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Muncaster Environmental Planning Inc.

April 8, 2026

Mr. Michal Kubasiewicz, RPP, MCIP, MBA,
Vice President, Land Acquisition & Development
Ironclad Developments Inc. (ICD)
101-57158 Symington Road 20E,
Springfield, MB R2J 4L6

Dear Mr. Kubasiewicz:

RE: Environmental Impact Statement and Tree Conservation Report Update
319 Huntmar Drive
Southeast Portion of Taggart's Palladium Drive Kanata West Development

This report is an update to our revised March 23rd, 2015 and April 29, 2021 Environmental Impact Statement and Tree Conservation Report for the southeast portion of Taggart's Kanata West Mixed Use Development. The approximately 3.2 hectare site is between the Feedmill Creek corridor and the Tanger Outlet Mall to the north and the Highway 417 corridor to the south, with Huntmar Drive to the east and the westbound off-ramp from Highway 417 to Palladium Drive to the west. For the purposes of this update, Huntmar Drive is considered in a north-south orientation.

The current site included the original farmhouse for this area and associated agricultural fields. The farmhouse and associated barns and other structures were removed in the 1990s. Mature Manitoba maples and a bur oak originally around the farmhouse remain in the central-west portion of the current site. A road crossing of Feedmill Creek was completed in 2014 to the current site (Map 1). By 2015, topsoil appeared to be removed from much of the east and central portions of the site and gravel access roads constructed.

I reviewed the 2015 and 2021 reports and confirm that the current site was covered by the 2015 and 2021 reports. This update provides an addendum for the southeast portion of the original Kanata West site, including an updated Species at Risk Assessment (note now referred to as Protected Species in Ontario under the new Species Conservation Act which came into force on March 30, 2026) and an update on tree retention specific to the current site.

Proposed Development and Site Context

A mid-rise residential development is proposed for the site (Map 2). A total of four hundred and seventy-five units are proposed in six buildings. Five hundred and sixty-nine parking spaces are proposed in a combination of surface and underground parking. Pedestrian walkways and landscaped

areas are also proposed (Map 2). Access to the site will be from the north via the existing road crossing of Feedmill Creek and from a new access to the east off Huntmar Drive (to the south of the existing access). The urban development will be on full municipal services, with stormwater to be treated with an oil and grit separator (Stormceptor ModelEFO8) to provide water quality control at the enhanced level of protection, or 80% removal of total suspended solids (MTE, 2026). Stormwater collected will outlet into a new stormwater outlet to be constructed along Feedmill Creek (MTE, 2026).

The retained Feedmill Creek corridor to the north of the site is a minimum of 70 metres wide, following the recommendation in the Carp River Watershed/Subwatershed Study (CRWSS) (Robinson, 2004). Due to the meandering nature of the channel within the protected corridor, the minimum distance between the north edge of the site and the channel is approximately 30 metres.

The site is within the Suburban transect policy area and is designated *Neighbourhood and Corridor Minor (Huntmar)* on Schedule B5 of the City`s Official Plan with an evolving neighbourhood overlay. No portions of the City's Natural Heritage System are shown for the site on Schedule C11-A, however Feedmill Creek is designated as an Urban Natural Feature. No environmental constraints are identified on Schedule C15 other than the floodplain within Feedmill Creek. The Palladium Interchange Urban Natural Area, identified as Area 33 in the Urban Natural Area Environmental Evaluation Study (Muncaster and Brunton, 2005) is to the west of the site, west of Palladium Drive. The east edge of this Urban Natural Area is approximately 330 metres west of the west edge of the current site and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

There are no Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest or Provincially significant wetlands in proximity to the site, with the Kizell Drain the closest Provincially significant wetland, approximately 2.5 kilometres to the north of the site. No interior habitat, rare vegetation, recharge areas, wetlands, woodlands greater than 50 years of age, Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest or Centres of Ecological Significance were identified for the current site in the CRWSS (Robinson, 2004). No Category 1 or 2 Terrestrial Habitats are identified for the current site in the CRWSS. As indicated above, the CRWSS recommended an overall corridor width of 70 metres along Feedmill Creek to accommodate the meander belt recommendations and provide aquatic habitat protection.

Existing Conditions

To update the earlier work, a field survey was completed on April 1st, 2026 from 8:30 am to 9:45 am, under overcast skies, a light breeze, and an air temperature of 0° C.

