



Species at Risk Assessment

To: Lukas Reale, Rainsong Land Development Inc.

From: Courtney Butler, Azimuth Environmental Consulting, Inc.

**RE: SPECIES AT RISK ASSESSMENT FOR RAINSONG PHASE 2 LANDS,
HEWITT'S SECONDARY PLAN AREA, PORTION OF LOT 15, CONCESSION
11, CITY OF BARRIE**

AEC Project Number: 21-342

Date: January 25, 2022

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Azimuth Environmental Consulting, Inc. (Azimuth) was retained by Rainsong Land Development Inc. to provide a Species at Risk (SAR) Assessment for the Rainsong Phase 2 development on Part of Lot 15, Concession 11, Hewitt's Secondary Plan Area (SPA), City of Barrie (City; Figure 1). It is our understanding that a SAR Assessment is required by the City, and this evaluation is to be undertaken as a precautionary screening toward the advancement of development.

The purpose of this SAR Assessment is to evaluate potential habitat for species listed under Ontario's *Endangered Species Act, 2007* (ESA), provide an impact assessment based on the proposed site plan (Appendix A), and to provide recommendations for avoidance of impacts where potential for SAR habitat has been identified.

Azimuth completed a SAR Assessment for the entire property (*i.e.* Rainsong Phase 1 and 2 lands) in 2018, but due to the time that has elapsed since the field investigations; an updated assessment is being prepared. The previous 2018 report did not document any SAR or potential SAR habitat within the Rainsong Phase 2 lands and concluded that the proposed development would not have negative impacts on species listed under the ESA nor would it be expected to have negative direct or indirect impacts to habitat of Endangered or Threatened species consistent with the ESA, provided that recommended mitigation measures are applied accordingly.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A review of the following background documents provided information on site characteristics, habitat, wildlife, rare species and communities and general cultural/historic aspects of the property:



- Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR) Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC; MNR, 2021);
- Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario (OBBA; Cadman *et al.*, 2007);
- Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature, 2021);
- MECP's Species at Risk Ontario list (MECP, 2021);
- Air photos available for the Project Area (Google, VuMap);
- Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn, 1994); and
- Species at Risk Assessment Update Hewitt's Secondary Plan Area Portion of Lot 15, Concession 11, City of Barrie (Azimuth, May 2018).

3.0 STUDY APPROACH

Azimuth attended the property on July 28, 2021 to carry out an assessment of the natural areas on the property. Prior to undertaking the field studies an initial classification of habitats was undertaken using recent air photo imagery for the property. Vegetation boundaries were then checked in the field and delineated as illustrated in Figure 2.

Vegetation community types were classified using the Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario: First Approximation (ELC: Lee *et al.*, 1998; 2008).

The SAR screening undertaken for the scope of this assignment compares the habitat requirements of species with potential to occur in the overall planning area with habitat types that occur on the property. The screening is based on air photo interpretation combined with onsite evaluation of the habitat as described below.

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

4.1 Land Use

The property is located at the corner of Yonge Street and Lockhart Road in the City of Barrie. The Phase 2 lands are characterized as active agricultural fields with minor component of disturbed meadow habitat along the periphery of the agricultural lands. Hedgerows are present between the agricultural fields, along Yonge Street, Lockhart Road, and on the western side along the property boundary between two active agricultural fields.

A small fallow field is located on adjacent lands to the north eastern side of the Phase 1 lands. Other adjacent lands consist of rural/agricultural areas, single family homes, and industrial uses. Active earthworks are currently underway to the northwest of the site (Phase 1 lands within the Hewitt's SPA). Single family homes are located to the north along Yonge Street. Lovers Creek Swamp Provincially Significant Wetland is located across Lockhart Road to the south west of the property.



4.2 Vegetation

A field survey was undertaken to evaluate vegetation community types on July 28, 2021.

Property access was granted within the property boundary only, and therefore alternative survey techniques (*i.e.* “fenceline”/binocular surveys) were completed for lands located beyond the property line. The site visit was undertaken by a qualified Terrestrial Ecologist with knowledge of rare, Threatened, and Endangered plant species with potential to occur in the area. There are no elements of occurrence (EO_ID) within the property or adjacent lands for provincially Endangered or Threatened, or provincially rare plant species according to the MNRF NHIC database (2021). The survey included a search for Butternut trees, however none were observed within the property limits or adjacent lands.

The current state of the property is consistent with what was documented previously within the 2018 SAR assessment. The property is currently being actively cultivated (soy) and the hedgerows remain intact. The hedgerows consisted of primarily deciduous species such as Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), American Elm (*Ulmus americana*), Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), American Basswood (*Tilia americana*), Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), and Ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*). Open early successional meadow habitat exists along the periphery of the agricultural lands and between the hedgerows consisting of species such as Awnless Brome (*Bromus inermis*), Queen Anne’s Lace (*Daucus carota*), Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), Quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*) and goldenrods (*Solidago sp.*).

The fallow (formerly actively cultivated) lands to the east and north are characterized with old-field forbs such as Green Foxtail (*Setaria viridis*), Prickly Lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), Annual Ragweed (*Amrbosia artemisiifolia*), Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*), Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Evening Primrose (*Oenothera biennis*) and Queen Anne’s Lace.

