

665 Baptiste North Shore Road, Municipality of Hastings Highlands, County of Hastings

Environmental Impact Study

Prepared For:
Bob Weese

October 2023

CREATING QUALITY SOLUTIONS TOGETHER



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY

for

665 Baptiste North Shore Road

Municipality of Hastings Highlands

Prepared by Ainley Group

October 2023

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ainley Group was retained to conduct an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for the subject property identified as 665 Baptiste North Shore Road, Municipality of Hastings Highlands, County of Hastings. The subject property is identified as part of Lot 22, Concession 6 in the geographic Township of Herschel, Municipality of Hastings Highlands, County of Hastings (**Figure 1**).

Based on our understanding of the project, the client is looking to relocate an existing bunkhouse further from the shoreline and attach it to an existing cottage. An addition to the cottage is also proposed, and would include the addition of a hallway and net increase of one (1) bedroom (addition will have two bedrooms; however, one existing bedroom within cottage will be removed as part of development). A deck is also proposed to be constructed and will connect an existing deck at the front of the existing cottage to the relocated bunkhouse and addition. It is understood that the EIS is required due to the proximity of the proposed development to Baptiste Lake (i.e., within 30 m of the high-water mark). The existing site conditions at the time of field investigations are shown on **Figure 2**, and the proposed development at 665 Baptiste North Shore Road is shown on **Figure 3**.

2.0 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT AND SCOPE OF WORK

This report is being prepared to document the environmental features of the subject property and to provide an overview of potential impacts from the undertaking on the study area environment in consideration of Provincial and municipal planning policies.

The Scope of Work, as outlined below, has been based on previous similar projects completed by Ainley Group and in accordance with the Ainley Group proposal (dated June 7, 2023). The scope of work for the investigation (as outlined in the proposal) included the following:

- Minimum of 1 site visit during field work appropriate season, or more site visits as required.
- Review of background data within the study limits (NHIC Make a Map, eBird) and agency consultation (i.e., MNRF, MECP), where applicable.
- Review of fish and fish habitat, including an assessment of the potential to impact fish and fish habitat.
- Ecological Land Classification (ELC) of vegetation communities.
- Species at risk (SAR) presence and habitat assessment.
- Analysis of possible impacts of development to natural heritage features.
- Mitigation recommendations.

3.0 SOURCES OF EXISTING BASELINE INFORMATION

The following resources were identified and used to review background data on terrestrial and aquatic species within or in close proximity to the study area as part of the existing conditions and impact assessment. Background information is included in **Appendix A**.

- MNRF – Land Information Ontario (LIO) / Natural Heritage Make-a-Map review for natural heritage data.
- Ebird - review for bird species observation data.
- Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (OBBA) – review for bird species observation data.
- Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (ORAA) – review for herpetofaunal species observation data.
- iNaturalist – review for wildlife and vegetation species observation data.
- Aerial Photographs – review aerial photographs of the study area.
- Fish ON-Line – MNRF database of waterbodies and fish species present

Details pertaining to the above information sources and available information were utilized to compile existing conditions information in the study area, and are summarized in the existing conditions section of the report.

The sections below summarize the above information sources and available information.

MNRF LIO / Natural Heritage Make-a-Map (MNRF, 2023)

Mapping available from LIO and Natural Heritage Make-a-map identified one (1) waterbody, Baptiste Lake within or adjacent to the subject property boundaries. No Provincially Significant Wetlands (PSWs), unevaluated wetlands, or Areas of Natural or Scientific Interest (ANSIs) were identified within or adjacent to the subject property boundaries. Information provided by the NHIC also indicated species of concern present within the area, which included; Ogden's Pondweed, Eastern Wood-pewee in the proximity of the subject property.

Ebird (Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 2023)

Ebird was reviewed to determine observations of bird species (including SAR) which have historically occurred in the study area.

Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (Bird Studies Canada, 2023)

OBBA was reviewed to determine observations of bird species (including SAR) which have historically occurred in the study area.

Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature, 2023)

ORAA was reviewed to determine observations of herpetofaunal species (including SAR) which have historically occurred in the study area.

iNaturalist (California Academy of Sciences and the National Geographic Society, 2023)

iNaturalist was reviewed to determine observations of wildlife and vegetation species (including SAR) which have historically occurred in the study area.

Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of the study area were reviewed to observe current conditions as well as changes in the study area to better understand the site ecology. The available imagery suggests that no significant changes occurred on the subject lands between 2012 and 2022.

Fish ON-Line (MNRF, 2022) – Waterbodies and Fish Inventory of Ontario

The MNRF's Fish ON-Line tool was reviewed to determine fish species which have been reported to be found within Baptiste Lake.

4.0 DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

The following field survey protocols were completed to assess and document the presence of vegetative, wildlife, migratory and breeding birds, and herpetofaunal species within the study area. During the field survey, emphasis was placed on SAR with the potential to occur within the study area. Field surveys for respective ecological features were completed in accordance with the following methodology:

Vegetation

A vegetation field survey for species composition was completed within the study area on July 7, 2023. Photographs of the identified vegetation communities are shown in **Appendix B**, a species list is included in **Appendix C**, and ELC field forms are included in **Appendix D**.

Wildlife

Observations of incidental wildlife encounters (turtles, amphibians, birds, snakes, mammals) were recorded during the field visit on July 7, 2023. Any wildlife observations were noted along with locational information of the sighting. Specific attention was given to the evaluation for the presence of SAR during the field visits, including SAR turtles, birds, and vegetation.

During the survey, reference for specific habitat requirements for each species was per the *MNR - Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (2000)*.

Fish and Fish Habitat

A fish and fish habitat field survey, including fish habitat mapping within the adjacent littoral zone of Baptiste Lake, was conducted during the field investigation completed on July 7, 2023.

Waterbody characteristics and habitat features were recorded while on-site and have been summarized in **Section 6.4**.

5.0 PLANNING POLICIES AND FRAMEWORK

The following planning policies and framework were reviewed and applied to establish the suitability of the proposed development in consideration of environmental impacts to the subject land and adjacent properties.

5.1 Provincial Planning Policy

The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) (MMAH, 2020) outlines policies related to natural heritage features (Section 2.1) and water resources (Section 2.2). The *Planning Act* requires that planning decisions shall be consistent with the PPS.

According to the PPS, development and site alteration shall not be permitted in:

- Habitat of endangered or threatened species, except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements,
- Significant wetlands (in coastal areas or in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E), and
- Significant coastal wetlands.

Similarly, unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or their ecological functions, development and site alteration shall not be permitted within:

- Significant wetlands in the Canadian Shield north of Ecoregions 5E, 6E, and 7E,
- Significant woodlands (Ecoregions 6E and 7E, excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River),
- Significant valley lands (Ecoregions 6E and 7E, excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River),
- Significant wildlife habitat,
- Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI), and
- Coastal wetlands in Ecoregions 5E, 6E, and 7E.

In addition, development and site alteration is not permissible on lands adjacent to the natural features and areas identified above unless the ecological function of the adjacent lands has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that no negative impacts on natural features and functions will occur. Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in fish habitat except in accordance with federal and Ontario-specific requirements.

5.2 Hastings County Official Plan and Municipality of Hastings Highlands Zoning By-Law

5.2.1 Hastings County Official Plan

The County of Hastings has prepared an Official Plan with the intention that it will guide development activities in the County over a twenty year horizon. Official Plan documents (**Appendix E**) note the land use on the subject property to be Rural / Waterfront. Within this designation, the Waterfront area is defined as those lands extending inland 300 m from the high water mark of lakes. Permitted uses within Rural / Waterfront designated lands include limited low density residential uses. Schedule B of the Official Plan indicates that the subject property falls within a Stratum I Deer Yard, and that Baptiste Lake is an “at capacity” Lake Trout lake. No other constraints are identified for the subject property.

5.2.2 Municipality of Hastings Highlands Zoning By-Law

The Municipality of Hastings Highlands has prepared a Zoning By-law to identify the permitted use of lands within the Municipality. Zoning mapping (**Appendix E**) indicates that the subject lands are zoned Limited Service Residential (LSR). Amongst other things, the LSR zoning permits the use of the property for a single detached dwelling or a seasonal dwelling.

It should be noted that the Municipality’s Comprehensive Zoning Bylaw No. 2004-035 requires development to be no closer than 30 metres to the high water mark and requires a 30 metre natural vegetative buffer area along the shoreline. The existing dwelling and bunkhouse were built before the zoning required this setback; however, “grandfathering” would not apply to moving the bunkhouse or the proposed cottage addition. As such, these development plans require the support of an EIS.

6.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

An existing condition review of the subject property was completed on July 7, 2023, during which it was noted that the subject property is generally part of low density residential (cottage) development along the shoreline of Dog Bay, of Baptiste Lake. Access to the subject property is via boat. The existing conditions of the subject property are shown on **Figure 2**, in the photographic log (**Appendix B**), and are detailed in the following sections.

6.1 Land Use, Topography, and Drainage

Land use on the subject property is currently (and will continue to be) as a seasonal dwelling (low density residential; **Figure 2**). The surrounding area includes an additional cottage property to the north, waterbody (Baptiste Lake), and forest.

The topography of the subject property is sloped towards Baptiste Lake from west to east. The elevation of the property ranges from approximately 390 meters above sea level (masl) in the northwest corner of the subject property to approximately 356 masl along the Baptiste Lake

shoreline.

Drainage on the subject property is interpreted to follow the site topography, with flow from the west to east and ultimately to Baptiste Lake. It should be noted that a drainage feature (appearing to be man-made) was observed southwest of the existing cottage dwelling and bunkhouse. This feature captures flow along the slope and directs it away from the existing cottage dwelling and bunkhouse, and towards the lake.

6.2 Surficial and Bedrock Geology

The subject property is located within the Algonquin Highlands physiographic region. The landform features of the study area consist of a relatively hilly landscape with forested areas, watercourses, and a mixture of permanent and seasonal residential features within the general project area.

Surficial geology in the study area is identified as Precambrian bedrock by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS, 2003). Bedrock geology in the study area consists of Carbonate metasedimentary rocks marble, calc-silicate rocks, skarn, tectonic breccias. Grenville Supergroup and Flinton Group (Lumbers, 1976).

6.3 Vegetation and Vegetation Communities

The study area is located in ecoregion 5E – Georgian Bay Ecoregion, within the Ontario Shield ecozone, which is typically dominated by mixed and deciduous forest, with coniferous and sparse forests present in small quantities (MNRF, 2009). A field survey was completed by Ainley Group in July 2023 during which vegetative species and communities within the study limits were documented. Vegetation within the subject property was identified and categorized in accordance with the Ecological Land Classification (ELC) mapping, with vegetative communities assigned ELC codes consistent with the amended ELC classification tables (2013).

Vegetation communities within the study area consisted of Fresh-Moist White Pine – Sugar Maple Mixed Forest (FOMM9-1). The community is shown on **Figure 2**.

SAR or rare vegetation identified by NHIC as having the potential to exist within the study limits includes; Ogden's Pondweed (END). No SAR or rare vegetation was observed during the field survey completed by Ainley Group. A discussion regarding SAR vegetation and the subject property is provided in detail within **Section 6.6**.

