

#### 4.1.3 Woodlands

As per the definition in the REA Regulation, woodland means a treed area, woodlot or forested area, other than a cultivated fruit or nut orchard or a plantation established for the purpose of producing Christmas trees, that is located south and east of the Canadian Shield. Larger woodlands are more likely to contain a greater diversity of plant and animal species and communities than smaller woodlands. They are also better buffered against edge effects or agricultural and urban activities.

##### **Records Review Results:**

Records reviewed indicated that woodlands are present within 120 metres of the project location. A Site Investigation was required to delineate and characterize this woodland (exp, 2012).

##### **Site Investigation Results:**

The woodland was located east of the project location, and a part of it did fall within the 120 metre buffer zone. During the August Site Investigation, boundaries of the woodland were confirmed and the community was characterized as a Fresh – Moist White Cedar – Hardwood Mixed Forest Type (FOM7-2).

#### 4.1.4 Valleylands

The REA Regulation identifies valleylands as a natural area south and east of the Canadian Shield that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water flowing through or standing for some period of the year.

##### **Records Review Results:**

The presence or absence of valleylands was not confirmed by the records review. Therefore, a Site Investigation was required to confirm the presence and/or absence of this feature (exp, 2012).

##### **Site Investigation Results:**

During the August Site Investigation, it was confirmed that no valleylands were present on or within 120 metres of the project location.

#### 4.1.5 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs)

ANSIs are defined in the REA Regulation as areas that have earth or life science values related to protection, scientific study or education. Only ANSIs confirmed by the OMNR as provincially significant are afforded protection through the REA Regulation.

ANSIs are divided into two (2) types: life science ANSI and earth science ANSI. Specifically, a life science ANSI can contain specific types of forests, valleys, prairies and wetlands of ecological importance. That is, they represent examples that are relatively undisturbed in terms of vegetation community and/or landforms associated with that vegetation. Those listed as provincially significant life science ANSIs are the best examples of that particular natural heritage feature in the province. In contrast, earth science ANSIs includes representative examples of bedrock, fossil, and landforms in Ontario, in addition to on-going geological processes.



#### **Records Review Results:**

Records reviewed indicated that no ANSIs (life science or earth science) are present on or within 120 metres of the project location. There is therefore no need to confirm the presence of ANSIs during the Site Investigation.

#### **4.1.6 Wildlife Habitat**

Wildlife habitats are defined as areas where plants, animals and other organisms live or have the potential to live and find adequate amounts of food, water, shelter and space to sustain their population, including an area where a species concentrates at a vulnerable point in its annual or life cycle and an area that is important to a migratory or non-migratory species (REA Regulation).

According to the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (2000), significant wildlife habitat is described under four (4) categories:

- Seasonal concentrations of animals;
- Rare vegetation communities or specialized habitats for wildlife;
- Animal movement corridors; and,
- Habitats of species of conservation concern.

##### **4.1.6.1 Seasonal Concentration Areas**

Areas of seasonal concentrations of animals are:

- areas where animals occur in relatively high densities for the species at specific periods in their life cycle and/or during particular seasons; and,
- tend to be localized and relatively small in relation to the area of habitat used at other times of the year.

An assessment of the potential for the project location as a wildlife concentration area was carried out. Resources outlined in both the OMNR Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (2000) and the Significant Wildlife Habitat Ecoregion 6E Criterion Schedule were utilized to evaluate the potential for species concentration occurrence.

##### **4.1.6.1.1 Deer Winter Congregation Areas**

Deer and moose often inhabit forested regions and may venture onto disturbed areas. Deer winter congregation areas are defined by woodlands that are greater than 100 hectares in size or larger. Those woodlands that are less than 100 hectares may be considered if OMNR studies and assessments have deemed them significant. Conifer plantations that are smaller than 50 hectares may also be used as congregation areas.

Deer management is the responsibility of the OMNR and any deer winter congregation areas considered to be significant will be mapped by the OMNR.

#### **Records Review Results:**

Records review indicated that this natural feature is not present on or within 120 metres of the project location. There is therefore no need to confirm the presence of this feature during the Site Investigation.



#### 4.1.6.1.2 Deer Yarding Areas

In the winter, deer often congregate in yards in order to survive severe winter conditions. Deer yards are often comprised of two (2) areas known as Stratum I and Stratum II. Stratum I is known as the core of the deer yard and is found within Stratum II. This area is normally comprised of coniferous tree species. Stratum II covers the entire deer yard area. Stratum II can be comprised of both deciduous and coniferous tree species, and can also include agricultural land.