4.3 Wildlife

Direct and indirect observations of wildlife (*e.g.* tracks, scat, fur) were collected as a matter of course during the July site investigation. The following species and signs thereof were observed within the study area limits during the site investigation:

- Birds: American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*), Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cistata*), Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*), Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), American



Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*), Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) and Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*)

- Mammals: White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) (tracks)
- Insects: Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) (Special Concern)

4.4 Fish and Fish Habitat

There are no features with potential to provide fish habitat within the property limits.

5.0 SPECIES AT RISK HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Based on a review of background data, all SAR that have the potential to occur in the area were considered in our assessment and are presented in Table 1. For species of Special Concern, presence of candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat for Special Concern species as defined by the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (SWHTG; OMNR, 2000) and Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 6E (MNRF, 2015) was also evaluated as a part of this assessment.

With consideration for natural features within the property limits, the following SAR have potential to occur:

SAR Bats

- Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Tri-colored Bat (Endangered)

Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, and Tri-colored Bat may utilize woodlands as maternity roost sites, utilizing trees >25 centimetres (cm) diameter at breast height with evidence of cracks, holes, splits, lifted bark, *etc.* (called “snags”) to provide refuge for the rearing of young during the late spring and early summer months (approximately June). There is no woodland habitat present on the property. During the site investigation, potentially suitable trees with cavities were observed within the hedgerows on the property. Individual cavity trees have the potential to be utilized as day roosts for males and/or non-breeding females as individuals or small groups. Bats are opportunistic when choosing day roost sites and may frequent many sites over a season.

Butternut (END)

The site was searched for Butternut, and there were none observed within the property boundaries.



Special Concern

- Monarch Butterfly (Potential breeding and rearing habitat)

Monarch Butterfly can generally be identified in any old field or cultural meadow habitat often including disturbed ditches along road right of ways, however the key habitat is typically associated with tracts of old-field meadow habitat containing an abundance of Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*). Small patches of meadow habitat species along the edges of the agricultural fields may provide suitable habitat for the species. A Monarch was observed along the field edge to the south of the old farm property (apple orchard).

6.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Habitat for Threatened and Endangered Species

Impacts with regards to the ESA and Habitat of Threatened or Endangered Species are covered under Section 9 and Section 10 of the ESA. Section 9 deals directly with killing, harming, or harassing living members of a species while Section 10 covers destruction or damage to habitat of Threatened or Endangered species.

SAR Bats

As highlighted above, there is no woodland habitat within the Rainsong Phase 2 lands that could provide potentially suitable habitat for maternity roosts. The hedgerows on the property have the potential to provide habitat for individual SAR bats. The proposed development will include the removal of the hedgerows to accommodate the proposed development. Hedgerows represent highlight marginal potential habitat features for bats and given the overall woodland cover on the landscape, removal of the hedgerows would not be expected to negatively impact habitat for day roosting bats. Nonetheless, in order to prevent incidental contravention of the ESA, timing restrictions related to the removal of trees is recommended. Providing that conformance is demonstrated for environmental considerations and mitigation described in Section 8 below, there is no expectation that the proposed development will result in a negative impact to Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Tri-Colored Bat, or the habitat upon which they depend.

6.2 Special Concern Species

Monarch Butterfly The small remnant patches of meadow habitat provide highly marginal habitat function for Monarch, particularly in the context of the greater landscape



where extensive suitable meadows provide preferred habitat function for the species. The meadow on adjacent lands consists of weedy forbes (generally lacking Milkweed) with evidence of past disturbance which offers limited opportunity for Monarch. There is also representative open habitat in the surrounding areas outside of the City limits. Therefore, due to the representative habitat in the area, and the site not providing adequate habitat, there is expected to be no negative impact to the species or its habitat as a result of the proposed development.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Species at Risk

It should be noted that the absence of a protected species within the study area does not indicate that they will never occur within the area. Given the dynamic character of the natural environment, there is a constant variation in habitat use. Care should be taken in the interpretation of presence of species of concern including those listed under the ESA. Changes to policy, or the natural environment, could result in shifts, removal, or addition of new areas to the list of areas currently considered SAR habitat. This report is intended as a point in time assessment of the potential to impact SAR; not to provide long term “clearance” for SAR. While there is no expectation that the assessment should change significantly, it is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that they are not in contravention of the ESA at the time that site works are undertaken. A review of the assessment provided in this report by a qualified person should be sufficient to provide appropriate advice at the time of the onset of future site works.

7.2 Vegetation Clearing

Activities involving the removal of vegetation should be restricted from occurring during the breeding bird season and the active bat season. Migratory birds, nests, and eggs and bat habitat are protected by the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, 1994 (MBCA), the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act*, 1997 (FWCA) and the *Endangered Species Act*, 2007 (ESA). Environment Canada outlines dates when activities in any region have potential to impact nests at the Environment Canada Website (<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/avoiding-harm-migratory-birds/general-nesting-periods/nesting-periods.html>). In Zones C1 and C2 vegetation clearing should be avoided between **April 1st through September 30th** of any given year. If work requires that vegetation clearing is required between these dates screening by an ecologist with knowledge of bird and bat species present in the area could be undertaken to ensure that the vegetation has been confirmed to be free of nests and snag trees prior to clearing.



