115 Rangers Road, Municipality of Hastings Highlands, County of Hastings

Environmental Impact Study

Prepared For:

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July 2025

CREATING QUALITY SOLUTIONS TOGETHER

Ainley GROUP

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY

for

115 Rangers Road

Municipality of Hastings Highlands

Prepared by Ainley Group

July 2025

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1
2.0 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT AND SCOPE OF WORK 1
3.0 SOURCES OF EXISTING BASELINE INFORMATION 1
4.0 DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY 3
5.0 PLANNING POLICIES AND FRAMEWORK 4
5.1 Provincial Planning Policy 4
5.2 Hastings County Official Plan and Municipality of Hastings Highlands Zoning By-Law 5
5.2.1 Hastings County Official Plan 5
5.2.2 Municipality of Hastings Highlands Zoning By-Law 5
6.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS 5
6.1 Land Use, Topography, and Drainage 5
6.2 Surficial and Bedrock Geology 6
6.3 Vegetation and Vegetation Communities 6
6.3.1 Fresh-Moist White Pine – Sugar Maple Mixed Forest (FOMM9-1) 6
6.4 Surface Water Features, Fish and Fish Habitat, and Aquatic SAR 7
6.5 Birds, Wildlife, and Herpetofaunal Species and Habitat 7
6.5.1 Bird Species 8
6.5.2 Wildlife / Herpetofaunal Species 8
6.6 Significant Natural Heritage Functions / Features 8
6.6.1 Species at Risk 9
6.6.2 Significant Wetlands and Coastal Wetlands 11
6.6.3 Significant Woodlands 14
6.6.4 Significant Valleylands or Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) 14
6.6.5 Significant Wildlife Habitat 14
7.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 15
8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES 15
8.1.1 Erosion and Sediment Control 15
8.1.2 Surface Water Contamination and Debris Accumulation 16
8.1.3 Vegetation 17
8.1.4 Wildlife and Bird Migration 18
8.1.5 Species at Risk (SAR) 18
8.1.6 Environmentally Sensitive Areas 18
8.1.7 Fisheries, Associated Habitat, and In-Water Works 19
8.1.8 Long Term Use (Cumulative Impacts) 19
9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 20
9.1 Conclusions 20
9.2 Recommendations 20
10.0 CLOSURE 22
11.0 REFERENCES 23

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Regional Location Plan

Figure 2 Existing Conditions

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Species at Risk with the Potential to Occur Within the Study Limits

Table 2 Species at Risk Summary

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A Background Data

Appendix B Photographic Log

Appendix C Vegetation Species List

Appendix D Field Forms

Appendix E Official Plan and Zoning Schedules

Appendix F Conceptual Site Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ainley Group was retained to conduct an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for the subject property identified as 115 Rangers Road, Municipality of Hastings Highlands, County of Hastings. The subject property is identified as part of Lot 30, Concession 7, Plan M59 Lot 12, in the geographic Township of Herschel, Municipality of Hastings Highlands (**Figure 1**).

Based on our understanding of the project, the client is planning to demolish the existing cabin, deck, and privy to rebuild a primary residential 4–5-bedroom home with a detached 2.5 car garage in a different location on the property. Due to the bedrock geology of the property, the new primary dwelling is to be developed a minimum of 20 m from the Baptiste Lake shoreline. The EIS is required due to the proximity of the proposed development to Baptiste Lake (within 30 m of the high-water mark). It is understood that additional studies are being completed concurrently to this EIS (i.e. Slope Stability Study). The existing site conditions at the time of field investigations are shown on **Figure 2**.

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 January 23, 2025). The scope of work for the investigation (as outlined in the proposal) included the following:

- Single site visit during field work appropriate season.
- 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, 2025)

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; Midland Painted Turtle, Eastern Wood-pewee, Canada Warbler, and Snapping Turtle in the proximity of the subject property.

Ebird (Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 2025)

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, 2025)

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, 2025)

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, 2025)

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 1971 to present day.

Fish ON-Line (MNRF, 2025) – 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 May 29, 2025. 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 May 29, 2025. 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 May 29, 2025.

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 Statement

The Provincial Planning Statement (PPS) (MMAH, 2024) outlines policies related to natural heritage features (Section 4.1) and water resources (Section 4.2). 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 and threatened species, except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements,
- Fish habitat except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements,
- Significant wetlands in the Canadian Shield north of 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 heritage features and 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 in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River),
- Significant valley lands in 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 that are not subject to policy 4.1.1.b.

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 alternation 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 south of a Stratum II Deer Wintering Area, 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 Waterfront Residential (WR-139). WR-139 is a site specific zoning that recognizes and permits waterfront residential development on a lot with deficient lot area and frontage.

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 cabin, deck, and privy are to be demolished, with a new primary dwelling to be constructed on the property within 30 m of the high-water mark. 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 May 29, 2025, during which it was noted that the subject property is part of low density residential (cottage) development at a property located on the shoreline of Baptiste Lake. Access to the subject property is via Rangers Road. 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 currently includes a seasonal dwelling (low density residential; **Figure 2**). The surrounding area includes an additional cottage property to the south and west, waterbody (Baptiste Lake), and forest.

The topography of the subject property is sloped towards Baptiste Lake from to the north with a sharp slope located mid-property that transitions to a gentle slope to the shoreline. The elevation of the property ranges from approximately 370 meters above sea level (masl) at Rangers Road,to approximately 355 masl along the Baptiste Lake shoreline. It is understood that a review of the

proposed development on / adjacent to the noted sharp slope is also being undertaken separately as part of a slope stability study.

Drainage on the subject property is interpreted to follow the site topography, with overland flow from the south to north and ultimately to Baptiste Lake. No drainage features were observed on the subject property.

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 Ice-contact stratified deposits by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS, 2003). Bedrock geology in the study area consists of early felsic plutonic rock, granodiorite, tonalite, monzogranite, syenogranite, derived gneisses and migmatites (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 May 2025 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).

One (1) vegetation community was identified within the study area, Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple – Red Maple Deciduous Forest (FODM5-9). 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 2025. An aerial view of the subject property and respective vegetation community is shown in **Figure 2**.

6.3.1 Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple – Red Maple Deciduous Forest (FODM5-9)

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

pensylvanicum), Basswood (*Tilia americana*), Eastern Hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), Yellow Trout-lily (*Erythronium americanum*), amongst other species.

A small manicured area was noted within this vegetation community, and is located adjacent to the Baptiste Lake shoreline. This area (approximately 11.0 m x 9.0 m) was observed to have limited tree cover, and is anticipated to be used as outdoor space associated with the existing cabin.

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

The subject property is adjacent to Baptiste Lake. 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 May 29, 2025. Fish habitat along the shoreline was observed to consist of several large boulders and overhanging vegetation associated with a number of mature trees such as White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*), Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), and White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*). Substrated within the nearshore area was observed to consist of boulders, cobbles, gravel and sand. Water depths within the nearshore area were observed to range from 0.4 m at the shoreline to greater than 1.0 m at the extents of the nearshore area, with a gradual transition observed.

No fish species were observed during the site visit; 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.

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 2025.

6.5.1 Bird Species

Incidental observations of bird species were documented within the study area during the field surveys in May 2025. Species which were incidentally observed are provided in the list below.

A total of five (5) bird species were observed (visually or audibly) within the study area. A summary of the species list (common names) is included below:

- American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
- American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)
- Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)
- American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)
- Common Loon (*Gavia immer*)

Species observation data from the OBBA (Square 17TQK39) 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 indicates element occurences of two (2) SAR bird species, Eastern Wood-Pewee (Special Concern) and Canada Warbler (Special Concern) within the area. Neither of these species were observed by Ainley Group during the site visit completed in May, 2025.