The following sections provide a detailed summary of the vegetation and vegetative community observed within the study area during the field investigation in 2023. An aerial view of the subject property and respective vegetation community is shown in **Figure 2**.

6.3.1 Fresh-Moist White Pine – Sugar Maple Mixed Forest (FOMM9-1)

This community was observed across the entire study area, and is characterized by >25% conifer tree species and >25% deciduous tree species and >60% canopy cover. Vegetation species observed within this community included; Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Red Maple (*Acer*

rubrum), Basswood (*Tilia americana*), Eastern White Pine (*Thuja occidentalis*), Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*), Large False Solomon's Seal (*Maianthemum racemosum*), amongst other species.

6.4 Surface Water Features, Fish and Fish Habitat, and Aquatic SAR

The subject property is adjacent to Baptiste Lake (Dog Bay). A drainage feature was identified within the study area. The drainage feature appears to have been man-made and is used to direct drainage away from the existing cottage dwelling and bunkhouse, and towards Baptiste Lake. This drainage feature has the potential to generate seasonally high groundwater elevations within the surrounding soils. It is recommended that construction methods for the bunkhouse relocation, cottage addition, and deck will be completed utilizing least disturbance methods (i.e. helical screw piles or steel driven piles) with limited excavation given the proximity of the development to Baptiste Lake, and the identified drainage feature and adjacent areas (which may have seasonally elevated groundwater).

Baptiste Lake is understood to be a cold-water lake, which supports a lake trout fishery. Information from the Hastings County Official Plan indicates that the lake is considered to be “at capacity” in terms of residential development. The lake is located approximately 15.4 kilometers (km) northwest of the community of Bancroft, Ontario. Baptiste Lake is approximately 2226 hectares (ha) in area.

A review of fish and fish habitat along the shoreline was completed during the site visit on July 7, 2023. No fish species were observed; however, per the MNRF’s Fish ON-Line tool, the lake is known to contain a variety of warm and cold-water species, including; Lake Trout, Lake Whitefish, Largemouth Bass, Muskellunge, White Sucker, Bullhead, Smallmouth Bass, Cisco, Rock Bass, and Pumpkinseed (**Appendix A**). Per the MNRF’s general in-water work timing window guidelines and in consideration of the fish species identified to be present, a no in-water work timing window of October 1 to July 15, in any calendar year is considered to be appropriate; however, it should be noted that no in-water work is anticipated based on the proposed development. Fish habitat along the shoreline was observed to be dominated by rock, with substrate consisting of sand and detritus in the nearshore area along the Dog Bay. Dock features were observed to be present along the water’s edge. Well established overhanging and in-water vegetation was observed along the shorelines adjacent to the property.

A review of available DFO information was completed by Ainley Group in an effort to determine the potential for aquatic SAR within the project limits. Upon completion of the review, no aquatic SAR fish / mussel species were identified.

As noted previously, the proposed development is not anticipated to require in-water work. Provided the mitigation measures as outlined within **Section 8.0** are adhered to, no impacts to aquatic species, shoreline habitat, or aquatic SAR are anticipated as a result of the undertaking.

6.5 Birds, Wildlife, and Herpetofaunal Species and Habitat

Habitat within and adjacent to the subject property includes forested lands, and surface water communities, allowing for a wide variety of birds, wildlife, and herpetofaunal species with the

potential to occur within the study limits. The following sections detail the species formerly reported to occur within the study area, as well as those observed during the field investigation completed by Ainley Group in 2023.

6.5.1 Bird Species

Incidental observations of bird species were documented within the study area during the field surveys in July 2023. Species which were incidentally observed are provided in the list below.

A total of six (6) bird species were observed (visually or audibly) within the study area. A summary of the species list (common names) is included below:

- Black-capped Chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*)
- Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*)
- House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)
- Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*)
- White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)
- Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*)

Species observation data from the OBBA (Square 18TQ69) indicates the presence of a wide variety of both upland and waterfowl species, which is to be expected given the variety of habitat present. NHIC data showed one SAR bird species, Eastern Wood-Pewee (Special Concern) identified within the area. This species was observed by Ainley Group during the site visit completed in July, 2023.

Additional information of SAR birds with the potential to occur within the study area, is provided in **Section 6.6**.

6.5.2 Wildlife / Herpetofaunal Species

Wildlife species within the study area were documented via direct observation and interpretation of sign (i.e., tracks, scat, vocalizations, etc.). Observations of wildlife species during the environmental investigation by Ainley Group in 2023 were limited to Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*). However, the subject property and adjacent lands are also anticipated to provide habitat for other typical small to large mammals of southern Ontario including White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), Moose (*Alces alces*), Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and Striped Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

Incidental observations of herpetofaunal species that occurred during the field survey were documented. Although no herpetofaunal species were observed during the Ainley Group site visit, given the presence of Baptiste Lake, the general area is anticipated to provide suitable habitat for herpetofaunal species such as Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), and Northern Watersnake (*Nerodia sipedon sipedon*) amongst other species.

Additional information pertaining to SAR wildlife with the potential to occur within the study limits is provided in **Section 6.6**.

6.6 Significant Natural Heritage Functions / Features

As part of the EIS, the following natural heritage functions and features were reviewed for the subject property:

- Significant habitat of endangered and threatened species;
- Significant wetlands;
- Significant coastal wetlands;
- Significant woodlands;
- Significant valleylands;
- Significant areas of natural and scientific interest;
- Significant Wildlife Habitat.

6.6.1 Species at Risk

To evaluate potential for species at risk on the subject property a site assessment for SAR was completed, including a review of background data from other sources (i.e., Reptile and Amphibian Atlas, eBird, iNaturalist, and NHIC). Based on the background data sources (**Appendix A**) and previous experience in the general area, the following terrestrial species have been included for review:

Table 1: Species At Risk with the Potential to Occur within the Study Limit

Species (Scientific Name)	Species (Common Name)	Federal Status	Provincial Status
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Myotis	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Myotis	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Tri-colored Bat	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Potamogeton ogdenii</i>	Ogden's Pondweed	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's Turtle	Endangered	Threatened
<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	Threatened	Special Concern
<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Wood Thrush	Threatened	Special Concern
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-pewee	Special Concern	Special Concern
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Snapping Turtle	Special Concern	Special Concern
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	Special Concern	Special Concern
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	Not at Risk	Special Concern

During field visits completed by Ainley Group in 2023, one (1) SAR, Eastern Wood-Pewee (Special Concern), was observed at or adjacent to the subject property. This species was observed using portions of the mixed forest adjacent to the subject property.

As part of the evaluation, habitat requirements of the terrestrial SAR identified with the potential to exist were compared against the habitat types present and species observations on the subject property. The results of this assessment are provided in **Table 2**.

Based on a review of the existing conditions, the proposed development is generally anticipated to have limited potential to impact the SAR identified for the subject property. The mature trees present on the subject property are considered to have the potential to support for bat and forest bird species. No vegetation clearing is anticipated as a result of the proposed development; however, should it become a requirement, then any vegetation clearing should respect the active season for bats and migratory breeding birds, with no clearing completed between April 1 and September 30, in any calendar year.

Measures to limit impacts to those species identified with the potential to be impacted by the development are discussed further in **Section 8.0**.

6.6.2 Significant Wetlands and Coastal Wetlands

Per the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (MNRF, 2010), a coastal wetland is defined as:

- a) any *wetland* that is located on one of the Great Lakes or their connecting channels (Lake St. Clair, St. Mary's, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers); or
- b) any other *wetland* that is on a tributary to any of the above-specified water bodies and lies, either wholly or in part, downstream of a line located 2 kilometers upstream of the 1:100-year floodline (plus wave run-up) of the large water body to which the tributary is connected.

No significant wetlands have been identified on the subject property by MNRF or were observed during the site visit by Ainley Group in 2023. As such, no impacts to significant or coastal wetlands are anticipated as a result of the undertaking.

6.6.3 Significant Woodlands

Significant Woodlands within the region have been mapped by Hastings County within 'Schedule B – North' of their Official Plan (2018; **Appendix E**). No Significant Woodlands have been identified on the subject property by Hastings County. As such, no impacts to Significant Woodlands are anticipated as a result of the undertaking.

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Table 2 - Species at Risk Summary (Terrestrial)
23590-1

Common Name	Scientific Name	S Rank	SARA	SARO	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Species to be Impacted	Rationale / Potential Impacts
Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	S4	END	END	Roost in buildings or trees but often select attics, barns, or abandoned buildings.	Minimal	Trees within the forest community present on the subject property may provide suitable day roosting habitat for species; however, no vegetation removal anticipated. If required, vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the active season for bats (April 15 – September 30).
Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	S3	END	END	Northern Myotis are associated with boreal forests, choosing to roost under loose bark and in the cavities of trees. These bats hibernate from October or November to March or April, most often in caves or abandoned mines.	Minimal	Trees within the forest community present on the subject property may provide suitable day roosting habitat for species; however, no vegetation removal anticipated. If required, vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the active season for bats (April 15 – September 30).
Tri-colored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	S3?	END	END	Found in a variety of forest habitats, often forming day roosts or maternity colonies in older forests and occasionally barns or other structures. The species forages over water and along streams and forests.	Minimal	Trees within the forest community present on the subject property may provide suitable day roosting habitat for species; however, no vegetation removal anticipated. If required, vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the active season for bats (April 15 – September 30).
Eastern Small-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	S2S3	END	END	These bats can be found roosting in a variety of habitats ranging from rock outcrops, buildings, bridges, caves, mines, or hollow trees. Roost locations often change on a daily basis	Minimal	Trees within the forest community present on the subject property may provide suitable day roosting habitat for species; however, no vegetation removal anticipated. If required, vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the active season for bats (April 15 – September 30).
Ogden's Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton ogdenii</i>	SNA	END	END	Ogden's pondweed can be found in clear, slow-moving streams, beaver ponds and lakes, within Ontario. It is often found along side other narrow-leaved pondweed, which makes identification difficult.	Minimal	Last reported observation of species within Hastings County dates back to 1800's. No works proposed within Baptiste Lake.
Blanding's Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	S3	END	THR	Blanding's Turtles are often observed using clear water eutrophic wetlands. Blanding's Turtles have strong site fidelity but may use several connected water bodies.	Minimal	No observations of species during field surveys by Ainley Group in 2023. No Suitable habitat (Eutrophic wetlands) was identified within property boundaries.
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	S4B	THR	SC	Found in a wide range of coniferous and deciduous forests, typically in forest types that are wet with a well developed dense shrub layer. Nests are often found on or near the ground.	Minimal	Vegetation on subject property may provide suitable habitat; however, no vegetation clearing is proposed as part of the development. Should vegetation clearing become required then it should be completed outside of the active season for migratory breeding birds (early April to late August).
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	S4B	THR	SC	Found in mature deciduous and mixed forest. Limited to moist stands with well-developed undergrowth and tall trees.	Minimal	Vegetation on subject property may provide suitable habitat; however, no vegetation clearing is proposed as part of the development. Should vegetation clearing become required then it should be completed outside of the active season for migratory breeding birds (early April to late August).
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	S4B	SC	SC	Found in the mid-canopy layer of forest clearings and edges of deciduous and mixed forest. Most abundant in mature forest stands with little understory.	Minimal	Vegetation on subject property may provide suitable habitat; however, no vegetation clearing is proposed as part of the development. Should vegetation clearing become required then it should be completed outside of the active season for migratory breeding birds (early April to late August).