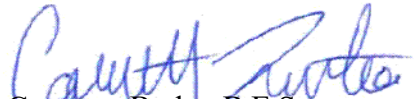
8.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based upon our analysis, it is concluded that potential SAR habitat is not limiting to the implementation of proposed development (Appendix A) through incorporation of the environmental protection measures and criteria as described throughout this report. Should these recommendations be followed, no negative impact to SAR or their habitats is expected as a result of the proposed development, and as such there is no expectation that a contravention of the ESA would occur as a result of the proposed development.

In the future, should SAR be identified on the property, mitigation measures must be adopted by the proponent in order to avoid contravention of Ontario's ESA. Mitigation measures are not always adequate to avoid contraventions. Additional consideration may be required to ensure that any proposed works do not result in contraventions to the ESA.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,
AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.


Courtney Butler, B.E.S.
TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGIST



9.0 REFERENCES

Cadman, M.D., D.A. Sutherland, G.G. Beck, D. Lepage, and A.R. Couturier (eds.). 2007. Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario (OBBA). 2001-2005. Bird Studies Canada, Environment Canada, Ontario Field Ornithologies, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Ontario Nature, Toronto, xxii + 706pp.

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Endangered Species Act, Ontario. 2007. An Act to protect species at risk and to make related changes to other Acts. Bill 184 Chapter 6, Statutes of Ontario 2007.

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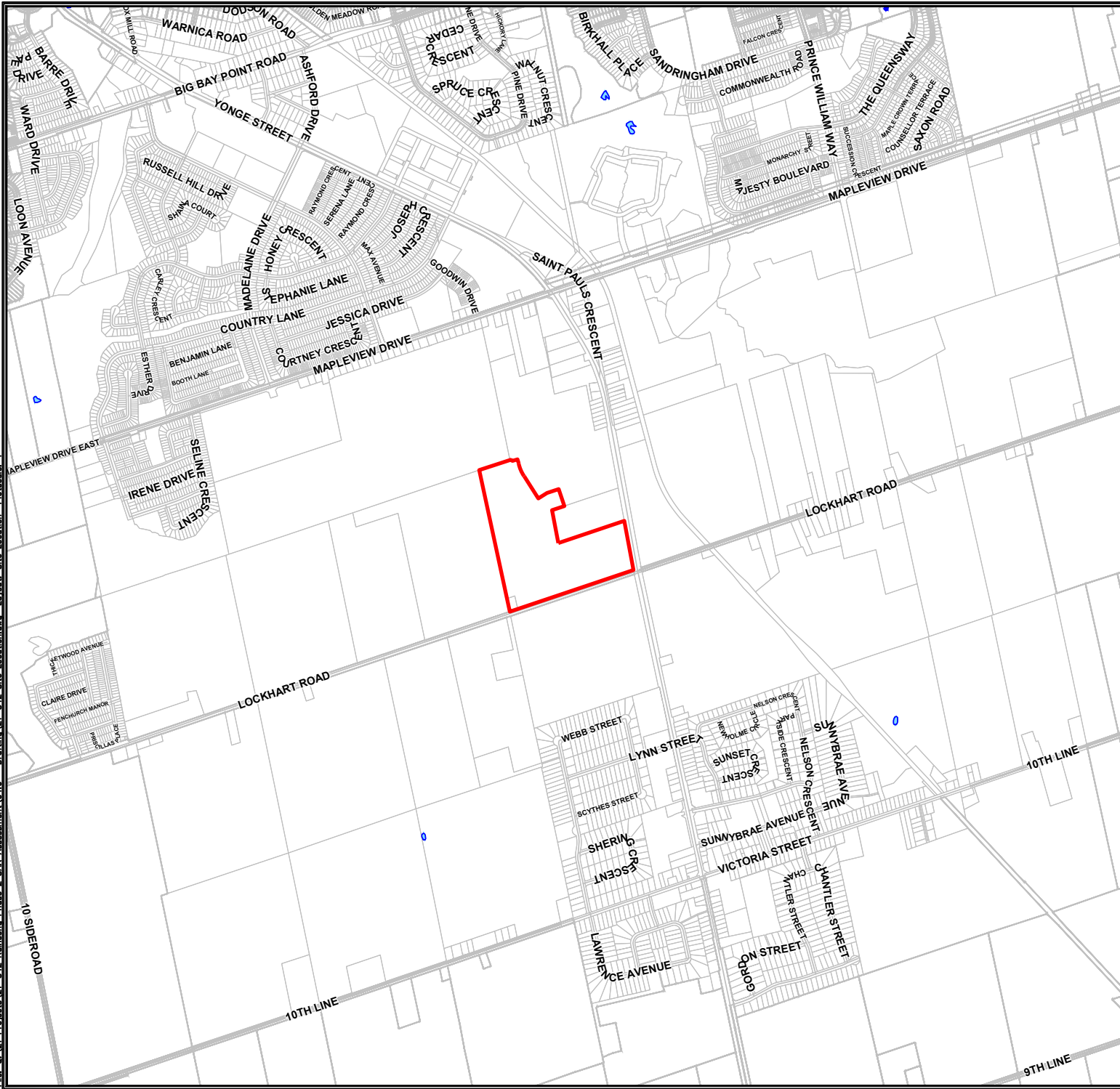
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LEGEND:
— APPROX. PROPERTY BOUNDARY