##### **Record Review Results:**

Records review indicated that this natural feature is not present on or within 120 metres of the project location. However, the OMNR has indicated that a Site Investigation was required to verify this information (exp, 2012).

##### **Site Investigation Results:**

Observations made during the January Site Investigation confirmed the presence of White-tailed deer in the woodland. In addition during the August Site Investigation, the woodland located east of project location was characterized as a mixed forest with Eastern white cedar as one of the dominant species. Due to the size and density of the woodland, and observations in connection with confirmation from OMNR concerning mapping of deer yards via email correspondence, none are present within 120 metres of the project location.

#### 4.1.6.1.3 Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (Terrestrial & Aquatic)

Terrestrial waterfowl stopover and staging areas are usually comprised of fields that contain flooding and/or sheet water during spring snowmelt and run-off. These habitats often contain important invertebrate foraging opportunities for migrating waterfowl such as American wigeon (*Anas americana*) and American black duck (*Anas rubripes*). Aquatic stopover and staging areas contain ponds, marshes, lakes, bays, coastal inlets and watercourses that may be used during their migration. Reservoirs managed as a large wetland or pond/lake are also included.

##### **Records Review Results:**

The presence or absence of this feature was not confirmed by the records review. Therefore, a Site Investigation was required to confirm the presence and/or absence of this feature (exp, 2012).

##### **Site Investigation Results:**

Site Investigations revealed that there are no terrestrial waterfowl stopover and staging areas on or within 120 metres of the project location as the topography of the field is fairly flat and unlikely to hold standing water for any significant period of time during the year. In addition, although a dugout pond is located adjacent to the residential dwelling, the size of this pond is small, and is therefore not a sizable habitat for waterfowl. Therefore, no terrestrial or aquatic stopover and staging areas for waterfowl species are located within 120 metres and including the project location.

#### 4.1.6.1.4 Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area

These habitats include shorelines of lakes, rivers, and wetlands, including beach areas, bars, and seasonally flooded, muddy and un-vegetated shoreline habitats. Great Lakes coastal shorelines, including groynes and other forms of armour rock lakeshores, are



extremely important for migratory shorebirds in May to mid-June and early July to October. Sewage treatment ponds and storm water ponds do not qualify as a significant wildlife habitat.

**Records Review Results:**

The presence or absence of this feature was not confirmed by the records review. Therefore, a Site Investigation was required to confirm the presence and/or absence of this feature (exp, 2012).

**Site Investigation Results:**

Site Investigations revealed that there are no shorebird migratory stopover areas on or within 120 metres of the project location as there is no shoreline habitat nearby.

4.1.6.1.5 Raptor Wintering Area

Raptor wintering areas can be described as a combination of fields and woodlands that provide roosting, foraging and resting for wintering raptors. These areas need to greater than 20 hectares with a combination of forest and upland. These habitats are often least disturbed sites, idle/fallow or lightly grazed fields and/or meadows.

**Records Review Results:**

The presence or absence of this feature was not confirmed by the records review. Therefore, a Site Investigation was required to confirm the presence and/or absence of this feature (exp, 2012).

**Site Investigation Results:**

Site Investigations revealed that this feature is not present on or within 120 metres of the project location. Although a combination of fields and woodlands are present on and within 120 metres of the project location, the combined area of both of these vegetation communities is less than 20 hectares.

4.1.6.1.6 Bat Hibernacula, Maternity and Migratory Stopover Areas

Bat hibernacula are often not well known, but may be found in caves, mine shafts, underground foundation and karsts.

Bat maternity colonies are normally found in tree cavities and in buildings, however, habitats found in buildings are not considered significant wildlife habitat. Maternity roosts are not found in caves or mines in Ontario. Maternity colonies are located in mature deciduous or mixed forest stands that are greater than 10 hectares in area with tree snags that are greater than 25 centimetres diameter-at-breast-height (dbh). Female bats tend to prefer tree snags in the early stages of decay. Northern myotis (*Myotis septentrionalis*) prefer contiguous tracts of older forest cover for foraging and roosting in snags and trees. Silver-haired bats (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*) tend to prefer mature forest stands comprised of deciduous or mixed deciduous species, and those older areas that have approximately 21 snags per hectare.