Paterson (2020) describes the soil conditions as a topsoil layer overlying either a hard to very stiff brown silty clay or a fill layer up to 2.3 metres in thickness, with the fill underlain by the silty clay. Based on available geological mapping, Paterson (2020) concluded the bedrock consists of interbedded limestone and shale of the Verulam formation with an overburden thickness of 10 to 25 metres. The long-term groundwater level on the site is expected to be between 3 and 5 metres below the surface (Paterson, 2020).

The following paragraphs describe the site conditions based on the previous fieldwork carried out at the site, which is similar to the current conditions observed on April 6, 2026, unless otherwise noted below. Regenerating ground vegetation is common in the meadow habitat on disturbed land that dominates the

site (Photos 1 to 4). Common species included red cover, white clover, white-sweet clover, brome grass, orchard grass, bird's-foot trefoil, evening primrose, wild carrot, wild grape, thicket creeper, common ragweed, common mugwort, blueweed, wormseed mustard, common milkweed, tall goldenrod, New England aster, small white aster, European common reed, cow vetch, crown vetch, bittersweet nightshade, wild parsnip, bladder campion, daisy fleabane, field sow-thistle, and common mullein. Red raspberry and staghorn sumac shrubs are also common in areas. Fill is common in the meadow habitat and much of the topsoil appears to have been removed. During the April 1, 2026 site visit, some shallow pockets of standing water was present in the east/central portion of the meadow (Photo 5) along with common reed (an invasive species), however as these pockets were less than 500 m2 in area, they were not large enough to be considered a separate vegetation community.

A few trembling aspens up to 38cm diameter at breast height (dbh) are in the meadow habitat in the southeast portion of the site (Photo 6). Fungal growth was extensive on the poplar trunks. Staghorn sumac shrubs are among the poplar trees. Trembling aspen and Manitoba maple stems up to 25cm dbh are also along portions of the north site boundary (Photo 7). Regenerating white cedar and Manitoba maple stems up to 10cm dbh are scattered in the west meadow habitat, along with serviceberry, red raspberry, and staghorn sumac shrubs.

Where the shrub coverage is greater than 25 percent, the vegetation community is identified on Map 1 as cultural thicket. In addition to the well-represented red raspberry and staghorn sumac, common buckthorn, tartarian honeysuckle, red-osier dogwood, and nannyberry shrubs are also present in the thicket habitat, along with regenerating Manitoba maple, white birch, and trembling aspen stems (Photos 10 and 11).

The two short north-south deciduous hedgerows in the central-west portion of the current site described in the 2015 report have been reduced to a single intermittent hedgerow. The very large sugar maple, that was considered to be in poor condition in 2013 with reduced leaf-out and broken limbs, has been removed. Manitoba maples, including a twin-stem example with the largest stem 75cm dbh, remain, in the intermittent hedgerow (Photo 9), along with a 50cm dbh bur oak (Photo 8, Map 1) and smaller trembling aspen and white ash trees. The bur oak appeared to be in good condition, but the Manitoba maples had many areas of reduced leaf-out and the ash had either no leaves or very few apparently live branches. Staghorn sumac shrubs are again common adjacent to the hedgerow trees and old foundations.

The Feedmill Creek corridor to the north of the site (Photos 12 & 13) contains mature white cedar and white pine. Manitoba maple, green ash, and white elm are common, as are common buckthorn, red raspberry, staghorn sumac, speckled alder, and red-osier dogwood shrubs. Many plantings including white spruce and red maple, with white cedar, ash, and Manitoba maple regenerating stems also present.

No aquatic habitat potential was observed on or adjacent to the site outside of Feedmill Creek, which supports a diverse community of direct fish habitat as well a ditch along the eastern property line which conveys water from a recently-constructed stormwater pond on the south side of Highway 417 (Photo 14). Gravel access roads west from Huntmar Drive are along the north and east site edges, with a gravel parking area in the north-centre portion.

Photo 1 – Meadow habitat dominates the current site. This is the west and central portions of the site, with view looking west from Huntmar Drive

Photo 2 – Meadow habitat in the west portion of the site. View looking east to south end of intermittent deciduous hedgerow in the central-west portion of the site.

Photo 3 – Meadow habitat in the west portion of the site. View looking west in the central-west portion of the site. Photo taken April 1, 2026.

Photo 4 – Meadow habitat in the east portion of the site. View looking west near Huntmar Drive. Photo taken April 1, 2026.

Photo 5 – Meadow habitat with some standing water in the east/central portion of the site. View looking south from the north portion of the site. Photo taken April 1, 2026.

Photo 6 – Scattered trembling aspen in the southeast portion of the meadow habitat. View looking northwest.