REGIONAL MAP
SCALE 1:250000

0 625 1250
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:25000

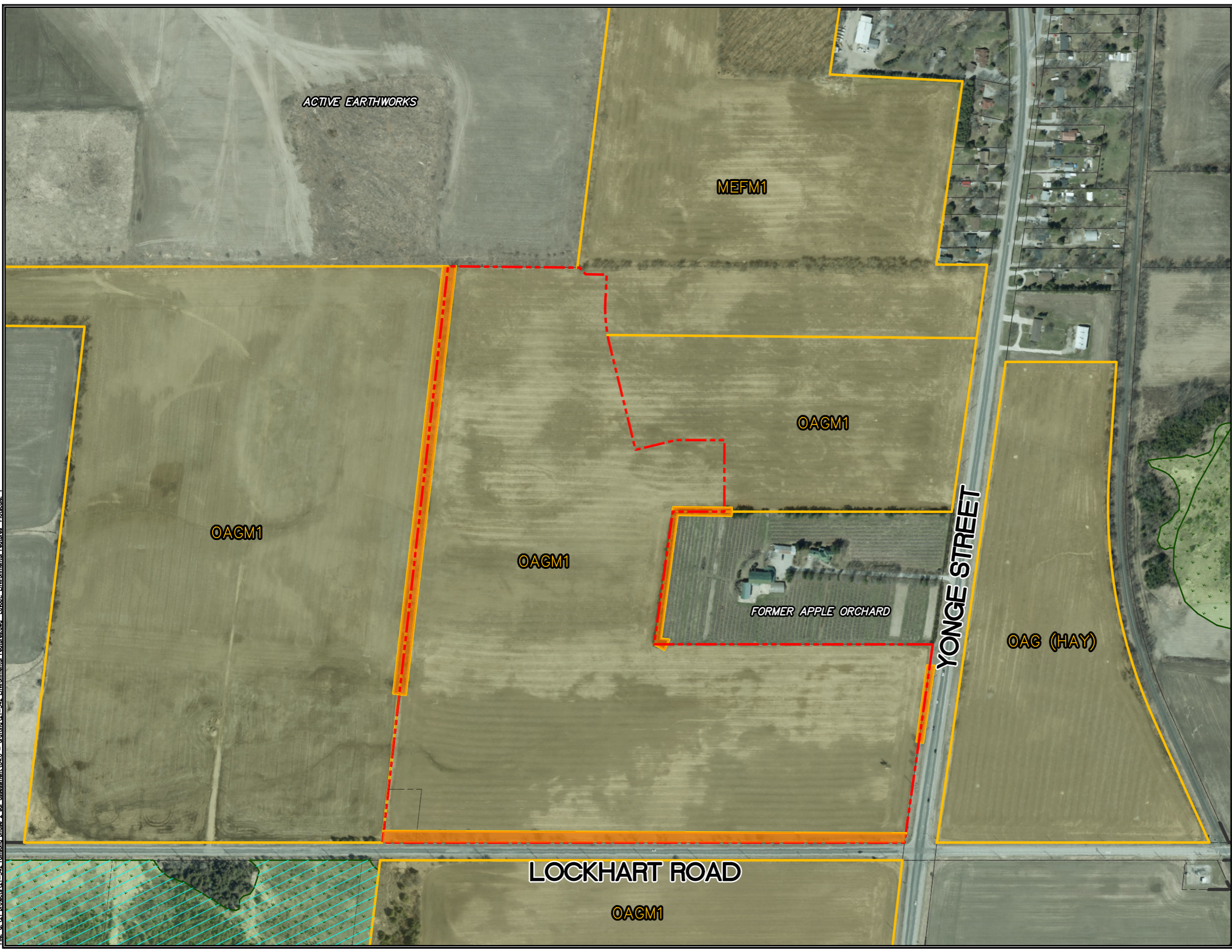
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SITE LOCATION

