



**McKINLEY**  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
SOLUTIONS

Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 2  
Combined Environmental Impact Study &  
Tree Conservation Report



July 2025  
Prepared for Minto Communities

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

McKinley Environmental Solutions (MES) was retained by Minto Communities to prepare a Combined Environmental Impact Study & Tree Conservation Report to support the Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 2 development (the Site). The Site is located at 3265 Jockvale Road and includes two connected parcels which have a combined size of approximately 10 hectares. The Site is vacant and has been heavily disturbed by recent construction activities associated with the development of Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 1, as well as the extension of Chapman Mills Drive and Riocan Avenue. Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 1 is currently under construction and the buried services and road base of the future Riocan Avenue extension have already been installed through the Site. At the current time, the majority of the Site consists of Degraded Cultural Meadow and/or areas that have been impacted by recent construction activities, which are dominated by exposed soils, rock material, and stockpiles. A Deciduous Hedgerow and adjacent areas of Deciduous Regrowth are present along the southern Site boundary. An artificial drainage channel is present in the southeast corner of the Site. The artificial drainage channel was dug in 2014 to provide surface drainage to support the development of the lands west of Longfields Drive. The artificial drainage channel is not a natural watercourse and it no longer conveys any significant flows.

The extension of Chapman Mills Drive forms the northern boundary of the Site, beyond which is the Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 1 development (currently under construction). Longfields Drive is present east of the Site, beyond which is an existing residential subdivision. The area to the south of the Site is a vacant field which has been identified for future development. Further to the south beyond the vacant field is a recently constructed residential subdivision and several stormwater management ponds. Jockvale Road is present to the west of the Site, beyond which are several residential properties. The Site is surrounded on all sides by existing and/or planned developments, and the Site does not interface directly with any adjacent significant natural heritage features. At its closest point, the Jock River is located approximately 380 meters southeast of the Site.

The extension of Riocan Avenue runs through the Site in an approximately northwest to southeast direction. The majority of the Site will be developed to accommodate residential uses including townhomes and medium density blocks. A Linear Park is shown in the western part of the Site. The Site will receive municipal sewer and water. Stormwater flows will be directed to an existing offsite stormwater management pond. The Site does not include any forest habitat and the majority of the Site lacks mature tree cover. Mature trees are present along the southern Site boundary within the Deciduous Hedgerow. Some of the mature trees within the Deciduous Hedgerow occur within the adjacent property (south of the Site). The mature trees that occur within the adjacent property will be retained during the development of the Site. Mature trees cannot be retained within the development area due to the density of the proposed development and the anticipated depths of excavation. All of

the mature trees that occur within the Site limits overlap the future development area, and therefore they will be removed during the future development of the Site. The artificial drainage channel will also be decommissioned to accommodate the planned development.

Butternut Trees (endangered) were found within the Site. All of the Category 2 (retainable) Butternut Trees occur within the planned development area and therefore they will be removed during the future development of the Site. Ontario Endangered Species Act authorizations have been obtained to facilitate the removal of the Butternut Trees during the future development of the Site. No other significant Species at Risk concerns have been identified. Other than the presence of the Butternut Trees, there were no significant natural heritage features found within the Site and/or immediately adjacent to the Site. Pending that the regulatory, mitigation, and avoidance measures outlined in this report are implemented appropriately, the development of the Site is not anticipated to have a significant negative effect on the natural features and functions.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Reading the Integrated Tree Conservation Report (TCR)

This report has been prepared as a Combined Environmental Impact Study (EIS) & Tree Conservation Report (TCR). Readers who are principally interested in the TCR may choose to read only those portions of the report where the section headings are marked **(TCR)**. This includes Sections 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 2.0.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.7.1, 4.1, and 4.5.2. Readers who are interested in the EIS should read the entire report, as information included in the TCR sections is not reiterated.

### 1.2 Scoping the Environmental Impact Study

This Combined Environmental Impact Study (EIS) & Tree Conservation Report (TCR) was prepared following the City of Ottawa's *Environmental Impact Study Guidelines* (City of Ottawa 2023a). As required by the City of Ottawa (2023a) guidelines, this Combined EIS & TCR includes the following:

- Documentation of the existing conditions and the natural heritage features within the Site and around the Site;
- Identification of the potential impacts to the natural heritage features which may result from the proposed development;
- Recommendations to reduce any negative impacts through both avoidance and mitigation measures; and
- Recommendations to enhance the significant natural heritage features and their ecological functions.

This Combined EIS & TCR was prepared with guidance from the *Natural Heritage Reference Manual* (OMNRF 2010). The major objective of this Combined EIS & TCR is to assess whether the proposed development will negatively affect the significant natural heritage features and functions of the Site, and to ensure that impacts will be minimized through mitigation measures.

### 1.3 Site Overview & Background (TCR)

The Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 2 development is located at 3265 Jockvale Road and includes two connected parcels which have a combined size of approximately 10 hectares (the Site) (Refer to Figure 1). The Site is vacant and has been heavily disturbed by recent construction activities associated with the development of Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 1, as well as the extension of Chapman Mills Drive and Riocan Avenue. Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 1 is currently under construction and the buried services and road base of the future Riocan Avenue extension have already been installed through the Site. At the current time, the majority of the Site consists of Degraded Cultural Meadow and/or areas that have been impacted by recent construction activities, which are dominated by exposed soils, rock material, and stockpiles. A Deciduous Hedgerow and adjacent areas of Deciduous Regrowth are present along the southern Site boundary. An artificial drainage channel is present in the southeast corner of the Site. The artificial drainage channel was dug in 2014 to provide surface drainage to support the development of the lands west of Longfields Drive. The artificial drainage channel is not a natural watercourse and it no longer conveys any significant flows.

The extension of Chapman Mills Drive forms the northern boundary of the Site, beyond which is the Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 1 development (currently under construction). Longfields Drive is present east of the Site, beyond which is an existing residential subdivision. The area to the south of the Site is a vacant field which has been identified for future development. Further to the south beyond the vacant field is a recently constructed residential subdivision and several stormwater management ponds. Jockvale Road is present to the west of the Site, beyond which are several residential properties. The Site is surrounded on all sides by existing and/or planned developments, and the Site does not interface directly with any adjacent significant natural heritage features. At its closest point, the Jock River is located approximately 380 meters southeast of the Site.



# FIGURE 1: SITE OVERVIEW

## Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 2

### Combined Environmental Impact Study (EIS) & Tree Conservation Report (TCR)



Please Note: This is not a legal land survey. All dimensions and locations are shown as approximate.

 - Site Boundary  - Artificial Drainage Channel

## 1.4 Description of Undertaking (TCR)

The extension of Riocan Avenue runs through the Site in an approximately northwest to southeast direction. The majority of the Site will be developed to accommodate residential uses including townhomes and medium density blocks. A Linear Park is shown in the western part of the Site. The Site will receive municipal sewer and water. Stormwater flows will be directed to an existing offsite stormwater management pond. The Site does not include any forest habitat and the majority of the Site lacks mature tree cover. Mature trees are present along the southern Site boundary within the Deciduous Hedgerow. Some of the mature trees within the Deciduous Hedgerow occur within the adjacent property (south of the Site). The mature trees that occur within the adjacent property will be retained during the development of the Site. Mature trees cannot be retained within the development area due to the density of the proposed development and the anticipated depths of excavation. All of the mature trees that occur within the Site limits overlap the future development area, and therefore they will be removed during the future development of the Site. The artificial drainage channel will also be decommissioned to accommodate the planned development.



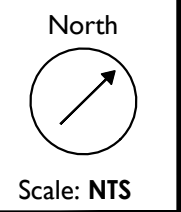
Title: **Concept Plan 17**

Project: **Barrhaven Town Centre (Stage 2)**

- Legend**
- Executive Town Homes
  - Avenue (B2B) Town Homes
  - Medium Density Blocks
  - Park/Open space
  - Anthem Site Boundary



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## 1.5 Agency Consultation

A pre-consultation meeting was held with the City of Ottawa. The pre-consultation meeting comments were reviewed prior to the preparation of this Combined Environmental Impact Study (EIS) & Tree Conservation Report (TCR). The Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA) will be circulated as part of the development application review process. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF) Kemptville-Kingston District *Potential Species at Risk List for the Geographic Township of Nepean* (Appendix C) was reviewed and is referenced below in Section 3.7. As described in greater detail below, Butternut Trees (endangered) occur within the Site. Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA) authorizations have been obtained to facilitate the removal of the Butternut Trees during the future development of the Site (described below). No other significant Species at Risk (SAR) concerns were identified. As such, no additional review and/or authorization under the Ontario ESA should be required.

## 1.6 Regulatory Requirements (TCR)

The following is a summary of the anticipated natural heritage related regulatory requirements:

- **Tree Removal Permit:** A Tree Removal Permit under the City of Ottawa's Urban Tree Conservation By-law No. 2020-340 will be required prior to the commencement of tree clearing.
- **Ontario Regulation 41/24 & City of Ottawa Official Plan (Watercourses):** Ontario Regulation 41/24 regulates activities within the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA) watershed that would alter shorelines, watercourses, and wetlands. As described below in Section 3.4.1, the artificial drainage channel that is present within the southeast corner of the Site is an artificial feature that was dug in 2014 to provide surface drainage during the development of the lands west of Longfields Drive. The artificial drainage channel did not exist prior to 2014 and therefore it is not a natural watercourse feature. It should be noted that the artificial drainage channel does not directly connect to any natural upstream or downstream watercourses. Following the excavation of the artificial drainage channel in 2014, grade changes within the Site and adjacent areas have altered the surface drainage, such that the artificial drainage channel no longer conveys any significant flows. The artificial drainage channel was entirely dry in early April 2021 and again in May 2025, with no wetland vegetation present. Due to the fact that the artificial drainage channel was constructed in 2014 and that it no longer conveys any significant surface flows, decommissioning of the feature should not require approval from the RVCA under O.Reg 41/24. In addition, the artificial drainage channel should not qualify as a watercourse under the policies of the City of Ottawa Official Plan (City of Ottawa 2023b).
- **Fisheries Act:** As described below in Section 3.4.1, the artificial drainage channel was entirely dry in early April 2021 and again in May 2025. No evidence of fish habitat functions was identified. The artificial drainage channel was entirely dry during the spring of 2021 and 2025, and the feature does not connect to any upstream and/or downstream natural watercourses, and therefore there is no potential for the artificial drainage channel to provide fish habitat functions. As such, the proposed decommissioning of the artificial drainage channel should not require review and/or approval under the Fisheries Act (FOC 2025).
- **Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA):** Nine Category 2 (retainable) Butternut Trees (endangered) were found within the Site (refer to Section 3.7.1 for additional details). All of the Category 2 Butternut Trees occur within the planned development area and therefore they will be removed during the future development of the Site. The rules and regulations of the Ontario ESA allow proponents to utilize the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) Online Impact Registration Process to obtain authorizations to remove up to fifteen Category 2 Butternut Trees. As described below in Section 3.7.1, the MECP Online Impact Registration Process was completed in 2021 to authorize the removal of five of the Butternut Trees (Refer to Appendix E). A second authorization was obtained in 2025 to authorize the removal of the remaining four

Butternut Trees (Refer to Appendix F). All regulatory requirements to facilitate the removal of the Butternut Trees have been addressed.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.0.1 Environmental Impact Study Methodology

This Environmental Impact Study (EIS) & Tree Conservation Report (TCR) was prepared following the City of Ottawa's *Environmental Impact Study Guidelines* (City of Ottawa 2023a) with guidance from the *Natural Heritage Reference Manual* (OMNRF 2010). The potential presence of natural heritage features was assessed by undertaking the following:

- Site surveys to classify and delineate the vegetation communities (described below);
- Site surveys to inventory trees (described below);
- Site surveys to assess the potential presence of Species at Risk habitat, fish habitat, Significant Wildlife Habitat features, and other significant habitat features;
- Examination of aerial imagery to evaluate landscape features;
- Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) database review (OMNRF 2025);
- Review of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF) *Potential Species at Risk List for the Geographic Township of Nepean* (Appendix C); and
- Completion of a Butternut Health Expert's (BHE) Report (Appendix D).

Detailed wildlife and Species at Risk surveys included the following:

- **Breeding Bird Surveys:** The Breeding Bird Surveys were completed on May 25<sup>th</sup> (Overcast, 18 °C), June 2<sup>nd</sup> (Mostly Sunny, 20 °C), and June 10<sup>th</sup> (Mostly Sunny, 22 °C), 2025. The Breeding Bird Surveys were undertaken following the *Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas – Point Count Surveys Method* (Birds Ontario 2021). The timing and methodology of the surveys followed the requirements outlined in the OMNRF *Survey Methodology under the Endangered Species Act: Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Bobolink)* (OMNRF 2011). The Breeding Bird Survey points are shown below in Figure 2.
- **Butternut Health Expert's (BHE) Report:** A BHE Report was completed in 2025 following the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) (2021) *Butternut Assessment Guidelines*. The full BHE Report is included in Appendix D. Refer to Appendix D for a description of the BHE Report survey dates and methodology.

The condition of the artificial drainage channel was assessed during the Site visits listed above. Additional observations of the artificial drainage channel were made during survey work that was completed in 2021 on April 7<sup>th</sup> (Sunny, 18 °C), May 12<sup>th</sup> (Sunny, 14 °C), and May 14<sup>th</sup> (Sunny, 20 °C). The 2021 survey visits were completed as part of the Combined EIS & TCR for the Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 1 development (MES 2021).

# FIGURE 2: BREEDING BIRD SURVEY POINTS

Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 2

Combined Environmental Impact Study (EIS) & Tree Conservation Report (TCR)



Please Note: This is not a legal land survey. All dimensions and locations are shown as approximate.

 - Site Boundary	 - Artificial Drainage Channel	 B2 - Bird Survey Points
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## 2.0.2 Vegetation Survey & Tree Inventory Methodology (TCR)

The vegetation communities within the Site were surveyed and classified according to the Ecological Land Classification (ELC) methodology (OMNRF 1998; Lee 2008). As described below in Section 3.3, there are no areas of contiguous forest cover within the Site. Mature tree cover within the Site is limited to the Deciduous Hedgerow along the southern Site boundary. As such, forest sampling plots were not required. Instead, representative tree size measurements were taken where trees occur throughout the Site. Trees that were  $\geq 10$  cm diameter at breast height (dbh) in size were measured with the use of a D-tape, which is a calibrated dbh tape. The vegetation community surveys and the tree inventory were completed on May 15<sup>th</sup> (Sunny, 21 °C), June 2<sup>nd</sup> (Mostly Sunny, 20 °C), and June 10<sup>th</sup> (Mostly Sunny, 22 °C), 2025.

## 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

### 3.1 Topographic Conditions

The elevation of the Site is approximately 96 m Above Sea Level (ASL) at both its northwest corner (Jockvale Road) and at its northeast corner (Longfields Drive). The elevation of the Site at its southeast corner is approximately 92 m ASL, and therefore the Site has a gradual slope towards the southeast. However, the terrain within the Site has been significantly altered by recent construction activities associated with the development of Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 1, as well as the extension of Chapman Mills Drive and Riocan Avenue. The combination of excavation, material stockpiling, grading, and other construction activities has created an uneven terrain and diverse topography throughout the Site. The Site is predominantly well drained and no evidence of surface pooling was noted.