Photo 7 – Manitoba maple and dead white ash in the north-central portion of the current site. View looking west.

Photo 8 –Mature bur oak in the intermittent deciduous hedgerow in the central -west portion of the current site. View looking west.

Photo 9 –Mature Manitoba maple in the intermittent deciduous hedgerow. View looking southwest.

Photo 10 –Cultural thicket (left) and meadow (right) habitat in the central -west portion of the site. View looking east.

Photo 11 –Cultural thicket (background) and meadow (foreground) habitat in the central -west portion of the site. View looking east. Photo taken April 1, 2026.

Photo 12 –Feedmill Creek corridor to the north of the current site. View looking northwest.

Photo 13 –Feedmill Creek corridor to the north of the current site. View looking southwest. Photo taken April 1, 2026.

Photo 14 – Ditch along eastern property line. View looking northwest from south of existing access from Huntmar Drive. Photo taken April 1, 2026.

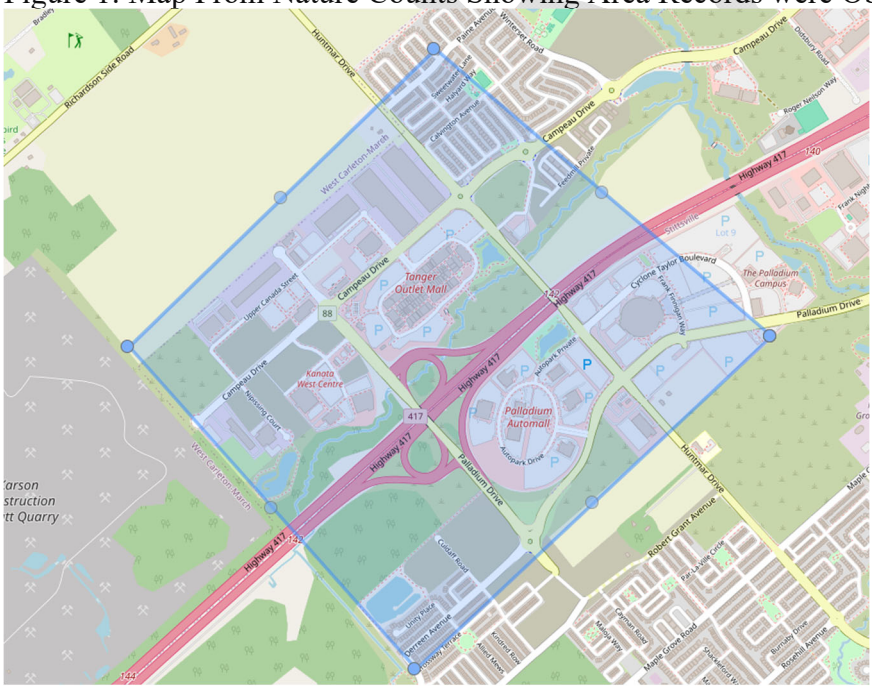
Species at Risk (Protected Species in Ontario) and other Potential Significant Natural Heritage Features

On March 30, 2026 O. Reg. 60/26: Protected Species In Ontario List came into force under the Species Conservation Act, 2025 which protects threatened and endangered species except for aquatic species and migratory bird species which are already federally protected under the Species at Risk Act (SARA), 2002.

The potential Species at Risk (now referred to as Protected Species in Ontario) in the general area were reviewed. No Protected Species in Ontario were observed in the vicinity of the current site during the original field surveys and none were observed during the September 2020 or the April 1, 2026 update surveys. MNRF's Make a Map: Natural Heritage Areas website was reviewed again on April 2, 2026. This site allows for a search of species of conservation concern (including Protected Species in Ontario), covered by the 2025 Species Conservation Act, as well as other species of interest. A search was conducted on the 1 km square including the current site and adjacent areas (18VR2616). No Protected Species in Ontario were reported for this square. However, there are a few migratory bird species which were reported in this square that are protected federally under the Species at Risk Act, 2002 (SARA) and the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 (MBCA), which included bobolink (threatened) and wood thrush (threatened). Common gallinule (protected under MBCA) and midland painted turtle (special concern under SARA) were also reported in this square

The breeding birds listed in the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas for the area shown in blue on Figure 1 below containing the subject lands and adjacent lands (located within the 10 km square 18TVR21) identified bank swallow (threatened), great blue heron (special concern), savannah sparrow (special concern), as Wildlife Species at Risk that are protected under SARA.