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Table 2 - Species at Risk Summary (Terrestrial)
23590-1

Common Name	Scientific Name	S Rank	SARA	SARO	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Species to be Impacted	Rationale / Potential Impacts
Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	S3	SC	SC	Permanent, semi-permanent fresh water; marshes, swamps or bogs; rivers and streams with soft muddy banks or bottoms; often uses soft soil or clean dry sand on south-facing slopes for nest sites; may nest at some distance from water; often hibernate together in groups in mud under water; home range size ~28ha.	Minimal	Species anticipated to be present within Baptiste Lake; however, proposed development is not anticipated to impact individuals utilizing the lake for one or more life cycles.
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	S2N,S4B	END	SC	Milkweeds (numerous species) are the sole food plant for Monarch caterpillars. These plants grow predominantly in open and periodically disturbed habitats such as roadsides, fields, wetlands, prairies, and open forests. Milkweeds are often planted outside their native range, and sometimes wayward Monarchs are observed at these patches.	Minimal	No observations of species during field survey by Ainley Group in 2023. As a special concern species, neither individuals nor their habitat are protected. Suitable habitat (open, periodically disturbed habitats, roadsides, fields with numerous Milkweeds) was not present within the subject property.
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	S2N S4B	Not at Risk	SC	Nest in a variety of habitats and forest types, almost always near a major lake or river where they do most of their hunting. They usually nest in large trees such as pine and poplar. During the winter, Bald Eagles sometimes congregate near open water such as the St. Lawrence River, or in places with a high deer population where carcasses might be found.	Minimal	No observations of species during field survey by Ainley Group in 2023. No observations of suitable habitat (large pine or poplar) in the footprint of development and no vegetation removal anticipated as a result of the proposed development.

1. List of Species at Risk determined through information provided by the MNRF and Natural Heritage Information Centre and Site Observations by Ainley Group.
2. Ministry of Natural Resources. 2000. Significant Wildlife Habitat Guide - Appendix G.

6.6.4 Significant Valleylands or Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)

No Significant Valleylands or ANSIs have been identified on the subject property by Hastings County (2018) or MNRF (2023). As such, no impacts to Significant Valleylands or ANSIs are anticipated as a result of the undertaking.

6.6.5 Significant Wildlife Habitat

In accordance with the *NHRM* (OMNR, 2010), there are four categories of significant wildlife habitat including the following:

- Rare vegetation communities or specialized habitat for wildlife.
- Habitat of species of conservation concern.
- Animal movement corridors.
- Habitats of seasonal concentrations of animals.

Criteria for confirmed significant wildlife habitat are provided in *Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 5E* (OMNR, 2015).

Background information from the Hastings County Official Plan Schedule B indicates that the subject property falls within a Stratum 1 deer yard. While development in general has the potential to impact wintering deer, vegetation communities on the subject property are not consistent with core wintering habitat (i.e. dense conifers including White Cedar and Eastern Hemlock) for deer and the proposed development will be maintained within the existing area of human disturbance on the subject property and no vegetation removal is proposed. No impacts to wintering deer are anticipated as a result of the undertaking.

No other Seasonal Concentration Areas, Rare Vegetation Communities, Specialized Habitat for Wildlife, Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern, or Animal Movement Corridors were identified during field surveys within the study area.

7.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The development is proposed to include the moving of an existing bunkhouse further away from the shoreline and onto a stable pad adjacent the existing cottage dwelling. An addition to the cottage dwelling is also proposed, including a hallway and net increase of one (1) bedroom (addition will have two bedrooms; however, one existing bedroom within cottage will be removed as part of development), and will effectively connect the relocated bunkie to the existing cottage dwelling. A deck is also proposed to be constructed and will connect an existing deck at the front of the existing cottage to the relocated bunkhouse and addition. It is anticipated that a new foundation will be constructed, and the existing bunkhouse will be jacked and shifted to this new foundation (once complete). It is recommended that this be completed utilizing least disturbance methods (i.e. helical screw piles or steel driven piles) given the proximity of the proposed development to Baptiste Lake and the identified drainage. The proposed development is shown in **Appendix F**.

Typical construction aspects of the proposed development are likely to include limited excavation and grading for the proposed new foundation and dwelling addition. A barge may be utilized for the transport of equipment (i.e. excavator for driving helical screw piles or steel driven piles) and materials to the subject property. The existing bunkhouse location is approximately 1 – 2 m from the shoreline. The proposed development will move the bunkhouse so that it is approximately 5 – 6 m from the shoreline, and consistent with the setback of the existing cottage dwelling. It is understood that the owner intends to naturalize / revegetate the shoreline within the existing bunkhouse footprint. No modifications are proposed to the existing shoreline, and no vegetation removal is planned. No modifications to sewage treatment are proposed.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section of the report describes the potential impacts on the natural heritage environment associated with the proposed development. It also outlines proposed mitigation measures, in consideration of standard development practices, in order to minimize or prevent negative impacts from the undertaking.

8.1.1 Erosion and Sediment Control

Potential Impacts

Any required excavation and related site grading activities, may result in the release of sediment into the adjacent natural features. In addition, exposed soils and/or stockpiles of excess material (such as earth, rock) can result in sediment transport to these areas during rain events.

Mitigation

In order to mitigate the transport of sediment during construction and post-development, environmental protection measures should be incorporated into the construction process. To ensure protection of the surrounding natural environment the following should be undertaken during development:

- All construction activities including maintenance procedures will be controlled to prevent entry of deleterious substances into the natural environment. Vehicular maintenance and refueling will be conducted at least 30 m from wetlands or waterways.
- During construction and grading activities, silt barrier or other suitable erosion and sediment controls should be placed along the downgradient boundary of the construction zone, along the identified drainage feature, as well as around any stockpiled materials to reduce the potential for sedimentation. The erosion control barrier should remain in place until the grading area becomes sufficiently vegetated to limit erosion and sedimentation potential. Once the site is stabilized, the erosion control barriers can be removed.
- Monitor the weather during construction in an effort to avoid exposed soils and forecasted precipitation events.

- Exposed soils associated with grading areas should be minimized to the extent possible.
- Run-off from construction materials and any stockpiles shall be contained and discharged so as to prevent entry of sediment to the adjacent environment.
- It is recommended that construction methods for the bunkhouse relocation, cottage addition, and deck will be completed utilizing least disturbance methods (i.e. helical screw piles or steel driven piles) with limited excavation given the proximity of the development to Baptiste Lake, and the identified drainage feature (which may have seasonally elevated groundwater).

8.1.2 Surface Water Contamination and Debris Accumulation

Potential Impacts

During construction activities, the potential for accidental fuel or lubricant spillage, debris accumulation, and subsequent contamination to surface water is increased.

Mitigation

To prevent the contamination of any surface water features (i.e., Baptiste Lake) within and adjacent to the project area during construction, precautions should be taken to avoid accidental spillage or discharge of chemical contaminants (e.g., gasoline, oils and lubricants). These precautions require refueling to be carried out a minimum of 30 m from surface water features in a controlled manner so as to prevent fuel spillage. In addition, an emergency spill response kit should be on site at all times. In the event that a spill occurs, proper containment, clean up and reporting, in accordance with provincial requirements, should be undertaken.

The Contractor will be required to take all necessary precautions to prevent the accumulation of litter and construction debris in any natural areas within and outside of the construction grading limits. All materials used or generated (e.g., organics, soils, debris, stockpiles) should be disposed of or stored in a manner that mitigates their entry to the adjacent Baptiste Lake.

8.1.3 Vegetation

Potential Impacts

Construction activities are not anticipated to require the removal of vegetation; however, changes may occur during construction.

Mitigation

The Municipality of Hastings Highlands Bylaw 2021-006 enforces restrictions around tree removal adjacent to waterbodies (i.e. along shoreline areas). Further, the Municipality of Hastings Highlands also has a Tree Canopy Policy which serves to protect tree canopy cover in or adjacent to significant natural features such as significant woodlands, significant valleylands, and

waterbodies. Given that construction activities on the subject property are not anticipated to require the removal of vegetation, works are anticipated to be in accordance with the above noted by-laws / policies.

Should any tree removal become necessary, it should be completed in accordance with the above noted policies and should include appropriate tree felling and grubbing procedures in order to minimize impacts on surrounding vegetation.

It is understood that shoreline naturalization / restoration work is proposed for the existing bunkhouse footprint upon relocation. It is recommended that this work include planting of native tree species consistent with those observed on the subject property, such as; White Cedar, White Pine, Red Oak, and Sugar Maple. Further, naturalization / restoration work should include the removal of any existing bunkie footings / granular material.

Migratory breeding birds are protected under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*. Under this act it is unlawful to kill or destroy migratory breeding birds or active nests. To avoid impacts to migratory birds, vegetation removal (as necessary) during development of the subject property should be avoided between early April and late August (migratory bird breeding and nesting period; Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2018). Further, it should be noted that occupied migratory bird nests are protected at any time of the year (including outside of the migratory bird breeding and nesting period). Should a migratory bird nest be found to be occupied outside of the migratory bird breeding and nesting period, then any activity that may harm or damage the nest or occupying individual must cease until the nest is no longer occupied.

A discussion of mitigation associated with SAR is provided in **Section 7.1.6**.

8.1.4 Wildlife and Bird Migration

Potential Impacts

Potential impacts to wildlife and bird migration are anticipated to predominantly be associated with footprint excavation and grading activities, and are expected to generally be temporary in nature.

Mitigation:

To limit potential impacts, care should be taken during construction to avoid incidental contact with wildlife.

8.1.5 Species at Risk (SAR)

Potential Impacts

As discussed in **Section 6.6.1** and **Table 2**, the proposed development is generally anticipated to have limited potential to impact the SAR identified for the subject property. The mature trees present on the subject property are considered to have the potential to support bat species. No vegetation clearing is anticipated as a result of the proposed development; however, should it become a requirement, then impacts to SAR bats and / or birds may occur.

Mitigation

Mitigation measures for protection of SAR should include the following:

- Should any clearing of vegetation with a diameter at breast height greater than 10 cm be required, then it should respect the active season for bats, with no clearing completed between April 1 and September 30, in any calendar year. This will also provide protection for SAR migratory and breeding birds which have the potential to be present.
- The construction contractor should be familiar with the SAR noted in this report. If SAR are identified during construction, all works in the immediate area should cease and the MECP must be contacted for direction on how to proceed.
- Harassment to SAR should not occur during construction activities.

8.1.6 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Potential Impacts

No rare vegetation communities were identified by the MNR or NHIC within the study limits, nor were any identified during field investigation for ELC.

Baptiste Lake, and the identified drainage feature are considered to be a generally sensitive area.

Mitigation measures as outlined in **Sections 7.1.1** and **7.1.3** are anticipated to limit impacts to these features.