### 3.2 Site History (TCR)

Air photos from 1976 and 2011 are included below (Photos from City of Ottawa 2025). Recent air photos are included in the report figures. As shown in the 1976 air photo, the Site was historically farmed and several hedgerows were historically present within the Site. By 2011, the Site had been cleared of mature trees, with the exception of the Deciduous Hedgerow that is currently present along the southern Site boundary. The Deciduous Hedgerow that is currently present along the southern Site boundary appears to have included mature trees in 1976, which implies that some trees along the southern Site boundary are currently older than approximately 50 years of age. In 2011, the majority of the surface area of the Site appears to have been recently altered by construction activity, with excavation, stockpiling, and grading impacts evident (Photos from City of Ottawa 2025).



**Historic Air Photograph 1:** Historic Air Photo from 1976 (Site limits shown in red). Note that the Site was farmed in 1976 and that several hedgerows were present. The Deciduous Hedgerow that is currently present within the Site along the southern Site boundary was also present in 1976 (Photo from City of Ottawa 2025).



**Historic Air Photograph 2:** Historic Air Photo from 2011 (Site limits shown in red). Note that the majority of the surface area of the Site was heavily disturbed by construction activity in 2011. The Deciduous Hedgerow that is currently present within the Site along the southern Site boundary was also present in 2011. All other mature trees within the Site appear to have been removed by 2011 (Photo from City of Ottawa 2025).

### 3.3 Vegetation Communities & Trees (TCR)

The vegetation communities that occur within the Site are shown below in Figure 3. The individual trees that are  $\geq 30$  cm diameter at breast height (dbh) in size are also shown below in Figure 3. Further details for the trees  $\geq 30$  cm dbh in size are included in Table A. Appendix A includes a list of the plant species that were observed within the Site. The following vegetation communities and trees occur within the Site:

- **Deciduous Hedgerow and Adjacent Deciduous Regrowth:** A Deciduous Hedgerow is present along the southern Site boundary. The core of the Deciduous Hedgerow includes a line of mature Bur Oak, dead White Ash, American Basswood, and Manitoba Maples stems, which are older than the surrounding trees. The mature Bur Oak, dead White Ash, American Basswood, and Manitoba Maples stems are up to 85 cm dbh in size (Refer to Table A). Isolated Ironwood, Black Cherry, Sugar Maple, and American Elm are also present. The northern edge of the Deciduous Hedgerow is bordered by patches of young Deciduous Regrowth, which predominantly consist of Trembling Aspen, Manitoba Maple, White Poplar, and White Birch stems less than approximately 15 cm dbh in size. Red Osier Dogwood, Smooth Serviceberry, Choke Cherry, Hawthorn, Staghorn Sumac, Riverbank Grape, and Common Buckthorn shrubs are present within the Deciduous Hedgerow and within the adjacent patches of Deciduous Regrowth. The groundcover within the Deciduous Hedgerow includes Trout Lily, Canada Anemone, White Trillium, and False Solomon's Seal.
- **Degraded Cultural Meadow:** As described above, the majority of the surface area of the Site has been heavily disturbed as a result of recent construction activities. Portions of the Site have partially regenerated and now include a Degraded Cultural Meadow. The Degraded Cultural Meadow includes many areas of exposed soil/rock, disturbed ground conditions, and stockpiles. The Degraded Cultural Meadow is dominated by weedy regrowth with a high proportion of invasive species. Groundcover plants include Colt's Foot, Queen Anne's Lace, Common Mullein, Common Burdock, Canada Goldenrod, Philadelphia Fleabane, Wild Parsnip, Cleavers, Dandelion, Brome Grass, Timothy, Meadow Grass, Common Ragweed, Chickory, Ox-eye Daisy, Daisy Fleabane, Common Strawberry, White Sweet Clover, Common Plantain, Red Clover, White Clover, and Lamb's Quarters Pigweed. Several Cultural Thicket stands are present within the Degraded Cultural Meadow. The Cultural Thicket stands are dominated by recent regrowth Trembling Aspen, Manitoba Maple, and White Poplar stems (<15 cm dbh in size). The shrub cover includes Common Buckthorn, Wild Red Raspberry, Smooth Serviceberry, Choke Cherry, Staghorn Sumac, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Pussy Willow, Bebb's Willow, and Slender Willow.
- **Recently Filled Areas:** As described above, the majority of the surface area of the Site has been heavily disturbed as a result of recent construction activities. Portions of the Site are dominated by recent fill (e.g. bare ground conditions with exposed soils, rock material, and stockpiles). The Recently Filled Areas have comparatively little ground vegetation. Plants found growing within the

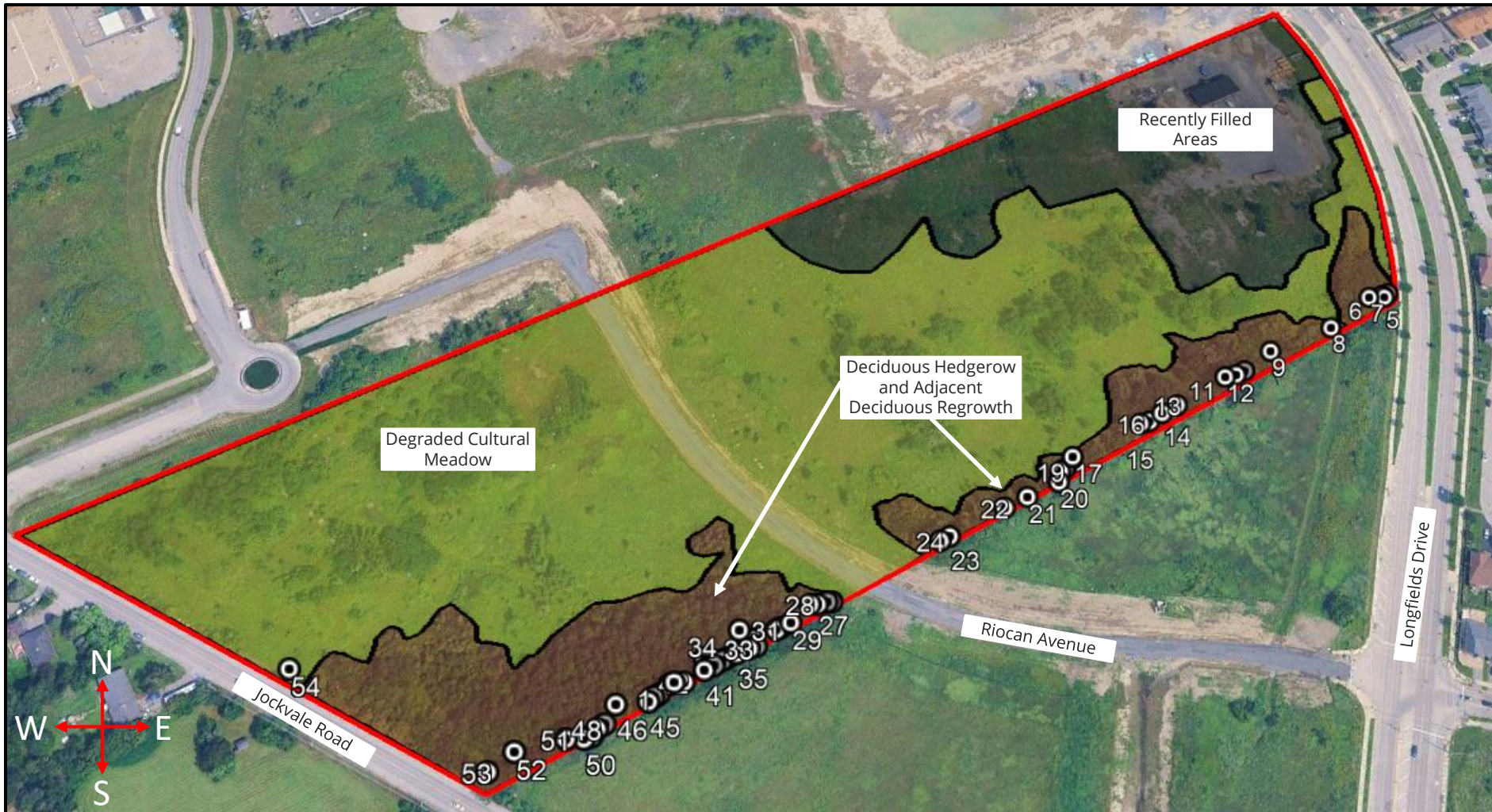
Recently Filled Areas include Viper's Bugloss, Colt's Foot, Ox-eye Daisy, Queen Anne's Lace, Common Mullein, Common Burdock, Daisy Fleabane, Philadelphia Fleabane, Common Ragweed, Chickory, Common Plantain, and Lamb's Quarters Pigweed.

There are no forest and/or woodland habitats present within the Site and/or in the immediately surrounding area. As such, there are no features found in association with the Site which have the potential to qualify as Significant Woodlots (City of Ottawa 2022b).

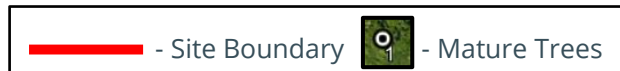
# FIGURE 3: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES & TREES (EXISTING CONDITIONS)

## Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 2

### Combined Environmental Impact Study (EIS) & Tree Conservation Report (TCR)



Please Note: Mature trees are  $\geq 30$  cm diameter at breast height in size. This is not a legal land survey. All dimensions and locations are shown as approximate.



<b>Table A: Mature Tree Details (≥30 cm diameter at breast height (dbh))</b>					
<b>Tree #</b>	<b>Tree Species</b>	<b>DBH</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
1	Butternut (Juglans cinerea)	30 cm	Category 1 (Non-Retainable)	Development Area	Remove
2	Butternut (Juglans cinerea)	54 cm	Category 2 (Retainable)	Development Area	Remove
3	Butternut (Juglans cinerea)	49 cm	Category 2 (Retainable)	Development Area	Remove
4	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)	42 cm	Dead	Development Area	Remove
5	Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo)	30 cm	Poor	Development Area	Remove
6	Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo)	32 cm	Poor	Development Area	Remove
7	Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo)	31 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove
8	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)	35 cm	Dead	Development Area	Remove
9	Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo)	32 cm	Poor	Development Area	Remove
10	Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa)	69 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove
11	Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa)	81 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove
12	Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa)	85 cm, 38 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove
13	Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa)	83 cm	Poor	Development Area	Remove
14	Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo)	51 cm	Poor	Development Area	Remove
15	Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa)	48 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove
16	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)	39 cm	Dead	Development Area	Remove
17	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)	41 cm	Dead	Development Area	Remove
18	American Elm (Ulmus americana)	41 cm	Dead	Development Area	Remove
19	Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa)	48 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove
20	Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa)	36 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
21	Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo)	47 cm	Poor	Adjacent Property	Retain

<b>Table A: Mature Tree Details (≥30 cm diameter at breast height (dbh))</b>					
<b>Tree #</b>	<b>Tree Species</b>	<b>DBH</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
22	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)	41 cm	Dead	Adjacent Property	Retain
23	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	44 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
24	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	57 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
25	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	30 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
26	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	33 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
27	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	71 cm	Poor	Development Area	Remove
28	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	50 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove
29	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	43 cm, 42 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
30	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	32 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
31	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	34 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
32	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	38 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
33	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	58 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
34	Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo)	33 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove
35	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	37 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
36	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	30 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
37	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	36 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
38	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	46 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
39	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	38 cm	Poor	Development Area	Remove
40	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	38 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove
41	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	40 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
42	American Basswood (Tilia americana)	45 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain

<b>Table A: Mature Tree Details (≥30 cm diameter at breast height (dbh))</b>					
<b>Tree #</b>	<b>Tree Species</b>	<b>DBH</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
43	American Basswood ( <i>Tilia americana</i> )	37 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
44	American Basswood ( <i>Tilia americana</i> )	36 cm, 32 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
45	American Basswood ( <i>Tilia americana</i> )	41 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
46	American Basswood ( <i>Tilia americana</i> )	43 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove
47	Bur Oak ( <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> )	33 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
48	American Basswood ( <i>Tilia americana</i> )	34 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
49	American Elm ( <i>Ulmus americana</i> )	37 cm	Dead	Adjacent Property	Retain
50	American Basswood ( <i>Tilia americana</i> )	32 cm	Good	Adjacent Property	Retain
51	American Elm ( <i>Ulmus americana</i> )	42 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove
52	White Ash ( <i>Fraxinus americana</i> )	41 cm	Dead	Development Area	Remove
53	Bur Oak ( <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> )	65 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove
54	Manitoba Maple ( <i>Acer negundo</i> )	31 cm	Good	Development Area	Remove



Photograph 1: Looking northwest at the eastern part of the Deciduous Hedgerow (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



Photograph 2: Looking northeast at the eastern part of the Deciduous Hedgerow (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



Photograph 3: Looking northwest at the western part of the Deciduous Hedgerow (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



Photograph 4: Looking south at the western part of the Deciduous Hedgerow (June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 5:** Deciduous Regrowth along the north side of the Deciduous Hedgerow (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 6:** Looking north at Mature Trees #10 (Bur Oak), #11 (Bur Oak), and #12 (Bur Oak) (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).





**Photograph 7:** Looking northwest at Mature Tree #13 (Bur Oak) (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 8:** Looking northeast at Mature Trees #23 (American Basswood) and #27 (American Basswood) (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 9:** Looking southeast from Jockvale Road at Mature Tree #53 (Bur Oak) (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 10:** Looking north across the Degraded Cultural Meadow in the central part of the Site (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 11:** Looking south across the Degraded Cultural Meadow in the eastern part of the Site. A stand of Cultural Thicket is visible in the background (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 12:** Looking south across the Degraded Cultural Meadow in the western part of the Site. The Deciduous Hedgerow is visible in the background (June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 13:** Looking northwest at a stand of Cultural Thicket within the Degraded Cultural Meadow (June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 14:** Looking south across the Recently Filled Areas with the Degraded Cultural Meadow in the background (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 15:** Looking east across the Recently Filled Areas with the Degraded Cultural Meadow in the background (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 16:** Looking northwest along the extension of Riocan Avenue where it passes through the Degraded Cultural Meadow (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



## 3.4 Wetlands & Watercourses

There are no wetland features found within the Site. There are also no unevaluated wetlands shown to exist within 30 m of the Site, and no Provincially Significant Wetlands shown to exist within 120 m of the Site (City of Ottawa 2025; OMNRF 2025). As such, wetlands are not anticipated to be a significant concern for the proposed development. At its closest point, the Jock River is located approximately 380 m southeast of the Site. The Jock River is well separated from the Site, and therefore the proposed development is unlikely to significantly impact the Jock River.