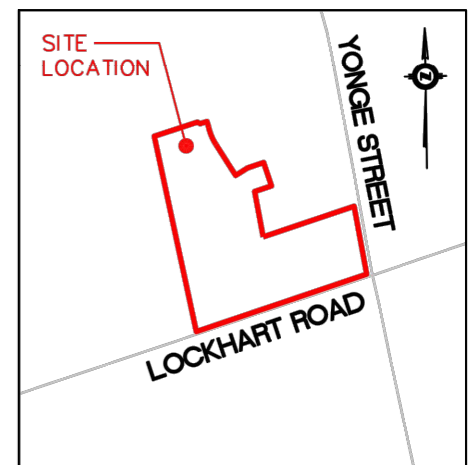
**RAINSONG PHASE 2 LANDS
BARRIE, ON**

DATE ISSUED: SEPTEMBER 2021	Figure No.
CREATED BY: A.L.	
PROJECT NO.: 21-342	1
REFERENCE: SIMCOE COUNTY	

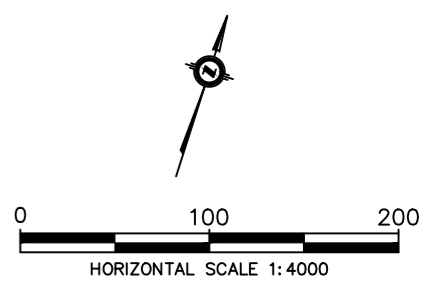
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- LEGEND:**
- - - SITE LOCATION
 - EXISTING WETLAND AREA (ONTARIO MNR, 2020)
 - LOVER'S CREEK SWAMP (PSW)
 - ELC VEGETATION COMMUNITIES:**
 - OAG HEDGEROW
 - OAGM1 OPEN AGRICULTURE ANNUAL ROW CROPS
 - MEFM1 DRY-FRESH FORB MEADOW ECOSITE



LOCATION PLAN



ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

RAINSONG PHASE 2 LANDS
 HEWITT'S SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 BARRIE, ON

DATE ISSUED:	SEPTEMBER 2021	Figure No.
CREATED BY:	A.L.	2
PROJECT NO.:	21-342	
REFERENCE:	SIMCOE COUNTY	

Common Name	Species Name	ESA	SARA	Key Habitats Used By Species ¹	Assessment
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	THR	No status	Nests in burrows excavated in natural and human-made settings with vertical sand and silt faces. Commonly found in sand or gravel pits, road cuts, lakeshore bluffs, and along riverbanks (COSEWIC, 2013b). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No suitable habitat and no evidence of nesting present within the study area.
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	THR	No status	Ledges and walls of man-made structures such as buildings, barns, boathouses, garages, culverts and bridges. Also nest in caves, holes, crevices and cliff ledges (COSEWIC, 2011b). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No manmade structures could provide nesting habitat within the study area.
Blanding's Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	THR	THR	Blanding's Turtles are a primarily aquatic species that prefer wetland habitats, lakes, ponds, slow-moving streams, etc., however they may utilize upland areas to search for suitable basking and nesting sites. In general, preferred wetland sites are eutrophic and characterized by clear, shallow water, with organic substrates and high density of aquatic vegetation (COSEWIC, 2005a). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No suitable habitat present. There are no wetlands and no watercourses on the property.
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	THR	No Status	Nests primarily in forage crops (e.g. hayfields and pastures) dominated by a variety of species such as clover, Timothy, Kentucky Bluegrass, tall grass, and broadleaved plants. Also occurs in wet prairie, graminoid peatlands, and abandoned fields dominated by tall grasses. Does not generally occupy fields of row crops (e.g. corn, soybeans, wheat) or short-grass prairie. Sensitive to habitat size and has lower reproductive success in small habitat fragments (COSEWIC, 2010a). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No suitable habitat present. The property is actively cultivated.
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	END	END	Commonly found in riparian habitats, but is also found in rich, moist, well-drained loams, and well-drained gravels. Butternut is intolerant of shade (COSEWIC, 2003b). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No Butternut were observed on the property.
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	THR	THR	Nests primarily in chimneys though some populations (i.e. in rural northern areas) may nest in cavity trees (COSEWIC, 2007b). Recent changes in chimney design may be a significant factor in recent declines in numbers (Cadman <i>et al.</i> , 2007). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No suitable nesting habitat present for species (i.e. No structures).
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	SC	THR	Open habitats including sand dunes, beaches recently logged/burned over areas, forest clearings, short grass prairies, pastures, open forests, bogs, marshes, lakeshores, gravel roads, mine tailings, quarries, and other open relatively clear areas (COSEWIC, 2007c). ESA Protection: N/A	Species not expected to be present within study area. Habitat is not representative of key habitat.
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	THR	No status	Most common in grassland, pastures, savannahs, as well as anthropogenic grassland habitats, including hayfields, weedy meadows, young orchards, golf courses, restored surface mines, etc. Occasionally nest in row crop fields such as corn and soybean, but there are considered low-quality habitat. Large tracts of grassland are preferred over smaller fragments and the minimum area required is estimated at 5ha (COSEWIC, 2011a). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No suitable habitat present. The property is actively cultivated.
Eastern Small-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	END	END	Generally occurs in mountainous or rocky regions as well as in buildings, on the face of rock bluffs and beneath slabs of rock and stones. Hibernation is typically confined to caves and old mines (Best and Jennings, 1997). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	Species not expected to be present within study area. Habitat is not representative of key habitat.
Eastern Whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	THR	THR	Semi-open forests or patchy forests with clearings, such as barrens or forests that are regenerating following major disturbances, are preferred nesting habitats (COSEWIC, 2009a). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	Species not expected to be present within study area. Habitat is not representative of key habitat.
Eastern Wood-pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	SC	No status	Mostly in mature and intermediate-age deciduous and mixed forests having an open understory. It is often associated with forests dominated by Sugar Maple and oak. Usually associated with forest clearings and edges within the vicinity of its nest (COSEWIC, 2012a). ESA Protection: N/A	Species not expected to be present within study area. Habitat is not representative of key habitat.