8.1.7 Fisheries, Associated Habitat, and In-Water Works

Potential Impacts

No in-water works are anticipated, and no alterations to the shoreline are proposed as part of the development. However, as development will occur adjacent to Baptiste Lake, there is potential for sedimentation, surface water contamination, and debris accumulation within the littoral zone of the lake.

Mitigation Measures:

In order to ensure no impacts to Baptiste Lake, the following mitigation measures should be considered:

- Implementation of erosion and sediment controls as described in **Section 8.1.1**.
- Implementation of surface water contamination and debris accumulation controls as described in **Section 8.1.2**.

8.1.8 Long Term Use (Cumulative Impacts)

Potential Impacts

Cumulative impacts are generally defined as impact on the environment resulting from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions (Clark, 1994). In regards to the proposed development at 665 Baptiste North Shore Road, there are no anticipated changes to the use of the property. No cumulative impacts are anticipated as a result of the bunkhouse relocation, cottage addition, and deck construction.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

Based on the review of the background information, and the field visit completed in 2023, the following conclusions have been made. These conclusions are to be considered in addition to the information presented in **Section 8.0** which provides a summary of potential impacts and mitigation measures.

- The lot is located adjacent to Baptiste Lake, which is understood to be an at-capacity Lake Trout lake.
- The existing bunkhouse at 665 Baptiste North Shore Road is proposed to be relocated approximately 5 m further away from the shoreline and consistent with the setback of the existing cottage dwelling. An addition to the cottage dwelling is also proposed, including a hallway and and net increase of one (1) bedroom (addition will have two bedrooms; however, one existing bedroom within cottage will be removed as part of development), and will effectively connect the relocated bunkhouse to the existing cottage dwelling. A deck is also proposed to be constructed and will connect an existing deck at the front of the existing cottage to the relocated bunkhouse and addition.
- A drainage feature (appearing to be man-made) are present to the south-west of the existing cottage, directing drainage away from the existing cottage dwelling and bunkie, and towards Baptiste Lake.
- One SAR, Eastern Wood-Pewee (Special Concern), was observed during the field visit by Ainley Group.
- Impacts to SAR are anticipated to be minimal as a result of the undertaking.

9.2 Recommendations

As a result of the aforementioned conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

- All construction activities including maintenance procedures will be controlled to prevent entry of deleterious substances into the natural environment. Vehicular maintenance and refueling will be conducted at least 30 m from wetlands or waterways.

- During construction and grading activities, silt barrier or other suitable erosion and sediment controls should be placed along the downgradient boundary of the construction zone, along the identified drainage feature, as well as around any stockpiled materials to reduce the potential for sedimentation. The erosion control barrier should remain in place until the grading area becomes sufficiently vegetated to limit erosion and sedimentation potential. Once the site is stabilized, the erosion control barriers can be removed.
- Monitor the weather during construction in an effort to avoid exposed soils and forecasted precipitation events.
- Exposed soils associated with grading areas should be minimized to the extent possible.
- Run-off from construction materials and any stockpiles shall be contained and discharged so as to prevent entry of sediment to the adjacent environment.
- It is recommended that construction methods for the bunkhouse relocation, cottage addition, and deck will be completed utilizing least disturbance methods (i.e. helical screw piles or steel driven piles) with limited excavation given the proximity of the development to Baptiste Lake, and the identified drainage feature (which may have seasonally elevated groundwater).
- To prevent the contamination of any surface water features (i.e., Baptiste Lake) within and adjacent to the project area during construction, precautions should be taken to avoid accidental spillage or discharge of chemical contaminants (e.g., gasoline, oils and lubricants). These precautions require refueling to be carried out a minimum of 30 m from surface water features in a controlled manner so as to prevent fuel spillage. In addition, an emergency spill response kit should be on site at all times. In the event that a spill occurs, proper containment, clean up and reporting, in accordance with provincial requirements, should be undertaken.
- The Contractor will be required to take all necessary precautions to prevent the accumulation of litter and construction debris in any natural areas within and outside of the construction grading limits. All materials used or generated (e.g., organics, soils, debris, stockpiles) should be disposed of or stored in a manner that mitigates their entry to the adjacent Baptiste Lake.
- The Municipality of Hastings Highlands Bylaw 2021-006 enforces restrictions around tree removal adjacent to waterbodies (i.e. along shoreline areas). Further, the Municipality of Hastings Highlands also has a Tree Canopy Policy which serves to protect tree canopy cover in or adjacent to significant natural features such as significant woodlands, significant valleylands, and waterbodies. Given that construction activities on the subject property are not anticipated to require the removal of vegetation, works are anticipated to be in accordance with the above noted by-laws / policies. Should any tree removal become necessary, it should be completed in accordance with the above noted policies and should include appropriate tree felling and grubbing procedures in order to minimize impacts on surrounding vegetation.

- It is understood that shoreline naturalization / restoration work is proposed for the existing bunkhouse footprint upon relocation. It is recommended that this work include planting of native tree species consistent with those observed on the subject property, such as; White Cedar, White Pine, Red Oak, and Sugar Maple. Further, naturalization / restoration work should include the removal of any existing bunkie footings / granular material.
- Migratory breeding birds are protected under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*. Under this act it is unlawful to kill or destroy migratory breeding birds or active nests. To avoid impacts to migratory birds, vegetation removal (as necessary) during development of the subject property should be avoided between early April and late August (migratory bird breeding and nesting period; Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2018). Further, it should be noted that occupied migratory bird nests are protected at any time of the year (including outside of the migratory bird breeding and nesting period). Should a migratory bird nest be found to be occupied outside of the migratory bird breeding and nesting period, then any activity that may harm or damage the nest or occupying individual must cease until the nest is no longer occupied.
- To limit potential impacts, care should be taken during construction to avoid incidental contact with wildlife.
- Should any clearing of vegetation with a diameter at breast height greater than 10 cm be required, then it should respect the active season for bats, with no clearing completed between April 1 and September 30, in any calendar year. This will also provide protection for SAR migratory and breeding birds which have the potential to be present.
- The construction contractor should be familiar with the SAR noted in this report. If SAR are identified during construction, all works in the immediate area should cease and the MECP must be contacted for direction on how to proceed.
- Harassment to SAR should not occur during construction activities.

Provided these recommendations are followed, Ainley Group is of the opinion that the bunkie relocation, cottage addition, and deck construction will not result in negative impacts to natural heritage features in the study area.

10.0 CLOSURE

Ainley Group has prepared this Environmental Impact Study per the terms of reference in an effort to describe the proposed development, summarize potential impacts due to the undertaking, and identify mitigation measures and monitoring commitments to limit potential impacts, and to identify any future studies required.

11.0 REFERENCES

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FIGURES




SOURCE: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (MNR)

N.T.S



LEGEND

 PROPERTY BOUNDARY (APPROX.)

FOMM9-1 - FRESH-MOIST WHITE PINE - SUGAR MAPLE MIXED FOREST

 ECOLOGICAL LAND CLASSIFICATION

METRIC

DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES
AND/OR MILLIMETERS
UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN



APPENDIX A

Background Data

NHIC Data

To work further with this data select the content and copy it into your own word or excel documents.

OGF ID	Element Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	SRank	SARO Status	COSEWIC Status	ATLAS NAD83 IDENT	COMMENTS
1067888	SPECIES	Eastern Wood-pewee (Potamogeton hillii X	Contopus virens	S4B	SC	SC	18TQ6499	
1067888	SPECIES	Potamogeton zosteriformis)	Potamogeton x ogdenii	SNA	END	END	18TQ6499	

[SUBMIT](#)[EXPLORE](#)[MY DATA](#)[ABOUT](#)

Atlas Data Summary

Select a type of data summary: [Provincial Summaries](#) | [Regional Summaries](#) | [Species Lists](#) | [Participant Statistics](#)

Select a province and/or a region, or enter a 7-digit square number to view a species list with the highest breeding code reported to date. Click on a column name to sort.


Ontario	All regions	18TTQ69	Go
Sort Order	Species	Max. Br. evid.	Squares
182	Canada Goose	FY	1
278	Wood Duck	FY	1
333	Mallard	P	1
518	Hooded Merganser	FY	1
775	Ruffed Grouse	FY	1
1052	Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon)	AE	1
1317	Mourning Dove	FY	1
2599	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	H	1
2892	Virginia Rail	T	1
3300	Killdeer	H	1
3443	American Woodcock	H	1
3882	Common Loon	FY	1
4309	American Bittern	T	1
4335	Great Blue Heron	NY	1
4510	Osprey	NY	1
4781	Northern Goshawk	H	1
4872	Red-shouldered Hawk	H	1
4881	Broad-winged Hawk	H	1
5287	Barred Owl	H	1
5794	Belted Kingfisher	H	1
6262	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	NY	1
6390	Downy Woodpecker	H	1

		SUBMIT	EXPLORE	MY DATA	ABOUT
6546	Pileated Woodpecker		H	1	
6603	Northern Flicker		FY	1	
6696	Merlin		H	1	
9203	Eastern Wood-Pewee		S	1	
9218	Alder Flycatcher		AE	1	
9225	Least Flycatcher		S	1	
9244	Eastern Phoebe		AE	1	
9418	Great Crested Flycatcher		P	1	
9481	Eastern Kingbird		AE	1	
10232	Blue-headed Vireo		S	1	
10243	Philadelphia Vireo		S	1	
10244	Warbling Vireo		T	1	
10249	Red-eyed Vireo		S	1	
11203	Blue Jay		FY	1	
11322	American Crow		FY	1	
11365	Common Raven		FY	1	
11531	Black-capped Chickadee		CF	1	
13658	Golden-crowned Kinglet		FY	1	
13694	Red-breasted Nuthatch		S	1	
13697	White-breasted Nuthatch		H	1	
13724	Brown Creeper		T	1	
13805	House Wren		AE	1	
13838	Winter Wren		T	1	
14065	European Starling		FY	1	
14185	Gray Catbird		AE	1	
14199	Brown Thrasher		CF	1	
14237	Eastern Bluebird		FY	1	
14336	Veery		FY	1	
14345	Hermit Thrush		S	1	
14350	Wood Thrush		S	1	

		SUBMIT	EXPLORE	MY DATA	ABOUT
15174	Cedar Waxwing		H	1	
16359	Purple Finch		S	1	
16678	Chipping Sparrow		S	1	
16780	White-throated Sparrow		AE	1	
16824	Song Sparrow		NE	1	
16838	Swamp Sparrow		NY	1	
17064	Baltimore Oriole		P	1	
17074	Red-winged Blackbird		FY	1	
17102	Common Grackle		CF	1	
17148	Ovenbird		T	1	
17162	Black-and-white Warbler		S	1	
17176	Nashville Warbler		S	1	
17193	Mourning Warbler		AE	1	
17209	Common Yellowthroat		CF	1	
17230	American Redstart		S	1	
17235	Northern Parula		S	1	
17251	Magnolia Warbler		S	1	
17254	Blackburnian Warbler		S	1	
17257	Yellow Warbler		CF	1	
17266	Chestnut-sided Warbler		CF	1	
17271	Black-throated Blue Warbler		S	1	
17281	Pine Warbler		S	1	
17283	Yellow-rumped Warbler		S	1	
17320	Black-throated Green Warbler		S	1	
17386	Canada Warbler		T	1	
17432	Scarlet Tanager		S	1	
17468	Northern Cardinal		S	1	
17484	Rose-breasted Grosbeak		T	1	
17517	Indigo Bunting		T	1	

Total: 83 breeding species

 [Change location](#) ▾

 [Year-round, All years](#) ▾


Redmond Bay

[Hastings County \(/region/CA-ON-HS?](#)

[yr=all&m=\)](#)

[Ontario \(/region/CA-ON?yr=all&m=\)](#)

[CA \(/region/CA?yr=all&m=\)](#)

 [**Map**](/hotspots?hs=L5641057&yr=all&m=))

 [**Directions**](https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=45.0972004,-77.9382777)

▸ [Hotspot navigation](#)

[**Overview**](/hotspot/L5641057?yr=all&m=))

[**Illustrated Checklist**](/hotspot/L5641057/media?yr=all&m=))

VIEW MY...