### 3.4.1 Artificial Drainage Channel

As shown below in Figure 4, an artificial drainage channel is present within the southeast corner of the Site. Historic air photos are provided below, which show the history with respect to the artificial drainage channel. As shown below, the artificial drainage channel is not visible in either the 2005 and/or the 2011 historic air photos. The artificial drainage channel is first visible in 2014, at which time the channel was excavated in order to provide temporary surface drainage during construction activities within the lands located west of Longfields Drive. While the artificial drainage channel may have conveyed surface flows following 2014, subsequent grade changes within the Site and surrounding areas have altered the surface drainage, such that the artificial drainage channel no longer conveys any significant flows. The artificial drainage channel was entirely dry on April 7<sup>th</sup>, 2021, at which time other drainage features in the region were near their maximum annual water levels. The artificial drainage channel was also entirely dry during the Site visits in May 2025. Due to the fact that the artificial drainage channel was constructed in 2014, and that it no longer appears to convey any significant surface flows, decommissioning of the feature should not require approval from the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA) under O.Reg 41/24. In addition, the artificial drainage channel should not qualify as a watercourse under the policies of the City of Ottawa Official Plan (City of Ottawa 2023b). The artificial drainage channel is entirely dry and does not connect to any upstream and/or downstream natural watercourses, and therefore there is no potential for the artificial drainage channel to provide fish habitat functions. As such, the proposed decommissioning of the artificial drainage channel should not require review and/or approval under the Fisheries Act (FOC 2025).



# FIGURE 4: ARTIFICIAL DRAINAGE CHANNEL

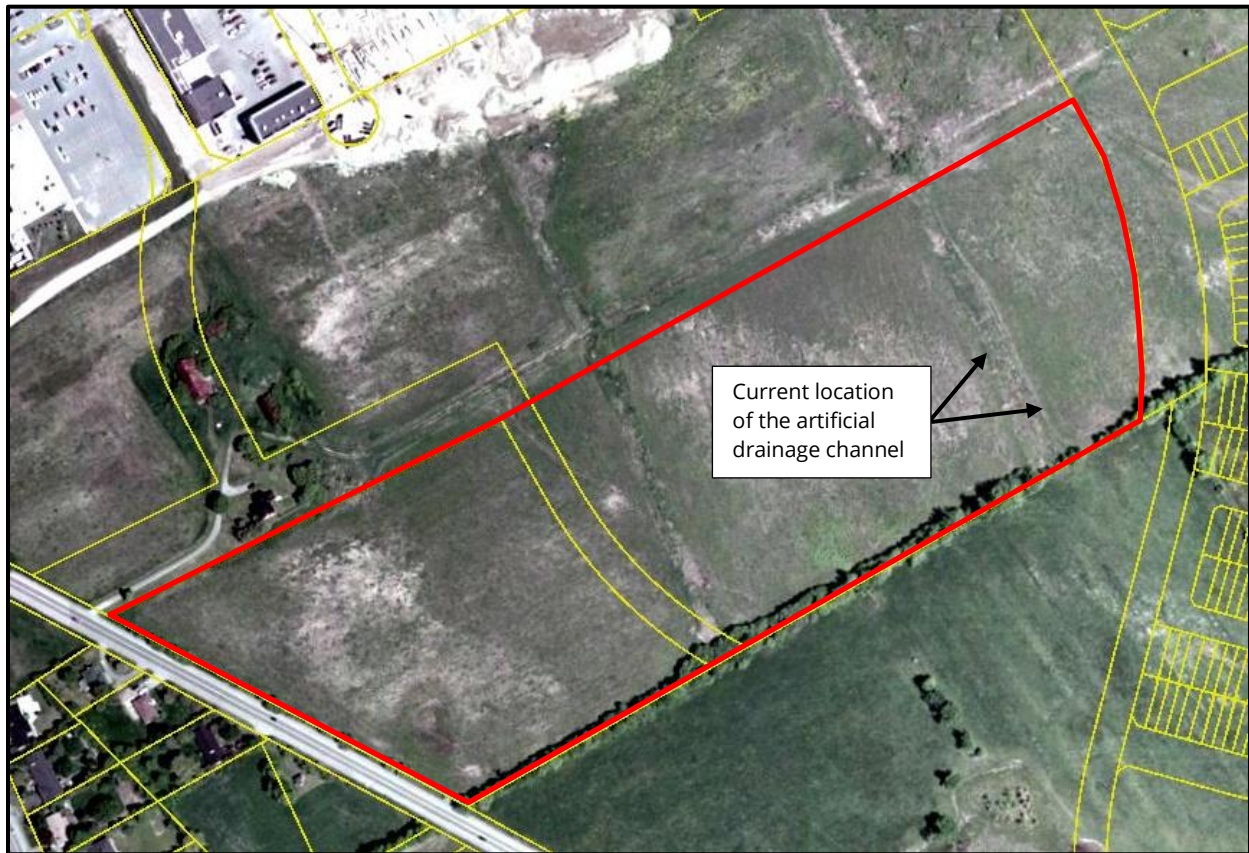
## Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 2

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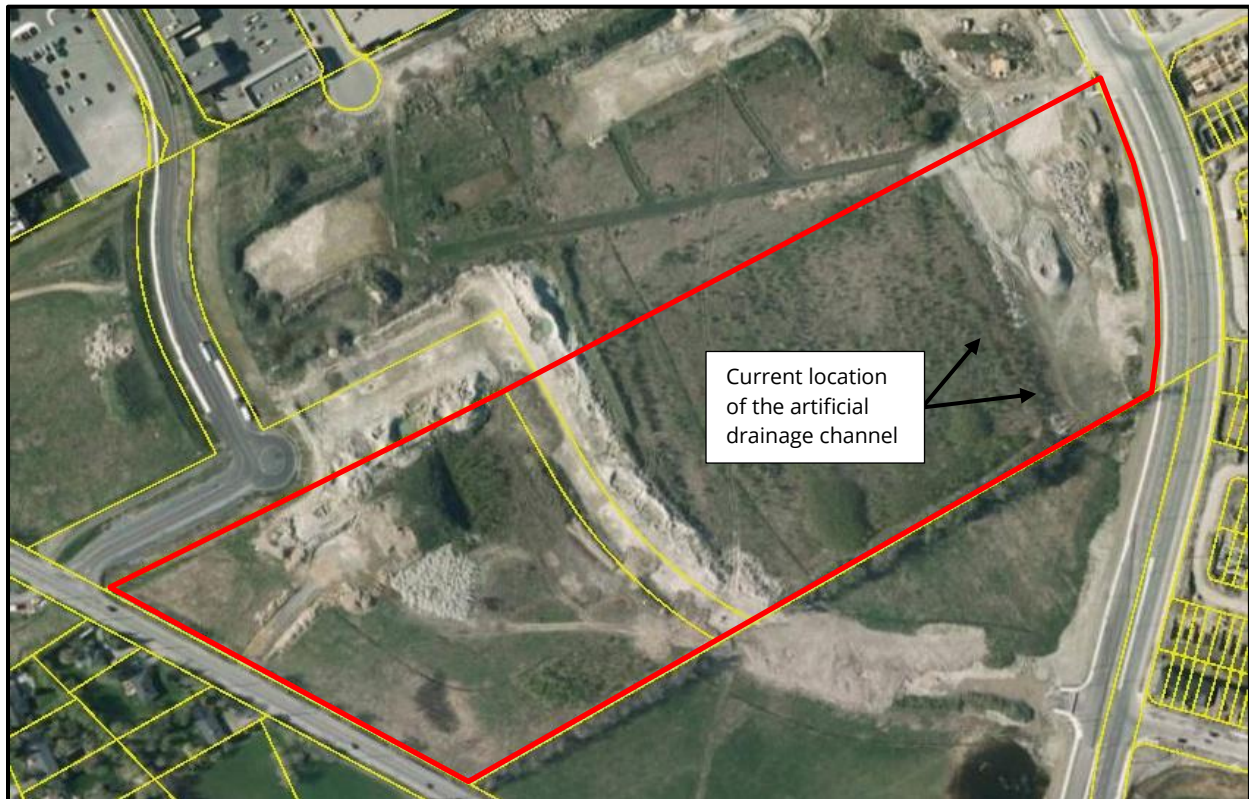


Please Note: This is not a legal land survey. All dimensions and locations are shown as approximate.

 - Site Boundary  - Artificial Drainage Channel

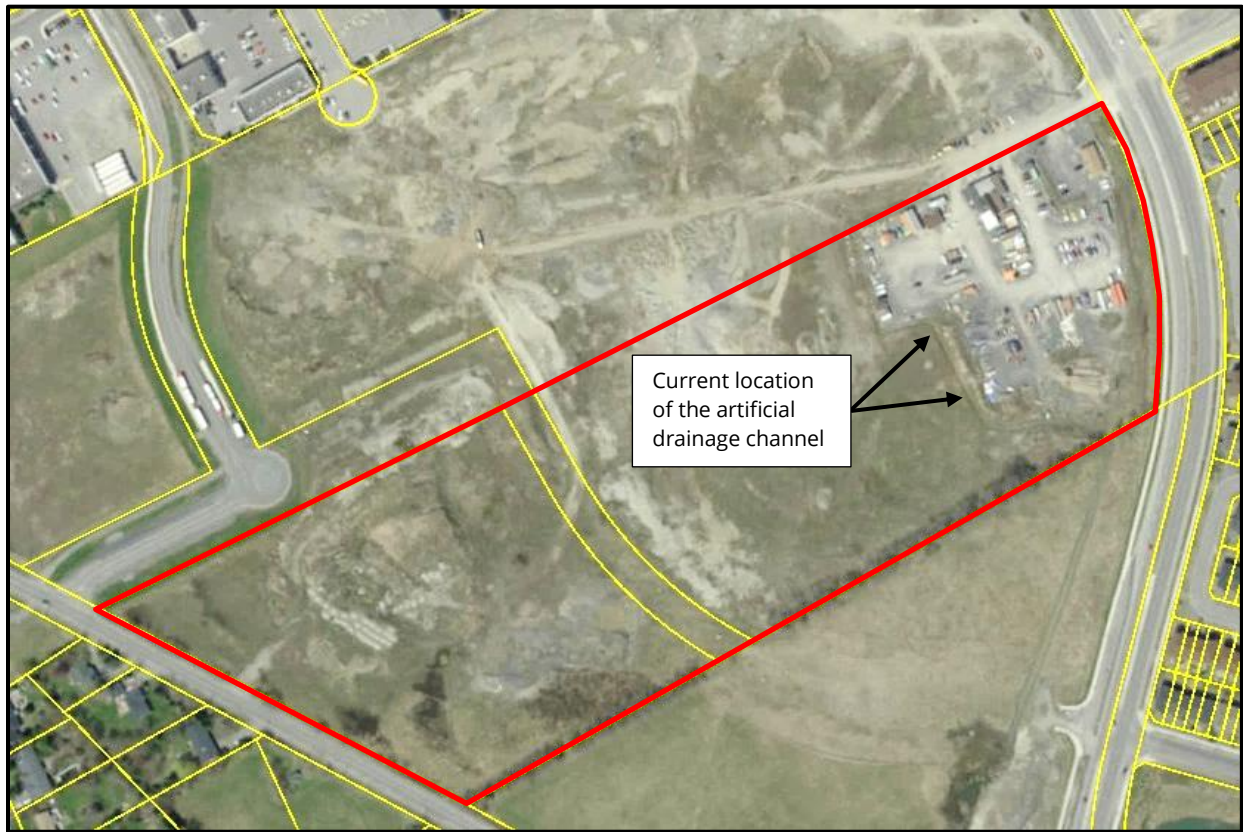


**Historic Air Photograph 3:** Historic Air Photo from 2005 (Site limits shown in red). No channel is visible in the current location of the artificial drainage channel (Photo from City of Ottawa 2025).



Historic Air Photograph 4: Historic Air Photo from 2011 (Site limits shown in red). No channel is visible in the current location of the artificial drainage channel (Photo from City of Ottawa 2025).





**Historic Air Photograph 5:** Historic Air Photo from 2014 (Site limits shown in red). The artificial drainage channel is visible in 2014 adjacent to the newly constructed parking area (Photo from City of Ottawa 2025).



**Photograph 17:** Looking south along the artificial drainage channel within the Site. Note that the artificial drainage channel is completely dry and has no wetland vegetation (April 7<sup>th</sup>, 2021).



**Photograph 18:** Looking south along the artificial drainage channel in the downstream area beyond the Site limits. Note that the downstream artificial drainage channel is predominantly dry and has no wetland vegetation (April 7<sup>th</sup>, 2021).



**Photograph 19:** Looking north along the artificial drainage channel within the Site. Note that the artificial drainage channel is completely dry and has no wetland vegetation (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 20:** Looking north along the artificial drainage channel within the Site. Note that the artificial drainage channel is completely dry and has no wetland vegetation (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).



**Photograph 21:** Looking south along the artificial drainage channel in the downstream area beyond the Site limits. Note that the downstream artificial drainage channel is completely dry and has no wetland vegetation (May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025).

### 3.5 Adjacent Lands & Significant Features

The extension of Chapman Mills Drive forms the northern boundary of the Site, beyond which is the Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 1 development (currently under construction). Longfields Drive is present east of the Site, beyond which is an existing residential subdivision. The area to the south of the Site is a vacant field which has been identified for future development. Further to the south beyond the vacant field is a recently constructed residential subdivision and several stormwater management ponds. Jockvale Road is present to the west of the Site, beyond which are several residential properties. The Site is surrounded on all sides by existing and/or planned developments, and the Site does not interface directly with any adjacent significant natural heritage features. At its closest point, the Jock River is located approximately 380 meters southeast of the Site.

There are no wetland features found within the Site. There are also no unevaluated wetlands shown to exist within 30 m of the Site, and no Provincially Significant Wetlands shown to exist within 120 m of the Site (City of Ottawa 2025; OMNRF 2025). There are no Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs) within the Site and/or within 120 m of the Site (City of Ottawa 2025; OMNRF 2025). *Schedule C11-A – Natural Heritage System (West)* of the City of Ottawa’s New Official Plan does not identify any part of the Site as a Natural Environment Area, a Natural Heritage System Core Area, and/or as a Natural Heritage System Linkage Area (City of Ottawa 2022a). As described above in Section 3.3, there are no forest and/or woodland habitats within the Site and/or immediately adjacent to the Site. As such, there are no features within the Site and/or immediately adjacent to the Site that have the potential to qualify as Significant Woodlots (City of Ottawa 2022b).

### 3.6 Wildlife & Significant Wildlife Habitat

Birds and wildlife observed during the Site surveys are listed in Appendix B. As described below in Section 3.7.1, Butternut Trees were found within the Site. No other significant Species at Risk concerns were identified (Refer to Section 3.7.2). No stick nests, migratory bird stopover points, heron rookeries, caves, bedrock fissures, wetlands, watercourses, reptile hibernacula, fish habitat, amphibian breeding habitat, or any other features which may qualify as Significant Wildlife Habitat were observed within the Site (OMNRF 2015).

During the Site surveys, fifteen bird species were observed within the Site. The bird species observed within the Site included American Robin, American Goldfinch, Song Sparrow, Black Capped Chickadee, Red Winged Blackbird, Canada Goose, Northern Cardinal, Mourning Dove, Blue Jay, American Crow, Common Raven, European Starling, Ring Billed Seagull, Wilson's Snipe, and Common Grackle. Eastern Grey Squirrel, Eastern Cottontail Rabbit, and Northern Red Backed Vole were also observed within the Site. All of the bird and wildlife species observed within the Site are common species in urban and suburban areas.