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.). There were no wildlife observations; however, the subject property and adjacent lands are anticipated to provide habitat for 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
Myotis lucifugus	Little Brown Bat	Endangered	Endangered
Myotis septentrionalis	Northern Myotis	Endangered	Endangered
Lasionycteris noctivagans	Silver-haired Bat	Endangered	Endangered
Lasiurus borealis	Eastern Red Bat	Endangered	Endangered
Perimyotis subflavus	Tri-colored Bat	Endangered	Endangered
Lasiurus cinereus	Hoary Bat	Endangered	Endangered
Myotis leibii	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	Endangered	Endangered
Myotis septentrionalis	Northern Long-eared Bat	Endangered	Endangered
Potamogeton ogdenii	Ogden's Pondweed	Endangered	Endangered
Emydoidea blandingii	Blanding's Turtle	Endangered	Threatened
Danaus plexippus	Monarch	Endangered	Special Concern
Antrostomus vociferus	Eastern Whip-poor-will	Special Concern	Special Concern
Cardellina canadensis	Canada Warbler	Threatened	Special Concern
Hylocichla mustelina	Wood Thrush	Threatened	Special Concern
Contopus cooperi	Olive-sided Flycatcher	Special Concern	Special Concern
Contopus virens	Eastern Wood-Pewee	Special Concern	Special Concern
Chelydra serpentina	Snapping Turtle	Special Concern	Special Concern
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	-	Special Concern

Species (Scientific Name)	Species (Common Name)	Federal Status	Provincial Status
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	Not at Risk	Special Concern
Plestiodon fasciatus	Five-lined Skink	Special Concern	Special Concern

During field visits completed by Ainley Group in 2025, no species at risk were observed at or adjacent to the subject property.

With regards to the review of SAR on the subject property, it is noted that the Government of Ontario is currently in the process of transitioning from the *Endangered Species Act (2007)* to the *Species Conservation Act (2025)*. As part of this transition, the *Endangered Species Act (2007)* has been amended until such time as the new supporting regulations have been created. The review of SAR on the subject property has been completed in consideration of the previous *Endangered Species Act (2007)*, as well as the current amended *Endangered Species Act (2007)*.

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 day roosting bats and forest bird species. Vegetation clearing is anticipated as a result of the proposed development. 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**.

115 Rangers Road - Environmental Impact Study
Table 2 - Species at Risk Summary (Terrestrial)
25019 - 1

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	S Rank	SARA	SARO	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Species to be Impacted	Rationale / Potential Impacts
Little Brown Bat	*Myotis lucifugus*	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. Where required, vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the active season for bats (April 15 – September 30).
Northern Myotis	*Myotis septentrionalis*	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. Where required, vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the active season for bats (April 15 – September 30).
Silver-haired Bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*	S3	END	END	Silver-haired bats primarily inhabit forested areas, particularly those with mature trees, where they roost in tree cavities, under bark, and in abandoned woodpecker holes.	Minimal	Trees within the forest community present on the subject property may provide suitable day roosting habitat for species. Where required, vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the active season for bats (April 15 – September 30).
Eastern Red Bat	*Lasiurus borealis*	S3	END	END	Eastern red bats are found in coniferous and mixed forests. They prefer to roost at the top of trees suspended from branches.	Minimal	Trees within the forest community present on the subject property may provide suitable day roosting habitat for species. Where required, vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the active season for bats (April 15 – September 30).
Tri-colored Bat	*Perimyotis subflavus*	S3?	END	END	Found in a variety of forest habitats, often forming day roots 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. Where required, vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the active season for bats (April 15 – September 30).
Hoary Bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*	S3	END	END	Hoary Bats primarily inhabit forests, both coniferous and deciduous, and are often found near edges and clearings.	Minimal	Trees within the forest community present on the subject property may provide suitable day roosting habitat for species. Where required, vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the active season for bats (April 15 – September 30).
Eastern Small-footed Myotis	*Myotis leibii*	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. Where required, vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the active season for bats (April 15 – September 30).
Northern Long-eared Bat	*Myotis septentrionalis*		END	END	These individuals can be found throughout boreal forested areas in Ontario, where they commonly roost in cavities of trees or under loose bark	Minimal	Trees within the forest community present on the subject property may provide suitable day roosting habitat for species. Where required, vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the active season for bats (April 15 – September 30).

115 Rangers Road - Environmental Impact Study
Table 2 - Species at Risk Summary (Terrestrial)
25019 - 1

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	S Rank	SARA	SARO	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Species to be Impacted	Rationale / Potential Impacts
Ogden's Pondweed	*Potamogeton ogdenii*	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	*Emydoidea blandingii*	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 2025. No Suitable habitat (Eutrophic wetlands) was identified within property boundaries.
Eastern Whip-poor-will	*Antrostomus vociferus*	S4B	SC	THR	Usually found in areas with a mix of open and forested areas, such as savannahs, open woodlands or openings in more mature forests. It forages in these open areas and uses forested areas for roosting (resting and sleeping) and nesting.	Minimal	Vegetation on subject property may provide suitable habitat. Vegetation clearing will be required and should be completed outside of the active season for migratory breeding birds (early April to late August).
Canada Warbler	*Cardellina canadensis*	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. Vegetation clearing will be required and should be completed outside of the active season for migratory breeding birds (early April to late August).
Wood Thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	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. Vegetation clearing will be required and should be completed outside of the active season for migratory breeding birds (early April to late August).
Olive-sided Flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	S4B	SC	SC	Found along natural forest edges and openings, breeding habitat consists of coniferous or mixed forests adjacent to rivers and wetlands.	Minimal	Vegetation on subject property may provide suitable habitat. 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	*Contopus virens*	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. Vegetation clearing will be required and should be completed outside of the active season for migratory breeding birds (early April to late August).
Snapping Turtle	*Chelydra serpentina*	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.

115 Rangers Road - Environmental Impact Study
Table 2 - Species at Risk Summary (Terrestrial)
25019 - 1

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	S Rank	SARA	SARO	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Species to be Impacted	Rationale / Potential Impacts
Monarch	*Danaus plexippus*	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 2025. 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.
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	S4	-	SC	Peregrine Falcons usually nest on tall, steep cliff ledges close to large bodies of water, but also utilize buildings, bridges, and other tall structures in urban environments. They can be found nesting at elevations up to about 12,000 feet, as well as along rivers and coastlines or in cities, where the local Rock Pigeon populations offer a reliable food supply	Minimal	No observations of species during field survey by Ainley Group in 2025. No observations of suitable habitat (steep cliff ledges) in the footprint of development, nor high Rock Pigeon populations for a reliable food supply.
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	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 2025. 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.
Common Five-lined Skink	*Plestiodon fasciatus*	S3	END	SC	The Five-Lined Skink are typically found in forest openings, specifically large rock outcrops. The species will also make use of open, often sandy habitat such as sparse mixed or deciduous forest, meadows, shorelines and stabilized dunes	Minimal	No observations of species during field surveys by Ainley Group in 2025. Suitable habitat (rock outcrop with sparse forest, meadow, dunes) is not anticipated to be present within property boundaries.

1. List of Species at Risk determined though 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.

6.6.2 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 2025. 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.

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 (2025). 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 is south of a Stratum II deer wintering area. While development in general has the potential to impact wintering deer, the vegetation community identified on the subject property

is not consistent with core wintering habitat (i.e. dense conifers including White Cedar and Eastern Hemlock) for deer. 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 current owner purchased the waterfront rural property in 2022 with the current structures (cabin, deck and privy) on the property. The existing structures are to be demolished with plans to build a two-story 4 - 5-bedroom primary residence (14.0 m x 19.0 m inclusive of deck) a minimum of 20 m from the shoreline. A new septic will be installed in support of the primary residence, with the tank and tile bed and any associated grading proposed to be located a minimum of 30 m from the shoreline. A detached one-storey 2.5 car garage (9.0 m x 9.0 m) is also proposed to be constructed on the subject property, with the footprint approximately 42.5 m from the shoreline Due to the presence of bedrock outcropping on the subject property, the new development is planned to be placed a minimum of 20 m from Baptiste Lake. This setback is generally consistent with that of the existing cabin and associated deck. The proposed development is shown in **Appendix F**.

Typical construction aspects of the proposed development are likely to include excavation and grading for the proposed new foundation for both the primary dwelling and garage, as well as the new septic system. The existing cabin which is proposed to be removed is approximately 26 m from the shoreline. No modifications or vegetation removal are proposed to the existing shoreline (i.e. along the lake frontage); however, some vegetation removal will be required to accommodate the development and access to the property.