[My eBird](/myebird/L5641057))

[Life List](/lifelist/L5641057))

[Target Species](/targets?r1=L5641057&bmo=1&emo=12))

[Checklists](/mychecklists/L5641057))

EXPLORE...

[Hotspot Map](/hotspots?hs=L5641057&yr=all&m=))

[Bar Charts](/barchart?r=L5641057&yr=all&m=))

[Media](https://ebird.org/media/catalog?regionCode=L5641057))

[Printable Checklist](/printableList?regionCode=L5641057&yr=all&m=))

 **21**

Species observed

[\(/hotspot/L5641057?yr=all&m=\)](/hotspot/L5641057?yr=all&m=))

 **6**

Complete checklists

[\(/hotspot/L5641057/activity?yr=all&m=\)](/hotspot/L5641057/activity?yr=all&m=))

Sightings

Updated 5 sec ago.

[**Last seen**](/hotspot/L5641057?yr=all&m=&rank=mrec))

[**First seen**](/hotspot/L5641057?yr=all&m=&rank=lrec))

[**High counts**](/hotspot/L5641057?yr=all&m=&rank=hc))



Show all details

SPECIES NAME (/HOTSPOT/L5641057?YR=ALL&M=&RANK=MREC&HS_SORTBY=TAXON_ORDER&HS_O=ASC)



COUNT (/HOTSPOT/L5641057? DATE (/HOTSPOT/L5641057? OBSERVER

YR=ALL&M=&RANK=MREC&HS_SORTBY=TAXON_ORDER&HS_O=ASC) YR=ALL&M=&RANK=MREC&HS_SORTBY=DATE&HS_O=ASC)



1. **Hooded Merganser** *Lophodytes cucullatus*(/species/hoomer/L5641057).

2  23 Apr 2023 (/checklist/S134761506)  Sandra N

2. **Common Loon** *Gavia immer*(/species/comloo/L5641057).

2  23 Apr 2023 (/checklist/S134761506)  Sandra N

3. **Great Blue Heron** *Ardea herodias*(/species/grbher3/L5641057).

1  20 Sep 2022 (/checklist/S119107271)  John Blaney (/profile/ODk0MTg/L5641057)

4. **Mallard** *Anas platyrhynchos*(/species/mallar3/L5641057).

3  29 Mar 2021 (/checklist/S84353174)  Belinda Gallagher

5. **Common Merganser** *Mergus merganser*(/species/commer/L5641057).

3  29 Mar 2021 (/checklist/S84353174)  Belinda Gallagher



6. **Canada Goose** *Branta canadensis*(/species/cangoo/L5641057).

11  4 Apr 2020 (/checklist/S66608905)  Sandra N



7. **Trumpeter Swan** *Cygnus buccinator*(/species/truswa/L5641057).

1  4 Apr 2020 (/checklist/S66608905)  Sandra N

8. **Wood Duck** *Aix sponsa*(/species/wooduc/L5641057).

2  4 Apr 2020 (/checklist/S66608905)  Sandra N



9. **Common Goldeneye** *Bucephala clangula*(/species/comgol/L5641057).

1  4 Apr 2020 (/checklist/S66608905)  Sandra N



10. **American Robin** *Turdus migratorius*(/species/amerob/L5641057).

2  4 Apr 2020 (/checklist/S66608905)  Sandra N



11. **Song Sparrow** *Melospiza melodia*(/species/sonspa/L5641057).

2  4 Apr 2020 (/checklist/S66608905)  Sandra N



12. **Red-winged Blackbird** *Agelaius phoeniceus*(/species/rewbla/L5641057).



4  4 Apr 2020 (/checklist/S66608905)  Sandra N



13. **Common Grackle** *Quiscalus quiscula*(/species/comgra/L5641057).



6  4 Apr 2020 (/checklist/S66608905)  Sandra N



14. **Herring Gull** *Larus argentatus*(/species/hergul/L5641057).



6  9 Nov 2019 (/checklist/S61342089)  Sandra N



15. **Black-capped Chickadee** *Poecile atricapillus*(</species/bkcchi/L5641057>)
 # 5  [9 Nov 2019 \(/checklist/S61342089\)](/checklist/S61342089)  Sandra N



16. **Yellow-rumped Warbler** *Setophaga coronata*(</species/yerwar/L5641057>)
 # 1  [9 Nov 2019 \(/checklist/S61342089\)](/checklist/S61342089)  Sandra N

17. **Green-winged Teal** *Anas crecca*(</species/gnwtea/L5641057>)
 # 2  [12 Apr 2019 \(/checklist/S54870917\)](/checklist/S54870917)  Sandra N

18. **Common Raven** *Corvus corax*(</species/comrav/L5641057>)
 # 1  [12 Apr 2019 \(/checklist/S54870917\)](/checklist/S54870917)  Sandra N

19. **Bufflehead** *Bucephala albeola*(</species/buffle/L5641057>)
 # 6  [12 Nov 2018 \(/checklist/S49893924\)](/checklist/S49893924)  Sandra N

20. **Ring-billed Gull** *Larus delawarensis*(</species/ribgul/L5641057>)
 # 8  [12 Nov 2018 \(/checklist/S49893924\)](/checklist/S49893924)  Sandra N

21. **Bald Eagle** *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*(</species/baleag/L5641057>)
 # 1  [4 Dec 2017 \(/checklist/S40908198\)](/checklist/S40908198)  Sandra N

ADDITIONAL TAXA

- Common/Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus merganser/serrator*
- # 100  [9 Nov 2019 \(/checklist/S61342089\)](/checklist/S61342089)  Sandra N
-
- duck sp. *Anatidae (duck sp.)*
- # 2  [19 Apr 2019 \(/checklist/S55123407\)](/checklist/S55123407)  Sandra N

Show all sightings

Top media UPLOADED IN LAST 30 DAYS

No media submitted

[Latest media \(https://ebird.org/media/catalog?regionCode=L5641057\)](https://ebird.org/media/catalog?regionCode=L5641057)

Recent visits

OBSERVER	DATE	SPECIES
Sandra N	23 Apr 2023 (/checklist/S134761506)	2
John Blaney (/profile/ODk0MTg/L5641057)	20 Sep 2022 (/checklist/S119107271)	1
Belinda Gallagher	29 Mar 2021 (/checklist/S84353174)	3
Sandra N	26 Mar 2021 (/checklist/S84147148)	1
Sandra N	4 Apr 2020 (/checklist/S66608905)	11
Sandra N	27 Mar 2020 (/checklist/S66281117)	2
Sandra N	9 Nov 2019 (/checklist/S61342089)	5
Sandra N	19 Apr 2019 (/checklist/S55123407)	2
Sandra N	12 Apr 2019 (/checklist/S54870917)	5
Sandra N	12 Nov 2018 (/checklist/S49893924)	7

Checklists submitted within the last hour are not shown.

[More recent visits \(/hotspot/L5641057/activity?yr=all&m=\)](/hotspot/L5641057/activity?yr=all&m=)

Top eBirders

Updated 5 sec ago.

[Species \(/hotspot/L5641057?yr=all&m=&sortBy=spp\)](/hotspot/L5641057?yr=all&m=&sortBy=spp)

[Checklists \(/hotspot/L5641057?yr=all&m=&sortBy=cl\)](/hotspot/L5641057?yr=all&m=&sortBy=cl)

1	Sandra N		20
2	Belinda Gallagher	3	
3	John Blaney (/profile/ODk0MTg/L5641057)	1	
	You (/profile//L5641057)	0	



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Species list in taxonomic order for square 18TQ69

All species

Number of rows of data displayed below: 8.

Species #	Common Name	# of Records	Earliest Yr _____	Latest Yr
1	Blanding's Turtle	1	2013	2013
3	Midland Painted Turtle	3	1998	2017
6	Snapping Turtle	2	2017	2017
12	Eastern Gartersnake	1	1961	1961
28	Green Frog	2	1961	1966
32	Spring Peeper	2	1998	1998
35	American Toad	2	1961	1966
38	Blue-spotted Salamander	1	2014	2014

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Species list in taxonomic order for square 18TQ69



All species

Number of rows of data displayed below: 11.

Species #	Common Name	Scientific Name	# of Records	Earliest in Yr (adults)	Latest in Yr (adults)	Earliest Yr	Latest Yr
47	Dun Skipper	Euphyes vestris	3	Aug. 2	Aug. 9	2019	2021
59	Canadian Tiger Swallowtail	Papilio canadensis	1	Jul. 14	Jul. 14	2019	2019
109	Northern Azure	Celastrina lucia	1	Jul. 22	Jul. 22	2019	2019
119	Great Spangled Fritillary	Speyeria cybele	3	Jul. 22	Aug. 8	2017	2021
120	Aphrodite Fritillary	Speyeria aphrodite	1	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	2020	2020
133	Northern Crescent	Phyciodes cocyta	1	Jul. 2	Jul. 2	2021	2021
142	Compton Tortoiseshell	Nymphalis l-album	1	Oct. 7	Oct. 7	2021	2021
143	Northern Mourning Cloak	Nymphalis antiopa hyperborea	2	May 16	May 16	2013	2021
149	White Admiral	Limenitis arthemis arthemis	4	Jun. 19	Aug. 9	2016	2021
154	Northern Pearly-Eye	Lethe anthedon	2	Jul. 12	Aug. 7	2019	2020
167	Monarch	Danaus plexippus	7	Jun. 22	Aug. 9	2016	2022

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Filters

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- Wild
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- Threatened
- Introduced
- Popular
- Has Sounds
- Has Photos

Description / Tags

Categories

Rank

High

Low

Sort By

Date Added

Desc

Date Observed

- January
- February
- March
- April

Any Exact Date Range Months

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Person

Project

Place

Photo Licensing

Reviewed

Any Yes No

Date Added

Any Exact Date Range

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Species

Custom Boundary

7

observations

5

species

6

Identifiers

1

Observer

Media	Name	User	Observed	Place	Added
	Genus Hygrocybe Needs ID 1	kevin1100	Oct 5, 2021 4:58 PM EST	Maynooth, ON, CA	Oct 5, 2021 5:01 PM EST