The City of Ottawa *Bird Safe Design Guidelines* identify that buildings which are located in close proximity to natural areas, parks, forests, and wetlands are likely to pose an increased risk of bird collision (City of Ottawa 2022c). In addition, buildings that are located along known or suspected migration corridors (e.g. rivers, escarpments, and other linear landscape features) also pose an increased risk of bird collision (City of Ottawa 2022c). As described above in Section 3.5, there are no significant natural heritage features located adjacent to the Site. The Jock River is approximately 380 m southeast of the Site (at its closest point). As such, the Site occurs within an area that poses a comparatively low risk of bird collision. By extension, the buildings that will be constructed as part of the future development will also pose a comparatively low risk of bird collision (City of Ottawa 2022c). Mitigation measures to address the risk of bird collision are described below in Section 4.4.1.

## 3.7 Species at Risk

### 3.7.1 Butternut Trees (TCR)

The rules and regulations of the Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA) allow proponents to utilize the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) Online Impact Registration Process to obtain authorizations to remove up to fifteen Category 2 (retainable) Butternut Trees (endangered). All of the Category 2 Butternut Trees occur within the planned development area and therefore they will be removed during the future development of the Site. The MECP Online Impact Registration Process was completed in 2021 to authorize the removal of five of the Butternut Trees that were to be impacted by the Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 1 & Phase 2 developments (Refer to Appendix E). An updated Butternut Health Expert's (BHE) Report was completed in 2025 (Refer to Appendix D) to assess the Butternut Trees that were not authorized to be removed by the 2021 Online Impact Registration. The updated BHE Report identified an additional four Category 2 Butternut Trees within the Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 2 development area. A second Online Impact Registration was completed in 2025 to authorize the removal of the additional Butternut Trees (Refer to Appendix F). All regulatory requirements to facilitate the removal of the Butternut Trees have been addressed.

# FIGURE 5: BUTTERNUT TREES

## Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 2

### Combined Environmental Impact Study (EIS) & Tree Conservation Report (TCR)



Please Note: This is not a legal land survey. All dimensions and locations are shown as approximate.

 - Site Boundary  - Category 2 Butternut Trees

### 3.7.2 Additional Species at Risk

The Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) records for the nine grids that include and surround the Site were reviewed. This included an area 3 km x 3 km in size and all published Species at Risk (SAR) records were noted (OMNRF 2025). The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF) *Potential Species at Risk List for the Geographic Township of Nepean* was also reviewed (Appendix C). In addition to Butternut Trees (discussed above), the following SAR were identified as potentially occurring within the region surrounding the Site:

- American Ginseng – Threatened
- Black Ash – Endangered
- Bank Swallow - Threatened
- Barn Swallow – Special Concern
- Chimney Swift – Threatened
- Black Tern – Special Concern
- Horned Grebe – Special Concern
- Bobolink – Threatened
- Eastern Meadowlark - Threatened
- Eastern Whip Poor Will – Special Concern
- Eastern Wood Pewee – Special Concern
- Wood Thrush – Special Concern
- Evening Grosbeak – Special Concern
- Hudsonian Godwit – Threatened
- Lesser Yellowlegs – Threatened
- Least Bittern - Threatened
- Loggerhead Shrike – Endangered
- Olive Sided Flycatcher – Special Concern
- Peregrine Falcon – Special Concern
- Piping Plover – Endangered
- Red Knot (Rufa Subspecies) – Endangered
- Red Necked Phalarope – Special Concern
- Red Headed Woodpecker – Endangered
- Rusty Blackbird – Special Concern
- Short Eared Owl - Threatened
- American Eel – Endangered
- Lake Sturgeon – Threatened
- River Redhorse – Special Concern
- Silver Lamprey – Special Concern
- Hickorynut - Endangered

- Blanding's Turtle – Threatened
- Northern Map Turtle – Special Concern
- Snapping Turtle – Special Concern
- Eastern Red Bat – Endangered
- Eastern Small Footed Myotis – Endangered
- Hoary Bat – Endangered
- Little Brown Bat – Endangered
- Northern Long Eared Bat – Endangered
- Silver Haired Bat - Endangered
- Tricolored Bat – Endangered
- Gypsy Cuckoo Bumblebee – Endangered
- Rusty Patched Bumblebee – Endangered
- Yellow Banded Bumblebee – Special Concern
- Monarch Butterfly – Special Concern
- Transverse Lady Beetle – Endangered

The following is a summary of the potential for these species to occur within the Site:

- **American Ginseng:** American Ginseng occurs in mature deciduous forests (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.3, there are no forest and/or woodland habitats within the Site. As such, American Ginseng are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Black Ash Trees:** Black Ash Trees are predominantly found growing in wetlands, floodplains, and riparian habitats (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.4, there are no wetlands, floodplains, and/or riparian habitats within the Site. No Black Ash Trees were found within the Site during the tree inventory. As such, Black Ash Trees are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Bank Swallow:** Bank Swallows nest in natural and artificial deposits of sand and silt with vertical faces (SARO 2025). Although there are a variety of stockpiles within the Site, the majority of the stockpiles are dominated by stone and/or gravel material, which is not suitable for Bank Swallow nesting. No sand stockpiles are present within the Site. Where soil stockpiles are present, they include shallow slopes without vertical faces, significant amounts of rock material, and/or they are overgrown with weedy regrowth. No potentially suitable Bank Swallow nesting sites were found within the Site, and no Bank Swallows were observed during the Breeding Bird Surveys. As such, Bank Swallows are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Barn Swallow and Chimney Swift:** Barn Swallows nest in many anthropogenic structures including old barns, sheds, culverts, and under bridges (SARO 2025). Chimney Swifts nest in suitable chimneys (SARO 2025). The only structure that is present within the Site is a recently constructed single detached bungalow, which is used as an office space by Minto Communities.

The bungalow is well maintained and does not include any significant openings and/or overhangs that could be suitable for Barn Swallow nesting. The bungalow also does not have a chimney. As such, there are no potentially suitable locations for Barn Swallow and/or Chimney Swift nesting within the Site. No Barn Swallows and/or Chimney Swifts were observed during the Breeding Bird Surveys. Therefore, Barn Swallow and Chimney Swift are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.

- **Black Tern and Horned Grebe:** Black Terns build their nests in shallow marshes (SARO 2025). Horned Grebes nest in small ponds, marshes, and shallow bays (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.4, there are no marshes, ponds, or shallow bays found within the Site and/or within 30 m. Therefore, Black Terns and Horned Grebes are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark:** Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark nest in relatively undisturbed grasslands, meadows, and pastures that are graminoid dominated (SARO 2025). The Degraded Cultural Meadow that is present within the Site is overgrown, heavily disturbed, and forb dominated. As such, the Degraded Cultural Meadow is unlikely to be suitable for Bobolink and/or Eastern Meadowlark nesting. No Bobolinks and/or Eastern Meadowlarks were observed during the Breeding Bird Surveys. Therefore, Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Eastern Whip Poor Will:** Eastern Whip Poor Will are typically found nesting in areas with a mix of open and forest habitats (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.3, there are no forest and/or woodland habitats within the Site. As such, Eastern Whip Poor Will are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Eastern Wood Pewee and Wood Thrush:** Eastern Wood Pewee and Wood Thrush are typically found nesting within interior forest habitat (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.3, there are no forest and/or woodland habitats within the Site. As such, Eastern Wood Pewee and Wood Thrush are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Evening Grosbeak:** Evening Grosbeaks breed in mature mixed forests dominated by Fir trees, White Spruce, and/or Trembling Aspen (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.3, there are no forest and/or woodland habitats within the Site. As such, Evening Grosbeaks are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Hudsonian Godwit and Lesser Yellowlegs:** Hudsonian Godwit and Lesser Yellowlegs are shorebird species. Hudsonian Godwit and Lesser Yellowlegs occur within the Ottawa area as rare migrants, and both species are occasionally found foraging on beaches, mudflats, and in coastal lagoons (SARO 2025). The Site does not provide beach, mudflat, and/or lagoon habitat. As such, Hudsonian Godwit and Lesser Yellowlegs are unlikely to be a significant concern during the future development of the Site.

- **Least Bittern:** Least Bittern breed in open marshes and wetlands (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.4, there are no marsh and/or wetland habitats within the Site and/or within 30 m. As such, Least Bittern are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Loggerhead Shrike:** Loggerhead Shrikes are found nesting in large pastures and grasslands with scattered low trees and thorny shrubs. They also nest and forage in alvars (SARO 2025). The Degraded Cultural Meadow is too small, fragmented, and degraded to provide suitable habitat for Loggerhead Shrikes. No Loggerhead Shrikes were observed within the Site during the Breeding Bird Surveys. Therefore, Loggerhead Shrikes are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Olive Sided Flycatcher:** Olive Sided Flycatchers typically breed in coniferous and mixed forest habitats adjacent to rivers and wetlands (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.3, there are no forest and/or woodland habitats within the Site. As such, Olive Sided Flycatchers are unlikely to be a significant concern during the future development of the Site.
- **Peregrine Falcon:** Peregrine Falcons nest on steep cliff edges and at the top of tall buildings in urban areas (SARO 2025). There are no potentially suitable nest sites for Peregrine Falcons within the Site, and therefore they are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Piping Plover, Red Knot (Rufa Subspecies), and Red Necked Phalarope:** Piping Plover, Red Knot, and Red Necked Phalarope are shorebird species. Piping Plover nest on sand and gravel beaches (SARO 2025). Red Knot occurs within the Ottawa area as a rare migrant, and is occasionally found foraging on beaches, mudflats, and in coastal lagoons (SARO 2025). Red Necked Phalarope occurs within coastal and inland marshes, where it feeds in shallow ponds and nests in grassy areas near the water's edge (SARO 2025). The Site does not include any beaches, mudflats, coastal lagoons, marshes, or ponds. As such, Piping Plover, Red Knot, and Red Necked Phalarope are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Red Headed Woodpecker:** Red Headed Woodpeckers are primarily found in association with open woodlands and woodland edges (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.3, there are no forest and/or woodland habitats within the Site. Therefore, Red Headed Woodpeckers are unlikely to be a significant concern during the future development of the Site.
- **Rusty Blackbird:** Rusty Blackbirds breed in coniferous forest near wetlands (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.3, there are no forest and/or woodland habitats within the Site. As such, Rusty Blackbirds are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Short Eared Owl:** Short Eared Owls are found in areas with large tracts of open habitat including grasslands, marshes, and tundra (SARO 2025). The open areas within the Site are too small to be likely to provide suitable foraging habitat for Short Eared Owls. There were no Short Eared Owls observed within the Site during the Breeding Bird Surveys. As such, Short Eared Owls are unlikely to be a significant concern during the future development of the Site.
- **American Eel, Lake Sturgeon, River Redhorse, Silver Lamprey, and Hickorynut:** American Eel and Lake Sturgeon are fish species that are found in association with the Ottawa River (SARO

2025). River Redhorse and Silver Lamprey are also fish species which are primarily found in riverine environments and major tributaries (SARO 2025). Hickorynut is a freshwater mussel found in association with the Ottawa River (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.4, there are no significant aquatic habitat features found within the Site and/or immediately adjacent to the Site. As such, American Eel, Lake Sturgeon, River Redhorse, Silver Lamprey, and Hickorynut are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.

- **Blanding's Turtle:** Blanding's Turtles are primarily found in association with wetlands and watercourses (SARO 2025). Blanding's Turtles also utilize terrestrial habitats adjacent to wetlands and watercourses for nesting and overland movement (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.4, there are no wetlands and/or watercourses within the Site and/or in the immediately surrounding area. As such, Blanding's Turtles are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Northern Map Turtle and Snapping Turtle:** Northern Map Turtle is primarily a riverine species (SARO 2025). Snapping Turtles are commonly found in many aquatic habitats (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.4, there are no wetlands and/or watercourses found within the Site and/or in the immediately adjacent area. As such, Northern Map Turtle and Snapping Turtle are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Eastern Red Bat, Eastern Small Footed Myotis, Hoary Bat, Little Brown Bat, Northern Long Eared Bat, Silver Haired Bat, and Tricolored Bat:** No caves, bedrock fissures, mining shafts, abandoned buildings, or other features which may function as bat hibernacula habitat were observed within the Site (OMNRF 2015; SARO 2025). The OMNRF (2017a) guidelines for bat surveying state that deciduous and mixed forest habitats have the potential to provide bat maternity roosting sites. As described above in Section 3.3, there are no forest and/or woodland habitats within the Site. As such, the Site is unlikely to provide bat hibernacula and/or bat maternity roosting habitat. Therefore, the endangered bat species are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.
- **Gypsy Cuckoo Bumblebee, Rusty Patched Bumblebee, and Yellow Banded Bumblebee:** Gypsy Cuckoo Bumblebee is known from the Ottawa area from historic occurrences only. Most recent sightings of the species within Ontario are from the Pinery Provincial Park near Sarnia (SARO 2025). Rusty Patched Bumblebee is most frequently found in oak savannah habitats (SARO 2025). As described above in Section 3.3, there are no oak savannah habitats within the Site. Yellow Banded Bumblebee is a habitat generalist that can be found in many habitats with flowering plants (SARO 2025). No Yellow Banded Bumblebees were observed within the Site during the Site surveys. It should be noted that Yellow Banded Bumblebee is a species of Special Concern, and therefore its habitat is not protected under the rules and regulations of the Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA). Gypsy Cuckoo Bumblebee, Rusty Patched Bumblebee, and Yellow Banded Bumblebee are unlikely to occur within the Site, and therefore they are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.

- **Monarch Butterfly:** Monarch Butterflies are found in meadow and grassland habitats in association with their Milkweed host plants (SARO 2025). Common Milkweed was found within the Site within the Degraded Cultural Meadow. However, Common Milkweed occurs within the Site in low densities. No Monarch Butterflies were observed within the Site during the Site surveys. It should be noted that Monarch Butterflies are a species of Special Concern, and therefore their habitat is not protected under the Ontario ESA. Mitigation measures to minimize potential impacts to wildlife during vegetation clearing are described below in Section 4.4.2.
- **Transverse Lady Beetle:** There have been no records of Transverse Lady Beetle in Ontario since 1990 (SARO 2025). As such, Transverse Lady Beetle are unlikely to be a significant concern for the proposed development.

In summary, the presence of Butternut Trees was the only significant SAR concern identified for the Site (discussed above in Section 3.7.1).

### 3.8 Linkages

*Schedule C11-A – Natural Heritage System (West)* of the City of Ottawa’s New Official Plan does not identify any part of the Site as a Natural Heritage System Linkage Area (City of Ottawa 2022a). As such, the Site was not identified as a significant wildlife movement corridor and/or as a significant linkage area during the analysis that was undertaken to support the development of the City of Ottawa’s New Official Plan and its associated Natural Heritage System Mapping (City of Ottawa 2022a; City of Ottawa 2023b). As described above in Section 3.5, the Site is surrounded on all sides by existing and/or planned developments. The Site does not interface directly with any adjacent significant natural heritage features. As such, the Site is unlikely to provide a significant linkage function.