Figure 1: Map From Nature Counts Showing Area Records were Obtained From



Other migratory bird species have been reported in the overall 10 km square such as Eastern meadowlark (threatened) and bobolink (threatened) which utilize larger grasslands such as hayfields. Savannah sparrow is also known to utilize grasslands as habitat. Although the site is dominated by meadow habitat, the extent of woody vegetation is too high, the site too disturbed, and the meadow habitat too small, at less than 2.5 hectares, and lacks interior habitat for the grassland species to utilize the meadow habitat for nesting. No suitable structures or other habitats are on or adjacent to the site for barn swallow (threatened), bank swallow (threatened), or chimney swift (threatened). A stormwater pond that services the Tanger Outlets is located within 120 metres to the north of the subject lands which could contain suitable habitat for great blue heron, common gallinule and midland painted turtle. However, no impacts on these species and manmade pond are anticipated as a result of the proposed development on the subject lands, as all devlepoment will occur at least 70 metres away. There is no suitable habitat on or adjacent to the site for eastern whip-poor-will (threatened), which requires larger wooded areas with open patches, and/or open woodlands or alvar. Similarly, no suitable habitat is present for wood thrush which also requires larger wooded areas.

The potential Species at Risk (Protected Species in Ontario) and federally protected avian and aquatic species in the City of Ottawa were also reviewed. Many endangered and threatened species have historically been reported in the overall City, including butternut, American ginseng, eastern prairie fringed-orchid, wood turtle, spiny softshell, Blanding's turtle, musk turtle, Henslow's sparrow, loggerhead shrike, little brown myotis, northern long-eared bat, hoary bat, silver-haired bat, tri-coloured bat, hickorynut, chimney swift, eastern meadowlark, barn swallow, bank swallow, bobolink, eastern whip-poor-will, golden eagle, cerulean warbler, least bittern, lake sturgeon and American eel.

No larger trees with cavities are present on the current site to provide potential summer maternity colonies for bats. No Blanding's turtle observations are known within at least two kilometres of the site, with observations in the Carp River downstream of Richardson Side Road and in the Carp Road and Highway 417 area. There is no suitable wetlands for turtle habitat adjacent to the channel proper of Feedmill Creek in the portion of the corridor to the north of the site. The ditch along the eastern property boundary is not considered to contain suitable habitat for turtles given the shallow water depths in this location. Similarly, the portions of the meadow that were observed to contain shallow standing water on April 1, 2026 are also not considered to contain suitable habitat for turtles. Thus, all site disturbances will be more than 30 metres from any Blanding's turtle habitat if Feedmill Creek in this area is considered suitable turtle habitat.

The habitat requirements of the above species along with those previously listed as special concern were reviewed. The only Species at Risk (Protected Species in Ontario) considered to have the potential to be on or adjacent to the site is butternut, which is found in a variety of habitats in Kanata and Stittsville, as well as black ash which is typically found in wetland habitats. No butternuts were observed on or adjacent to the current site during the original,2020 or 2026 surveys. The closest butternuts observed as part of an overall Feedmill Creek corridor detailed review for butternuts competed in the summer of 2020 were approximately 80 metres east of Huntmar Drive. No black ash trees were observed during a detailed review along the Feedmill Creek corridor, within 30 metres of the subject lands during the April 2026 survey.

Feedmill Creek Corridor & Ditch

Direct fish habitat is present in Feedmill Creek, which supports a diversity of cool and warm-water fish communities. Feedmill Creek would also represent significant valleylands. The boundaries of the Feedmill Creek corridor were assessed and reviewed in the 2015 report. Paterson (2020) observed no signs of sloughing or undercutting in the Feedmill Creek corridor during an update site review on March 16th, 2020. As no signs of erosion were observed and the slope face of the corridor is grass covered with scattered trees, Paterson (2020) concluded that the original limit of hazard lands setback limits remains applicable.

Direct fish habitat is also considered to be present in the lower reach of the ditch (immediately adjacent to Feedmill Creek), along the eastern property line, which conveys water from a stormwater pond on the south side of Highway 417, as illustrated on Map 3. This ditch contained clear, flowing water at the time of the April 1, 2026 site visit, and two barriers were observed in the ditch at the locations shown on Map 3, which would prevent any fish movement further upstream and therefore the majority of this ditch is considered to be indirect fish habitat. In order to protect the potential downstream fish habitat utilization within this ditch and Feedmill Creek, all development will be located at least 10 metres from the ditch, with the exception of the extension of an existing culvert under the access road from Huntmar Drive in order to provide for a new access road, as well as some site grading.