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. Given the sharp topography noted on portions of the subject property, the potential for impacts associated with erosion and sedimentation is anticipated to increase.

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, as well as around any stockpiled materials to reduce the potential for sedimentation. Consideration should be given to applying multiple layers of silt fence or other erosion control barriers (i.e. straw bales, coir fibre logs) 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.

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 will result in the removal of vegetation for the proposed residential dwelling, garage, and new septic tank/bed.

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 2019-024 which serves to protect tree canopy cover in or adjacent to significant natural features such as significant woodlands, significant valleylands, and waterbodies. Works will need to be completed in accordance with the above noted by-laws / policies.

Any tree removal should include appropriate tree felling and grubbing procedures in order to minimize impacts on surrounding vegetation, including minimizing removal of trees and vegetation to the extent possible.

A number of small diameter trees were observed to have established along the north-west portion of the existing manicured lawn area along the shoreline. These trees do not appear to be within the footprint of the proposed dwelling and should be retained to help naturalize the shoreline area and restore tree cover for those required to be removed to accommodate the proposed development.

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/ nesting cavities. 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/cavities 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 anticipated to have minimal potential to impact the SAR identified for the subject property provided the below noted mitigation measures are incorporated. The mature trees present on the subject property are considered to have the potential to support day roosting bat species, and the vegetation community may support forest dwelling birds. Vegetation clearing is anticipated as a result of the proposed development; impacts to SAR bats and / or birds may occur should they be present during clearing operations.

Mitigation

Mitigation measures for protection of SAR should include the following:

- Any clearing of vegetation with a diameter at breast height greater than 10 cm 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 is prohibited during construction activities.

8.1.6 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Potential Impacts

No rare vegetation communities were identified by the MNRF 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**.
- Implemention 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 115 Rangers Road, reasonably foreseeable future actions are proposed to include a change to the use of the property from a seasonal residence to a permament waterfront residential property.

Further to the information included in the previous sections, long term use of the proposed development has the potential to cause cumulative impacts to natural heritage features / functions that are on and adjacent to the subject lands. Potential cumulative impacts may include the following:

- Possible release of sediment into the adjacent natural features.
- Possible increase debris / waste accumulation on the property.
- An increase of noise and human activity due to development.

It is anticipated that wildlife movement on the subject lands is generally limited given the existing presence of onsite and adjacent dwellings.

Mitigation

- Bylaws within the Municipality of Hastings Highlands related to the accumulation of debris / waste on properties are anticipated to minimize the deposition of such materials on the property.
- Human activity and the associated increase of noise experienced within the adjacent natural features can be abated through minimizing vegetation removal to the extent possible.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

Based on the review of the background information, and the field visit completed in May 2025, 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 adjacent to Baptiste Lake, which is understood to be an at-capacity Lake Trout lake.
- The existing structures on the property are to be demolished with plans to build a two-storey 4 - 5-bedroom primary residence and a detached 2.5 car garage, and a new septic tank/bed.
- No SAR were 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, as well as around any stockpiled materials to reduce the potential for sedimentation. Consideration should be given to applying multiple layers of silt fence or other erosion control barriers (i.e. straw bales, coir fibre logs) 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.
- 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 2019-024 which serves to protect tree canopy cover in or adjacent to significant natural features such as significant woodlands, significant valleylands, and waterbodies. Works will need to be completed in accordance with the above noted by-laws / policies.
- Any tree removal should include appropriate tree felling and grubbing procedures in order to minimize impacts on surrounding vegetation, including minimizing removal of trees and vegetation to the extent possible.
- A number of small diameter trees were observed to have established along the north-west portion of the existing manicured lawn area along the shoreline. These trees do not appear to be within the footprint of the proposed dwelling and should be retained to help naturalize the shoreline area and restore tree cover for those required to be removed to accommodate the proposed development.
- 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/ nesting cavities. 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/cavities 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.
- Any clearing of vegetation with a diameter at breast height greater than 10 cm 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 is prohibited during construction activities.
- Bylaws within the Municipality of Hastings Highlands related to the accumulation of debris / waste on properties are anticipated to minimize the deposition of such materials on the property.
- Human activity and the associated increase of noise experienced within the adjacent natural features can be abated through minimizing vegetation removal to the extent possible.

Provided these recommendations are followed, Ainley Group is of the opinion that the demolition of the existing structures and the development of the primary residential dwelling and garage will not result in negative impacts to natural heritage features within the study area.

10.0 CLOSURE

Ainley Group has prepared this Environmental Impact Study per the terms of reference in an effort to explain 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

115 RANGERS ROAD

N

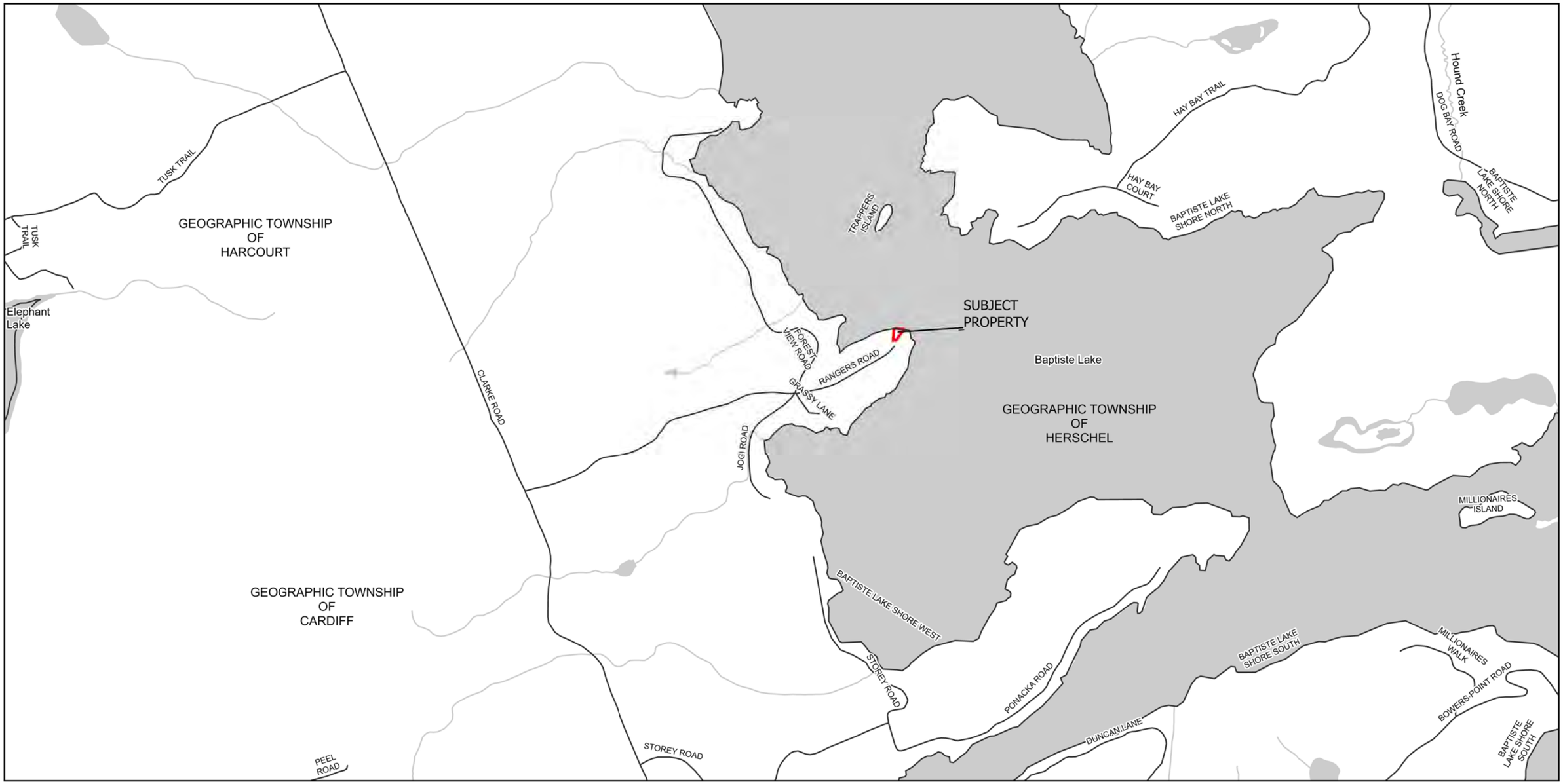
Ainley GROUP CONSULTING ENGINEERS PLANNERS

FIGURE 1

REGIONAL LOCATION PLAN

METRIC

DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES
AND/OR MILLIMETRES
UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN



Sources: Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, GEBCO, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen and the GIS User Community

N.T.S.