## 4.0 DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS & MITIGATION

### 4.1 Terrestrial Habitat & Tree Removal (TCR)

#### 4.1.1 Tree Retention (TCR)

As described above in Section 3.3, the Site does not include any forest habitat and the majority of the Site lacks mature tree cover. The mature trees that are present within the Deciduous Hedgerow are listed in Table A (Refer to Section 3.3). The locations of the mature trees are shown above in Figure 3. As summarized in Table A, the mature trees that occur within the adjacent property (south of the Site) will be retained during the development of the Site. The mature trees that will be retained within the adjacent property are shown below in Figure 6. Mature trees cannot be retained within the development area due to the density of the proposed development and the anticipated depths of excavation. All of the mature trees that occur within the Site limits overlap the future development area, and therefore they will be removed during the future development of the Site. The Site is a predominantly degraded and heavily altered landscape, and the trees that occur within the Site are of comparatively limited conservation value. As such, the removal of the trees throughout the development area is not anticipated to be ecologically significant.

# FIGURE 6: RETAINED TREES CLOSE-UP (POST DEVELOPMENT)

## Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 2

### Combined Environmental Impact Study (EIS) & Tree Conservation Report (TCR)



— Site Boundary      [Tree Icon] - Retained Mature Trees (Adjacent Property)

Please Note: Tree protection fencing will be installed along the southern boundary of the Site. Mature trees are  $\geq 30$  cm diameter at breast height in size. This is not a legal land survey. All dimensions and locations are shown as approximate.

#### 4.1.2 Tree Preservation Mitigation Measures (TCR)

A Tree Removal Permit under the City of Ottawa's Urban Tree Conservation By-law No. 2020-340 will be required prior to the commencement of tree clearing. During the development of the Site, the following tree preservation mitigation measures will be implemented to help protect and preserve the retained trees that occur within the adjacent property:

- Tree protection fencing will be installed along the southern boundary of the Site to protect the retained trees within the adjacent property. The tree protection fencing must be at least 1 m in height and must be maintained until the completion of all adjacent construction activities (e.g. tree clearing, excavation, grading, earthworks, etc.);
- Protect the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) of retained trees. The CRZ includes the area within 10 cm of the trunk of a tree for every centimeter of trunk diameter at breast height (dbh). The CRZ is calculated as  $dbh \times 10 \text{ cm}$ ;
- Attach signs to the tree protection fencing approximately every 10 m. The signs must identify the purpose of the fencing (i.e. to protect retained trees and their CRZ). The signs must also identify that the tree protection fencing is to be maintained throughout the construction phase of the development, and that the fencing is not to be moved and/or removed until construction is complete;
- When trees to be removed overlap with the CRZ of trees to be retained, cut roots at the edge of the CRZ and grind down stumps after tree removal. Do not pull out stumps. Ensure there is not root pulling or disturbance of the ground within the CRZ of retained trees;
- If roots must be cut, roots 20 mm or larger should be cut at right angles with clean and sharp horticultural tools without tearing, crushing, or pulling;
- Do not place any material or equipment within the CRZ of any retained tree;
- Do not attach any signs, notices, or posters to any retained tree;
- Do not damage the root system, trunk, or branches of any retained tree; and
- Ensure that exhaust fumes from all equipment are directed away from any retained trees and their canopies.

### 4.1.3 Replanting (TCR)

Landscaping features will be planted within the development area. The planting of trees and shrubs will mitigate the loss of woody vegetation from the tree clearing. The planting locations and specific planting requirements will be confirmed by a detailed Landscaping Plan. The Landscaping Plan should emphasize the use of locally appropriate native plant species, which may include the native plant species identified in Appendix A. Non-native species and invasive species should not be utilized in the Landscaping Plan. The planting of ash trees should be avoided due to the high likelihood that any planted ash trees will become infested with Emerald Ash Borer. During the development of the Landscaping Plan, the use of features which may reduce the urban heat island effect should be considered (e.g. large canopy trees, green roofs, vegetated walls, etc.).

## 4.2 Watercourses & Aquatic Habitats

### 4.2.1 Artificial Drainage Channel Decommissioning

As described above in Section 3.4.1, the artificial drainage channel was excavated in 2014 in order to provide temporary surface drainage during construction activities within the lands west of Longfields Drive. While the artificial drainage channel may have conveyed surface flows following 2014, subsequent grade changes within the Site and surrounding areas have altered the surface drainage, such that the artificial drainage channel no longer conveys any significant flows. The artificial drainage channel is not a significant aquatic habitat feature, and therefore decommissioning of the channel is not anticipated to significantly negatively impact the features and functions of the Site.

Due to the fact that the artificial drainage channel was constructed in 2014, and that it no longer appears to convey any significant surface flows, decommissioning of the feature should not require approval from the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA) under O.Reg 41/24. In addition, the artificial drainage channel should not qualify as a watercourse under the policies of the City of Ottawa Official Plan (City of Ottawa 2023b). The artificial drainage channel is entirely dry and does not connect to any upstream and/or downstream natural watercourses, and therefore there is no potential for the artificial drainage channel to provide fish habitat functions. As such, the proposed decommissioning of the artificial drainage channel should not require review and/or approval under the Fisheries Act (FOC 2025).

### 4.2.2 Servicing & Stormwater Management

Stormwater flows will be directed to an existing offsite stormwater management pond. The Site will receive municipal sewer and water.

### 4.2.3 Sediment & Erosion Controls

During construction, existing conveyance systems along Longfields Drive, Jockvale Road, and/or within adjacent developed properties could be exposed to significant sediment loading. Although construction is only a temporary situation, a Sediment and Erosion Control Plan will be required to ensure that the existing conveyance systems are not negatively impacted by sediment and erosion. The Sediment and Erosion Control Plan will include the following:

- Groundwater in trenches (if present) will be pumped into a filter mechanism, such as a trap made up of geotextile filters and straw, prior to release to the environment;
- Bulkhead barriers will be installed at the nearest downstream manhole in each new sewer which connects to an existing downstream sewer (i.e. existing sewers along Longfields Drive and Jockvale Road (if required)). The bulkheads will trap any sediment-carrying flows, thus preventing any construction-related contamination of existing sewers;
- Seepage barriers will be constructed in any temporary drainage ditches;
- Construction vehicles will leave the Site at designated locations. Exits will consist of a bed of granular material, in order to minimize the tracking of mud off-site;
- Any stockpiled material will be properly managed to prevent those materials from entering the sewer systems; and
- Until landscaped areas are sodded and/or until streets are asphalted and curbed, all catch basins and manholes will be constructed with a geotextile filter sock located between the structure frame and cover.

## 4.3 Adjacent Lands & Significant Features

As described above in Section 3.5, there are no significant natural heritage features found immediately adjacent to the Site. Mitigation measures to address the retained trees within the adjacent property are described above in Section 4.1.2.

## 4.4 Wildlife & Species at Risk

### 4.4.1 Bird Safe Design Guidelines

The City of Ottawa *Bird Safe Design Guidelines* identify that buildings which are located in close proximity to natural areas, parks, forests, and wetlands are likely to pose an increased risk of bird collision (City of Ottawa 2022c). In addition, buildings that are located along known or suspected migration corridors (e.g. rivers, escarpments, and other linear landscape features) also pose an increased risk of bird collision (City of Ottawa 2022c). As described above in Section 3.5, there are no significant natural heritage features located adjacent to the Site. The Jock River is approximately 380 m southeast of the Site (at its closest point). As such, the Site occurs within an area that poses a comparatively low risk of bird collision. By extension, the buildings that will be constructed as part of the future development will also pose a comparatively low risk of bird collision (City of Ottawa 2022c).

The City of Ottawa *Bird Safe Design Guidelines* identify mitigation measures which can be implemented to reduce the risk of bird collision (City of Ottawa 2022c). The City of Ottawa guidelines recommend consideration of Guideline #2 (Minimize the Transparency and Reflectivity of Glazing) for all projects that involve glazing, regardless of the context of the Site (i.e. including Sites with a low risk of bird collision). Where feasible and compatible with the development requirements, Guideline #2 should be considered by the applicable Qualified Professionals (i.e. architect/engineer) during the creation of the architectural/building designs (City of Ottawa 2022c). Guideline #2 includes the following:

- Minimize the transparency and reflectivity of glazing (Refer to Guideline #2). Note that Guideline #2 is considered the highest priority to reduce the risk of bird collision;
  - Avoid monolithic, undistinguished expanses of glazing;
  - Incorporate visual interest or differentiation of material, texture, color, opacity, or other features to fragment reflections; and
  - Where glazing is used, bird-safe glass or glass with integrated protection measures is preferred. Refer to Guideline #2 for treatment directions.

#### 4.4.2 Wildlife & Species at Risk Construction Stage Mitigation

The construction stage mitigation requirements for wildlife and Species at Risk (SAR) are summarized below. The requirements listed below include provisions from the City of Ottawa (2022d) *Protocol for Wildlife Protection During Construction*:

- **Tree Clearing Direction:** Trees will be cleared towards the vacant field located to the south of the Site, in order to provide an opportunity for wildlife to leave the area;
- **Sweeps:** Prior to vegetation clearing, preconstruction sweeps of vegetated areas will be undertaken to ensure wildlife are not present. A designated staff member will be required to conduct sweeps each morning prior to the commencement of work to ensure that wildlife have not entered the work area;
- **Vehicle Operation:** Vehicles and equipment are to be operated on roads within the Site at a speed at which drivers are able to stop safely to avoid wildlife;
- **Equipment Washing:** All equipment shall be washed, refueled and serviced in a manner that prevents fuel and other deleterious substances from entering the sewer systems. All machinery must arrive on Site in a clean condition and shall be maintained free of fluid leaks, invasive species and noxious weeds;
- **Spills:** A Spill Response Plan will be developed. The Spill Response Plan is to be implemented in the event of a sediment release or spill of a deleterious substance. An emergency kit will be kept at the Site any time development activities are taking place;
- **Species at Risk (SAR) Encounters:** If a SAR is encountered in the work area, construction in the vicinity must be stopped immediately and measures must be taken to ensure the SAR is not harmed. The project biologist and the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) must be contacted to discuss how to proceed prior to the recommencement of work;
- **General Provisions:** General provisions for Site management include the following:
  - Do not harm, feed or unnecessarily harass wildlife;
  - Drive slowly and avoid hitting wildlife;
  - Keep the Site tidy and free of garbage and food wastes. Secure all garbage in appropriate sealed containers;
  - Ensure proper Site drainage so that standing water does not accumulate on Site. This will reduce the likelihood that turtles and other wildlife may enter the Site;
  - Any stockpiles should be properly secured with silt fencing to prevent wildlife from accessing areas of loose fill;
- **Timing Windows:**
  - The migratory bird nesting season is defined as April 1<sup>st</sup> to August 31<sup>st</sup> each year. In order to avoid impacting the nests of migratory birds, initial tree clearing should be undertaken between September 1<sup>st</sup> and March 31<sup>st</sup>.

## 4.5 Additional Considerations

### 4.5.1 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects were considered in the design of the mitigation measures described above. As described above, the development of the Site is not anticipated to contribute significantly to the cumulative loss of wetland, forest, and/or Species at Risk (SAR) habitat.

### 4.5.2 Wildland Fire Risk Assessment (TCR)

Per the City of Ottawa (2023a) *Environmental Impact Study Guidelines*, Environmental Impact Studies must identify and describe any forest communities associated with a high or extreme wildland fire risk that occur within 100 meters of a proposed development. Forest communities that have >50% conifer tree cover may qualify as high or extreme fire risk forest communities (OMNRF 2017b). As described above in Section 3.3 and Section 3.5, there are no forest communities within the Site and/or within 100 m of the Site. As such, a Wildland Fire Risk Assessment should not be required.

### 4.5.3 Climate Change Impacts

Per the City of Ottawa (2023a) *Environmental Impact Study Guidelines* and the new City of Ottawa Official Plan (City of Ottawa 2023b), the design of the Stormwater Management System that will service the future development must take into account the potential impacts and risks associated with a changing climate. Where applicable, the evaluation of natural hazards such as the floodplain and unstable slopes must also take into account the potential impacts and risks associated with a changing climate (City of Ottawa 2023a; City of Ottawa 2023b). The potential impacts and risks associated with a changing climate are described in the document entitled *Climate Projections for the National Capital Region* (City of Ottawa & NCC 2020).

### 4.5.4 Monitoring

The construction stage monitoring requirements are described above in Section 4.4.2. Prior to vegetation clearing, preconstruction sweeps of vegetated areas will be undertaken to ensure wildlife are not present. A designated staff member will be required to conduct sweeps each morning prior to the commencement of work to ensure that wildlife have not entered the work area. No post construction monitoring requirements have been identified.

## 5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT & MITIGATION SUMMARY TABLE

Table B summarizes the impact assessment and recommended mitigation measures discussed above in Section 4.0.

Table B: Impact & Mitigation Summary				
Development Activity	Natural Heritage Feature/Function	Potential Effects	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Effects
Tree Clearing within the Development Area	Trees & Vegetation	The mature trees and other vegetation that occur within the development area will be removed during the future development of the Site.	The tree preservation mitigation measures described in Section 4.1.2 will be implemented to protect and preserve the retained trees within the adjacent property. A Landscaping Plan will be developed and new trees and shrubs will be planted to mitigate the loss of woody vegetation (Refer to Section 4.1.3).	The removal of the mature trees and other vegetation within the development area is not anticipated to be ecologically significant, given that the Site is a predominantly degraded and heavily altered landscape.
Tree Clearing within the Development Area	Category 2 (Retainable) Butternut Trees (Endangered)	All of the Category 2 Butternut Trees occur within the planned development area and therefore they will be removed during the future development of the Site.	As described in Section 3.7.1, all regulatory requirements to facilitate the removal of the Butternut Trees have been addressed.	The Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA) process requires the impacts to the Butternut Trees to be offset through a Butternut compensation program. The compensation program will be completed as required by the rules and regulations of the Ontario ESA.
Tree Clearing & Construction	Wildlife & Species at Risk (SAR)	Potential impacts to wildlife and SAR during tree clearing and construction.	The mitigation requirements for wildlife and SAR during construction are summarized in Section 4.4.2. The mitigation requirements include provisions from the City of Ottawa Protocol for Wildlife Protection During Construction. Tree clearing should be undertaken between August 15th and April 15th in order to avoid impacting the nests of migratory birds.	No significant wildlife and/or SAR concerns have been identified. Mitigation measures will be implemented in an abundance of caution. No significant impacts to wildlife and/or SAR are anticipated to occur as a result of the tree clearing and/or construction activities.