Migratory bats that travel long distances typically migrate during the late summer and early fall from summer breeding habitats throughout Ontario to southern wintering areas. During migration in the fall, bats tend to congregate at unknown areas at stopover habitats.



**Records Review Results:**

The presence or absence of this feature was not confirmed by the records review. Therefore, a Site Investigation was required to confirm the presence and/or absence of this feature. However, the OMNR has indicated that they have not developed criteria for evaluating the significance of bat migratory stopover areas, and therefore no Site Investigation is required for this specific habitat (exp, 2012).

**Site Investigation Results:**

Site Investigations revealed that this feature is not present on or within 120 metres of the project location. Although a woodland is present within 120 metres of the project location, the woodland is less than 10 hectares in area and there is not an abundance of mature trees and no snags.

**4.1.6.1.7 Turtle Wintering Areas**

Turtle wintering areas are normally the same area as their regular habitat. The water at these sites need to be deep enough not to freeze to the bottom during the winter months and must contain soft mud substrates. Over winter sites are those that typically contain permanent waterbodies, large wetlands, bogs and fens that contain adequate amounts of dissolved oxygen.

**Records Review Results:**

The presence or absence of this feature was not confirmed by the records review. Therefore, a Site Investigation was required to confirm the presence and/or absence of this feature (exp, 2012).

**Site Investigation Results:**

Site Investigations revealed that this feature is not present on or within 120 metres of the project location. During the January Site Investigation, wetted areas within the woodland were frozen to the bottom, along with the dugout pond adjacent to the residential dwelling. In addition, the grading of the dugout pond is likely to be too steep to provide adequate turtle wintering habitat.

**4.1.6.1.8 Reptile Hibernaculum**

Reptile hibernaculum is usually found in burrows, rock crevices and other natural locations below the frost line. Key areas are those that contain broken or fissured rock, which can provide access to subterranean sites below the frost line. Wetlands are also important over-wintering habitat in conifer or shrub swamps and swales, poor fens, or depressions in bedrock terrain with sparse trees or shrubs with sphagnum moss or sedge hummock ground cover.

**Records Review Results:**

The presence or absence of this feature was not confirmed by the records review. Therefore, a Site Investigation was required to confirm the presence and/or absence of this feature (exp, 2012).

**Site Investigation Results:**

Site Investigations revealed that this feature is not present on or within 120 metres of the project location. During the Site Investigations, it was confirmed that there are no burrows or



rock crevices present on or within 120 metres of the project location for reptile hibernacula to occur. Additionally, although there is a wetted area within the woodland to the east, it is not within 120 metres of the project location and was observed to not contain vegetative characteristics described as suitable habitat. In addition, no snakes and or reptiles were observed during the August Site Investigation.

#### 4.1.6.1.9 Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Bank and Cliff)

Colonial nesting bird breeding habitat near banks and cliffs consist of areas with exposed soil banks, are undisturbed or naturally eroding, and those which are not a licensed/permitted aggregate area. This does not include man-made structures such as bridges or buildings, or recently disturbed soil areas such as berms, embankments, soil and/or aggregate stockpiles.

##### **Records Review Results:**

The presence or absence of this feature was not confirmed by the records review. Therefore, a Site Investigation was required to confirm the presence and/or absence of this feature (exp, 2012).

##### **Site Investigation Results:**

Site Investigations revealed that this feature is not present on or within 120 metres of the project location. During the Site Investigations, it was confirmed that there are no banks or cliffs present at the project location or in those immediate areas that extend beyond 120 metres.

#### 4.1.6.1.10 Colonial Nesting Breeding Bird Habitat (Trees/Shrubs)

Tree and shrub habitat for colonial nests can be found in live or dead standing trees in wetlands, lakes, island and peninsulas. Shrubs and occasionally emergent vegetation may also be used. Most nests in trees are eleven (11) to fifteen (15) metres from the ground near the top of the tree.

##### **Records Review Results:**

The presence or absence of this feature was not confirmed by the records review. Therefore, a Site Investigation was required to confirm the presence and/or absence of this feature (exp, 2012).

##### **Site Investigation Results:**

Site Investigations revealed that this feature is not present on or within 120 metres of the project location. Although a woodland does exist within 120 metres of the project location, the wetted area within the woodland is located beyond the 120 metre buffer zone and is likely to be too small to act as significant habitat for colonial nesting birds. In addition no nests, or evidence of nests were observed during the Site Investigations.

