October 31, 2018 Project No. 1776275

Mr. Jim Burghout, Planner
Claridge Homes Corporation
2001 - 210 Gladstone Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0Y6

ADDENDUM TO THE PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROPOSED MAPLE GROVE ROAD SUBDIVISION, PART LOT 1, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLEY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Mr. Burghout,

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Claridge Homes Corporation (Claridge) to complete a preliminary Environmental Impact Study (EIS) and Tree Conservation Report (TCR) for the draft plan of subdivision for the roughly 7.75 ha lot located in Part Lot 1, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Huntley, City of Ottawa, Ontario (the Site) (Figure 1). The preliminary EIS was completed in March 2018 and was based on a partial field-season of data (2017 late-season). This addendum report has been prepared to present the results of the 2018 early-season data collected at the Site, and any associated changes to the conclusions of the EIS or the TCR, if any.

1.1 Vascular Plants

Butternut trees (*Juglans cinerea*), endangered under the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA; Ontario, 2007), were documented to be located on, and directly adjacent to, the Site during the 2017 surveys (Figure 1). The preliminary EIS recommended that formal butternut health assessments (BHA) be undertaken.

1.2 Amphibians and Potential Significant Wildlife Habitat

The preliminary EIS indicated that some small pockets of wetland on the Site may meet the size criteria (25m diameter) for consideration as significant amphibian breeding habitat (woodland or wetland) (including ELC Code: MAM2-2 and other wetland inclusions too small to map according to ELC protocols) and recommended that additional studies be undertaken to assess for presence of amphibian breeding.

1.3 Breeding Birds and Potential Significant Wildlife Habitat

Cerulean warbler (*Setophaga cerulea*) and eastern whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) (both threatened under the ESA), and a number of species of special concern under the ESA, were identified in the preliminary EIS as potentially present on the Site, the presence / absence of which should be confirmed as part of the 2018 surveys.

One bird species observed during the 2017 studies is identified as a forest interior breeding bird habitat indicator species [ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*)], and a single species of special concern [wood thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)] was also observed. The preliminary EIS recommended that additional studies be undertaken to determine the continued presence of these species and the associated implications to the proposed project, if any.

In addition, the preliminary EIS noted that, based on the plant communities present, the Site does not meet the size criteria for shrub/early successional or open country breeding bird habitat, but that additional studies should be undertaken to confirm absence of indicator species.

2.0 METHODS

Table 1 outlines the surveys that were completed during the 2018 field season, as recommended in the preliminary EIS. Methods employed during each survey type is provided below.

Table 1: Additional Surveys Undertaken on the Site in 2018

Year	Date	Type of Survey
2018	April 24	Amphibian Call-county Survey
	May 23	Amphibian Call-count Survey; Eastern Whip-poor-will Survey
	May 29	Eastern Whip-poor-will Survey
	June 2	Breeding Bird Survey; Butternut Health Assessment; Spring Botanical Survey
	June 27	Eastern Whip-poor-will Survey

2.1 Botanical Surveys

A single early-season botanical survey was completed, with the intention of identifying any early-flowering species not captured during the 2017 surveys, as well as any plant SAR. This survey was performed by searching each habitat type on the Site on foot.

A butternut health assessment (BHA) was performed in 2018 for the one on-Site tree. It was determined that two off-Site trees had previously been assessed as part of the studies associated with the proposed development of 195 Huntmar Avenue, and all associated registration / compensation / permits for those off-Site trees will be completed as part of that development. The BHA for the on-Site tree was performed by a certified Butternut Health Assessor, according to standardized MNRF protocols (MNRF, 2013a) and using the methods as outlined in Butternut Health Assessment Guidelines (MNRF, December 2014a) and Butternut Health Assessment in Ontario (FGCA, August 2010), with all relevant information entered into the standard Butternut Data Collection Forms (1 and 2). The calculations and analysis were performed using the Butternut Retainable Tree Analysis electronic table, updated by the MNRF in 2013.

2.2 Amphibian Call-count Surveys

Two amphibian call-count surveys were conducted in spring 2018 using a point count methodology (Bird Studies Canada, 2003). A third survey (June) was not recommended in the preliminary EIS as the habitats at the Site do not persist long enough for late-breeding amphibian species. Two stations were located on the Site (Figure 1), based on the locations of potential breeding habitat, as defined in the preliminary EIS, and following spacing requirements in the methodology. Surveys were conducted between 30 minutes after sunset and midnight. At each station, a three-minute survey was completed with amphibian species identified by vocalization.