**Table B: Impact & Mitigation Summary**

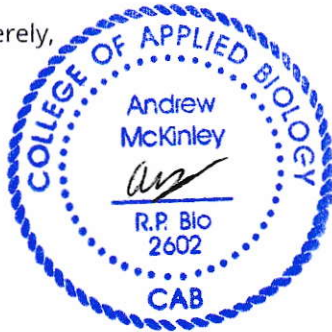
Development Activity	Natural Heritage Feature/Function	Potential Effects	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Effects
Artificial Drainage Channel Decommissioning	Artificial Drainage Channel	The Artificial Drainage Channel will be decommissioned in order to accommodate the proposed development.	As described in Section 4.2.1, the decommissioning of the artificial drainage channel should not require approval from the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority under O.Reg 174/06. In addition, the artificial drainage channel should not qualify as a watercourse under the policies of the City of Ottawa Official Plan. The decommissioning of the artificial drainage channel should not require review and/or approval under the Fisheries Act.	The artificial drainage channel is not a significant aquatic habitat feature, and therefore the decommissioning of the channel is not anticipated to significantly negatively impact the features and functions of the Site.
Stormwater Run-off	Downstream Areas & Existing Conveyance Systems	Stormwater run-off could impact downstream areas and existing conveyance systems.	Stormwater flows will be directed to an existing offsite stormwater management pond.	None anticipated.
Sediment & Erosion	Downstream Areas & Existing Conveyance Systems	Sediment and erosion could impact downstream areas and existing conveyance systems.	The sediment and erosion control measures described in Section 4.2.3 will be implemented.	None anticipated.
Building Construction	Migratory Birds	New buildings may create a bird collision hazard. As described in Section 4.4.1, the Site occurs within an area that poses a comparatively low risk of bird collision. By extension, the buildings that will be constructed as part of the future development will also pose a comparatively low risk of bird collision.	Where feasible and compatible with the development requirements, the City of Ottawa Bird Safe Design Guidelines - Guideline #2 should be considered during the development of the architectural/building designs. Refer to Section 4.4.1.	As described in Section 4.4.1, the proposed development poses a comparatively low risk of bird collision.

## 6.0 CLOSURE

Pending that the regulatory, mitigation, and avoidance measures outlined in this report are implemented appropriately, the development of the Site is not anticipated to have a significant negative effect on the natural features and functions.

We trust that the above information is sufficient. Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned if you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,



Dr. Andrew McKinley, EP, RP Bio.  
Senior Biologist, McKinley Environmental Solutions



## 7.0 REFERENCES

Birds Ontario (2021) Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas – Instructions for Point Count Surveys.

City of Ottawa & National Capital Commission (NCC) (2020) Climate Projections for the National Capital Region.

City of Ottawa (2022a) Official Plan Schedule C11- A – Natural Heritage System (West).

City of Ottawa (2022b) Significant Woodlands: Guidelines for Identification, Evaluation, and Impact Assessment.

City of Ottawa (2022c) Bird Safe Design Guidelines.

City of Ottawa (2022d) Protocol for Wildlife Protection During Construction.

City of Ottawa (2023a) Environmental Impact Study Guidelines.

City of Ottawa (2023b) The New Official Plan. Retrieved March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2025 at <<https://engage.ottawa.ca/the-new-official-plan>>

City of Ottawa (2025) Geo-Ottawa Municipal Mapping Site. Retrieved March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2025 at <<https://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/>>

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (FOC) (2025) Project Activities and Waterbodies Where Review Isn't Required. Retrieved March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2025 at <<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/reviews-revues/request-review-demande-d-examen-003-eng.html>>

Lee, Harold (2008) Southern Ecological Land Classification Ecosystem Catalogue (2008 version).

McKinley Environmental Solutions (MES) (2021) Barrhaven Town Centre – Combined Environmental Impact Statement & Tree Conservation Report.

Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) (2021) Butternut Assessment Guidelines: Assessment of Butternut Tree Health for the Purposes of the Endangered Species Act.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF) (1998) Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario: First Approximation and its Applications.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF) (2010) OMNRF Natural Heritage Reference Manual for Natural Heritage Policies of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2005, Second Edition.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF) (2011) Survey Methodology under the Endangered Species Act: *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Bobolink).

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF) (2015) Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 6E.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF) (2017a) Survey Protocol for Species at Risk Bats Within Treed Habitats – Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis & Tri-Colored Bat.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF) (2017b) Wildland Fire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Reference Manual.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF) (2025) Natural Heritage Information Centre. Retrieved March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2025 at <[https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/Natural\\_Heritage/index.html?viewer=Natural\\_Heritage.Natural\\_Heritage&locale=en-CA](https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/Natural_Heritage/index.html?viewer=Natural_Heritage.Natural_Heritage&locale=en-CA)>

Species at Risk Ontario (SARO) (2025) Species at Risk Ontario. Retrieved March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2025 at <<https://www.ontario.ca/page/species-risk-ontario>>

# APPENDIX A

## Plant List



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TABLE A: PLANT LIST

Common Name	Scientific Name	Provincial S Rank	Brunton Significance Ranking for the City of Ottawa (Brunton 2005)	Vegetation Type
Common Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	S5	Common	Aquatic
Brome Grass sp.	<i>Bromus</i> sp.		Common	Grass
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	SNA	Common	Grass
Meadow Grass sp.	<i>Poa</i> sp.		Common	Grass
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	SNA	Common (aggressive invasive)	Herbaceous
Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous
Canada Anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous
Common Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	SNA	Common	Herbaceous
Common Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous
Lamb's Quarters Pigweed	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	SNA	Common	Herbaceous
Chickory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	SNA	Common	Herbaceous
Viper's Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	SNA	Common	Herbaceous
Daisy Fleabane	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous
Philadelphia Fleabane	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous
Trout Lily	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous
Common Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous
Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	SNA	Common	Herbaceous
False Solomon's Seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous
White Sweet Clover	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	SNA	Common	Herbaceous
Wild Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	SNA	Common	Herbaceous
Common Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous
Canada Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	SNA	Common	Herbaceous
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	SNA	Common	Herbaceous
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	SNA	Common	Herbaceous
White Trillium	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	S5	Common	Herbaceous

Colt's Foot	Tussilago farfara	SNA	Common	Herbaceous
Common Mullein	Verbascum thapsus	SNA	Common	Herbaceous
Smooth Serviceberry	Amelanchier laevis	S5	Common	Shrub
Red Osier Dogwood	Cornus sericea (stolonifesa)	S5	Common	Shrub
Hawthorn	Crataegus chrysoarpa	S5	Common	Shrub
Tartarian Honeysuckle	Lonicera tatarica	SNA	Common (aggressive invasive)	Shrub
Choke Cherry	Prunus virginiana	S5	Common	Shrub
Common Buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica	SNA	Common (aggressive invasive)	Shrub
Wild Red Raspberry	Rubus idaeus	S5	Common	Shrub
Bebb's Willow	Salix bebbiana	S5	Common	Shrub
Slender Willow	Salix petiolaris	S5	Common	Shrub
Manitoba Maple	Acer negundo	S5	Common	Tree
Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	S5	Common	Tree
Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	S5	Common	Tree
White Birch	Betula papyrifera	S5	Common	Tree
White Ash	Fraxinus americana	S5	Common	Tree
<b>Butternut</b>	<b>Juglans cinerea</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Endangered</b>	<b>Tree</b>
Domestic Apple	Malus sylvestris	n/a	Common	Tree
Ironwood	Ostrya Virginiana	S5	Common	Tree
White Poplar	Populus alba	SNA	Common	Tree
Trembling Aspen	Populus tremuloides	S5	Common	Tree
Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	S5	Common	Tree
Bur Oak	Quercus macrocarpa	S5	Common	Tree
Staghorn Sumac	Rhus hirta	S5	Common	Tree
Pussy Willow	Salix discolor	S5	Common	Tree
American Basswood	Tilia americana	S5	Common	Tree
American Elm	Ulmus americana	S5	Common	Tree
Riverbank Grape	Vitis riparia	S5	Common	Vine

**Provincial Ranks** (assigned by NHIC)

S5 = Very common within the province with > 1000 occurrences, populations or records

S4 = Common within the province with 21 - 1000 occurrences, populations or records

S3 = Rare within the province with 6 - 20 occurrences, populations or records

SNA = Ranking not available

SE5 = Very common exotic with > 1000 occurrences, populations or records within the province

S? = Unranked, or if followed by a ranking, temporarily assigned (eg. S4?)

# APPENDIX B

## Bird & Wildlife Species Lists



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TABLE B: BIRD LIST

Common Name	Scientific Name
Red Winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus
Canada Goose	Branta canadensis
Northern Cardinal	Cardinalis cardinalis
American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos
Common Raven	Corvus corax
Blue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata
Wilson's Snipe	Gallinago delicata
Ring Billed Gull	Larus delawarensis
Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia
Black Capped Chickadee	Poecile atricapilla
Common Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula
American Goldfinch	Spinus tristis
European Starling	Sturnus vulgaris
American Robin	Turdus migratorius
Mourning Dove	Zenaida macroura

TABLE C: WILDLIFE LIST

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxa
Northern Red Backed Vole	Myodes rutilus	Mammal
Eastern Grey Squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis	Mammal
Eastern Cottontail Rabbit	Sylvilagus floridanus	Mammal

## APPENDIX C

### Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF) Potential Species at Risk List for the Geographic Township of Nepean



NEPEAN	NORTH CROSBY	NORTH GOWER
American Eel	American Eel	Bald Eagle
<del>Bald Eagle</del>	Bald Eagle	Bank Swallow
Bank Swallow	Bank Swallow	Barn Swallow
Barn Owl	Barn Swallow	Blanding's Turtle
Barn Swallow	Black Tern	Bobolink
Black Tern	Blanding's Turtle	Bridle Shiner
Blanding's Turtle	Blunt-lobed Woodsia	Butternut
Bobolink	Bobolink	Chimney Swift
Butternut	Bridle Shiner	Eastern Meadowlark
Chimney Swift	Butternut	Eastern Musk Turtle
Eastern Meadowlark	Cerulean Warbler	Eastern Small-footed Myotis
Eastern Small-footed Myotis	Chimney Swift	Eastern Wood-pewee
Eastern Whip-poor-will	Eastern Meadowlark	Evening Grosbeak
Eastern Wood-pewee	Eastern Musk Turtle	Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee
Evening Grosbeak	Eastern Ribbonsnake	Henslow's Sparrow
Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	Least Bittern
Hickorynut	Eastern Wood-pewee	Little Brown Myotis
Horned Grebe	Golden-winged Warbler	Loggerhead Shrike
Lake Sturgeon	Gray Ratsnake	Monarch
Least Bittern	King Rail	Northern Map Turtle
Little Brown Myotis	Least Bittern	Northern Myotis
Loggerhead Shrike	Little Brown Myotis	Peregrine Falcon
Monarch	Loggerhead Shrike	Red-headed Woodpecker
Northern Map Turtle	Monarch	Rusty Blackbird
Northern Myotis	Northern Map Turtle	Rusty-patched Bumble Bee
Peregrine Falcon	Northern Myotis	Short-eared Owl
Piping Plover	Olive-sided Flycatcher	Snapping Turtle
Red Knot <i>rufa</i> subspecies	Red-headed Woodpecker	Tri-colored Bat
Red-necked Phalarope	Snapping Turtle	Wood Thrush
River Redhorse	Tri-colored Bat	Yellow-banded Bumblebee
Rusty Blackbird	Wood Thrush	
Rusty-patched Bumble Bee	Yellow Rail	
Silver Lamprey		
Snapping Turtle		
Transverse Lady Beetle		
Tri-colored Bat		
Wood Thrush		
Yellow-banded Bumblebee		

# APPENDIX D

## 2025 Butternut Health Expert's Report



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**Instructions to Butternut Health Experts (BHEs):**

Please enter the 6-character BHE Report number: MCK251 \_\_\_\_\_

BHE Report numbering format:

BHE Report numbers are to be assigned by the BHE using the first 3 letters of BHE's last name, followed by BHE's own 3-digit report numbering system. If the BHE's last name has fewer than 3 letters, use the full last name and numbers for the remaining characters.

**Cover letter to client:**

**Insert your cover letter to your client here and include the below list of enclosures.**

Minto Communities  
180 Kent Street, Suite 200  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 0P6

Attn: Kevin Harper - Director, Infill Development

Re: Butternut Health Expert's Report - Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 2

Working on behalf of Minto Communities, McKinley Environmental Solutions prepared this Butternut Health Expert's (BHE) Report for the Barrhaven Town Centre Phase 2 development, which is located at 3265 Jockvale Road, Ottawa (Ontario) (the Site). The Site is approximately 10.3 hectares in size and is currently vacant. The Site will be developed in the future to accommodate a residential subdivision.

As described in greater detail below, the BHE Report documented the presence of one Category 1 (non-retainable) Butternut Tree. Category 1 Butternut Trees can be removed 30 days after the BHE Report has been received by the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP). Per the rules and regulations of the Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA), the removal of Category 1 Butternut Trees does not require an authorization under the Ontario ESA and/or Butternut compensation.

The BHE Report also documented the presence of four Category 2 (retainable) Butternut Trees. The rules and regulations of the Ontario ESA require Minto Communities to obtain an authorization under the Ontario ESA prior to undertaking any activities that may harm and/or remove the Category 2 Butternut Trees. An authorization under the Ontario ESA can be obtained by completing the Ontario ESA Online Impact Registration Process. The Ontario ESA Online Impact Registration Process can be completed 30 days after the BHE Report has been received by the MECP.

No Category 3 (archiveable) Butternut Trees were found within the Site.

Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Dr. Andrew McKinley, EP, RP Bio.  
Senior Biologist, McKinley Environmental Solutions

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**Enclosures:**

1. Information from the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks about Butternut and the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*
2. Butternut Health Expert's Report, including the completed Butternut Data Collection Form

Species at Risk Branch  
40 St. Clair Avenue West  
14th Floor  
Toronto ON M4V 1M2

Direction des espèces en péril  
40, avenue St. Clair Ouest  
14<sup>e</sup> étage  
Toronto ON M4V 1M2

### Information for the Property Owner (or person(s) who requested the enclosed Butternut Health Expert's Report):

The enclosed Butternut Health Expert's Report (BHE Report) documents the results of the Butternut health assessment that was conducted by the Butternut Health Expert (BHE) identified in the top section of the report. If there are other Butternut trees (of any size or age) at the site that may be impacted by a proposed activity that are not identified in the enclosed BHE Report, they too must be assessed by a BHE before commencing any actions that may impact those Butternut trees or their habitat.

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) is listed as an endangered species in Schedule 2 of Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 230/08 "the Species at Risk in Ontario List". As an endangered species, the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* (ESA) prohibits adversely impacting Butternut and its habitat. A permit or agreement under the ESA is required before engaging in an activity that is otherwise prohibited under the ESA. The activity may be eligible for the Butternut conditional exemption in Part V of O. Reg. 830/21, provided the requirements of the regulation are met.

If the proposed activity is eligible for the conditional exemption in Part V of O. Reg. 830/21, the next step is to submit the BHE Report and the Butternut Data Collection Form enclosed in this package to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP).

If the enclosed BHE Report does not identify which Butternut tree(s) are proposed to be killed, harmed or taken and the reasons for doing so (e.g., if "unknown" is indicated in Table 1) or if the information in the last two columns of Table 1 has changed since the date this BHE Report was produced, **do not edit the BHE Report to update this information**. Instead, the report must be submitted together with a cover letter that identifies which Butternut tree(s) are proposed to be killed, harmed or taken (by referencing the tree identification numbers) when you submit the BHE Report to MECP.

