, ON)
- Conducted frog deformities surveys (Glengarry, ON)
- Organized youth fishing derbies through SLFGC (2011-2013; South Lancaster)
- Organized the St.Francis Walleye Tournament through SLFGC (2012-2013; South Lancaster)



20373 Bethune Street
South Lancaster, On
K0C 2C0
613.571.8883
shaun@bchenviron.ca

CODY J.C FONTAINE, Fisheries and Wildlife Technologist

EDUCATION

Fisheries and Wildlife Technology, Frost Campus, Sir Sandford Fleming College, 2012
Fisheries and Wildlife Technician, Frost Campus, Sir Sandford Fleming College, 2011

LANGUAGES

Fluent in English

POSITIONS HELD

2022: BCH Environmental Consulting Inc., Fisheries and Wildlife Technologist
2014: Bowfin Environmental Consulting Inc., Fisheries and Wildlife Technologist
2009: Raisin Region Conservation Authority, Field Research Assistant

CERTIFICATIONS / PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

MTO/DFO/OMNR Fisheries Protocol, Environmental Monitoring For Construction Projects Practitioner (EMCPP), Ontario Stream Assessment Protocol (OSAP), Class 2 Electroshocking, first aid, CPR, Pleasure Craft Operator Card, WHMIS, WHSA, Hazard Identification, Assessment and Control, Ice Safety Training, Possession / Acquisition Firearms License, Fish Identification Certificate, Radio Telemetry Certificate, Fish Hatchery Operations Certificate, Ontario Hunter Education Course Certificate, Ontario trapper Education Course Certificate, Ontario class G driver's license.

EXPERIENCE

Experience in environmental monitoring, environmental assessments, terrestrial habitat assessment, species at risk surveys, amphibian surveys, freshwater habitat assessment, collection and identification of plants, collection and identification of fish, fish salvage, bat hibernaculum inventories and fisheries inventories including netting and electroshocking. Other experiences include GIS mapping.

Aquatic Inventories

- Assisted with boat electrofishing along the shoreline of the Ottawa River (Chat Falls and Ottawa, ON), Lake St. Francis (South Lancaster, ON), Bonnechere (Renfrew, ON), Raisin River (Lancaster, ON), Buckhorn Lake (Peterborough, ON) and the St. Lawrence River (Cornwall, ON)
- Assisted in collecting and data entry for several fish community surveys including: Bonnechere River (Renfrew, ON), tributaries to Feedmill Creek (Ottawa, ON), tributaries to Shirley's Brook (Kanata, ON), tributaries to the Ottawa River (Ottawa, ON), tributaries to the Rideau River (Manotick, ON), tributaries to the Castor River (Vars, ON), tributaries to the Otonabee River (Lakefield, ON), tributary to the Madawaska River (Arnprior, ON), tributaries to Kemptville Creek (Kemptville, ON), tributary to Blairs Creek (Clarence Creek, ON), tributaries to South Indian Creek River (Russell, ON) tributaries to the South Nation River (Casselton, ON), tributaries to Fraser Clarke Drain (Nepean, ON), tributaries to the Raisin River (Long Sault, ON), Oliver-Magee drain (South Glengarry, ON) and tributary to Hawkesbury Creek (Hawkesbury, ON).
- Assisted in collecting walleye eggs from the spawning grounds on the Raisin River.
- Marsh monitoring program breeding amphibian surveys (Stittsville, Lakefield, Cornwall, Long Sault, South Glengarry, Bourget, Manotick and Kanata, ON).
- Conducted turtle surveys (Carleton Place, Ottawa, Cornwall and Lancaster, ON)
- Conducted Headwater Assessments (Ottawa, Stittsville and Manotick, ON)
- Invasive Species Survey (Ottawa, ON)