Media	Name	User	Observed	Place	Added
	True Sedges Genus Carex Needs ID 1	kevin1100	Oct 5, 2021 4:49 PM EST	Maynooth, ON, CA	Oct 5, 2021 5:00 PM EST
2	Long-stalked Sedge Carex pedunculata Research Grade 2	kevin1100	Oct 5, 2021 4:46 PM EST	Maynooth, ON, CA	Oct 5, 2021 4:49 PM EST
	Eastern Red-backed Salamander Plethodon cinereus Research Grade 2	kevin1100	Oct 5, 2021 4:40 PM EST	Maynooth, ON, CA	Oct 5, 2021 4:47 PM EST
	Striped Maple Acer pensylvanicum Research Grade 2	kevin1100	Oct 5, 2021 4:36 PM EST	Maynooth, ON, CA	Oct 5, 2021 4:40 PM EST
4	Eastern Red-backed Salamander Plethodon cinereus Research Grade 3	kevin1100	Sep 9, 2021 11:42 PM EST	Maynooth, ON, CA	Sep 9, 2021 3:45 PM EST
3	Saddled Yellowhorn Colocasia flavicornis Research Grade 2	kevin1100	May 2021	Ontario, CA	May 2021

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Waterbody Information

Latitude: 45.119710
Longitude: -77.957459
Surface Area (ha): -
Maximum Depth (m): -
Average Depth (m): -
Fisheries Management Zone(s): 15

Legend



Waterbody



Fish Sanctuary



Lake Depth Contours (m)



Licence Issuer



Fisheries Management Zone



Fishing Access Points



Fish Species Found in Waterbody

Black Crappie, Bluegill, Brown Bullhead, Burbot, Cisco, Lake Trout, Lake Whitefish, Largemouth Bass, Muskellunge, Northern Pike, Pumpkinseed, Rock Bass, Smallmouth Bass, Walleye, White Sucker, Yellow Perch

Zone 15 Seasons & Limits

Species	Open Seasons	Limits
Brook Trout*	Jan. 1 - Sept. 30	C - 2 S - 5
Brown Trout*	Open all year	C - 2 S - 5
Channel Catfish	Open all year	C - 6 S - 12
Crappie	Open all year	C - 10 S - 30
Lake Trout*	Jan. 1 - Sept. 30	C - 1 S - 2
Lake Whitefish	Open all year	C - 6 S - 12
Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass or any combination	4th Sat. in June - Nov. 30	C - 2 S - 6
Muskellunge	1st Sat. in June - Dec. 15	C - 0 S - 1, must be greater than 91 cm (36 in.)
Northern Pike	Jan. 1 - Mar. 31 & 3rd Sat. in May - Dec. 31	C - 2 S - 6
Pacific Salmon*	Open all year	C - 2 S - 5
Rainbow Trout*	Open all year	C - 2 S - 5
Splake*	Open all year	C - 2 S - 5
Sunfish	Open all year	C - 25 S - 50
Walleye and Sauger or any combination	Jan. 1 - Mar. 15 & 3rd Sat. in May - Dec. 31	C - 2, not more than 1 greater than 46 cm (18.1 in.) S - 4, not more than 1 greater than 46 cm (18.1 in.)
Yellow Perch	Open all year	C - 25 S - 50

Exceptions to Zone Regulations

Description: Baptiste Lake (45°06'59" N., 78°00'12" W.) - Herschel Township

Species	Open Seasons	Limits
Lake Trout	3rd Sat. in May - Sept. 30	None between 40 - 55 cm (15.7 - 21.7 in.)

Report a Violation

All Ontarians can play a part in protecting our natural resources from waste, abuse and depletion. If you are witness to a resource violation within Ontario, please call the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry TIPS line at: 1-877-TIPS-MNR (847-7667)

In order to investigate an occurrence, it will assist an officer to know the following information:

- o Nature of violation
- o Vehicle information
- o Location of violation (address, county, township, municipality, lot, concession)
- o Particulars of violation, other relevant information

The TIPS-MNR reporting line is not an emergency response telephone number. If you are calling to report public safety matters please call 911 or the police.

Disclaimer

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This is a summary of information dealing with fishing licences and fishing laws. This summary is neither a legal document nor a complete collection of the current regulations. It is meant to be a convenient reference only.

For details on the current regulations see:

- o Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act and regulations
- o Federal Fisheries Act
- o Ontario Fishery Regulations
 - o Close times, fishing quotas and limits on the size of fish established in the Ontario Fishery Regulations may be changed through Variation Orders which are available at [ontario.ca/fishing](https://www.ontario.ca/fishing) <<https://www.ontario.ca/fishing>>.

The maps presented in this summary are provided as a guide only. Due to the scale of the maps, the official plan (detailed information) for the boundaries of the Zones cannot be provided in this summary.

You can obtain specific details of the regulations, including more detailed maps of Zone boundaries, from [ontario.ca/fishing](https://www.ontario.ca/fishing) <<https://www.ontario.ca/fishing>> or local MNRF offices.

In-water Work Timing Window Guidelines

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

March 11, 2013

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has established timing window guidelines to restrict in-water work related to an activity during certain periods in order to protect fish from impacts of works or undertakings in and around water during spawning migrations and other critical life stages.

Follow the steps below to determine which timing windows apply to your project:

1. Determine the fish species that are present in the waterbody in which the activity will occur. If you are uncertain, please contact your local MNR office.
NOTE: If species listed under the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* are present, you may be required to obtain approval under the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* prior to commencing any in-water work related to an activity.
2. Use the following map on page 2 (Figure 1. MNR Regions) to determine the MNR Region in which the activity will occur. If you are uncertain of the MNR Region in which the activity will occur, please contact your local MNR office.

3. Use Table 1 (on page 2) to determine the dates during which in-water work related to an activity is restricted based on the region and species present. If more than one species is present, then the timing windows should be combined for all species present (e.g., if a waterbody in the Northwest Region contains both Northern Pike (April 1 to June 15) and Smallmouth Bass (May 15 to July 15), then the combined timing window would be April 1 to July 15).
4. If you are required to conduct in-water work related to an activity during a restricted timing window period as outlined in Table 1, please contact your local Ministry of Natural Resources Office.



Northern Pike (*Esox lucius*), Hawk Lake, Kenora Ontario

Figure 1. MNR Regions



This map is for illustrative purposes only. Please contact MNR if you have any questions about which region you may be located in.

Map data compiled from various sources.
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Datum: 1983 North American Datum

Published March 2013
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Table 1. Timing windows when in-water work is restricted – based on species presence and MNR Region

	Fish Species	Northwest Region	Northeast Region	Southern Region
Spring	Walleye	April 1 to June 20	April 1 to June 20	Mar. 15 to May 31
	Northern Pike	April 1 to June 15	April 1 to June 15	Mar. 15 to May 31
	Lake Sturgeon	May 1 to June 30	May 1 to July 15	May 1 to June 30
	Muskellunge	May 1 to July 15	May 15 to July 15	Mar. 15 to May 31
	Large/Smallmouth Bass	May 15 to July 15	May 15 to July 15	May 1 to July 15
	Rainbow Trout	April 1 to June 15	April 1 to June 15	Mar. 15 to June 15
	Other/Unknown Spring Spawning Species	April 1 to June 15	April 1 to June 15	Mar. 15 to July 15
Fall	Lake Trout	Sept. 1 to May 31	Sept. 1 to May 31	Oct. 1 to May 31
	Brook Trout	Sept. 1 to June 15	Sept. 1 to June 15	Oct. 1 to May 31
	Pacific Salmon	Sept. 1 to June 15	Sept. 1 to June 15	Sept. 15 to May 31
	Lake Whitefish	Sept. 15 to May 31	Sept. 15 to May 15	Oct. 15 to May 31
	Lake Herring	Oct. 1 to May 31	Oct. 1 to May 31	Oct. 15 to May 31
	Other/Unknown Fall Spawning Species	Sept. 1 to June 15	Sept. 1 to June 15	Oct. 1 to May 31

APPENDIX B

Photographic Log



Photo 1 – Proposed area of development (July 7, 2023).



Photo 2 – Proposed area of development and existing bunkie (July 7, 2023).



Photo 3 – View of the drainage feature area facing south (July 7, 2023).



Photo 4 - View of shoreline and existing bunkie setback (July 7, 2023).



Photo 5 - View of the southeast shoreline of the property (July 7, 2023).



Photo 6 – View of the Fresh-Moist White Pine – Sugar Maple Mixed Forest (FOMM9-1) community, southwest (July 7, 2023).



Photo 7 – West view of the Fresh-Moist White Pine – Sugar Maple Mixed Forest (FOMM9-1)
(July 7, 2023).

APPENDIX C

Vegetation Species List

Appendix C - Vegetation Species List
Environmental Impact Study
665 Baptiste North Shore Road, Municipality of Hastings Highlands

Scientific Name	Common Name	S Rank	N Rank	G Rank	Exotic Status	Coefficient of Conservatism	Coefficient of Wetness	FOMM9-1
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir	S5	N5	G5		5	-3	x
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	S5	N5	G5		4	0	x
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	S5	N5	G5		4	3	x
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Common Lady Fern	S5	N5	G5		4	0	x
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	Wild Sarsaparilla	S5	N5	G5		4	3	x
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch	S5	N5	G5		6	0	x
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch	S5	N5	G5		2	3	x
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell	S5	NNR	G5		7	3	x
<i>Carex crinita</i>	Fringed Sedge	S5	N5	G5		6	-5	x
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Beaked Hazelnut	S5	N5	G5		5	3	x
<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Yellow Clintonia	S5	N5	G5		7	0	x
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Marginal Wood Fern	S5	N5	G5		5	3	x
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	S5	N5	G5		0	0	x
<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>	Large-leaved Aster	S5	N5	G5		5	5	x
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech	S4	N5	G5		6	3	x
<i>Fallopia cilinodis</i>	Fringed Black Bindweed	S5	N5	G5		2	5	x
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild Strawberry	S5	N5	G5		2	3	x
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	S4	N5	G4		4	3	x
<i>Galium asprellum</i>	Rough Bedstraw	S5	N5	G5		6	-5	x
<i>Gramineae spp.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Spotted Jewelweed	S5	N5	G5		4	-3	x
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Large-leaved Lupine	SNA	N5	G5	SE4		5	x
<i>Lysimachia borealis</i>	Northern Starflower	S5	N5	G5		6	0	x
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Large False Solomon's Seal	S5	N5	G5T5		4	3	x
<i>Nabalus altissimus</i>	Tall Rattlesnakeroot	S5	N5	G5		5	3	x
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern	S5	N5	G5		4	-3	x
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	S4?	N4?	G5		6	3	x
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Orange Hawkweed	SNA	NNA	GNR	SE5		5	x
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	S5	N5	G5		4	3	x
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	SU	N5	G5		0	-3	x
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Common Self-heal	S5	N5	G5		0	0	x
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern	S5	N5	G5		2	3	x
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern Red Oak	S5	N5	G5		6	3	x
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Purple-flowering Raspberry	S5	N5	G5		3	5	x
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red Elderberry	S5	N5	G5		5	3	x
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Red-tinged Bulrush	S5	N5	G5		4	-5	x
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	White Meadowsweet	S5	N5	G5		3	-3	x
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	SNA	N5	G5	SE5		3	x
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	S5	N5	G5		4	-3	x
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	S5	N5	G5		4	3	x
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	SNA	NNA	GNR	SE5		3	x
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Cattail	S5	N5	G5		1	-5	x
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry	S5	N5	G5		4	0	x
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	SNA	NNA	GNR	SE5		5	x
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Lesser Periwinkle	SNA	NNA	GNR	SE5		5	x

APPENDIX D

Field Forms

Wildlife

Weather information is recorded on the Wildlife data card. Such information can be useful for helping to interpret records or results.