2.3 Breeding Bird Surveys

A single breeding bird point count survey was conducted at three stations for songbirds and other diurnal birds (Figure 1). Surveys followed protocols adapted from Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario (Cadman *et al.,* 2007). Point count stations were established at the Site, at least 250 m apart, where possible. Surveys were conducted in the period between 30 minutes before sunrise and 10:00 am to encompass the period of maximum bird song.

Three specific surveys for eastern whip-poor-will were conducted on the Site at two survey stations (Figure 1), according to standard protocols (MNRF, December 2014b). These surveys were conducted at twilight or after dark.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Botanical

Two additional vascular plant species, that were not documented in the preliminary EIS, were observed on the Site during the 2018 surveys, neither of which are considered SAR or regionally / locally rare. An updated list of vascular plants observed on the Site is provided in Attachment A.

The BHA for the on-Site butternut was submitted to the MNRF. Through the BHA, it was determined that the on-Site tree is Category 2, therefore online registration for its removal, compensation (2 butternut seedlings and 2 companion plantings) and monitoring is required and must be undertaken according to Ontario Regulation 242/08 (Ontario, 2015).

3.2 Amphibians

The results of the amphibian call-count surveys identified the presence of a single spring peeper on the Site during the May survey, with no amphibian calls heard during the April survey. Based on this, no significant wildlife habitat for breeding amphibians is present on the Site.

3.3 Breeding Birds

No additional bird species, beyond what was documented in the preliminary EIS, were observed on the Site during the 2018 surveys. No eastern whip-poor-will were observed during the targeted surveys. Both ovenbird and wood thrush were again observed on the Site during the 2018 surveys. This confirms that the forested portions of the Site likely provide or contribute to interior bird forest habitat and provide habitat for species of special concern (wood thrush). Recent development on lands to the north of the Site has greatly reduced the amount of forested habitat in the vicinity of the Site. The preliminary EIS concluded that the woodlands on-Site were not significant, and that habitat for these species is abundant and widespread in the planning area, particularly in more rural areas of the City. For these reasons, the conclusion that no significant wildlife habitat is present on the Site is confirmed.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the preliminary EIS and the results of the 2018 surveys, no natural environment monitoring of the Site during, or post-construction, is necessary. All conclusions and recommendations made in the preliminary EIS have been supported by the findings of the 2018 surveys, and Golder has no additional mitigation measures or recommendations.

As noted in the preliminary EIS, an Information Gathering Form relating to the potential presence of Blanding's turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*) is being prepared and will be submitted to the MNRF for review. All compensation relating to the butternut trees on the Site must be undertaken according to O.Reg. 242/08.

Sincerely,

Golder Associates Ltd.

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Ecologist

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GAW/HM/ca

https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/16628g/deliverables/natural environment/eis addendum report_2018/1776275_claridge maple grove_eis addendum_october 2018_final.docx

CC: Greg Winters, Novatech

Attachments: Figure 1 – Survey Stations and Significant Findings
Attachment A – Updated Vascular Plant List

References:

Bird Studies Canada. 2003. Marsh Monitoring Program: Training Kit and Instructions for Surveying Marsh Birds, Amphibians and their Habitats. 40 pp.

Cadman, M.D., D. A. Sutherland, G. G. Beck, D. Lepage, and A. R. Couturier, editors. 2007. Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario. Co-published by Bird Studies Canada, Environment Canada, Ontario Field Ornithologists, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, and Ontario Nature, Toronto, xxii + 706 pp. ISBN 978-1-896059-15-0.

Forest Gene Conservation Association (FGCA). 2010. Butternut Health Assessment in Ontario: Finding Retainable Trees. The Government of Canada Habitat Stewardship Program (2007) for Species at Risk.