The BHE Report must be submitted to MECP at least 30 days before registering an activity in respect of the Butternut conditional exemption. MECP may need to examine the Butternut trees subject to the report during this 30-day period. **Adversely impacting Butternut trees during this 30-day period or before registration is completed is prohibited by the ESA**. Further, the conditional exemption for Butternut does not apply unless the requirements of Part V of O. Reg. 830/21 are being followed.

If the proposed activity is eligible for the Butternut conditional exemption, you may register the proposed activity using the “**Notice of Butternut Impact**” form after the 30-day period has elapsed.

If the proposed activity is not eligible for a regulatory exemption, please contact MECP to determine whether the proposed activity would require a permit or agreement under the ESA in order to proceed.

Please retain this information and a copy of the BHE Report for your records, along with any other documentation you may receive from MECP should an examination of the trees occur.

This information should not be relied upon to determine legal obligations. To determine your legal obligations, consult the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* and the relevant regulations made thereunder. These may be found at [www.ontario.ca/laws](http://www.ontario.ca/laws). If legal advice is required, consult a legal professional. In the event of an error on this template or a conflict between this template and any applicable law, the law prevails.

If you have any questions, please contact MECP at [SAROntario@ontario.ca](mailto:SAROntario@ontario.ca).

**Butternut Health Expert's Report (BHE Report)**

BHE Report Number: MCK251

**Butternut Health Expert Contact Information****Name of Butternut Health Expert**

Last Name McKinley	First Name Andrew
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**Mailing Address**

Unit Number	Street Number 304	Street Name Berrigan Drive	PO Box
City/Town Ottawa		Province Ontario	Postal Code K2J 5B5
Telephone Number 613-620-2255	Email Address mckinleyenvironmental@gmail.com		

**Summary of qualifications as a Butternut Health Expert**

a) expertise in relation to butternut

Dr. McKinley is the principal consultant and owner of McKinley Environmental Solutions. He completed the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Butternut Health Assessor's Certification Course in both 2015 and 2019. Since 2015, he has worked on behalf of clients throughout Ontario to complete more than fifty Butternut Health Expert's Reports, Endangered Species Act Online Impact Registrations to authorize impacts to Butternut Trees, and applications for Overall Benefit Permits related to Butternut Trees. He has also completed hundreds of Tree Conservation Reports and Environmental Impact Studies. Dr. McKinley holds a PhD in Biological Science, he is a Certified Environmental Professional in four disciplines, and he is a Registered Professional Biologist (RP Bio).

b) expertise, education, training and experience necessary to assess the health of butternut trees  
See above.**Property Owner Contact Information****Name of Property Owner (or representative)**

Last Name Harper	First Name Kevin
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**Mailing Address**

Unit Number 200	Street Number 180	Street Name Kent Street	PO Box
Lot Number	Concession	Township	Rural Route
City/Town Ottawa		Province Ontario	Postal Code K1P 0B6
Telephone Number 613-404-4235	Email Address KHarper@minto.com		

**Site Location**

Unit Number	Street Number 3265	Street Name Jockvale Road	PO Box
Lot Number	Concession	Township	Rural Route
City/Town Ottawa		Province Ontario	Postal Code

**Additional Site Location Information**

The Site is located at the municipal address 3265 Jockvale Road, Ottawa, Ontario.

## Date(s) of Butternut health assessment

Start Date (yyyy/mm/dd) 2025/05/15

End Date (yyyy/mm/dd) 2025/05/15

Date BHE Report prepared (yyyy/mm/dd) 2025/05/15

Map datum used:  NAD83  WGS84

Total number of trees assessed in this BHE Report 5

The assessed trees were numbered on site using White flagging tape.

The numbers at the site correspond to the tree identification numbers referenced in this report.

This BHE Report includes the following tables:

- Table 1: Butternut trees assessed by the BHE
- Table 2: Trees determined by the BHE to be Butternut hybrids
- Table 3: Summary of Butternut health assessment results

**Table 1: Butternut trees assessed by the BHE**

Tree ID #	UTM coordinates	Accuracy (+/-)	Category <sup>1</sup> (1, 2 or 3)	Tree stem diameter <sup>2</sup> (cm)	Is tree stem shorter than 1.37 m? (Yes/No)	Cultivated? (Yes/No)	Proposed to be: (killed, harmed, taken, or unknown <sup>3</sup> )	If tree is proposed to be killed, harmed or taken, indicate reason tree is to be killed, harmed or taken, if known
12	E0441900 N5012772	1 m	1	6	No	No	unknown	
14	E0441891 N5012767	1 m	2	14	No	No	unknown	
15	E0441891 N5012766	1 m	2	11	No	No	unknown	
16	E0441883 N5012754	1 m	2	14	No	No	unknown	
18	E0441900 N5012774	1 m	2	13	No	No	unknown	

<sup>1</sup> Details regarding the extent to which the tree is affected by Butternut Canker is presented in the Butternut Data Collection Form that accompanies this BHE Report.

<sup>2</sup> Diameter of the tree stem rounded to nearest cm, measured in accordance with the Butternut Assessment Guidelines: Assessment of Butternut Tree Health for the Purposes of the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*

<sup>3</sup> In this column, "unknown" indicates that at the time of assessment and reporting, there are no proposals to kill, harm or take this tree that are known to the BHE.

**Table 2: Trees determined by the BHE to be Butternut hybrids**

Tree ID #	UTM coordinates	Method used (genetic testing or field identification)	Additional Comments on Method Used

**Table 3: Summary of Butternut health assessment results**

Result	Total number of trees in this category	Information for persons planning activities that may impact Butternut
Category 1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category 1 Butternut tree — the Butternut tree is affected by Butternut Canker to such an advanced degree that retaining the tree would not support the protection or recovery of Butternut trees in the area in which the tree is located.</li> <li>If the proposed activity will kill, harm or take one or more Butternut trees of any category (including Category 1), the BHE Report must be submitted to MECP at <a href="mailto:SARontario@ontario.ca">SARontario@ontario.ca</a>.</li> </ul>
Category 2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category 2 Butternut tree — the Butternut tree is not affected by Butternut Canker or the Butternut tree is affected by Butternut Canker but the degree to which it is affected is not as advanced as a Category 1 Butternut tree and retaining the tree could support the protection or recovery of Butternut trees in the area in which the tree is located.</li> <li>Activities that may kill, harm or take up to a <b>maximum of fifteen (15)</b> Category 2 trees may be eligible for the conditional exemption in Part V of Ontario Regulation 830/21. Refer to the regulation for eligibility conditions and requirements that must be fulfilled.</li> <li>If the proposed activity will kill, harm or take more than fifteen (15) Category 2 trees, <b>contact MECP</b> for information on how to seek an ESA authorization (e.g., a permit).</li> </ul>
Category 3	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category 3 Butternut tree — the Butternut tree may be useful in determining sources of resistance to Butternut Canker.</li> <li>Activities that may kill, harm or take up to a <b>maximum of five (5)</b> Category 3 trees may be eligible for the conditional exemption in Part V of Ontario Regulation 830/21. Refer to the regulation for eligibility conditions and requirements that must be fulfilled.</li> <li>If the proposed activity will kill, harm or take more than five (5) Category 3 trees, contact MECP for information on how to seek an ESA authorization (e.g., a permit).</li> </ul>

Result	Total number of trees in this category	Information for persons planning activities that may impact Butternut
Cultivated	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An activity that will kill, harm or take a cultivated Butternut tree that was required to be planted to fulfil a condition of an ESA permit or agreement, or a conditional exemption, is <b>not</b> eligible for the exemption for cultivated trees that is provided by subsection 25 (5) of O. Reg. 830/21. Refer to the regulation for eligibility conditions.</li> </ul>
Hybrid	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hybrid Butternut trees are not protected under the ESA but impacts to these trees may be subject to local municipal by-laws and other legislation.</li> </ul>

**Additional Information on Cultivated Tree Determination**

No evidence of tree cultivation - the Butternut Trees are assumed to be naturally occurring.

**Please note:**

- A BHE Report that is submitted to MECP must include the completed Butternut Data Collection Form. As appropriate, please also ensure additional relevant documentation to support the assessment (e.g., completed Data Sheets for Field Identification of Butternut Hybrids, evidence that the Butternut was cultivated) and all relevant maps and photographs are provided.
- During the 30-day period that follows the submission of this BHE Report to MECP, no Butternut trees (of any category) may be killed, harmed or taken. MECP may need to examine the Butternut trees subject to the report during this 30-day period.

**Butternut Health Expert's Comments**

Note: The Butternut Trees within the Site were originally assessed in 2021 (Refer to BHA Report #002-008-21). The removal of several of the Butternut Trees was previously authorized through the Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA) Online Impact Registration Process (Confirmation #M-103-8427821390). The purpose of this Butternut Health Expert's Report is to re-assess the Category 2 (Retainable) Trees that have not previously been addressed through the Ontario ESA Online Impact Registration Process.

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) is listed as an endangered species in Schedule 2 of Ontario Regulation 230/08 “the Species at Risk in Ontario List”. As an endangered species, the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* (ESA) prohibits adversely impacting Butternut and its habitat. A permit or agreement under the ESA is required before engaging in an activity that is otherwise prohibited under the ESA. The activity may be eligible for the Butternut conditional exemption in Part V of Ontario Regulation 830/21, provided the requirements of the regulation are met. For more information please refer to the following links:

[Endangered Species Act, 2007](#)

[Ontario Regulation 830/21 \(Exemptions – Barn Swallow, Bobolink, Eastern Meadowlark and Butternut\)](#)

[Ontario Regulation 230/08 \(Species at Risk in Ontario List\)](#)

[Ontario Regulation 242/08 \(General Regulation\)](#)

[Information about ESA permits and authorizations](#)

[Butternut Assessment Guidelines: Assessment of Butternut Tree Health for the Purposes of the \*Endangered Species Act, 2007\*](#)

A Butternut Health Expert’s Report (BHE Report) completed by a “Butternut Health Expert” (BHE) as defined in section 21 of Ontario Regulation 830/21 is typically required as part of an application to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) for a permit or agreement under the ESA and is required in respect of the conditions of the Butternut conditional exemption in Part V of O. Reg. 830/21. **This Butternut Data Collection Form must be completed by the BHE and included in their BHE Report.**

This form should not be relied upon to determine your legal obligations. To determine your legal obligations, consult the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* and the relevant regulations made thereunder. These may be found at [www.ontario.ca/laws](http://www.ontario.ca/laws). If legal advice is required, consult a legal professional. In the event of an error on this form or a conflict between this form and any applicable law, the law prevails.

**Notice of Collection and Use**

Personal information on this form is collected under the authority of Section 53 of the ESA and section 38 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. Forms that have been submitted to MECP may be used by MECP staff to contact the property owner (or person acting on their behalf) to request permission to access the assessed trees for the purpose of examining the trees or to contact the BHE who prepared the BHE Report. Questions about the use of your personal information should be directed to the Administrative Assistant in the Species at Risk Branch, Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, 300 Water Street, Peterborough Ontario, K9J 3C7 at [SARregistry@ontario.ca](mailto:SARregistry@ontario.ca) or 705-313-0942.

Fields marked with an asterisk (\*) are mandatory.

Butternut Health Expert’s Report Number* MCK251	Start Date of Butternut Health Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)* 2025/05/15	End Date of Butternut Health Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)* 2025/05/15
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**Butternut Health Expert (BHE) Contact Information**

Last Name* McKinley	First Name* Andrew
Telephone Number* 613-620-2255	Alternate Telephone Number
Email Address* mckinleyenvironmental@gmail.com	

Summary of Qualifications as a Butternut Health Expert\*  
Dr. McKinley is the principal consultant and owner of McKinley Environmental Solutions. He completed the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Butternut Health Assessor's Certification Course in both 2015 and 2019. Since 2015, he has worked on behalf of clients throughout Ontario to complete more than fifty Butternut Health Expert's Reports, Endangered Species Act Online Impact Registrations to authorize impacts to Butternut Trees, and applications for Overall Benefit Permits related to Butternut Trees. He has also completed hundreds of Tree Conservation Reports and Environmental Impact Studies. Dr. McKinley holds a PhD in Biological Science, he is a Certified Environmental Professional in four disciplines, and he is a Registered Professional Biologist (RP Bio).

**Property Owner Contact Information**

Last Name*	Harper	First Name*	Kevin
Company Name	Minto Communities		

**Mailing Address\***

Unit Number	Street Number	Street Name	PO Box
200	180	Kent Street	
Lot Number	Concession	Township	Rural Route
City/Town	Province	Postal Code	
Ottawa	Ontario	K1P 0B6	
Telephone Number *	Alternate Telephone Number	Email Address	
613-404-4235		KHarper@minto.com	

**Butternut Tree(s) Location Information**

<b>Address*</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Select if location of Butternut is the same as the property owner's mailing address		
Unit Number	Street Number	Street Name	PO Box
	3265	Jockvale Road	
Lot Number	Concession	Township	Rural Route
City/Town	Province	Postal Code	
Ottawa	Ontario		

General description of area containing Butternut (select one)

 Natural       Rural       Urban - Suburban       Industry / Resource Extraction Area

Soil drainage (select one)

 Well Drained       Moderately Drained       Poorly Drained       Unknown

Have any of the Butternut at this site produced seeds?

 Yes     No     Unknown

General Comments

Note: The Butternut Trees within the Site were originally assessed in 2021 (Refer to BHA Report #002-008-21). The removal of several of the Butternut Trees was previously authorized through the Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA) Online Impact Registration Process (Confirmation #M-103-8427821390). The purpose of this Butternut Health Expert's Report is to re-assess the Category 2 (Retainable) Trees that have not previously been addressed through the Ontario ESA Online Impact Registration Process.

## Butternut Tree Data 1

Tree Identification Number\* 1 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

Tree #1 was previously assessed as a Category 1 Tree in BHA Report #002-008-21. As such, Tree #1 has not been re-assessed.

## Butternut Tree Data 2

Tree Identification Number\* 2 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_  Select if Date is same as tree above

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

The removal of Tree #2 was previously authorized through the Ontario Endangered Species Act Online Impact Registration Process (Confirmation #M-103-8427821390). As such, Tree #2 has not been re-assessed.

### Butternut Tree Data 3

Tree Identification Number\* 3 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_  Select if Date is same as tree above

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

The removal of Tree #3 was previously authorized through the Ontario Endangered Species Act Online Impact Registration Process (Confirmation #M-103-8427821390). As such, Tree #3 has not been re-assessed.

## Butternut Tree Data 4

Tree Identification Number\* 4 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_  Select if Date is same as tree above

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

Tree #4 was previously assessed as a Category 1 Tree in BHA Report #002-008-21. As such, Tree #4 has not been re-assessed.

## Butternut Tree Data 5

Tree Identification Number\* **5** Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_  Select if Date is same as tree above

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

Tree #5 was previously assessed as a Category 1 Tree in BHA Report #002-008-21. As such, Tree #5 has not been re-assessed.