Temperature: Record of approximate ambient temperature (°C) during the field survey.

Cloud: Record, in tenths, the proportion of the sky covered by clouds.

Wind: Record the Beaufort Scale number according to Table 20

Table 20. Beaufort Wind Scale (adapted from Whittow 1984).

0	Calm	smoke rises vertically
1	Light Air	smoke drifts, but wind vanes do not
2	Light Breeze	wind felt on face, leaves rustle
3	Gentle Breeze	leaves and small twigs in constant motion; light flags extended
4	Moderate Breeze	wind raises dust and loose paper; small branches move
5	Fresh Breeze	small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	Strong Breeze	large branches in motion; whistling in phone wires; umbrella use difficult
7	Near Gale	whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt when walking against wind
8	Gale	twigs break off trees; progress impeded
9	Strong Gale	slight structural damage – roofing shingles, TV antennae
10	Storm	trees uprooted; considerable structural damage

Precipitation: Brief statement of precipitation, e.g., none, steady rain, fog.

Conditions: Brief statement of conditions, surveyor mood, etc., which might affect the survey; a text field of 50 characters.

Indicate the presence of Potential Wildlife Habitat by checking the appropriate box of features that are present within the polygon.

Wildlife: All wildlife sightings and signs should be recorded while in the polygon. Record each sighting by type (TY) (B = bird, H = herpetofauna, etc.) and by species (SP. CODE). Use four-letter codes, provided in the database, for recording species.

Evidence Codes: (EV) should be used to record the type of observation. If possible, give an indication of the estimated number of individuals, pairs or signs for each wildlife species.

ELC COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION & CLASSIFICATION	SITE: 665 BARRISSE N. SWAMP	POLYGON: 1
	SURVEYOR(S): DD/SR	DATE: July 7/88
START	END	UTMZ
		UTMN

POLYGON DESCRIPTION

SYSTEM	SUBSTRATE	TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE	HISTORY	PLANT FORM	COMMUNITY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TERRESTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> WETLAND <input type="checkbox"/> AQUATIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ORGANIC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MINERAL SOIL <input type="checkbox"/> PARENT MIN <input type="checkbox"/> ACIDIC BEDRK <input type="checkbox"/> BASIC BEDRK <input type="checkbox"/> CARB. BEDRK	<input type="checkbox"/> LACUSTRINE <input type="checkbox"/> RIVERINE <input type="checkbox"/> BOTTOMLAND <input type="checkbox"/> TERRACE <input type="checkbox"/> VALLEY SLOPE <input type="checkbox"/> TABLELAND <input type="checkbox"/> ROLL, UPLAND <input type="checkbox"/> CLIFF <input type="checkbox"/> TALUS <input type="checkbox"/> CREVICE / CAVE <input type="checkbox"/> ALVAR <input type="checkbox"/> ROCKLAND <input type="checkbox"/> BEACH / BAR <input type="checkbox"/> SAND DUNE <input type="checkbox"/> BLUFF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NATURAL <input type="checkbox"/> CULTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PLANKTON <input type="checkbox"/> SUBMERGED <input type="checkbox"/> FLOATING-LVD <input type="checkbox"/> GRAMINOID <input type="checkbox"/> FORB <input type="checkbox"/> LICHEN <input type="checkbox"/> BRYOPHYTE <input type="checkbox"/> DECIDUOUS <input type="checkbox"/> CONIFEROUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MIXED	<input type="checkbox"/> LAKE <input type="checkbox"/> POND <input type="checkbox"/> RIVER <input type="checkbox"/> STREAM <input type="checkbox"/> MARSH <input type="checkbox"/> SWAMP <input type="checkbox"/> FEN <input type="checkbox"/> BOG <input type="checkbox"/> BARREN <input type="checkbox"/> MEADOW <input type="checkbox"/> PRAIRIE <input type="checkbox"/> THICKET <input type="checkbox"/> SAVANNAH <input type="checkbox"/> WOODLAND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FOREST <input type="checkbox"/> PLANTATION
SITE			COVER		
<input type="checkbox"/> OPEN WATER <input type="checkbox"/> SHALLOW WATER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SURFICIAL DEP. <input type="checkbox"/> BEDROCK			<input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SHRUB <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TREED		

STAND DESCRIPTION:

LAYER	HT	CVR	SPECIES IN ORDER OF DECREASING DOMINANCE (>> MUCH GREATER THAN; > GREATER THAN; = ABOUT EQUAL TO)
1 CANOPY	14	4	N. PINE = SUR MARSH > Y. B. CEDAR
2 SUB-CANOPY	3	2	N. CEDAR
3 UNDERSTOREY	1	0	
4 GRD. LAYER	6	3	BUFF BERG LICHEN

HT CODES: 1 = >25 m 2 = 10<HT<25 m 3 = 2<HT<10 m 4 = 1<HT<2 m 5 = 0.5<HT 1 m 6 = 0.2<HT<0.5 m 7 = HT<0.2 m
CVR CODES 0 = NONE 1 = 0% < CVR < 10% 2 = 10 < CVR < 25% 3 = 25 < CVR < 50% 4 = CVR > 50%

STAND COMPOSITION:	BA:
SIZE CLASS ANALYSIS:	< 10 10 - 24 25 - 50 > 50
STANDING SNAGS:	< 10 10 - 24 25 - 50 > 50
DEADFALL / LOGS:	< 10 10 - 24 25 - 50 > 50
ABUNDANCE CODES:	N = NONE R = RARE O = OCCASIONAL A = ABUNDANT
COMM. AGE:	PIONEER YOUNG MID-AGE MATURE OLD GROWTH

SOIL ANALYSIS:

TEXTURE:	DEPTH TO MOTTLES / GLEY	g =	G =
MOISTURE:	DEPTH OF ORGANICS:	(cm)	
HOMOGENEOUS / VARIABLE	DEPTH TO BEDROCK:	(cm)	

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATION:

COMMUNITY CLASS:	CODE:
COMMUNITY SERIES:	CODE:
ECOSITE:	CODE:
VEGETATION TYPE: FRESH - MOIST WOODLAND PINE - SUGAR HICKORY MIXED	CODE: TOMM9-1
INCLUSION: FOREST	CODE:
COMPLEX:	CODE:

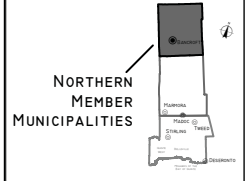
Notes:

APPENDIX E

Official Plan and Zoning Schedules

HASTINGS COUNTY OFFICIAL PLAN

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS OP-A SCHEDULE



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP WAS ADOPTED AS OFFICIAL PLAN SCHEDULE OP-A OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS OFFICIAL PLAN 2017-0030.
 PLAN DATE: 05/08/2017 - SIGNING DATE: 07/06/2017

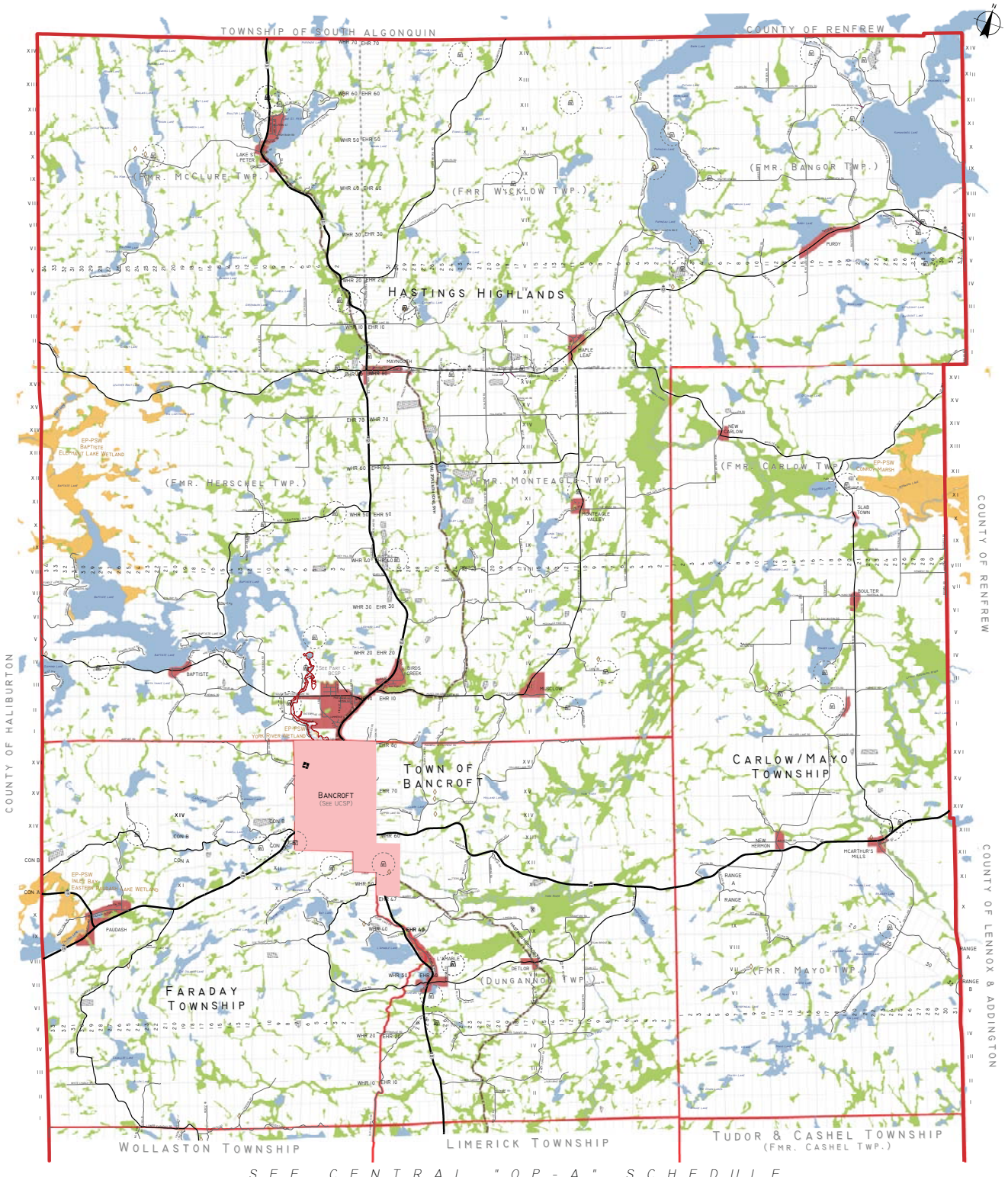
JIM DUFFIN, C.A.O. - CLERK OF HASTINGS COUNTY
 ROBNEY COOPER, WARDEN OF HASTINGS COUNTY

THIS SCHEDULE FORMS A PART OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS OFFICIAL PLAN AND MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WRITTEN TEXT "OP-A" HEREIN NECESSARILY CARRYING THE FULL OFFICIAL PLAN. PLEASE REFER TO SECONDARY PLAN SCHEDULES FOR DETAILED MAPPING OF URBAN AREAS. SOME SPECIAL POLICY AREAS MAY ALSO HAVE DETAILED MAPS WITHIN THE PLAN.