#### 4.1.6.1.11 Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground)

Colonial ground nesting birds, such as gulls and terns are typically located on islands or peninsulas associated with open water or in marshy areas.



**Records Review Results:**

The presence or absence of this feature was not confirmed by the records review. Therefore, a Site Investigation was required to confirm the presence and/or absence of this feature (exp, 2012).

**Site Investigation Results:**

Site Investigations revealed that this feature is not present on or within 120 metres of the project location. The project location is not situated near a coastal zone with open water or marshy areas.

4.1.6.1.12 Migratory Butterfly Stopover Area

Migratory butterfly stopover areas are typically at a minimum of ten (10) hectares in size with a combination of field and forest habitat present, and located within five (5) kilometres of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. This habitat typically provides an area for stopover during migration. They cannot be disturbed areas, and must contain fields or meadows with an abundance of nectar plants.

**Records Review Results:**

Records review results indicated that migratory butterfly stopover areas are not relevant to this project location because it is not within five (5) kilometres of Lake Ontario. There is therefore no need to confirm the presence of this feature during a Site Investigation (exp, 2012).

4.1.6.1.13 Landbird Migratory Stopover Area

Landbird migratory stopover areas are those that contain woodlands of five (5) hectares in size or greater and within five (5) kilometres of Lake Ontario. Woodlands that are less than two (2) kilometres from Lake Erie or Lake Ontario are more significant. These sites can contain a wide variety of habitats that consist of forests, grasslands, and wetland areas.

**Records Review Results:**

Records review results indicated that landbird migratory stopover areas are not relevant to this project location because it is not within five (5) kilometres of Lake Ontario. There is therefore no need to confirm the presence of this feature during a Site Investigation (exp, 2012).

4.1.6.2 Rare Vegetation Communities or Specialized Habitat

Rare or specialized habitats include rare vegetation communities or concentrations of rare plants. These specialized areas may also provide habitat to rare animal species. According to the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (2000), the following definition of each was provided:

Rare vegetation communities include:

- Areas that contain a provincially rare vegetation communities or one that is rare within a planning area.

Specialized Habitats include:

- Areas that support wildlife species that have highly specific habitat requirements;



- Areas with high species and community diversity; and,
- Areas that provide habitat that greatly enhance species survival.

Habitat types that meet these definitions were considered during the Site Investigation and their occurrence within 120 metres of the project location. A summary of results is presented in **Table 4-1** and **4-2** below.

**Table 4-1: Rare Vegetation Communities**

Habitat	Records Observation* Results	OMNR Records Review	Site Investigation Results
Cliff & Talus Slope	According to SOLRIS mapping no Cliff or Talus slopes were evident within 120 m of the project location. Confirmation of absence will be carried through the Site Investigation.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Sand Barren	According to SOLRIS mapping no sand barrens were evident within 120 m of the project location. Confirmation of absence will be carried through the Site Investigation.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Alvar	According to SOLRIS mapping no Alvars were evident within 120 m of the project location. Confirmation of absence will be carried through the Site Investigation.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Old Growth Forest	A wooded area exists just within the 120 m buffer zone. Site Investigation required.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Savannah	According to SOLRIS mapping no Savannahs were evident within 120 m of the project location. Confirmation of absence will be carried through the Site Investigation.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Tall Grass Prairie	According to SOLRIS mapping no Tall Grass Prairies were evident within 120 m of the project location. Confirmation of absence will be carried through the Site Investigation.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Other Rare Vegetation Communities	Unknown. Site Investigation required.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.

\* Note: Records Observation information was sourced from NHIC, aerial imagery, LIO, SOLRIS, NVCA, OMOP, SCOP and Simcoe County Geo-Maps.



**Table 4-2: Specialized Habitat for Wildlife**

Habitat	Records Observation* Results	OMNR Records Review	Site Investigation Results
Waterfowl Nesting Area	No known wetlands were identified during records searched to be within 120 m of the project location. Site Investigation required to confirm absence of habitat.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging and Perching Habitat	Lakes and natural ponds do not exist at or within 120 m of the project location. Site Investigation required to confirm absence of habitat.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat	No large woodlands exist within 120 metre buffer zone. Only a small woodland exists within 120 m of the project location. Site Investigation required to confirm absence of habitat.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Turtle Nesting Areas	Unknown. Site Investigation required.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Seep and Springs	Unknown. Site Investigation required.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Woodland)	Unknown. Site Investigation required.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Amphibians were heard during the frog surveys completed. Habitat present within 120 m of project location.
Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Wetland)	Unknown. Site Investigation required.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.

