

Memorandum

To: Nancy Shoemaker

From: Izabela van Amelsvoort and Mirek Sharp, North-South Environmental Inc.

Date: July 30, 2021

File: Cityview Ridge

cc:

Re: Update to Cityview Ridge EIS, 20 and 37 Cityview Drive (July 2017) based on Fieldwork in 2020

Introduction

Purpose

North-South Environmental Inc. (NSE) produced an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for the proposed Cityview Ridge Development in 2012. A draft of the report was presented to the City's Environmental Advisory Committee. Three addenda were subsequently written to update the wetland boundary, address issues related to the proposed alignment of the trail, respond to EAC comments, respond to comments from the City and Dr. Hugh Whitely, and comment on various revisions to the draft plan. The original EIS and the three addenda were combined (NSE, July 2017) and submitted to the City for further comment. The EIS (including addenda) are posted on the City website.

Owing to some outstanding engineering issues several years have elapsed since the 2017 submission, and following discussion with the City staff, it was decided that the field work on which the EIS was based should be updated. Also, the Province released an updated Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2020), which needed to be addressed.

This memorandum provides the following:

- 1) reports the results of the updated fieldwork;
- 2) it reviews and revises previous responses to City comments in light of the revised fieldwork and PPS 2020;
- 3) summarizes how the proposed plan conforms to the natural heritage policies of the PPS 2020; and

- 4) comments on the revised draft plan that resulted from addressing outstanding engineering issues.

Work Plan

A draft Work Plan to undertake field work and update existing ecological conditions was developed and provided to the City for comment. City comments were provided via a phone conversation with Jason Elliott on 8th April 2020. Those comments were incorporated into a revised Work Plan (6th May, 2020) and re-submitted to the City. The revised Work Plan is provided as Appendix 1 to this Memorandum.

Results of 2020 Fieldwork

Dates for field work undertaken for each of the tasks in the Work Program are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Dates of 2020 Field Investigations

Date	Survey	Staff	Weather
May 21	Tree Inventory, Bird Surveys (8:30 – 10 am), Botanical Surveys	Will van Hemessen, Pauline Catling	18°C, partly cloudy, Wind 1-3
June 2	Tree Inventory, Bird Surveys (8:30 – 10 am), Botanical Surveys	Will van Hemessen, Kristen Pott	24 °C, partly cloudy, Wind 1-3
June 10	Tree Inventory, Bird Surveys (8:30 – 10 am), Botanical Surveys	Izabela van Amelsvoort, Kristen Pott	28°C, partly cloudy, Wind 3-4
June 23	Tree Inventory, Bird Surveys (8:30 – 10 am), Botanical Surveys, Ecological Land Classification (ELC)	Izabela van Amelsvoort, Kristen Pott	22°C, sunny, Wind 1-3
July 2	Tree Inventory	Izabela van Amelsvoort	n/a

Background Review

The following background resources were reviewed as part of the update:

- The Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Natural Heritage mapping tool (2020);
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) Aquatic SAR mapping;
- Natural heritage atlases, including;
 - Online Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario (2020)

- Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Herps of Ontario Project on iNaturalist)
- Information from the GRCA
- Publicly accessible citizen science platforms eBird and iNaturalist.

Based on this review, there have been no new records of significant species or features in the area reported by others that were not previously provided in the 2012 EIS.

Field Investigations

Ecological Land Classification

No changes to the ELC boundaries or descriptions provided in the EIS (July 2017) and addenda are warranted based on the field investigations. It was noted that more openings were observed in the canopy of the plantation unit (CUP 3-3) as a result of natural mortality of the Scots Pine, however, the change was not sufficient to result in a change from the ELC designation of Cultural Plantation.

Confirmation of Wetland Boundary for “northern wetland”

The confirmation of this boundary was required to confirm that there was still sufficient buffer between the wetland and the formerly proposed apartment block (Block 125) shown on early draft plans (see appended Work Plan). Since the apartment block is no longer being proposed, there was no need to undertake the confirmation of the wetland boundary.