Common Name	Species Name	ESA	SARA	Key Habitats Used By Species ¹	Assessment
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	THR	THR	Breed strictly in marshes of emergents (usually cattails) that have relatively stable water levels and interspersed areas of open water (COSEWIC, 2009b). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No suitable habitat is present within the property boundaries. There are no wetlands on the property.
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	END	END	Forests and regularly aging human structures as maternity roost sites. Regularly associated with attics of older buildings and barns for summer maternity roost colonies. Overwintering sites are characteristically mines or caves, but can often include buildings (MNRF, 2014) (COSEWIC, 2013a). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	Suitable habitat is not present within the property boundaries. Forest habitat is not present on the property. Marginal habitat may be associated with the hedgerows.
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	SC	SC	Breeding habitat is confined to sites where milkweeds, the sole food of caterpillars, grow. Milkweeds grow in a variety of environments, including meadows in farmlands, along roadsides and in ditches, open wetlands, dry sandy areas, short and tall grass prairie, river banks, irrigation ditches, arid valleys, and south-facing hills (COSEWIC, 2010b). ESA Protection: N/A	Species was observed on the property within meadow habitat along the periphery of the property.
Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	END	END	Maternity roost sites are generally located within deciduous and mixed forests and focused in snags including loose bark and cavities of trees. Overwintering sites are characteristically mines or caves (COSEWIC, 2013b). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	Suitable habitat is not present within the property boundaries. Forest habitat is not present on the property. Marginal habitat may be associated with the hedgerows.
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	SC	THR	Occurs in open deciduous forests, particularly those dominated by oak and beech, grasslands, forest edges, orchards, pastures along rivers and roads, urban parks, golf courses, cemeteries, beaver ponds and timber stands that have been treated with herbicides (COSEWIC, 2007a). ESA Protection: N/A	Habitat is not representative of key habitat. There are no woodlands or forests on the site.
Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	SC	SC	Habitat is characterized by slow-moving water with a soft mud bottom and dense aquatic vegetation. Often located in ponds, sloughs, shallow bays or river edges and slow streams, or areas combining several of these wetland habitats (COSEWIC, 2008a). ESA Protection: N/A	No suitable habitat is present within the property boundaries. There are no wetlands or watercourses on the property.
Tri-colored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	END	END	Maternity roost sites include forests and modified landscapes (barns or human-made structures). Overwintering sites include mines and caves (COSEWIC, 2013b). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	Suitable habitat is not present within the property boundaries. Forest habitat is not present on the property.
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	SC	No status	Found in moist, deciduous hardwood or mixed stands, often previously disturbed, with a dense deciduous undergrowth and with tall trees for singing perches (COSEWIC, 2012b). ESA Protection: N/A	Suitable habitat is not present within the property boundaries. There is no woodland habitat is not present on the property.

¹ Habitat as outlined within the MNRF's Species at Risk in Ontario website files (<https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/species-risk-ontario-list>), or Species Specific COSEWIC Reports referenced in this document.

Species at Risk in Ontario List (October 2021)

Cadman, M., D. Sutherland, G. Beck, D. Lepage and A. Couturier. 2007. Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario 2001-2005. Bird Studies Canada, Environment Canada, Ontario Field

COSEWIC 2003b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Butternut *Juglans cinerea* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 32 pp.

COSEWIC. 2005a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Blanding's Turtle *Emydoidea blandingii* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. viii + 40 pp.

COSEWIC. 2007a. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 27 pp.

COSEWIC. 2007b. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 49 pp.

COSEWIC. 2007c. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Common Nighthawk *Chordeiles minor* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 35 pp.

COSEWIC. 2008a. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Snapping Turtle *Chelydra serpentina* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 47 pp.

COSEWIC. 2009a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Whip-poor-will *Caprimulgus vociferus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 28 pp.

COSEWIC. 2009b. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Least Bittern *Ixobrychus exilis* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 36 pp.

COSEWIC. 2010a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 42 pp.

COSEWIC. 2010b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Monarch *Danaus plexippus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 43 pp.

COSEWIC. 2011a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Eastern Meadowlark *Sturnella magna* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. x + 40 pp.

COSEWIC. 2011b. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. ix + 37 pp.

COSEWIC. 2012a. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Eastern Wood-pewee *Contopus virens* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. x + 39 pp.

COSEWIC. 2012b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. ix + 46 pp.