LEGEND

- SUBJECT PROPERTY
- ELC COMMUNITIES
- WATERBODY
- FODM5-9 - DRY-FRESH SUGAR MAPLE - RED MAPLE DECIDUOUS FOREST

METRIC

DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES
AND/OR MILLIMETRES
UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

115 RANGERS ROAD

N

Ainley GROUP CONSULTING ENGINEERS PLANNERS

FIGURE 2

EXISTING CONDITIONS

0 4 8 16 24 32
Meters

Sources: Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, GEBCO, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen and the GIS User Community

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
1065631	SPECIES	(Potamogeton hillii X Potamogeton zosteriformis)	Potamogeton x ogdenii	SNA	END	END	17QK3299	
1065631	SPECIES	Midland Painted Turtle	Chrysemys picta marginata	S4		SC	17QK3299	
1065631	SPECIES	Eastern Wood-pewee	Contopus virens	S4B	SC	SC	17QK3299	
1065631	SPECIES	Canada Warbler	Cardellina canadensis	S5B	SC	SC	17QK3299	
1065631	SPECIES	Snapping Turtle	Chelydra serpentina	S4	SC	SC	17QK3299	

Species list in taxonomic order for square 17QK39

All species

Number of rows of data displayed below: .

Species #	Common Name	Scientific Name	# of Records	Earliest in Yr (adults)	Latest in Yr (adults)	Earliest Yr	Latest Yr
33	Long Dash Skipper	Polites mystic	3	June 21	June 28	2021	2023
44	Hobomok Skipper	Lon hobomok	3	June 7	June 24	2020	2023
59	Eastern Giant Swallowtail	Heraclides cresphontes	1	Sep. 20	Sep. 20	2019	2019
63	Canadian Tiger Swallowtail	Pterourus canadensis	4	May 19	July 2	2019	2024
84	Mustard White	Pieris oleracea	1	May 28	May 28	2023	2023
95	Eastern Pine Elfin	Callophrys niphon	1	May 30	May 30	2024	2024
117	Eastern Tailed Blue	Cupido comyntas	1	Aug. 25	Aug. 25	2018	2018
125	Monarch	Danaus plexippus	6	July 16	Sep. 20	2015	2024
135	Great Spangled Fritillary	Argynnis cybele	1	Sep. 12	Sep. 12	2020	2020
140	White Admiral	Limenitis arthemis arthemis	3	June 15	Aug. 18	2019	2024
157	Green Comma	Polygonia faunus	1	July 12	July 12	2023	2023
160	Red Admiral	Vanessa atalanta	2	May 20	July 2	2023	2024
167	Northern Crescent	Phyciodes cocyta	1	June 12	June 12	2021	2021

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  - Understanding Projects
  - Educator's Guide
  - Video Tutorials
  - Curator Guide
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Observations

Filters

Show

- [ ] Wild
- [ ] Captive
- [x] Verifiable
- [ ] Research Grade
- [ ] Needs ID
- [ ] Threatened
- [ ] Introduced
- [ ] Popular
- [ ] Has Sounds
- [ ] Has Photos

Description / Tags blue, butterfly, etc.

Categories

Rank

High

Low

Sort By

Date Added

Desc

Date Observed

Any Exact Date YYYY-MM-DD Range Start End Months January February March April

More Filters

Person

Username or User ID

Project

Name or URL slug, e.g. m

Place

Place

Photo Licensing All

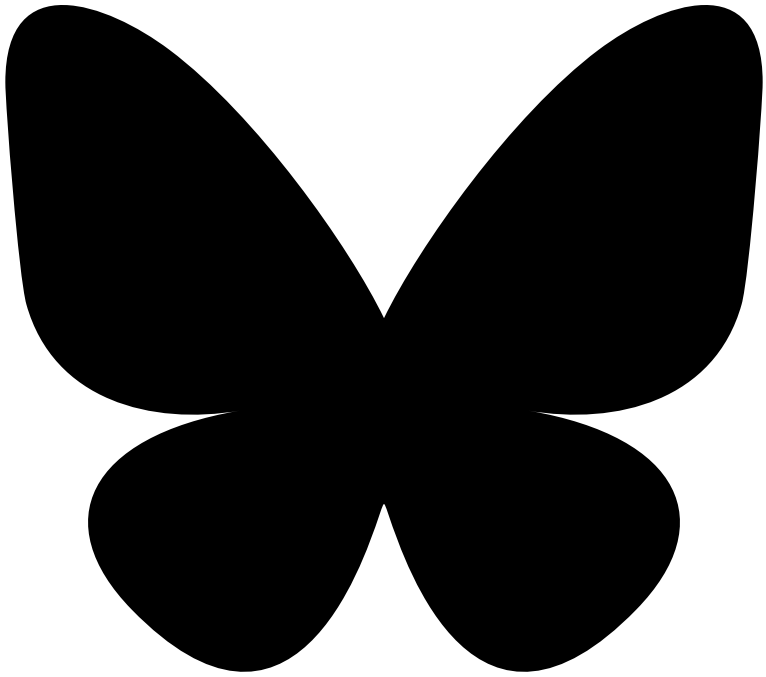
Reviewed

Any Yes No

Date Added

Any Exact Date YYYY-MM-DD Range Start End
Update Search Reset Search Filters
Identify Atom Download
Species
115 Rangers Rd, Highland G Go
Custom Boundary
8
OBSERVATIONS
7
SPECIES
7
IDENTIFIERS
2
OBSERVERS
Map Grid List

Media	Name	User	Observed	Place	Added
	Ruby-throated Hummingbird Archilochus colubris Research Grade 2	kdstephen	Aug 6, 20234:04 PM EDT	Rangers Rd, Hastings Highlands, ON, CA	Aug 6, 20234:04 PM EDT
	Pale Jewelweed Impatiens pallida Research Grade 3	kdstephen	Aug 6, 20232:42 PM EDT	Rangers Rd, Hastings Highlands, ON, CA	Aug 6, 20232:43 PM EDT
	Hollyhock Alcea rosea Research Grade 2	kdstephen	Aug 6, 20232:37 PM EDT	Rangers Rd, Hastings Highlands, ON, CA	Aug 6, 20232:37 PM EDT
	Downy Woodpecker Dryobates pubescens Research Grade 2	kdstephen	Aug 5, 202312:32 PM EDT	Rangers Rd, Hastings Highlands, ON, CA	Aug 5, 202312:32 PM EDT
	Downy Woodpecker Dryobates pubescens Research Grade 2	kdstephen	Aug 5, 202312:31 PM EDT	Rangers Rd, Hastings Highlands, ON, CA	Aug 5, 202312:31 PM EDT
	Dense Blazing Star Liatris spicata Needs ID 1	kdstephen	Aug 5, 20238:51 AM EDT	Rangers Rd, Hastings Highlands, ON, CA	Aug 5, 20238:52 AM EDT
	Bloody Crane's-Bill Geranium sanguineum Needs ID 1	kdstephen	Aug 5, 20238:43 AM EDT	Rangers Rd, Hastings Highlands, ON, CA	Aug 5, 20238:43 AM EDT
	Slaty Skimmer Libellula incesta Research Grade 2	photon_polyphemus	Jul 1, 20223:25 PM EDT	Hastings Highlands, ON, Canada	Jul 4, 20225:59 PM EDT



Instagram

English Toggle Dropdown

- Breton
- Català
- Dansk
- Deutsch
- Eesti
- English
- English (UK)
- Español
- Español (Argentina)
- Español (Colombia)
- Español (Costa Rica)
- Español (México)
- Esperanto
- Euskara
- Français
- Français (Canada)
- Galego
- Georgian
- Hrvatski
- Indonesia
- Italiano
- Latviešu
- Lietuvių
- Lëtzebuergesch
- Magyar
- Malayalam
- Nederlands
- Norsk Bokmål
- Occitan
- Polski
- Portuguese
- Português (Brasil)
- Santali
- Shqip

- Slovenský
- Slovenščina
- Srpski
- Suomi
- Svenska
- Te reo Māori
- Türkçe
- Česky
- Ελληνικά
- Беларуская
- Български
- Македонски
- Русский
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- Қазақша
- עברית
- العربية
- मराठी
- தமிழ்
- ಕನ್ನಡ
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- 日本語
- 简体中文
- 繁體中文
- 한국어
-
- Help Translate!