Species at Risk Inventories / Monitoring

- Assisted in butternut surveys, inventories and assessments for proposed developments (Carleton Place, Casselman, Cornwall, South Glengarry, Long Sault, Kemptville, Smiths Falls, Ottawa, Stittsville, Peterborough, Lakefield, Brockville, Alfred, Orleans, Kanata and Prescott, ON).
- American Eel surveys using the boat electrofisher on the Ottawa River (Ottawa, ON)
- American Eel collection on the St. Lawrence River for the St. Lawrence River Institute (Cornwall, ON)
- Conducted tailrace surveys for hydro facilities regarding American eel and lake sturgeon fatalities (Almonte, Renfrew, Ottawa and Fitzroy Harbour, ON)
- Whip-poor-will survey for proposed development (Ottawa, Kemptville, Bourget, Stittsville, Alfred, South Glengarry and Alexandria, ON) and quarries (Ottawa and Cornwall, ON)
- Surveyor for Little Brown bat, Eastern Small Footed Bat and Northern Long Eared Bat surveys at Ernestown Windpark (Ernestown, ON)
- Gray Ratsnake Survey (Smiths Falls and Lakefield, ON)
- Bat Cavity Survey (Lakefield, Smiths Falls, Bourget, Clarence Creek, Casselman, Orleans, Kanata, South Glengarry and Embrun, ON)
- Conducted Least Bittern surveys (Prospect, Alexandria, and Lancaster, ON)
- Conducted Black Tern nest surveys (Alexandria, and Cornwall, ON)
- Conducted turtle surveys: Blanding's turtle, Musk turtle and Northern Map turtle, Painted turtle and Snapping turtle (Carleton Place, Ottawa, Stittsville, Kanata, Rockland, Cornwall, Lakefield, Alfred, Clarence Creek and Lancaster, ON)
- Conducted American Ginseng Survey (Alfred, ON)
- Conducted rapid clubtail surveys (Almonte, ON)
- Conducted Osprey nest surveys (Cornwall, ON)

Terrestrial Inventories

- Assisted plant community inventories for proposed developments (Ottawa, Cornwall and Prescott, ON)
- Assisted in ELC inventories (Ottawa, Lakefield, Alfred, Kanata, Long Sault, South Glengarry and Peterborough ON)
- Nesting Bird Survey (Stittsville and Brockville ON)
- Large Tree Survey (Carp, Kanata and Orleans, ON)
- Deer and Moose Overwintering Survey (Alfred, ON)

Environmental and Fisheries Inspections

- Assisted in providing environmental and fisheries inspections for construction (Ottawa, ON)
- Assisted in turtle salvage during construction at the Cavanagh Snow Dump (Kanata, ON)

Fish Salvage

- Highway 401 Fish Salvage – Brockville, ON and Prescott, ON (Cruikshank, MTO Contract)
- Other fish salvages: Cardinal Creek (Ottawa, ON), Monaghan Drain (Ottawa, ON), tributary to the Rideau Canal (Kemptville, ON), tributary to Feedmill Creek (Ottawa ON), Bonnechere River (Renfrew, ON), Mississippi River (Almonte, ON), Ottawa River (Ottawa, ON), Tributary to Fraser Clarke Drain (Nepean, ON), tributary to St.Lawrence River (Newington, ON), Davidson Pond (Ottawa, ON),. Hazeldean tributary (Ottawa, ON), tributary to Jock River (Richmond, ON), culvert on Thunder Road (Gloucester, ON), culvert on Dunning Road (Cumberland, ON)

Other

- Organized fishing derby through RRCA (2008-2012; Cornwall, ON)
- Conducted environmental education presentations to many school groups (Cornwall, and Lancaster, ON)
- Tree Planting (2008-2012; Cornwall, ON)

APPENDIX C: On-site Reference Handout

General Provisions:

- Watch out for wildlife while driving, and avoid hitting them, provided that it is safe to do so.
- Ensure sediment and erosion control measures (i.e., silt fencing) and other protective measures are in place prior to beginning work. Inspect them regularly, and particularly after storm events, to ensure their continued effectiveness.
- Prior to beginning work each day, check for wildlife by conducting a thorough visual inspection of the work space and immediate surroundings.
- Restrict all activities, vehicles and materials to the designated work space. Do not disturb areas identified for retention.
- Secure stockpiled materials, vehicles and structures against wildlife entry.
- Litter and other waste materials must be appropriately contained and promptly disposed of.
- Do not feed any wildlife or leave food out where it could attract them.

For health and safety reasons, and for protection of animals, removal and relocation of mammals must only be done by qualified and properly equipped personnel. Call the wildlife service provider [BCH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING INC.] at (613) 571-8883 for assistance.