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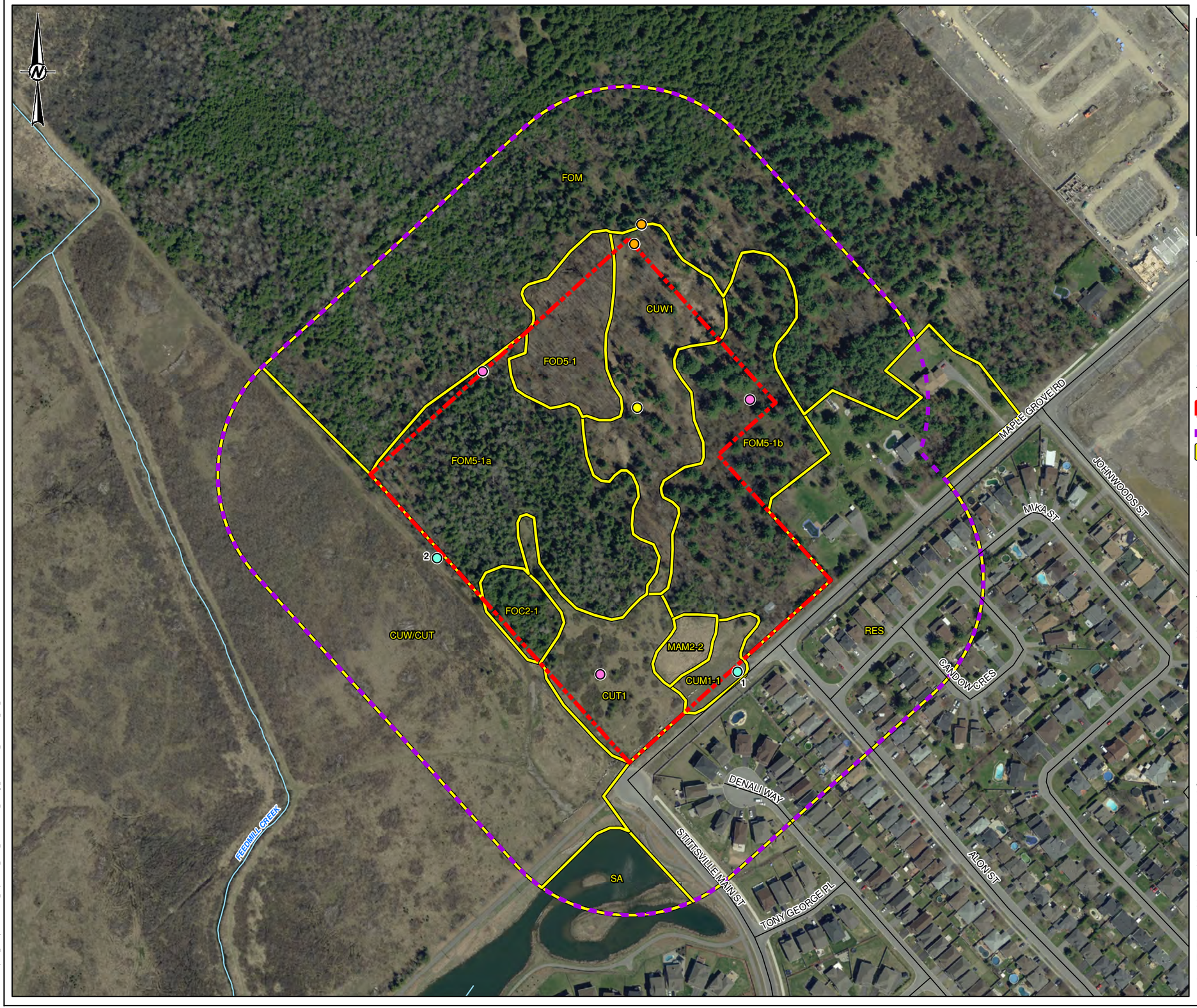
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). 2013a. Butternut Health Assessor Protocol.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). December 2014a. Butternut Health Assessment Guidelines: Assessment of Butternut Tree Health for the Purposes of the Endangered Species Act, 2007. Species at Risk Branch.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). December 2014b. Draft Survey Protocol for Eastern Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) in Ontario. Species at Risk Branch, Peterborough. iii + 10 pp.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). 2015. Significant Wildlife Habitat Ecoregion Criterion Schedule: Ecoregion 6E. January 2015.



KEY MAP

SCALE 1:50,000

LEGEND

- BREEDING BIRD STATION
- MATURE BUTTERNUT
- CATEGORY 2 BUTTERNUT
- EASTERN WHIP-POOR-WILL AND AMPHIBIAN CALL-COUNT STATION
- WATERCOURSE
- ROADWAY
- SITE BOUNDARY
- 120 m STUDY AREA
- ECOLOGICAL LAND CLASSIFICATION