As indicated above, no site disturbances will be within 30 metres of Feedmill Creek and all development will take place outside of the approved corridor, with the exception of the construction of a new stormwater outlet along the creek.

Prior to any works related to the construction of a new stormwater outlet to the Creek or the extension of the existing culvert, a Request for Review form will need to be submitted to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) for review and a permit from the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority, will also need to be obtained. As some of the proposed development (i.e. parking spaces, drive aisles, and buildings) is located within MVCA's regulated area as shown on Map 3, permits will also need to be obtained for these works.

Significant Woodlands

There are no forests on or adjacent to the site and thus there is no potential for significant woodlands.

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 field observations which would trigger a significant wildlife habitat designation with respect to the ELC communities present were noted. For example, the cultural habitats do not support waterfowl stopover or staging areas, colonial nesting bird breeding habitat, or other examples of seasonal concentration areas. No rare vegetation communities as noted in MNRF (2015), provincially rare

species, evidence of animal movement corridors, or rare or specialized habitats were observed. The site does not appear to support raptor wintering areas and forests are not present. No seeps or springs were observed in the vicinity of the current site. No potential bat hibernacula or maternity colonies in mixed or deciduous forests or suitable turtle nesting or wintering areas were observed.

Tree Retention and Protection

No tree retention was identified on or adjacent to the current site in the 2015 Tree Conservation Report. Other than the mature bur oak in the central-west portion of the site, no prime candidate trees for retention (due to species and/or condition) were observed on the current site. There are no co-owned trees or adjacent trees with critical root zones extending onto the site due to adjacent roadways and generally open Feedmill Creek corridor to the north.

Where possible and the existing trees warrant, tree retention should be considered along the north site edge of the site (Map 2). The associated critical root zones of any tree retention are to be protected with sturdy temporary fencing at least 1.3 metres in height. Signs, notices, or posters are not to be attached to any tree. No grading, heavy machinery traffic, stockpiling of material, machine 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 retained and protected. The root system, trunk, and branches of the trees to be retained are to be protected from damage. If roots of retained trees 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. Exhaust fumes from all equipment during construction is not to be directed towards the canopy of any retained trees.

All of the supports and bracing for the protective fencing should be placed outside of the protected area and should be installed in such a way as to minimize root damage. Also, since the desired effect of the barrier is to prevent construction traffic from entering the tree's critical root zone, the barrier should be kept in place until all site servicing and house construction has been completed.

Other Recommended Mitigation Measures

The following is an updated list of mitigation measures that are recommended:

1. A 10 metre wide buffer area from the highwater mark of the existing ditch, shall be maintained in a natural vegetated state and be re-vegetated with native species.
2. Prior to any works related to the construction of a new stormwater outlet to the Creek or the extension of the existing culvert under the access road from Huntmar Drive, a Request for Review form will need to be submitted to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) for review and any recommendations from DFO are to be properly implemented.
3. Permits from the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority for the works within their regulated areas, will also need to be obtained.

4. The extent of exposed soils is to be kept to a minimum at all times. Re-vegetation of exposed, non-developed areas with native species is to be achieved as soon as possible;

5. Prior to April 1st (if all site preparation is not completed by April 1st) in order to prevent potential movement of sensitive wildlife habitat into the work area, including turtles, a properly installed and maintained temporary exclusion barrier (for example silt fencing) is to be erected around the work area prior to site preparation and construction activities;

6. Once the work area is surrounded by properly dug in fencing and prior to further site alterations, the work area is to be searched for sensitive wildlife and such wildlife relocated to the Feedmill Creek corridor to the north;

7. The objective with respect to erosion and sediment controls will be to ensure that the surface water runoff leaving the site is not degraded with respect to water quantity or quality. Erosion and sediment control will focus on best management practices; including proper installation and maintenance of silt fencing around the work area perimeter;

8. Where groundwater is to be removed, the groundwater will be pumped into a proper filter mechanism, such as a sediment trap or filter bag, prior to release to the environment;

9. Seepage barriers such as silt fencing, straw bale check dams and other sediment and erosion control measures will be installed as required to OPSD requirements in any temporary drainage ditches and around disturbed areas during construction and stockpiles of fine material. These control measures must be properly maintained to maximize their function during construction;

