Preliminary Notes for Closing Statement - KNL OMB Hearing

There has been considerable discussion throughout the hearing on the preservation of the Black Cherries north of the Beaver Pond. This has in particular been the case during the cross examination of Reeves. I expect the issue to raise its head again during the cross examination of Murphy.

So far nobody has put his, or her finger, on the main issue with the Black Cherries. In my affidavit I identified five distinct populations of Black Cherries and numbered them from 1 to 5. (See map 2 in my affidavit). I singled out areas 2, 3, and 4 as the core area of the Black Cherry population north of the Beaver Pond. The survey found there to be 130 Black Cherries in area 2, 103 in area 3, and 65 in area 4. In other words, the core area contains 54% of the Black Cherry population or an estimated 298 trees (almost 300 trees).

I estimate the total tree cover north of the Beaver Pond to be 51.2 hectares (almost 127 acres). Area 2 is an estimated 6.6 hectares (or 16.4 acres); area 3 amounts to 8.7 hectares (or 21.6 acres), and in area 4 there are 2.3 hectares (or 5.8 acres). This means that the core area includes a little over 34 % of the tree cover north of the Beaver Pond.

This means that about 54% of the Black Cherry population is growing within 34 % of the tree cover north of the Beaver Pond. In his February 1992 report on the Kanata Lakes Study Area Natural Environment Assessment, Daniel Brunton lists four areas of particular significance in the Study Area in declining order of natural environment importance: i.e the Trilium Woods, the West Block, and the Kanata Pond Ridge (illustrated in figure 37 of his report) This is what Brunton states about the Kanata Pond Ridge

- "**Kanata Pond Ridge:** (figures 23,25,30,31, and 39) The bedrock outcrop - hardwood forest complex here includes rich and varied flora, unusually numerous Black Cherry trees and southern elements such as Black Maple and Bitternut Hickory groves. The landform/vegetation complex represented here is rare in the Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton."

Figure 37 in the Brunton report is somewhat misleading. The Kanata Pond Ridge occupies in actual fact only the southern part of the forested area north of the Beaver Pond . The tree cover in areas 2,3, and 4 are in fact the bedrock-hardwood complex described by Brunton in his Kanata Lakes Study. (See above) Since this particular forest complex is rare in the City of Ottawa it should be considered to be a prime "Urban Natural Feature".

Implementation of the current sub-division plan as revised January 10, 2005 would remove practically all of the area 2 Black Cherries and a significant part of area 3 Black Cherries. Based on the information available now, after plan H was prepared, it is possible to make the necessary adjustments to preserve more of the Black Cherry core area without drastic adjustment to the number of houses according current plan H. The Significant Urban Area thus created will also

meet te the requirement of an average width of 100 metres to be sustainable (as stated by the biologist).

These trees are growing on what Daniel Brunton calls the Kanata Pond Ridge and which is the same as the core area in my affidavit.