Species list in taxonomic order for square 17QK39

All species

Number of rows of data displayed below: 14.

Species #	Common Name	# of Records	Earliest Yr	Latest Yr
1	Blanding's Turtle	1	2017	2017
6	Snapping Turtle	3	1961	2017
12	Eastern Gartersnake	3	1962	2017
20	Northern Watersnake	1	1962	1962
22	Red-bellied Snake	2	1962	1988
25	American Bullfrog	3	1962	2018
28	Gray Treefrog	13	1988	1988
29	Green Frog	5	1962	2018
31	Northern Leopard Frog	2	1988	2017
33	Spring Peeper	14	1962	2011
36	American Toad	3	1988	1988
40	Blue-spotted Salamander	1	2017	2017
53	Spotted Salamander	1	2017	2017
54	Five-lined Skink	3	2011	2011

TEA home page | Main atlas page

NatureCounts

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 | 17TQK39 | Go

Sort Order	Species	Max. Br. evid.	Squares
193	Canada Goose	FY	1
296	Wood Duck	FY	1
355	Mallard	NE	1
469	Ring-necked Duck	P	1
549	Hooded Merganser	A	1
557	Common Merganser	FY	1
814	Wild Turkey	H	1
817	Ruffed Grouse	NE	1
1330	Mourning Dove	H	1
2012	Eastern Whip-poor-will	T	1
2662	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	FY	1
3460	American Woodcock	T	1

Sort Order	Species	Max. Br. evid.	Squares
3510	Spotted Sandpiper	H	1
4039	Common Loon	NE	1
4674	Great Blue Heron	H	1
4700	Turkey Vulture	H	1
4710	Osprey	A	1
5001	Bald Eagle	H	1
5078	Broad-winged Hawk	AE	1
5506	Barred Owl	H	1
6067	Belted Kingfisher	H	1
6510	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	FY	1
6640	Downy Woodpecker	S	1
6652	Hairy Woodpecker	S	1
6806	Pileated Woodpecker	H	1
6864	Northern Flicker	NY	1
6986	Peregrine Falcon	NY	1
9527	Olive-sided Flycatcher	T	1
9546	Eastern Wood-Pewee	S	1
9561	Alder Flycatcher	T	1
9568	Least Flycatcher	A	1
9589	Eastern Phoebe	NY	1
9764	Great Crested Flycatcher	T	1
9830	Eastern Kingbird	FY	1

Sort Order	Species	Max. Br. evid.	Squares
10644	Blue-headed Vireo	NB	1
10657	Warbling Vireo	S	1
10664	Red-eyed Vireo	FY	1
11677	Blue Jay	FY	1
11804	American Crow	FY	1
11851	Common Raven	NY	1
12018	Black-capped Chickadee	NY	1
12860	Tree Swallow	S	1
14242	Golden-crowned Kinglet	T	1
14264	White-breasted Nuthatch	FY	1
14281	Red-breasted Nuthatch	S	1
14312	Brown Creeper	AE	1
14394	Northern House Wren	S	1
14434	Winter Wren	T	1
14670	European Starling	NE	1
14797	Gray Catbird	T	1
14811	Brown Thrasher	S	1
14951	Veery	T	1
14960	Hermit Thrush	T	1
14965	Wood Thrush	T	1
15070	American Robin	NY	1

Sort Order	Species	Max. Br. evid.	Squares
15833	Cedar Waxwing	S	1
17068	Purple Finch	FY	1
17215	Pine Siskin	FY	1
17228	American Goldfinch	S	1
17401	Chipping Sparrow	FY	1
17463	Dark-eyed Junco	S	1
17505	White-throated Sparrow	T	1
17550	Song Sparrow	CF	1
17564	Swamp Sparrow	FY	1
17798	Baltimore Oriole	S	1
17807	Red-winged Blackbird	CF	1
17835	Common Grackle	CF	1
17885	Ovenbird	CF	1
17889	Northern Waterthrush	T	1
17899	Black-and-white Warbler	FY	1
17913	Nashville Warbler	T	1
17931	Mourning Warbler	T	1
17947	Common Yellowthroat	T	1
17968	American Redstart	FY	1
17973	Northern Parula	T	1
17989	Magnolia Warbler	T	1
17993	Bay-breasted Warbler	S	1

Sort Order	Species	Max. Br. evid.	Squares
17994	Blackburnian Warbler	FY	1
17997	Yellow Warbler	S	1
18006	Chestnut-sided Warbler	FY	1
18013	Black-throated Blue Warbler	T	1
18023	Pine Warbler	FY	1
18025	Yellow-rumped Warbler	FY	1
18066	Black-throated Green Warbler	T	1
18133	Canada Warbler	S	1
18179	Scarlet Tanager	T	1
18238	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	NB	1
18272	Indigo Bunting	T	1

Total: 88 breeding species

Note: the statistics and species lists presented on this page are based on accepted records (including records pending review) with breeding evidence.

BIRDS CANADA
OISEAUX CANADA

Birds Canada
P.O. Box 160

Birds Canada (Ontario Office)

115 Front Street
Port Rowan ON N0E 1M0
Phone: 519-586-3531
Toll-free: 1-888-448-2473
Email:
hello@birdscanada.org

P.O. Box 160
115 Front Street
Port Rowan ON N0E 1M0
Phone: 519-586-3531 ext. 123
Toll-free: 1-888-448-2473 ext. 123
Email:
atlas@birdsontario.org

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Canadian co-partner of
un partenaire canadien de
BirdLife INTERNATIONAL

Baptiste Lake

Ontario

Waterbody Information

Latitude:	45.127251
Longitude:	-78.043944
Surface Area (ha):	-
Maximum Depth (m):	-
Average Depth (m):	-
Fisheries Management Zone(s):	15
Bait Management Zone:	Central BMZ

Legend

N

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

Baptiste Lake

Ontario

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 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:

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

The map and its content are made available by MNR as a public service without warranties of any kind, express or implied. Use of this site and any of its content is at the user's sole risk. In no event shall MNR be liable to users or others in any way for any loss, damage or injury, regardless of cause, arising from access to, use of or reliance on this site or any of the content.

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:

- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act and regulations
- Federal Fisheries Act
- Ontario Fishery Regulations
  - 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>.

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> or local MNR offices.

APPENDIX B
Photographic Log

Photo 1 – Existing cabin to be demolished on the property (May 29, 2025).

Photo 2 – Existing privy to be demolished on the property (May 29, 2025).

Photo 3 - View of north shoreline and slope to Baptiste Lake (May 29, 2025).

Photo 4 - View of the northeast shoreline of the property (May 29, 2025).

Photo 5 – View of manicured lawn and cabin from north shoreline of Baptiste Lake (May 29, 2025).

Photo 6 – South view of the Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple – Red Maple Deciduous Forest (FODM5-9) (May 29, 2025).

Photo 7 – Southeast view of the Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple – Red Maple Deciduous Forest (FODM5-9) (May 29, 2025).

Photo 8 – East view of the steep bedrock slope mid-property (May 29, 2025).