10. The contractors and other on-site workers are to be aware of potential Protected Species in Ontario in the vicinity of the site including butternut and black ash, as well as any federally protected migratory birds and aquatic species in the vicinity of the site , and are aware of appropriate measures to reduce human-wildlife conflict during the work. Appendix 1 of the City of Ottawa's Protocol for Wildlife Protection during Construction (December, 2022) describes these species. The project biologist for this project is Bernie Muncaster (613-748-3753). Any Protected Species sightings are to be immediately reported to the project biologist and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks and activities modified to avoid impacts until further direction by the Ministry;

11. As recommended in City of Ottawa (2022) before 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 2.5 of City of Ottawa (2022) for additional recommendations on construction site management with respect to wildlife. Any turtles or other sensitive wildlife in the work area are to be relocated to the Feedmill Creek corridor to the north. Protected Species are to be relocated only by staff authorized to handle these species. Animals should be moved only far enough to ensure their immediate safety. See Appendix 1 and the links in Section 4 of City of Ottawa (2022) for suggestions on how to effectively relocate turtles and snakes;

12. Equipment and vehicles coming into the work area should be free of soil and seeds that could introduce non-native and invasive species, following the Clean Equipment Protocol for Industry:

Inspecting and Cleaning Equipment for the Purposes of Invasive Species Prevention (Halloran, et.al., 2016).

13. To discourage wildlife from entering the work areas during construction, the site should be kept clear of food wastes and other garbage, and proper drainage provided to avoid accumulation of standing water, which could attract amphibians, birds, and other wildlife to the work areas;

14. Plantings of native vegetation as part of the urban development is recommended to provide local wildlife habitat, climate, and aesthetic benefits. Potential native species to plant include nannyberry, elderberry, and dogwood shrubs, along with sugar maple, red maple, basswood, balsam fir, red oak, and white spruce trees. Sourcing native species from local seed sources is strongly recommended to ensure adaptability and longevity. Only locally appropriate native species are to be used for landscaping adjacent to natural features or buffer zones. Due to clay soils, tree planting should be limited to trees with low water demand. Tree species to avoid in this situation include poplars, willows, and Manitoba maple;

15. Municipal by-laws and provincial regulations for noise will be followed and utilities will be located as required in the vicinity of the site prior to construction; and,

16. Waste will be managed in accordance with provincial regulations. The contractor will have a spill kit on-hand at all times in case of spills or other accidents.

Conclusion

There are no changes in the conclusions of the 2015 or 2021 reports. Significant natural heritage features, as defined in the Provincial Planning Statement, are not located on the site itself, but are located on adjacent lands to the north of the site in the Feedmill Creek corridor. All site disturbances will be a minimum of 30 metres from the Creek and 10 metres from the ditch along the eastern property line. No Protected Species in Ontario or federally protected migratory birds are anticipated to be impacted. Approvals from DFO will be required for the stormwater outlet and culvert extension works, in order to ensure no adverse impacts on aquatic species. A 50cm dbh bur oak is in the central-west portion of the proposed development. With anticipated grading and other urban servicing requirements and its central location, this tree is not considered practical for tree retention. The other trees are generally dominated by examples in poor condition and/or species usually not recommended for retention, including Manitoba maple.

A hotel and restaurant were the original proposed development for the current site. Although the urban development type has changed, the potential impacts for the area are assessed as similar to those of the original report and I confirm that the environmental impact assessment has not changed since production of the 2015 and 2021 reports, including no recommended areas of potential tree retention on the site. Updated mitigation measures are detailed above to reflect 2026 standards. It is important that these mitigation measures are properly implemented.

References

City of Ottawa. 2022. Protocol for Wildlife Protection during Construction. December, 2022. 14 pp & Append.

MTE Consultants Inc. 2026. Preliminary Site Servicing and Stormwater Management Report. April 1, 2026. 13 pp & Append.

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Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. 2015. Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 6E. January, 2015. 38 pp.

Paterson Group. 2020. Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Commercial Development, 8555 Campeau Drive, Ottawa. Report: PG5287-1. March 30, 2020. 23 pp & append.

Robinson Consultants Inc. 2004. Carp River Watershed/Subwatershed Study. December, 2004 Prepared for the City of Ottawa. Project No. 00056. 224 pp & append.

Please call with any questions on this EIS and TCR update.

Yours Sincerely,

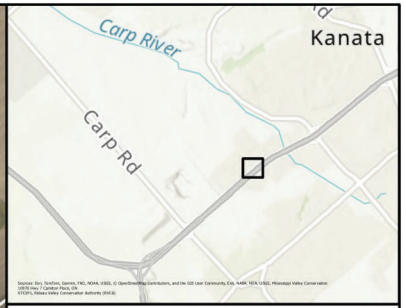
JP2G CONSULTANTS INC.