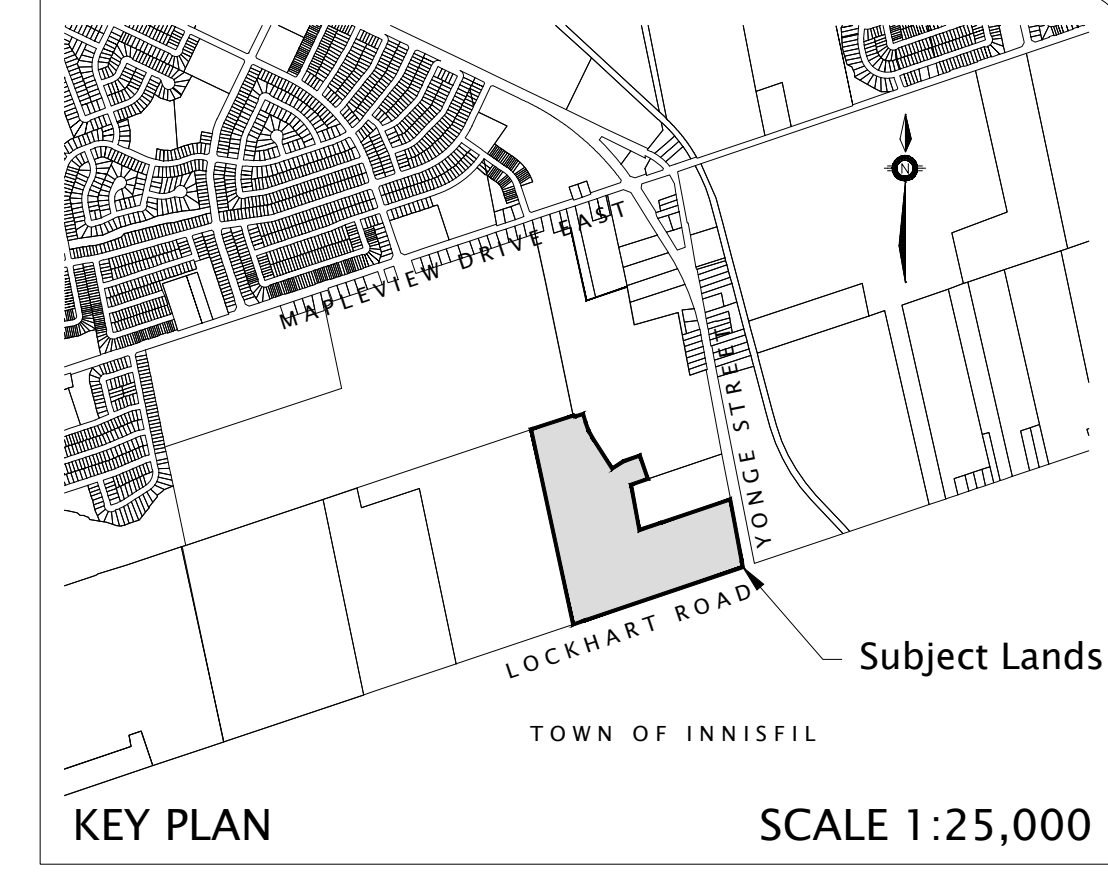
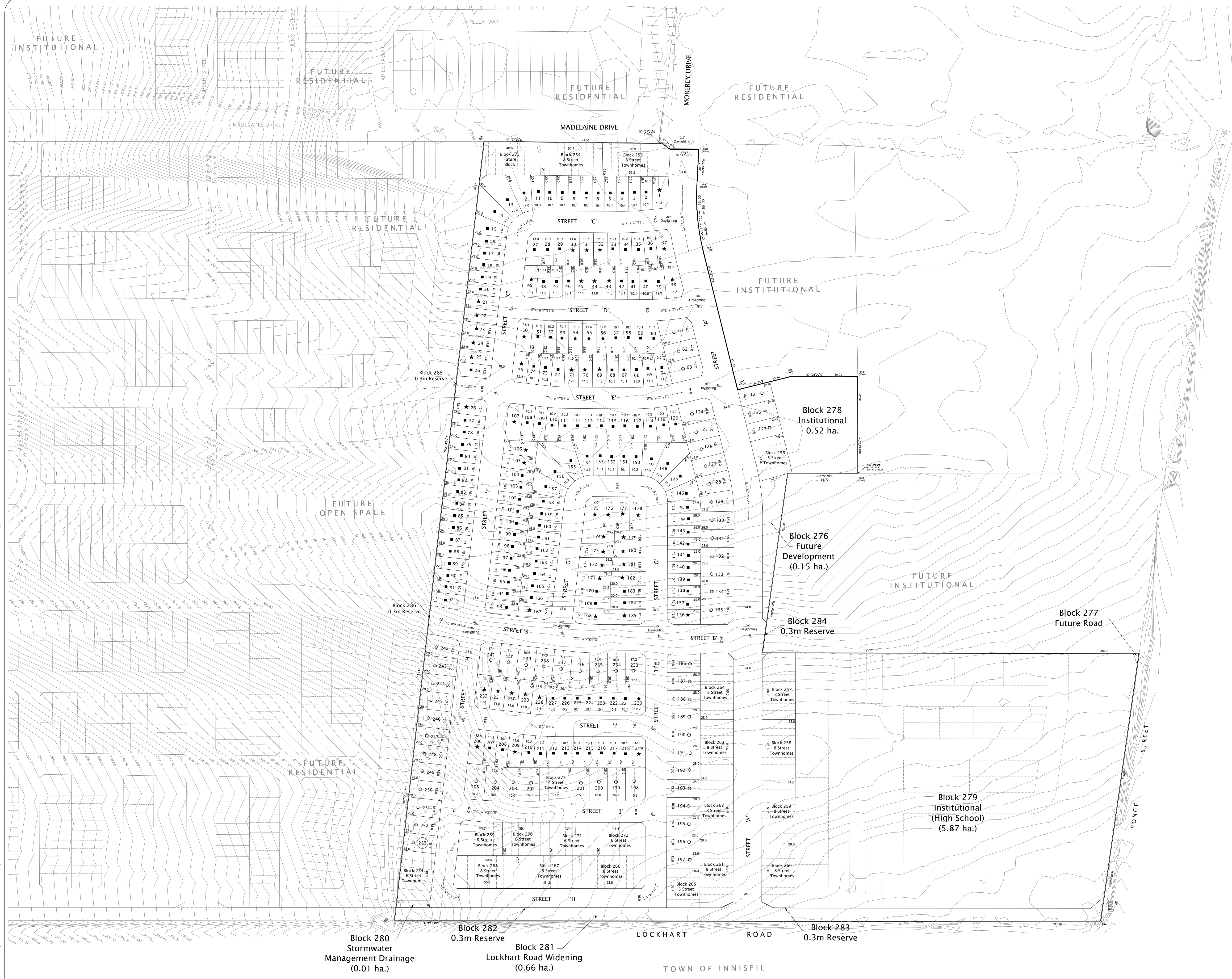
COSEWIC. 2013a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Little Brown Myotis *Myotis lucifugus*, Northern Myotis *Myotis septentrionalis* and Tri-colored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. ix + 48 pp.