APPENDIX C
Vegetation Species List

Appendix C - Vegetation Species List
Environmental Impact Study
115 Rangers Road, Municipality of Hastings Highlands

Scientific Name	Common Name	S Rank	N Rank	G Rank	Exotic Status	Coefficient of Conservatism	Coefficient of Wetness	FODM5-9
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	S5	N5	G5		4	0	x
Acer pensylvanicum	Striped Maple	S4	N5	G5		7	3	x
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	S5	N5	G5		4	3	x
Acer spicatum	Mountain Maple	S5	N5	G5		6	3	x
Antennaria neglecta	Field Pussytoes	S5	N5	G5		3	5	x
Aralia nudicaulis	Wild Sarsaparilla	S5	N5	G5		4	3	x
Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch	S5	N5	G5		2	3	x
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Eastern Hay-scented Fern	S4	N5	G5		3	5	x
Dryopteris marginalis	Marginal Wood Fern	S5	N5	G5		5	3	x
Erythronium americanum	Yellow Trout-lily	S5	N5	G5		5	5	x
Fagus grandifolia	American Beech	S4	N5	G5		6	3	x
Fragaria virginiana	Wild Strawberry	S5	N5	G5		2	3	x
Fraxinus americana	White Ash	S4	N5	G4		4	3	x
Lysimachia borealis	Northern Starflower	S5	N5	G5		6	0	x
Maianthemum racemosum	Large False Solomon's Seal	S5	N5	G5T5		4	3	x
Nabalus albus	White Rattlesnakeroot	S5	N5	G5		6	3	x
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern	S5	N5	G5		4	-3	x
Ostrya virginiana	Eastern Hop-hornbeam	S5	N5	G5		4	3	x
Pilosella aurantiaca	Orange Hawkweed	SNA	NNA	GNR	SE5	-	5	x
Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine	S5	N5	G5		4	3	x
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	SNA	NNA	GNR	SE5	-	3	x
Poaceae sp.	Grasses sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Populus tremuloides	Trembling Aspen	S5	N5	G5		2	0	x
Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	S5	N5	G5		3	3	x
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry	S5	N5	G5		2	3	x
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken Fern	S5	N5	G5		2	3	x
Quercus rubra	Northern Red Oak	S5	N5	G5		6	3	x
Ranunculus abortivus	Kidney-leaved Buttercup	S5	N5	G5		2	0	x
Rubus occidentalis	Black Raspberry	S5	N5	G5		2	5	x
Spiraea alba	White Meadowsweet	S5	N5	G5		3	-3	x
Thuja occidentalis	Eastern White Cedar	S5	N5	G5		4	-3	x
Tilia americana	Basswood	S5	N5	G5		4	3	x
Trillium grandiflorum	White Trillium	S5	N5	G5		5	3	x
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	SNA	NNA	GNR	SE5	-	3	x
Viola sororia	Woolly Blue Violet	S5	N5	G5		4	0	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: 115 RANGERS RD.		POLYGON: 1	
SURVEYOR(S): DO / SC	DATE: MAY 29/25	UTME	
START	END	UTMZ	UTMN

POLYGON DESCRIPTION

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

STAND DESCRIPTION:

	LAYER	HT	CVR	SPECIES IN ORDER OF DECREASING DOMINANCE (>> MUCH GREATER THAN; > GREATER THAN; = ABOUT EQUAL TO)
1	CANOPY	1/2	4	SW. MAPLE > R. MAPLE
2	SUB-CANOPY	3	3	STRIPED MAPLE >
3	UNDERSTOREY	4	3	STRIPED MAPLE >
4	GRD. LAYER	5/6	3	BRACKEN FERN = MAYFLOWER

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 ≤ 60% 4= CVR > 60%

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)

COMMUNITYCLASSIFICATION:

COMMUNITY CLASS:	CODE:
COMMUNITY SERIES:	CODE:
ECOSITE:	CODE:
VEGETATION TYPE:	CODE:
INCLUSION	CODE:
COMPLEX	CODE:

Notes:

ELC

STAND & SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

SITE:

POLYGON:

DATE:

SURVEYOR(S):

TREE TALLY BY SPECIES:

PRISM FACTOR

SPECIES	TALLY 1	TALLY 2	TALLY 3	TALLY 4	TOTAL	RELATIVE AVERAGE
TOTAL						100
BASAL AREA (BA)						MEAN
DEAD						

STAND COMPOSITION:

SOIL ASSESSMENT:	1	2	3	4
TEXTURE				
DEPTH TO MOTTLES:	g=	g=	g=	g=
DEPTH TO GLEY:	G=	G=	G=	G=
DEPTH OF ORGANICS				
DEPTH TO BEDROCK				
MOISTURE REGIME				

SOIL PROFILE

COMMUNITY PROFILE DIAGRAM

NOTES:

ELC

PLANT SPECIES LIST

SITE: 115 RANGERS RD.

POLYGON: 1

DATE: MAY 29/25

SURVEYOR(S): DJ/SC.

LAYERS: 1 = CANOPY > 10m 2 = SUB-CANOPY 3 = UNDERSTOREY 4 = GROUND (GRD.) LAYER

ABUNDANCE CODES: R = RARE O = OCCASIONAL A = ABUNDANT D = DOMINANT

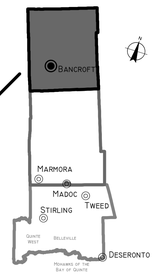
SPECIES CODE	LAYER 1	2	3	4	COLL.
R. OAK		O			
W. STRAWBERRY				O	
F. SOL. SEAL				O	
SENS. FERN				R	
FEM. FERN					
SUG. MAPLE	R				
BASSWOOD	R				
IRONWOOD		O			
STRIPE MAPLE		A	A		
T. ASTER		O	O		
E. TRILLIUM				R	
CAN. MAYFLOWER				A	
STAR FLOWER				O	
AM. BEECH			O		
EC. RASP.				R	
W. SARSAPARILLA				A	
B. CHERRY	R				
GRASSES				O	
W. BUTTERCUP				O	
ROSE					
TRILL. LILY				R	
MAR. WOOD FERN				A	
CHOKECHERRY			R		
HAY-SCENTED FERN				R	
LITTLE LEAF BUTTERCUP				R	

SPECIES CODE	LAYER 1	2	3	4	COLL.
MOUNTAIN MAPLE			O		
R. MAPLE	O				
W. ASH	O				
W. BIRCH	R				
W.				R	
MEADOWSWEET					
W. TRILLIUM				O	
W. CEDAR	R		R		
SCOTS PINE	R				
W. PINE	R				
V. RANUNCULUS	O			O	
C. BELL				O	
VIOLET					
F. PLUMY FEET				O	
E. CHICORY				O	

APPENDIX E
Official Plan and Zoning Schedules

Hastings County Official Plan

Land Use Designations
OP-A Schedule



Northern Member Municipalities

This is to certify that this map was adopted as Official Plan Schedule OP-A of the County of Hastings Official Plan 2017-0030.
Plot Date: 12/18/2017 Signing Date: 12/19/2017

Jim Duffin,
C.A.O-Clerk of Hastings County

Rodney Cooney,
Warden of Hastings County

County of Hastings

This schedule forms a part of the County of Hastings Official Plan and must be read in conjunction with the written text. Visit www.hastingscounty.com for 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 text.