CUM1-1: MIXED MEADOW
CUT1: BUCKTHORN-JUNIPER MIXED THICKET
CUW/CUT: DECIDUOUS OPEN WOODLAND, DECIDUOUS THICKET COMPLEX
CUW1: MIXED OPEN WOODLAND
FOD5-1: DRY TO FRESH SUGAR MAPLE DECIDUOUS FOREST
FOM: MIXED FOREST
FOM5-1: DRY TO FRESH WHITE BIRCH MIXED FOREST TYPE
FOC2-1: DRY TO FRESH WHITE CEDAR CONIFEROUS FOREST
MAM2-2: REED CANARY GRASS MEADOW MARSH
RES: RESIDENTIAL
SA: SHALLOW OPEN WATER

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

0 30 60 120
1:3,000 METRES

CLIENT
CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ADDENDUM
1981 MAPLE GROVE ROAD, STITTSVILLE, ONTARIO

TITLE
SURVEY STATION LOCATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

CONSULTANT
GOLDER

YYYY-MM-DD	2018-09-20
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	GW
APPROVED	HM

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
1776275	0008	0	1

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 25mm 0

Path: N:\Active\Spatial_IM\City\Ottawa\1981_MapleGrove_Rd\99_PROJ\1776275_Claridge_GeoEnviro\40_PROD\0008_EIS_Addendum\1776275-0008-HN-0001.mxd

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin[a]	Global Rarity Status[b]	Ontario Rarity Status[b]	SARA[c]	ESA[d]
Abies balsamea	Balsam fir	N	G5	S5	–	–
Acer negundo	Manitoba maple	(N)	G5	S5	–	–
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	N	G5	S5	–	–
Achillea millefolium	Common yarrow	I	G5T5?	SNA	–	–
Aegopodium podagraria	Goutweed	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Ageratina altissima (Eupatorium)	White snakeroot	N	G5T5	S5	–	–
Agrimonia gryposepala	Common agrimony	N	G5	S5	–	–
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic mustard	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Ragweed	N	G5	S5	–	–
Anemone cylindrica	Thimbleweed	N	G5	S4	–	–
Arctium minus	Common burdock	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Asclepias syriaca	common milkweed	N	G5	S5	–	–
Betula alleghaniensis	Yellow birch	N	G5	S5	–	–
Betula papyrifera	White birch	N	G5	S5	–	–
Botrychium virginianum	Rattlesnake fern	N	G5	S5	–	–
Bromus inermis	Smooth brome	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Carex communis	Common sedge	N	G5	S5	–	–
Chenopodium album	Lamb's-quarters	I	G5T5	SNA	–	–
Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's nightshade	N	G5	S5	–	–
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Claytonia carolinian	Spring beauty	N	G5	S5	–	–
Conyza canadensis	Horseweed	N	G5	S5	–	–
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate leaved dogwood	N	G5	S5	–	–
Cornus stolonifera	Red osier dogwood	N	G5	S5	–	–
Dactylis glomerata	Orchard grass	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Daucus carota	Wild carrot	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Dichanthelium acuminatum	Small panic grass	N	G5T5	S4S5	–	–
Dryopteris intermedia	Evergreen wood fern	N	G5	S5	–	–
Dryopteris marginalis	Marginal wood fern	N	G5	S5	–	–
Echium vulgare	Viper's bugloss	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Epipactis helleborine	Helleborine	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Erigeron annuus	Daisy fleabane	N	G5	S5	–	–
Euthamia graminifolia	Grass-leaved goldenrod	N	G5	S5	–	–
Fragaria vesca	Woodland strawberry	N	G5	S5	–	–
Fragaria virginiana	Common strawberry	N	G5	S5	–	–
Fraxinus americana	White ash	N	G5	S5	–	–
Fraxinus nigra	Black ash	N	G5	S5	–	–
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green ash	N	G5	S5	–	–
Galium mollugo	White bedstraw	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Galium verum	Yellow bedstraw	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Geum aleppicum	Yellow avens	N	G5	S5	–	–
Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Hieracium caespitosum	Yellow hawkweed	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Hypericum ellipticum	Pale St. John's-wort	N	G5	S5	–	–
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's-wort	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Juglans cinerea	Butternut	N	G4	S3?	Endangered	Endangered
Juncus sp.	Rush	N	?	?	–	–
Juniperus communis	Common juniper	N	G5	S5	–	–
Larix laricina	Tamarack	N	G5	S5	–	–
Leonurus cardiaca	Common motherwort	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Leucanthemum vulgare	ox-eye daisy	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Lonicera tatarica	Tartarian honeysuckle	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Lycopus americanus	American water horehound	N	G5	S5	–	–
Lysimachia nummularia	Moneywort	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Lythrum salicaria	Purple loosestrife	I	G5	SNA	–	–
Maianthemum canadense	Canada mayflower	N	G5	S5	–	–
Malus pumila	Apple	I	G5	SNA	–	–
Malva neglecta	Common mallow	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Medicago lupulina	Black medick	I	GNR	S5	–	–
Medicago sativa	Alfalfa	I	GNR	S5	–	–
Melilotus alba	White sweet clover	I	G5	SNA	–	–
Nepeta cataria	Catnip	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Oenothera biennis	Common evening primrose	N	G5	S5	–	–
Ostrya virginiana	Ironwood	N	G5	S5	–	–