PRODUCED BY THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT. DATA SOURCES: MIKE GIBNEY, PROVIDER OF THE ONTARIO GEOGRAPHIC DATA FRAMEWORK AND THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS. THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS DISCLAIMS ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION.

June 22, 2018

- LAND USE DESIGNATIONS**
- PRIME AGRICULTURE
 - RURAL/WATERFRONT
 - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANT WETLAND
 - EXTRACTIVE (LARGE SITE)
 - EXTRACTIVE (SMALL SITE)
 - URBAN
 - HAMLET
 - WATERBODY
 - WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA
 - INTAKE PROTECTION ZONE
 - ISSUES CONTRIBUTING AREA
 - WELL HEAD PROTECTION AREA - E
 - WASTE MANAGEMENT
 - SITE SPECIFIC POLICY AREA (LARGE SITE)
 - SITE SPECIFIC POLICY AREA (SMALL SITE)
 - ENGINEERED FLOODLINE
- GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES**
- NON OFFICIAL PLAN AREA
 - LOT & CONCESSION LINE
 - GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
 - MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
 - COUNTY BOUNDARY
- INFRASTRUCTURE**
- HIGHWAY (PROV. & FMR. PROVINCIAL)
 - COLLECTOR ROAD (FORMER COUNTY)
 - MUNICIPAL ROAD
 - RAILWAY
 - HASTINGS HERITAGE TRAIL
 - TRANSCANADA TRAIL
 - AIRFIELD

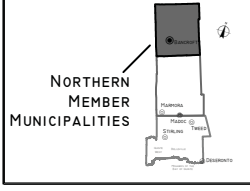


SEE CENTRAL "OP-A" SCHEDULE



HASTINGS COUNTY OFFICIAL PLAN

NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURES & AREAS OP-B SCHEDULE



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP WAS ADOPTED AS OFFICIAL PLAN SCHEDULE OP-B OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS OFFICIAL PLAN 2017-0030. PLAN DATE: 03/08/2017. SIGNING DATE: 03/09/2017.

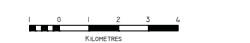
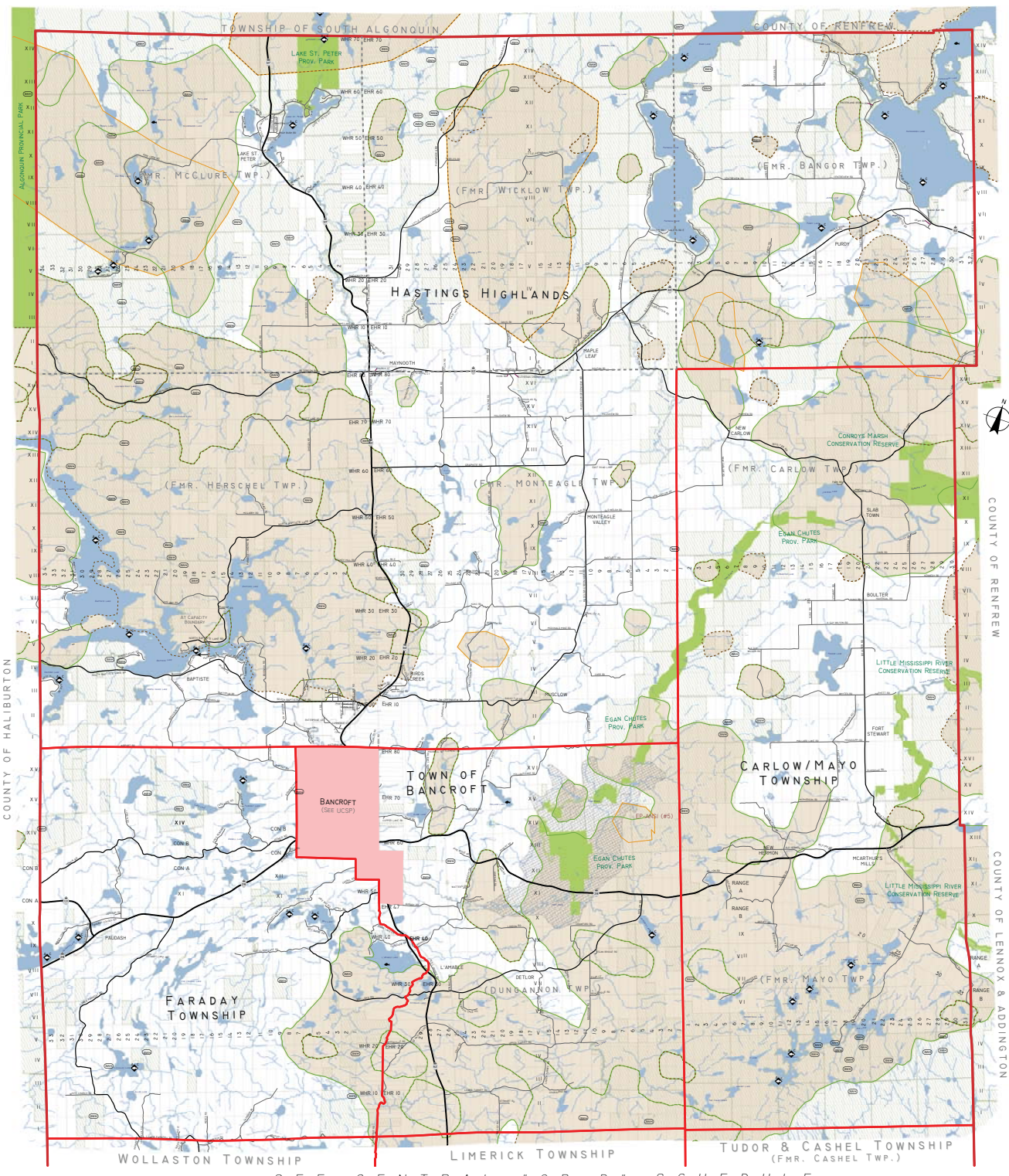
JIM DUFFIN, CLERK OF HASTINGS COUNTY
 ROONEY COONEY, WARDEN OF HASTINGS COUNTY

THIS SCHEDULE FORMS PART OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS OFFICIAL PLAN AND MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WRITTEN TEXT AND HASTINGS COUNTY CODE FOR THE FULL OFFICIAL PLAN. PLEASE REFER TO SECONDARY PLAN SCHEDULES FOR DETAILED MAPS OF URBAN AREAS. SOME SPECIAL POLICY AREAS MAY ALSO HAVE DETAILED MAPS COVERED BY OTHER SCHEDULES.

PREPARED BY THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT. DATA SOURCES: UNDER LICENSE BY PERMISSION OF THE ONTARIO GEOGRAPHICAL DATA EXCHANGE AND THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS. THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS DISCLAIMS ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INACCURACIES IN THIS PUBLICATION.

APR 22, 2018

- NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURES**
- SIGNIFICANT WOODLAND
 - AREAS OF NATURAL OR SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (EP-ANSI)
 - AREAS OF NATURAL OR SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SMALL SITE)
 - SIGNIFICANT VALLEYLEAND
 - CONSERVATION AUTHORITY LAND
 - PROVINCIAL PARKS & CONSERVATION RESERVES
 - CROWN LAND
 - SIGNIFICANT WILDLIFE HABITAT
 - DEER YARD (STRATUM 1)
 - DEER WINTERING AREA (STRATUM 2)
 - MOOSE EARLY WINTERING AREA
 - SIGNIFICANT WILDLIFE HABITAT (SMALL SITE)
 - LAKE TROUT LAKE AT CAPACITY (LTL-AC)
 - LAKES MANAGED FOR LAKE TROUT (LTL-C)
- GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES**
- STREAM/CREEK
 - BOUNDARY OF ECOREGION 6E (SEE 4.3.5)
 - WATERCOURSE & WATERBODY
 - NON OFFICIAL PLAN AREA
 - URBAN SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 - LOT & CONCESSION LINE
 - GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
 - MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
 - COUNTY BOUNDARY
- INFRASTRUCTURE**
- HIGHWAY (PROV. & FMR. PROVINCIAL)
 - COLLECTOR ROAD (FORMER COUNTY)
 - MUNICIPAL ROAD



SEE CENTRAL "OP-B" SCHEDULE

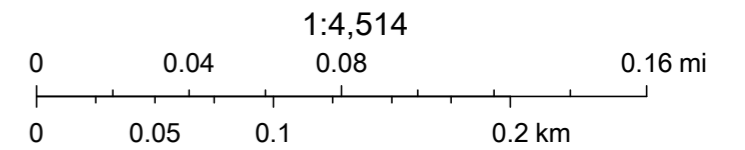
Municipal Zoning



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Hastings Highlands Zoning

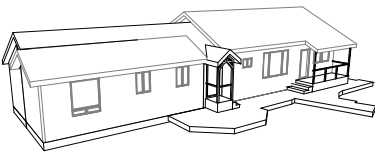
- Marginal Agriculture (MA)
- Environmental Protection (EP)
- Limited Service Residential (LSR)
- Property Information
- Limited Service Residential Island (LSRI)



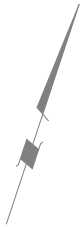
Hastings County, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

APPENDIX F

Design Drawings



② 3D View



CONCESSION 7

ORIGINAL	ALLOWANCE	FOR	ROAD
BETWEEN CONCESSIONS 7 AND 6			



- DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED WORK:**
1. RELOCATE EXISTING BUNKIE 13'-6" FURTHER FROM WATER
 2. INFILL BETWEEN RELOCATED BUNKIE AND MAIN CABIN WITH NEW HALLWAY
 3. ADD 2 BEDROOMS BEHIND RELOCATED BUNKIE TO REPLACE BEDROOM THAT WILL BE USED AS HALLWAY
 4. BUILD 8" CONCRETE BLOCK FOUNDATION WALL FOR BUNKIE IN NEW LOCATION AND NEW BEDROOMS
 5. RESTORE NATURAL VEGETATION IN PREVIOUS BUNKIE LOCATION

<p>PROJECT WEISE FAMILY CABIN</p> <p>ADDRESS 666 BAPTISTE NORTH SHORE RD LOT 22 CONCESSION 6 LOOK BAY BAPTISTE LAKE, HASTINGS HIGHLANDS, ON</p> <p>DATE PROPOSED SITE PLAN</p>	<p>PROJECT NO. A101</p> <p>DATE 2023-08-23</p>	<p>SCALE AS SHOWN</p>
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