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June 22, 2018

Land Use Designations

- Prime Agriculture
- Rural/Waterfront
- Environmental Protection
- Environmental Protection - Provincially 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

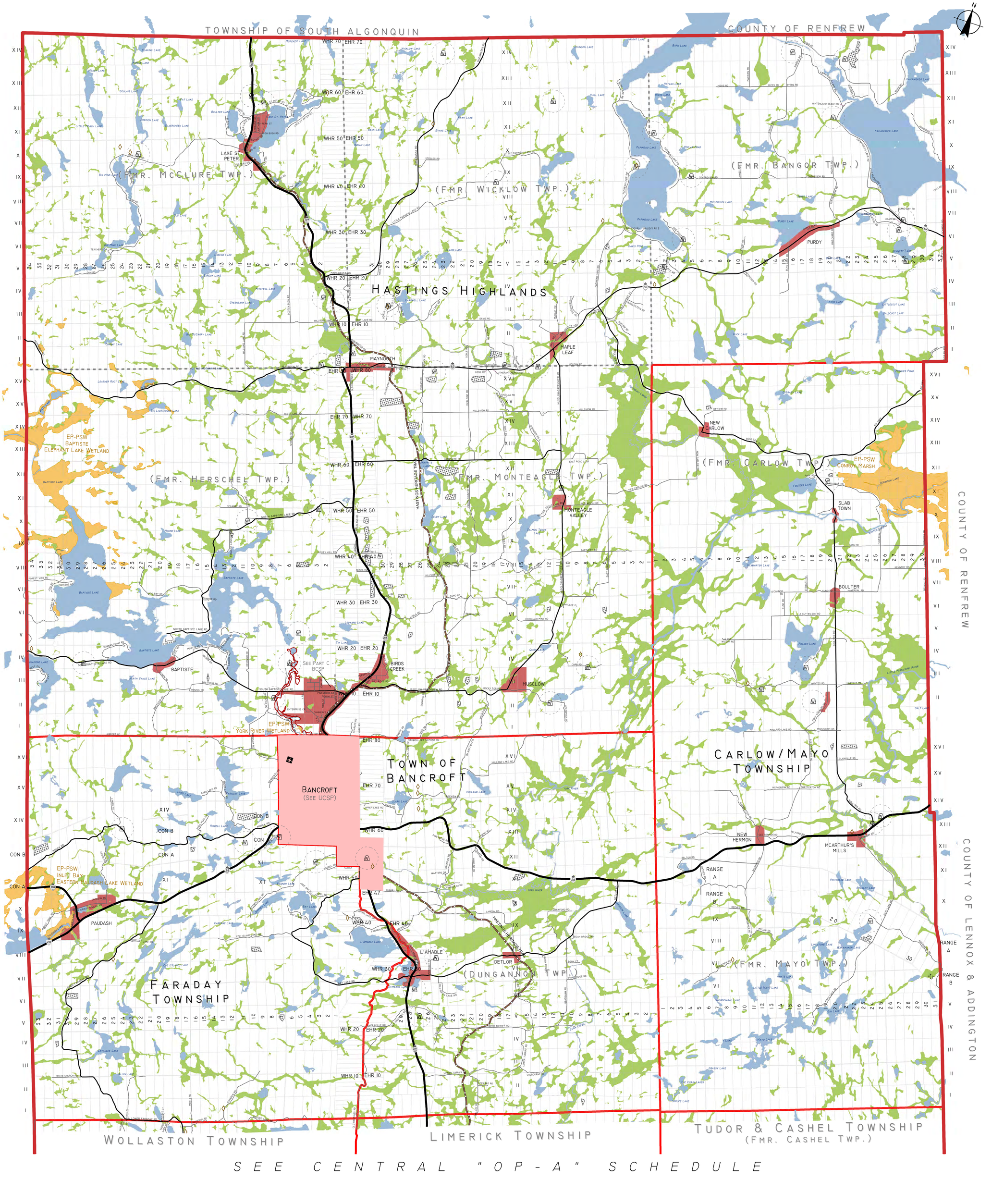
Geographic Features

- 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

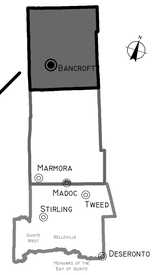
0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres



Hastings County Official Plan

Natural Heritage Features & Areas

OP-B Schedule



Northern Member Municipalities

This is to certify that this map was adopted as Official Plan Schedule OP-B of the County of Hastings Official Plan 2017-0030.
Plot Date: 12/18/2017 Signing Date: 12/19/2017

Jim Duffin,
Clerk of Hastings County

Rodney Cooney,
Warden of Hastings County

County of Hastings

This schedule forms a part of the County of Hastings Official Plan and must be read in conjunction with the written text. Visit www.hastingscounty.com for 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 text.

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June 22, 2018

Natural Heritage Features

- Significant Woodland
- Areas of Natural or Scientific Interest (EP-ANSI)
- Areas of Natural & Scientific Interest (Small Site)
- Significant Valleyland
- 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
- SWH Significant Wildlife Habitat (Small Site)
- LTL-AC Lake Trout Lake At Capacity (LTL-AC)
- LTL-C Lakes Managed for Lake Trout (LTL-C)