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin[a]	Global Rarity Status[b]	Ontario Rarity Status[b]	SARA[c]	ESA[d]
Parthenocissus inserta	Virginia creeper	N	G5	S5	–	–
Pastinaca sativa	Parsnip	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed canary grass	N	G5	S5	–	–
Phleum pratense	Timothy	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Picea glauca	White spruce	N	G5	S5	–	–
Pinus strobus	White pine	N	G5	S5	–	–
Poa compressa	Canada bluegrass	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	I	G5T5?	SNA	–	–
Populus tremuloides	Trembling aspen	N	G5	S5	–	–
Potentilla norvegica	Rough cinquefoil	I	G5	S5	–	–
Potentilla simplex	Old-field cinquefoil	N	G5	S5	–	–
Prunus serotina	Black cherry	N	G5	S5	–	–
Prunus virginiana	Choke cherry	N	G5	S5	–	–
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur oak	N	G5	S5	–	–
Quercus rubra	Red oak	N	G5	S5	–	–
Rhamnus cathartica	Common buckthorn	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Rhamnus frangula	Glossy buckthorn	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Rhus radicans	Poison-ivy	N	G5T5	S5	–	–
Rhus typhina	Staghorn sumac	N	G5	S5	–	–
Ribes cynosbati	Prickly gooseberry	N	G5	S5	–	–
Ribes lacustre	Bristly black currant	N	G5	S5	–	–
Rorippa palustris	Marsh yellow-cress	N	G5T5	S5	–	–
Rubus idaeus	Red raspberry	N	G5T5	S5	–	–
Rubus occidentalis	Black raspberry	N	G5	S5	–	–
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	N	G5	S5	–	–
Salix discolor	Pussy willow	N	G5	S5	–	–
Sedge	Carex sp.	N	?	?	–	–
Setaria pumila	Yellow foxtail	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Sinapis arvensis	Charlock	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Solidago canadensis	Canada goldenrod	N	G5T5	S5	–	–
Solidago canadensis	Canada goldenrod	N	G5T5	S5	–	–
Solidago juncea	Early goldenrod	N	G5	S5	–	–
Solidago rugosa	Rough goldenrod	N	G5	S5	–	–
Sonchus asper	Spiny sow-thistle	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Symphyotrichum ciliolatum	Blue aster	N	G5	S5	–	–
Symphyotrichum cordifolium	Heart-leaved aster	N	G5	S5	–	–
Symphyotrichum lanceolatum	Panicled aster	N	G5T5	S5	–	–
Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	Calico aster	N	G5T?	S5	–	–
Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England aster	N	G5	S5	–	–
Tanacetum vulgare	Common tansy	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Taraxacum officinale	Common dandelion	I	G5	SNA	–	–
Thuja occidentalis	Eastern white cedar	N	G5	S5	–	–
Trifolium campestre	Large hop-clover	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Trifolium pratense	Red clover	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Trifolium repens	White clover	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Ulmus americana	White elm	N	G5?	S5	–	–
Veronica officinalis	Common speedwell	I	G5	SNA	–	–
Vicia cracca	Cow-vetch	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Vincetoxicum sp.	Swallowwort	I	GNR	SNA	–	–
Viola pubescens	Yellow violet	N	G5T5	S5	–	–
Viola labradorica	Labrador violet	N	G5	S4S5	–	–
Vitis riparia	Riverbank grape	N	G5	S5	–	–

Notes:

[a] Origin: N = Native; (N) = Native but not in study area region; I = Introduced

[b] Ranks based upon determinations made by the Ontario Natural Heritage Information Centre
G = Global; S = Provincial; Ranks 1-3 are considered imperiled or rare; Ranks 4 and 5 are considered secure
SNA = Not applicable for Ontario Ranking (e.g. Exotic species)

[c] Canada Species at Risk Act (Schedule 1; checked July 2015)

[d] Ontario Endangered Species Act