Scratches and bites from animals, whether domestic or wild, can result in serious infections and/or transmit diseases. Seek medical treatment immediately for any person injured by an animal.

Wildlife Encounters:

- **Do not harm any wildlife.** Many species are protected under provincial and/or federal legislation. Legal protection of egg-laying species applies to their eggs as well. Penalties for contravening these Acts can be severe.
- **Stand back** and allow the animal to leave the site. Wildlife may be encouraged to move away from the work area by shouting, waving of arms, clapping of hands or gentle redirection using a push broom. Contact project biologist / wildlife service provider for assistance if needed (e.g., if young animals are found). Do not unnecessarily harass any wildlife.
- **Turtles** may need to be helped to safety. Our most common species, Painted and Snapping Turtles, are protected under the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997. If one of these turtles is found in the work area, it can be gently removed to a safe location nearby. Wear gloves, or use a broom to steer the turtle into a bucket or other container. Handle with care to avoid injury to the turtle or yourself, particularly when dealing with Snapping Turtles, which may bite or scratch. Turtles may also wet themselves when handled.
- Most of Ottawa's **snakes** are protected under the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997. None of them are venomous, but bites may cause infections. Some produce a foul-smelling musk when handled, instead of biting. Snakes will usually try to escape or hide when disturbed, and only defend themselves when trapped. If a snake is found in the work area, it should be gently herded out to a safe location.
- **Stop work immediately** if any species protected under the Endangered Species Act, 2007 are seen in or near the work site (see attached sheet for tips on identifying some commonly encountered species). Take a photograph if possible, to confirm the sighting, and contact the project biologist at (613) 571-8883 and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks at SAROntario@ontario.ca. Additional measures to avoid impacts may be required by the Ministry before work can restart.

APPENDIX D: Commonly Encountered Species Protected under the Endangered Species Act, 2007





<p>Blanding's Turtle</p> <p>Bright yellow chin and throat. Highly domed, speckled shell up to 28 cm (11 in) in length.</p> <p>Eggs small, oval and white. Usually less than 12 eggs per nest.</p>	
<p>Bobolink</p> <p>Males black with white back and cream hood during spring and summer breeding season. Females and non-breeding males streaky brown. Nests on the ground in open grasslands and hayfields.</p>	
<p>Eastern Meadowlark</p> <p>Streaky grayish-brown bird with bright yellow front marked by black "V." Short tail has white edges on each side. Nests on the ground in open grassy areas; often seen perching on fence posts or shrubs.</p>	
<p>Butternut</p> <p>Each leaf has several pairs of leaflets on either side of the main stalk, and one leaflet at the tip. Leaves and twigs grow in an alternating pattern along the branches. The nuts resemble limes or lemons in shape, and have greenish-yellow fuzzy rinds covering a hard, brown, ridged shell. The closely related Black Walnut. Its leaves are very similar to Butternut's leaves, but the terminal leaflet at the tip of each leaf is often much smaller than the other leaflets, or missing entirely.</p>	

Photo courtesy of R. van de Lande

Photo courtesy of A. MacPherson

Photo courtesy of A. MacPherson

Photo courtesy of A. MacPherson

APPENDIX E: Agency Contact

Agency	Staff Contact(s)	Telephone	Information/Authority on:
City of Ottawa	Planner	(613) 580-2424	Development application review process
	Environmental Planner	(613) 580-2424	EIS and other municipal environmental policies
	Forester-Planning	(613) 580-2424	Tree Conservation Report and urban tree removal
Conservation Authority – usually only one will be involved in any given application	Mississippi Valley	(613) 253-0006	Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses Regulation
	Rideau Valley	(613) 692-3571	
	South Nation	(613) 984-2948	
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program (Ontario)	1-855-852-8320 FisheriesProtection@dfo-mpo.gc.ca	Fish and fish habitat issues
Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks	Management Biologist	SAROntario@ontario.ca	Provincially protected species at risk (occurrence data, habitat information, advice and applications for permits under the <i>Endangered Species Act, 2007</i>).
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (Kemptville District office)	Management Biologist	(613) 258-8204 (main office)	Wetlands; Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest; significant wildlife habitat.

APPENDIX F: PLANS