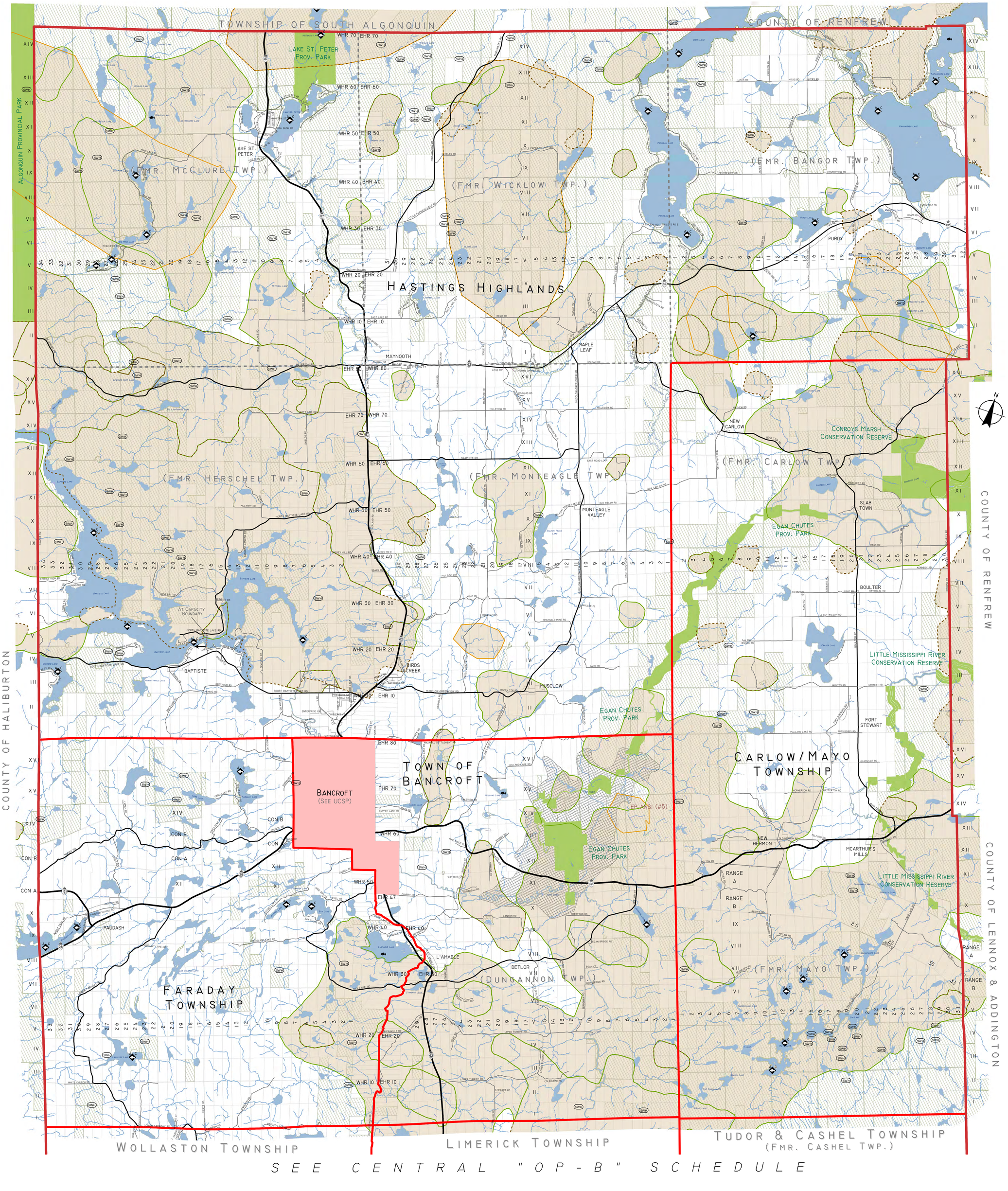
Geographic Features

- 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

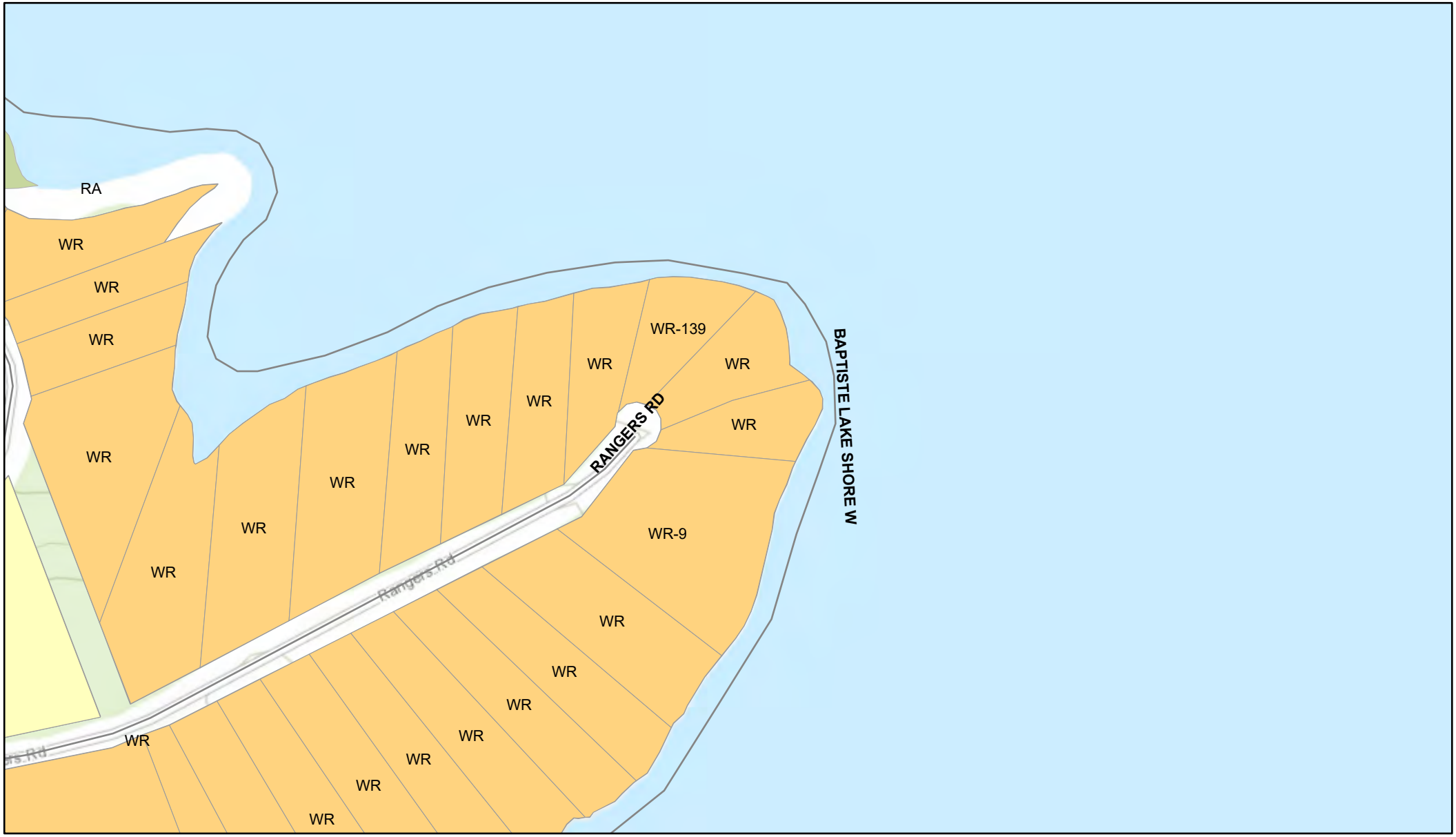
Infrastructure

- Highway (Prov. & Fmr. Provincial)
- Collector Road (Former County)
- Municipal Road

0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres



Municipal Zoning



6/12/2025, 12:45:02 PM

1:4,514

0 0.03 0.06 0.11 mi

0 0.04 0.09 0.17 km

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

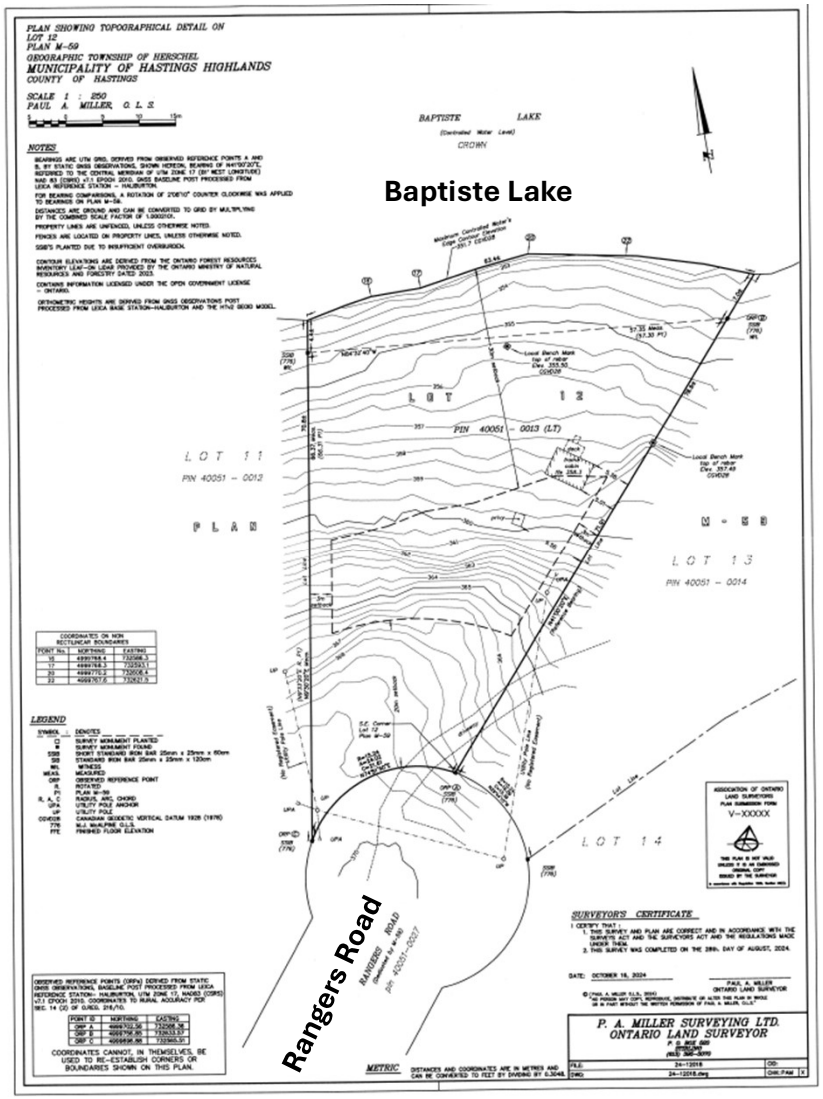
Hastings Highlands Zoning

- Marginal Agriculture (MA)
- Rural Residential (RR)
- Waterfront Residential (WR)
- Environmental Protection (EP)
- Property Information
- Roads

Public Access

APPENDIX F
Conceptual Site Plan

PLEASE QUOTE ROLL NUMBER WHEN MAKING INQUIRIES	12-90-278-020-25391-0000	
MORTGAGE NO.	**MORTGAGE COMPANY**	**PENALTY RATE** 1.250%
FLOWERDAY JUSTIN MARK FLOWERDAY NICOLA NOWELL 150 MCRAE DR TORONTO, ON M4G 1S7		**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION** 115 RANGERS RD CON 7 PT LOT 30 PLAN M59 LOT 12 IRREG 0.72AC 208.00FR 232.00D



Site Plan Conceptual Design Package

115 Rangers Road, Hasting Highlands, ON
On Baptiste Lake
Zoning: WR
0.72 Acres

Owners: Justin & Nicola Flowerday
Agent: Joan Phillips

115 Ranger Rd.
Site Plan
Conceptual
Design Layout

Dimensions of
Proposed Primary
Dwelling &
2.5 Car Garage

w/ Setbacks