\* Note: Records Observation information was sourced from NHIC, aerial imagery, LIO, SOLRIS, NVCA, OMOP, SCOP and Simcoe County Geo-Maps.

Site Investigations completed in January and August 2012 confirmed that none of the rare vegetation communities listed in **Table 4-1** are present on or within 120 metres of the project location. Although a woodland is present within the 120 metre buffer zone, the composition of the stand did not exhibit old growth forest characteristics, nor was it greater than 30 hectares in size. One (1) specialized habitat was confirmed present (Amphibian Breeding Habitat (woodland) to occur within 120 metres of the project location. The small swamp area within the woodland may serve as amphibian breeding habitat, in conjunction with the dugout pond adjacent to the residential dwelling. Although the wetted area inside the woodland is outside the 120 metre buffer, the dugout pond is within the buffer zone and may serve as a connection to this feature through the woodland. The evaluation of this habitat will be conducted. Full observations concerning the Amphibian Surveys can be found in Appendix C.

**4.1.6.3 Animal Movement Corridors**

Animal movement corridors are:

- Habitats that link two or more wildlife habitats that are critical to the maintenance of a population of a particular species or group of species; and,
- Habitats with a key ecological function to enable wildlife to move, with minimum mortality, between areas of significant wildlife habitat or core natural areas.



According to the Ecoregion 6E Criterion Schedule animal movement corridors to be considered for this project location include amphibian and deer movement corridors.

#### 4.1.6.3.1 Amphibian Movement Corridors

Amphibian movement corridors may be present in all eco-sites that are associated with water. These corridors link breeding and summer habitats, and may be extremely important for local populations

##### **Records Review Results:**

The presence or absence of this feature was not confirmed by the records review. Therefore, a Site Investigation was required to confirm the presence and/or absence of this feature (exp, 2012).

##### **Site Investigation Results:**

Site Investigations revealed that since water is present within 120 metres of the project location in the dugout pond, an amphibian movement corridor is likely to be present within 120 metres of the project location.

#### 4.1.6.3.2 Deer Movement Corridors

Deer movement corridors may be found in all forested ecosites. Once a deer winter congregation or yarding habitat is determined, these areas will generally have corridors that deer use during fall migration and spring dispersion. For example, if the project location contains a Stratum II area, the potential for deer corridors is increased.

##### **Records Review Results:**

Both deer winter congregation areas and yarding habitats were inferred as absent in the areas 120 metres from and including the project location. No additional site investigation work for this habitat is required (exp, 2012).

#### 4.1.7 Habitat of Species of Conservation Concern

Habitats for species of conservation concern include:

- Habitat of species that are rare or substantially declining, or have high percentage of their global population in Ontario and are rare or uncommon in the planning area;
- Species that are rare within the planning area, even though they may not be provincially rare;
- Special Concern (SC) species identified under the ESA or the SARO List (formerly referred to as vulnerable);
- Species that are listed as rare or historical in Ontario based on records kept by the NHIC (S1 is extremely rare, S2 is very rare, S3 is rare to uncommon, SH is historical);
- Species identified as nationally endangered or threatened by the COSEWIC, which are not protected in regulation under Ontario's ESA; and,
- Excludes habitats of endangered and threatened species.

A summary of species of conservation concern habitats that may potentially exist at or within 120 metres of the project location is presented in **Table 4-3**.



**Table 4-3: Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern**

Habitat	Records Observation* Results	OMNR Records Review	Site Investigation Results
Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No wetlands were identified. Site Investigation is required to confirm absence.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Woodland Area – Sensitive Bird Breeding Habitat	A wooded area located within 120 m is small. Habitat likely absent. Site Investigation required to confirm absence.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location. Woodland east of the project location is small and is not considered old growth (>60 yr).
Open Country Breeding Bird Habitat	Unknown. Site Investigation required.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location. Field present at the Site is smaller than 30 ha in size. Grass in the area was not tall.
Shrub/Early Successional Bird Breeding Habitat	Unknown. Site Investigation required.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	Not present on or within 120 m of project location.
Special Concern Species	Unknown. Site Investigation required.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required. Possible special concern species include: Snapping Turtle, Monarch, Milksnake, Golden-winged warbler, Canada Warbler.	A Monarch butterfly was observed within 120 m of the project location during the August Site Investigation.
S1-S3, SH Species and Communities	Unknown. Site Investigation required.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required. However, species information within 1km of site is available as presented above.	None observed.
Terrestrial Crayfish	Unknown. Site Investigation required.	No data from OMNR. Site Investigation required.	None observed.