COSEWIC. 2013b. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. ix + 48 pp.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). 2014. Eastern Small-footed Bat. Queen's Printer for Ontario. <https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/eastern-small-footed-bat>

APPENDIX A

Sits Plan



Draft Plan of Subdivision
Part of Lot 15, Concession 11
Geographic Township of Innisfil,
City of Barrie
County of Simcoe
2022

OWNER'S CERTIFICATE
I, THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE SUBJECT LANDS, HEREBY AUTHORIZE THE JONES CONSULTING GROUP LTD., TO PREPARE THIS DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION AND TO SUBMIT SAME TO THE CITY OF BARRIE FOR APPROVAL.

DATE _____ OWNER _____

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
I CERTIFY THAT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LANDS TO BE SUBDIVIDED AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO ADJACENT LANDS ARE ACCURATELY AND CORRECTLY SHOWN.

DATE _____ RUDY MAK, O.L.S.
RUDY MAK SURVEYING LTD.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 51(17) OF THE PLANNING ACT

g) SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN	h) MUNICIPAL WATER
i) SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN	i) TOGA LOAMY SAND & BONDHEAD SANDY LOAM
j) SHOWN ON KEY PLAN	j) SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN
k) RESIDENTIAL, INSTITUTIONAL & SWM DRAINAGE TO BE PROVIDED	k) ALL MUNICIPAL SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED
l) SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN	l) THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS AFFECTING THE LAND TO BE SUBDIVIDED.
m) SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN	

STATISTICS	Area (ha.)	Units
★ 11.6m Singles (Lots 1, 21 - 25, 30 - 32, 37 & 38, 43 - 45, 49 & 50, 54 - 56, 69 - 71, 75 & 76, 105 - 107, 136, 167 & 168, 171 - 182, 185, 206, 209, 219 & 220, & 228 - 232)	1.75 ha.	52
■ 10.1m Corner Singles (Lots 2 - 20, 26 - 29, 33 - 36, 39 - 42, 46 - 48, 51 - 53, 57 - 60, 64 - 68, 72 - 74, 77 - 104, 108 - 120, 137 - 166, 169 & 170, 183 & 184, 207 & 208, 210 - 218, & 221 - 227)	4.32 ha.	142
○ 15.0m Semi Detached (7.5m unit) (Blocks 61 - 63, 121 - 135, 186 - 205, & 233 - 253)	2.55 ha.	118
Street Townhomes (Blocks 254 - 274)	2.75 ha.	147
Future Block (Block 275)	0.14 ha.	8
Future Development/Road (Blocks 276 & 277)	0.15 ha.	
Institutional (School) (Block 278 & 279)	6.39 ha.	
Stormwater Management Drainage (Block 280)	0.01 ha.	
Road Widening / 0.3m Reserves (Blocks 281 - 286)	0.67 ha.	
Roads & Lanes (24.0m Minor Collector (Street 'A' & 'B') (18.0m Local Streets (Streets 'C' - 'J'))	5.74 ha.	
TOTAL	24.47 ha.	467 units

RAINSONG

PHASE 2
DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION

SCALE 1 : 1500 (A1)

Date Issued: JAN. 20, 2022

Checked By: RD

Project No.: RAI-15186

Drawn By: m.c.r.

Drawing Name: RAI-15186-PH-2-DP-4.dwg

SCHEDULE OF REVISIONS		
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN

JONES CONSULTING GROUP LTD.
PLANNERS & ENGINEERS
229 Mapleview Drive East, Unit 1, Barrie, Ontario L4M 0Y5
Phone: 705-734-2538 Fax: 705-734-1056
www.jonesconsulting.com

G:\Planning Drawings\RAI-15186\PH-2\Submission\Jan2022\RAI-15186-PH-2-DP-4.dwg Layout:DP Plotted Jan 20, 2022 @ 9:16am by marichards The Jones Consulting Group Ltd.