

October 31, 2018

Project No. 1776275

Mr. Jim Burghout, Planner
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**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-count 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.

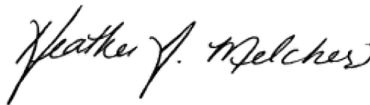
As noted in the preliminary EIS, an Information Gathering Form relating to the potential presence of Blanding's turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*) is being prepared and will be submitted to the MNRF for review. All compensation relating to the butternut trees on the Site must be undertaken according to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

Sincerely,

Golder Associates Ltd.



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[https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/16628g/deliverables/natural environment/eis addendum report_2018/1776275_claridge maple grove_eis addendum_october 2018_final.docx](https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/16628g/deliverables/natural%20environment/eis%20addendum%20report_2018/1776275_claridge%20maple%20grove_eis%20addendum_october%202018_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.
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- 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). 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.

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

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