\* Note: Records Observation information was sourced from NHIC, aerial imagery, LIO, SOLRIS, NVCA, OMOP, SCOP and Simcoe County Geo-Maps.

A geographical search for significant or endangered species presence and associated habitat was conducted using the Ontario MNR NHIC (2011b) database. A search was conducted on the one (1) km<sup>2</sup> to two (2) km<sup>2</sup> area surrounding and including the subject lands. A general list of Species at Risk in the Simcoe County Region was provided by OMNR, as presented in Table 4-4. The identification of the presence of these species and their habitats, along with those known according to the Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary Atlas and the Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario was conducted during the Site Investigations.

None of the species listed in Table 4-4 were observed on or within 120 metres of the project location during the Site Investigations, with the exception of the Monarch butterfly; a species listed as special concern both provincially and nationally. The Monarch butterfly, although a species of conservation concern is often found in fields or parks. Due to the number of butterflies observed (1), and the habitat present, in addition to its location relative to lakes, this area would not be considered a suitable habitat for this species of special concern.



Therefore, no habitats for species of conservation concern are in or within 120 metres of the project location.

Type of Organism	Scientific Name	Common Name	NHIC	SARO	COSEWIC
Amphibians & Reptiles	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Spotted Turtle	S3	END	END
	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's Turtle	S3	THR	THR
	<i>Pantherophis gloydi</i>	Eastern Foxsnake (Georgian Bay Population)	S3	THR	END
	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	Eastern Musk Turtle (Stinkpot)	S3	THR	THR
	<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>	Eastern Ribbonsnake	S3	SC	SC
	<i>Plestiodon fasciatus</i>	Five-lined Skink (Georgian Bay Pop.)	S3	SC	SC
	<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	Northern Map Turtle	S3	SC	SC
	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Snapping Turtle	S3	SC	SC
	<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	Wood Turtle	S2	END	THR
	<i>Heterodon platirhinos</i>	Eastern Hognose Snake	S3	THR	THR
	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	Eastern Milk Snake	S3	SC	SC
	<i>Pseudacris triseriata</i>	Western Chorus Frog - Great Lakes / St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield Population	S3	NAR	THR
	<i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i>	Jefferson Salamander	S2	THR	END
	<i>Sistrurus catenatus catenatus</i>	Eastern Massasauga (Georg. Bay Pop.)		THR	THR
Birds	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Bald Eagle	S3B	SC	NAR
	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Canada Warbler	S3B	SC	END
	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Cerulean Warbler	S4B, S4N	SC	THR
	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	S4B	SC	THR
	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	S4B	SC	THR
	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	SHB	END	END
	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Hooded Warbler	S3B	SC	THR
	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Louisiana Waterthrush	S3B	SC	SC
	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	S4B	SC	THR
	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker	S4B	SC	THR
	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	S2N, S4B	SC	SC
	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail	S4B	SC	SC
	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Black Tern	S4B	SC	THR
	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	King Rail	S2B	END	END
Insects	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch Butterfly	S2N, S4B	SC	SC
	<i>Pieris virginiensis</i>	West Virginia White	S3	SC	



Type of Organism	Scientific Name	Common Name	NHIC	SARO	COSEWIC
Insects	<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>	Hine's Emerald	S1	END	END
Fish	<i>Esox americanus vermiculatus</i>	Grass Pickerel	S3	SC	SC
	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	Lake Sturgeon (Great Lakes - Upper St. Lawrence River population)	S2	THR	THR
	<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>	Northern Brook Lamprey	S3	SC	SC
Plants	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	American Ginseng	S2	END	END
	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium americanum</i>	American Hart's-tongue Fern	S3	SC	SC
	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	S3?	END	END
	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Eastern Prairie-fringed Orchid	S2	END	END
	<i>Isoetes engelmannii</i>	Engelmann's Quillwort	S1	END	END
	<i>Aristida basiramea</i>	Forked Three-awned Grass	S2	END	END
	<i>Cirsium hillii</i>	Hill's Thistle	S3	THR	THR
	<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	Spotted Wintergreen	S1	END	END

NHIC: Natural Heritage Information Centre (Ontario S-Rank); SARO: Species at Risk Ontario; COSEWIC: Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada; S1: Critically Imperiled (Extremely rare); S2: Imperiled (Very rare); S3: Vulnerable (Rare to Uncommon); S#B: Breeding; S#N: Staging areas non-breeding; SH: Historic – no records in past 20 years.