Bryana Kenny, B.Sc. (Hons.)
Senior Biologist

MUNCASTER ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING INC.

Bernie Muncaster, MSc.
Principal

\Kanata West SE EISTCRupdate



26-6019A
HUNTMAR DRIVE
CITY OF OTTAWA

MAP 1:
CURRENT VEGETATION

LEGEND

- Parcels
- Streams
- Site
- 120 m Adjacent Lands
- Vegetation Community
- A — Cultural Meadow
- B — Cultural Thicket
- C — Deciduous Hedgerow

Prepared By: BK
Reviewed & Approved By: BM

1:2,500
1 cm = 25 meters

0 5 10 20
Meters

PROJECT NO.	DATE:
26-6019A	4/8/2026

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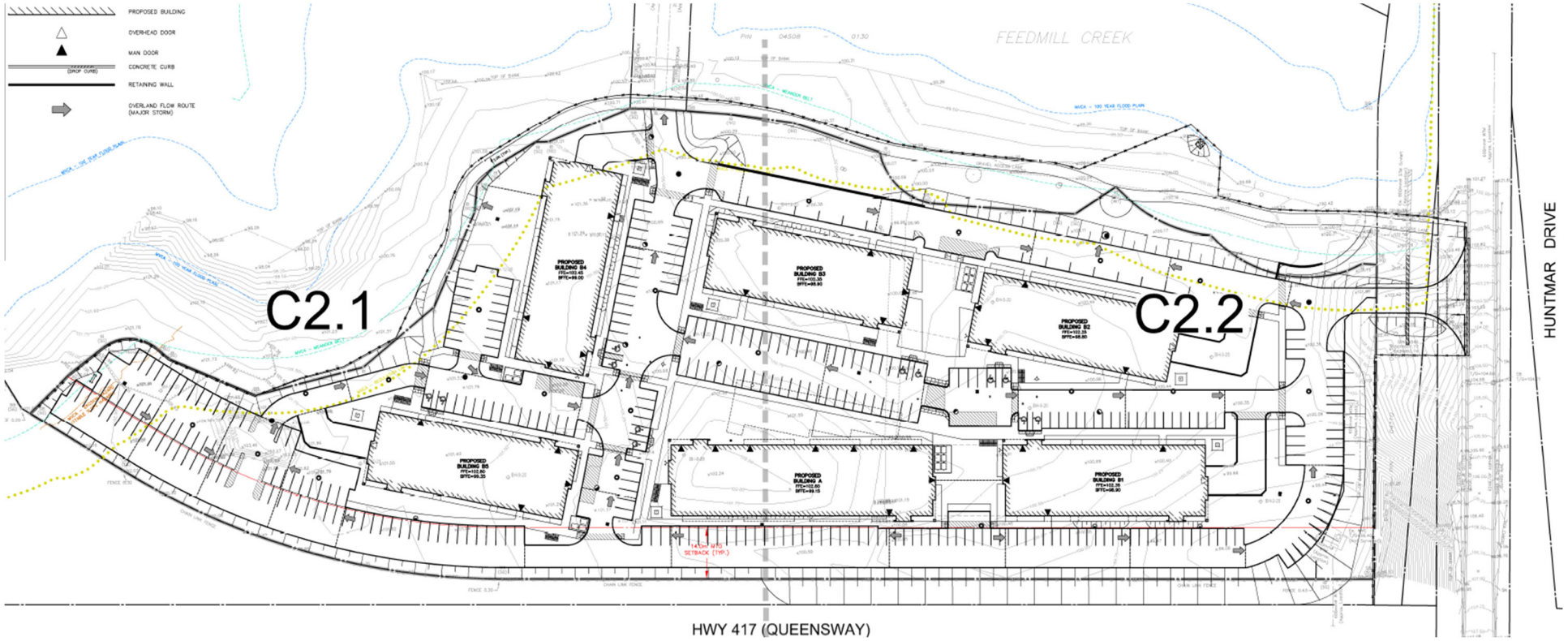
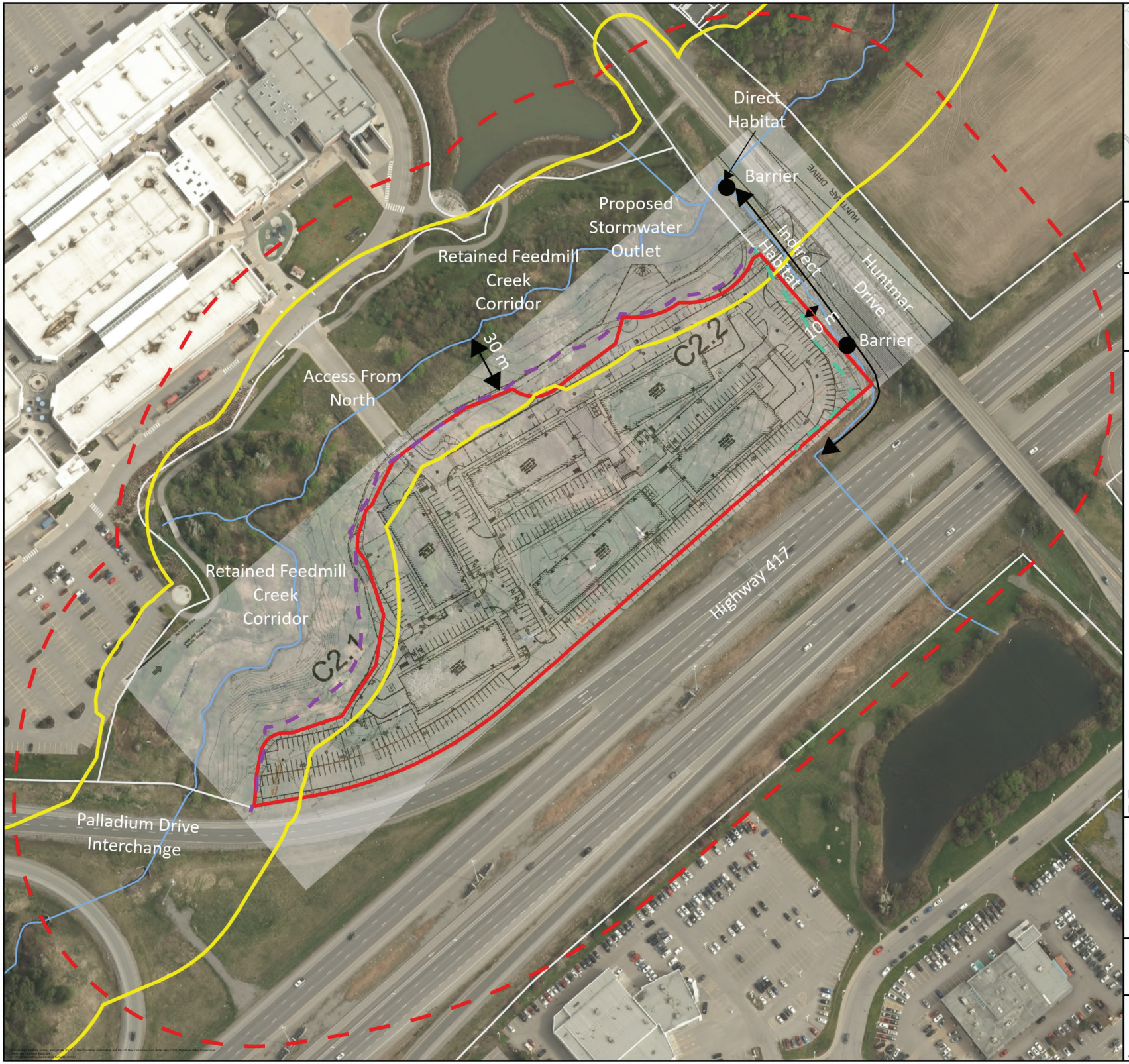
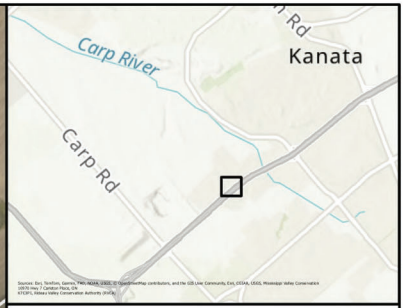
MAP 2 – SITE PLAN







26-6019A
HUNTMAR DRIVE
CITY OF OTTAWA

MAP 3:
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

LEGEND

- Parcels
- Streams
- 30 m Creek Setback
- 10 m Ditch Setback
- MVCA Regulation Limit
- Site
- 120 m Adjacent Lands

Prepared By: BK
Reviewed & Approved By: BM

1:2,500
1 cm = 25 meters

0 510 20
Meters

PROJECT NO.	DATE:
26-6019A	4/8/2026

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