## Butternut Tree Data 6

Tree Identification Number\* **6** Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_  Select if Date is same as tree above

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

Tree #6 was previously assessed as a Category 1 Tree in BHA Report #002-008-21. As such, Tree #6 has not been re-assessed.

## Butternut Tree Data 7

Tree Identification Number\* 7 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_  Select if Date is same as tree above

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

Tree #7 was previously assessed as a Category 1 Tree in BHA Report #002-008-21. As such, Tree #7 has not been re-assessed.

## Butternut Tree Data 8

Tree Identification Number\* **8** Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_  Select if Date is same as tree above

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

The removal of Tree #8 was previously authorized through the Ontario Endangered Species Act Online Impact Registration Process (Confirmation #M-103-8427821390). As such, Tree #8 has not been re-assessed.

## Butternut Tree Data 9

Tree Identification Number\* 9 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_  Select if Date is same as tree above

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

The removal of Tree #9 was previously authorized through the Ontario Endangered Species Act Online Impact Registration Process (Confirmation #M-103-8427821390). As such, Tree #9 has not been re-assessed.

## Butternut Tree Data 10

Tree Identification Number\* **10** Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_  Select if Date is same as tree above

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

The removal of Tree #10 was previously authorized through the Ontario Endangered Species Act Online Impact Registration Process (Confirmation #M-103-8427821390). As such, Tree #10 has not been re-assessed.

## Butternut Tree Data 11

Tree Identification Number\* 11 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_  Select if Date is same as tree above

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

Tree #11 was previously assessed as a Category 2 Tree in BHA Report #002-008-21. Tree #11 could not be located during the 2025 assessment, despite extensive surveying. As such, Tree #11 is assumed to have died of natural causes.

**Butternut Tree Data 12**Tree Identification Number\* 12 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* 2025/05/15  Select if Date is same as tree aboveUTM Zone\* 18T Northing\* 012772 Easting\* 441900Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative HybridIs the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  NoIs this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple StemsLive Crown %\* 100 Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* 6Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) 2 Above 2m 0 At the root (root flares) 2Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) 2 Above 2m 0 At the root (root flares) 0Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None foundCrown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crownSigns of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  DiscolourationSeed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  UnknownBelow Crown Number of stems 1 Main stem length (m) below crown 2Number of epic-live 0 Number of epic-dead 0 Number of callused wounds 0Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridgesTree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  UnknownIs this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  RiparianVegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

 Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed Climax  RegeneratingDoes this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

 Road  Trail  Utility corridor Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

*(Use this space to provide comments about this tree, or to record the file numbers of photos of this tree)*

## Butternut Tree Data 13

Tree Identification Number\* **13** Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_  Select if Date is same as tree above

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

Tree #13 was previously assessed as a Category 1 Tree in BHA Report #002-008-21. As such, Tree #13 has not been re-assessed.

**Butternut Tree Data 14**Tree Identification Number\* 14 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* 2025/05/15  Select if Date is same as tree aboveUTM Zone\* 18TNorthing\* 012767Easting\* 441891Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative HybridIs the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  NoIs this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple StemsLive Crown %\* 100Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* 14Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) 1 Above 2m 0 At the root (root flares) 0Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) 1 Above 2m 0 At the root (root flares) 0Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class

 Dominant, full sun Co-dominant, two sides in the sun Intermediate, sun only from above Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress

 Twig dieback Branch dieback Defoliation Discolouration

Seed Signs

 Mature stamens or pollen Receptive pistils Seed set None  Unknown

Below Crown

Number of stems 1Main stem length (m) below crown 1Number of epic-live 0Number of epic-dead 0Number of callused wounds 0Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin

 Naturally-occurring Planted (cultivated) Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?

 Upland Wetland Riparian

Vegetation Community

 Open Shrub thicket Savannah - Woodland Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

 Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?

 Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

 Road Trail Utility corridor Fencerow Forest/woodlot edge Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

*(Use this space to provide comments about this tree, or to record the file numbers of photos of this tree)*

**Butternut Tree Data 15**Tree Identification Number\* 15 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* 2025/05/15  Select if Date is same as tree aboveUTM Zone\* 18T Northing\* 012766 Easting\* 441891Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative HybridIs the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  NoIs this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple StemsLive Crown %\* 100 Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* 11Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) 0 Above 2m 0 At the root (root flares) 0Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) 0 Above 2m 0 At the root (root flares) 0Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None foundCrown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crownSigns of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  DiscolourationSeed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  UnknownBelow Crown Number of stems 1 Main stem length (m) below crown 1Number of epic-live 0 Number of epic-dead 0 Number of callused wounds 0Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridgesTree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  UnknownIs this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  RiparianVegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

 Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed Climax  RegeneratingDoes this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

 Road  Trail  Utility corridor Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

*(Use this space to provide comments about this tree, or to record the file numbers of photos of this tree)*

**Butternut Tree Data 16**Tree Identification Number\* 16 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* 2025/05/15  Select if Date is same as tree aboveUTM Zone\* 18T Northing\* 012754 Easting\* 441883Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative HybridIs the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  NoIs this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple StemsLive Crown %\* 100 Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* 14Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) 0 Above 2m 0 At the root (root flares) 1Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) 1 Above 2m 1 At the root (root flares) 1Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None foundCrown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crownSigns of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  DiscolourationSeed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  UnknownBelow Crown Number of stems 1 Main stem length (m) below crown 1Number of epic-live 0 Number of epic-dead 0 Number of callused wounds 0Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridgesTree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  UnknownIs this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  RiparianVegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

 Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed Climax  RegeneratingDoes this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

 Road  Trail  Utility corridor Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

*(Use this space to provide comments about this tree, or to record the file numbers of photos of this tree)*

## Butternut Tree Data 17

Tree Identification Number\* 17 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* \_\_\_\_\_  Select if Date is same as tree above

UTM Zone\* \_\_\_\_\_ Northing\* \_\_\_\_\_ Easting\* \_\_\_\_\_

Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative Hybrid

Is the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  No

Is this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple Stems

Live Crown %\* \_\_\_\_\_ Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) \_\_\_\_\_ Above 2m \_\_\_\_\_ At the root (root flares) \_\_\_\_\_

Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None found

Crown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crown

Signs of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  Discolouration

Seed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  Unknown

Below Crown Number of stems \_\_\_\_\_ Main stem length (m) below crown \_\_\_\_\_

Number of epic-live \_\_\_\_\_ Number of epic-dead \_\_\_\_\_ Number of callused wounds \_\_\_\_\_

Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridges

Tree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  Unknown

Is this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  Riparian

Vegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed

Climax  Regenerating

Does this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

Road  Trail  Utility corridor

Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

Tree #17 was previously assessed as a Category 2 Tree in BHA Report #002-008-21. Tree #17 could not be located during the 2025 assessment, despite extensive surveying. As such, Tree #17 is assumed to have died of natural causes.

**Butternut Tree Data 18**Tree Identification Number\* 18 Date of Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd)\* 2025/05/15  Select if Date is same as tree aboveUTM Zone\* 18T Northing\* 012774 Easting\* 441900Is this tree a Butternut tree or a putative hybrid? \*  Butternut  Putative HybridIs the stem of this tree shorter than 1.37 m? \*  Yes  NoIs this a single or multi-stemmed tree? \*  Single Stem  Multiple StemsLive Crown %\* 100 Tree Stem Diameter (cm)\* 13Number of sooty cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) 0 Above 2m 0 At the root (root flares) 0Number of open cankers\* At or below 2m (the lower stem) 0 Above 2m 0 At the root (root flares) 0Metres from badly cankered tree\*  40 metres or less  Greater than 40 metres  None foundCrown Class  Dominant, full sun  Co-dominant, two sides in the sun  
 Intermediate, sun only from above  Suppressed, shaded crownSigns of Stress  Twig dieback  Branch dieback  Defoliation  DiscolourationSeed Signs  Mature stamens or pollen  Receptive pistils  Seed set  None  UnknownBelow Crown Number of stems 1 Main stem length (m) below crown 2Number of epic-live 0 Number of epic-dead 0 Number of callused wounds 0Bark type:  Deep furrows/Narrow ridges  Shallow furrows/Wide ridgesTree Origin  Naturally-occurring  Planted (cultivated)  UnknownIs this tree located in an area that is upland, wetland, or riparian?  Upland  Wetland  RiparianVegetation Community  Open  Shrub thicket  Savannah - Woodland  Forest

If Savannah-Woodland or Forest selected, select one option from both groups:

 Deciduous  Coniferous  Mixed Climax  RegeneratingDoes this tree occupy edge habitat?  Yes  No

If "Yes", select which edge habitat:

 Road  Trail  Utility corridor Fencerow  Forest/woodlot edge  Watercourse/waterbody

Competing Species 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about this tree

*(Use this space to provide comments about this tree, or to record the file numbers of photos of this tree)*

BHE Report Number MCK251		Start Date of Butternut Health Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd) 2025/05/15		End Date of Butternut Health Assessment (yyyy/mm/dd) 2025/05/15																			
Total Number Butternut Trees in BHE Report 18		Butternut Health Expert's Name McKinley, Andrew		Property Address 3265 Jockvale Road Ottawa Ontario																			
Property Owner/Client Name Harper, Kevin		Property Address 3265 Jockvale Road Ottawa Ontario																					
# Tree	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U		
																						Live Crown %	Tree stem diameter (cm)
1																							
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							
7																							
8																							
9																							
10																							
11																							
12	100	6	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	N	18.84	15.0	5.0	79.62	26.54	53.08	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13																							
14	100	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	43.96	7.5	0.0	17.06	0	8.53	1	2	2	2	2	2	
15	100	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	34.54	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	
16	100	14	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	N	43.96	10.0	7.5	22.75	17.06	19.91	1	2	1	2	2	2	
17																							
18	100	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	40.82	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	



Photograph 1: Butternut Tree #12 (left) – assessed as Category 1 (non-retainable) (May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2025).



Photograph 2: Butternut Tree #12 – assessed as Category 1 (non-retainable). Extensive root flare and lower stem canker is visible (May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2025).



Photograph 3: Butternut Tree #14 (right) – assessed as Category 2 (retainable) (May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2025).



Photograph 4: Butternut Tree #15 (left) – assessed as Category 2 (retainable) (May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2025).



Photograph 5: Butternut Tree #16 – assessed as Category 2 (retainable) (May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2025).



Photograph 6: Butternut Tree #18 – assessed as Category 2 (retainable) (May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2025).

# APPENDIX E

## 2021 Endangered Species Act Confirmation of Impact Registration – Butternut Trees



**McKINLEY**  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
SOLUTIONS

McKINLEY ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

613-620-2255

[mckinleyenvironmental@gmail.com](mailto:mckinleyenvironmental@gmail.com)

[www.mckinleyenvironmental.com](http://www.mckinleyenvironmental.com)



## **CONFIRMATION OF REGISTRATION**

Form Name: Notice of Butternut Impact

Date Registration Filed: 07/12/2021

Confirmation ID: M-103-8427821390

Version Number: 001

Update Date:

MINTO COMMUNITIES INC.

180 Kent ST , 200  
OTTAWA, ON K1P0B6

Dear Sir/Madam,

You have registered under section 23.7 of Ontario Regulation Reg. 242/08 of the Endangered Species Act, 2007 and your Notice of Butternut Impact Form has been received by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry for activities impacting Butternut located at:

Barrhaven Town Center Stage 1 and 2  
18, 442172 East, 5012876 North  
OTTAWA, ON

This confirmation applies to the 5 Category 2 (retainable) butternut trees identified in the information provided to the Ministry through the Registry and as referenced in the Butternut Health Assessor's Report # 002008.

Please note, you may only kill, harm or take those Category 2 (retainable) butternut trees from the above-referenced report that you have identified in the information provided to the Ministry through the Registry with the following tree number (s): 2; 3; 8; 9; 10.

A copy of this Confirmation of Registration must be kept on the site where the impacts to Butternut are occurring and you are required to show this Confirmation of Registration upon the request of the Ministry. Please refer to Ontario Regulation 242/08 for requirements that apply to your activity.

Any questions related to this registration and/or the Natural Resources Registry should be directed to:

Registry and Approval Services Centre  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry  
300 Water Street  
Peterborough, ON, K9J8M5  
Toll-free: 1-855-613-4256  
E-mail: [mnr.rasc@ontario.ca](mailto:mnr.rasc@ontario.ca)

# APPENDIX F

## 2025 Endangered Species Act Confirmation of Impact Registration – Butternut Trees



**McKINLEY**  
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McKINLEY ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

613-620-2255

[mckinleyenvironmental@gmail.com](mailto:mckinleyenvironmental@gmail.com)

[www.mckinleyenvironmental.com](http://www.mckinleyenvironmental.com)

## **CONFIRMATION OF REGISTRATION**

Form Name: Butternut (O. Reg. 830/21 Part V)  
Date Registration Filed: 06/16/2025  
Confirmation ID: M-102-9575060736  
Version Number: 001  
Update Date:

Dear Sir/Madam,

For your reference, your Notice Form contained the following as your contact information:

Minto Communities Inc.

If you need to update your contact information, please sign in to your My Ontario Account and update the information in "My Profile." You have submitted a Notice Form to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks under the following subsection of the specified regulation under the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*:

Butternut (O. Reg. 830/21 Part V)

For activities located at:

3265 Jockvale RD, OTTAWA, ON

*Note: If the site for this registration has multiple locations, only the location identified as the primary location will be displayed here.*

The species to be impacted by the registered activity are listed in Appendix A (see last page of this document). Please retain this Confirmation of Registration for your records.

### **It is your responsibility to:**

- Ensure that your activity does not contravene the Endangered Species Act, 2007 (ESA).
- Determine whether your activity will impact a species that is listed as endangered, threatened or extirpated on the Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) List (Ontario Regulation 230/8) and monitor the SARO List for changes that may be relevant to your activity, such as newly listed species.
- Ensure your activity satisfies the eligibility requirements for the conditional exemption for which you have registered.
- Fulfil all conditions of the conditional exemption for which you have registered.
- Monitor the applicable regulation for changes that may be relevant to your activity.

### **For more information:**

Ontario Regulation 230/08 (SARO List): [www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/080230](http://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/080230)

Ontario Regulation 242/08 (General Regulation): [www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/080242](http://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/080242)

Ontario Regulation 830/21 (Exemptions – Species Subject to Species Conservation Charges):

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/210830>

Information about ESA authorizations and regulatory requirements is available on our website at:  
[www.ontario.ca/page/how-get-endangered-species-act-permit-or-authorization](http://www.ontario.ca/page/how-get-endangered-species-act-permit-or-authorization)

### **Additional requirements:**

- You are required to show this Confirmation of Registration upon request of the Ministry.
- When documents are requested by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, they are due within 14 days of the request.

### **Technical questions about the online registry system should be directed to:**

[speciesatriskregistry@ontario.ca](mailto:speciesatriskregistry@ontario.ca)

### **Questions about this Confirmation of Registration or the conditional exemptions in regulations under the Endangered Species Act, 2007 should be directed to:**

Species at Risk Branch

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Email: [ESAreg@ontario.ca](mailto:ESAreg@ontario.ca)

**Learn about Ontario's species at risk at [www.ontario.ca/page/species-risk-ontario](http://www.ontario.ca/page/species-risk-ontario)**