## Chapter 5 – Summary

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## 5 Summary

Based on the current project location and those areas within 120 metres, **Table 5-1** summarizes the results as they pertain to the natural heritage features that are known to exist and confirmed during the Site Investigation, as described in subsection 3 section 26 of the REA Regulation.

**Table 5-1:** Summary of Results after Site Investigation

REA Regulation	Natural Heritage Feature Existence (Yes/No/Unknown)	Records Review Requirement	Site Investigation Results	Natural Heritage Feature Existence as per Site Investigation Results (Yes/No)
Is in or within 120 m of a provincial park or conservation reserve?	No	Ontario's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, in addition to the OMNR records review indicate that no provincial parks or conservation reserves are located at or within 120 m of the project location.	Site Investigation not required	No
Is the project located in a natural feature?	Unknown	It is unknown if natural features exist at or within 120 m of the project location. Site investigation is required.	Project is located on a former agricultural field	No
Is the project area located within 50 m of an ANSI (earth science)	No	NHIC, OMOP and SCOP, OMNR records indicate that the property location is not located within 50 m of an ANSI (earth science).	Site Investigation not required	No
Is the project area located within 120 m of a natural feature that is not an ANSI?				
a) ANSI (life science)	No	NHIC, OMOP SCOP, and OMNR records indicate that the property location is not located within 120 m of an ANSI (life science).	Site Investigation not required	No
b) Coastal wetland	No	NHIC, OMOP and SCOP records indicate that the property location is not located within 120 m of a coastal wetland.	No coastal zone in area	No
c) Northern wetland	No	The project location is not located north of Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E as identified in Figure 1 of the Provincial Policy Statement.	No northern wetlands in area	No



REA Regulation	Natural Heritage Feature Existence (Yes/No/Unknown)	Records Review Requirement	Site Investigation Results	Natural Heritage Feature Existence as per Site Investigation Results (Yes/No)
d) Southern wetland	No	NHIC, OMOP, SCOP and OMNR indicate no wetlands exist within 120 m of the project location. A site investigation will confirm absence of this feature.	Mapped wetland is comprised of upland species with the exception of a small pocket. This wetland is outside the 120 buffer from the project location.	No
e) Valleyland	Unknown	It is not known if valleylands exist within 120 m of the project location. Site investigation is required.	None found	No
f) Woodland	Yes	OMNR Records Review indicate that a small woodland is located within 120 m of the project location.	Small woodland east of project location	Yes
g) Wildlife habitat	Unknown	It is not known if wildlife habitat exists within 120 m of the project location. Site investigation is required.	No seasonal concentration areas or rare vegetation communities were found. An amphibian breeding (woodland) habitat was observed along with amphibian movement corridor.	Yes

Natural features that are found to be within 120 metres of the project location during the Site Investigation must undergo an Evaluation of Significance. **Table 5-2** presents the natural features that require an Evaluation of Significance.



Table 5-2: Summary of Natural Features Requiring Evaluation of Significance

Natural feature	Present in Project Location	Present within 120 metres of Project location	Evaluation of Significance Required (Yes/No/Unknown)
Wetlands	No	No	No
Woodlands	No	Yes	Yes
Valleylands	No	No	No
Wildlife habitat			
a) Seasonal concentration areas	No	No	No
b) Rare vegetation communities or specialized habitat	No	Yes – Amphibian Breeding (woodland)	Yes – Amphibian Breeding (woodland)
c) Animal movement corridors	No	Yes – Amphibian Movement Corridor	Yes - Amphibian Movement Corridor
d) Habitat of species of conservation concern	No	No	No



## 6 Closure

We trust this report is satisfactory for your purposes. We would be pleased to provide additional information, to clarify any questions that arise following the review of this report.

Sincerely,

**exp** Services Inc.

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