Vegetation Survey

No floral species in addition to those provided in the EIS (July 2017) were noted during field work.

Update of Tree Inventory

Owing to the difficulty of re-locating trees from the original Tree Inventory provided in the EIS (July 2017), and that some saplings that were too small to count as trees in the original survey may now be of tree size, it was decided to re-survey all trees in the area proposed for development, including that part of the proposed draft plan east of Cityview Road. The new survey found fewer trees needed to be removed than the previous tree survey, in large measure owing to a reduction in the area to be developed. The Tree Compensation requirements were re-calculated based on the new survey and are provided below. A revised Tree Compensation Concept was completed by GPS Inc. and is provided under separate cover.

A total of 651 trees were assessed between May and June 2020 for health, condition and location within the current proposed draft plan, to determine those that can be retained or need to be removed. This is a reduction from the 1,011 trees inventoried in the EIS, mainly

owing to the deletion of the apartment block from the proposed plan. Appendix 2 provides a detailed list of all trees surveyed within the study area, including condition and class.

The tables provided in Appendix 2 provide a summary of the condition of the 651 trees inventoried, including:

- 233 trees in excellent condition (Class 1);
- 153 trees in good condition (Class 2);
- 124 trees in fair condition (Class 3);
- 76 trees in poor condition (Class 4); and
- 65 trees in very poor condition (Class 5).

Two general areas were identified where trees could be retained, one along the eastern boundary of the area proposed for development adjacent to the cultural plantation (30 trees retained), and another along the southern development boundary (270 trees retained), for a total of 300 (Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix 2). We note that the City has requested all trees be removed from the Park block. There are a total of 38 trees (34 native and 4 non-native) in the Park block, thus the 34 native trees are not included in the number of trees to be compensated for.

Of the 351 trees proposed for removal, 195 are native species in excellent (class 1) to fair (class 3) condition. Consistent with the criteria and formula applied in the EIS (Section 6.2) and subtracting the 34 native trees in the Park block, it is proposed that 161 trees be used as a basis for compensation (Table 3 in Appendix 2). This is a reduction from the 362 trees identified as suitable for compensation in the EIS. Thus, using the replacement ration of 3:1 in the EIS, it is recommended that 483 trees be planted as compensation for the trees proposed for removal.

There may be opportunity for additional retention of those trees which overlap with the currently proposed trail alignment (24 trees), however, for the purpose of this Memorandum, it has been assumed they will need to be removed. This opportunity will be explored during the EIR stage when the exact alignment of the trail is located in the field. The tree compensation numbers will be finalized at that time.

Breeding Bird Survey

The primary objective of breeding bird surveys was to identify any additional SAR on site which could affect development limits. Bird species were observed each morning (between 8:30 am and 10:00 am) that staff conducted ecological surveys in May and June (see Table 1 above). No SAR species were observed.

Two locally significant species (i.e., rare in Wellington County), Yellow-Billed Cuckoo and Field Sparrow, noted in the original EIS were not observed during the update. However, the other two locally significant species, American Redstart and Baltimore Oriole, still utilize the Cityview property. Figure 2 is thus updated and provided with this memorandum. The redstart was located in the same general area as in the original study and as it is within the area to be protected no impacts are anticipated, as concluded in the EIS. The Baltimore Oriole was confirmed as breeding in the area identified for development. Although this particular location will not provide habitat for this species following development, there is suitable habitat elsewhere on site, including the area where it was noted in the original EIS, and thus as noted in the 2012 EIS, it is expected that it will continue to breed on site following development.

Updated Response to Comments from the City

City staff provided comments on the EIS and addenda (NSE July 2017) in a memo from Adele Labbe (City Environmental Planner at the time) to Chris DeVriendt dated October 24th 2017. The following addresses those comments in the context of the updated fieldwork and 2020 PPS.

Comment 1: Woodlands

One of the Comments provided by the City in their October 2017 memo was regarding the status of woodlands, in particular the status of the Scots Pine planation (CUP 3-3).

This application is being evaluated on the basis of the 2006 City of Guelph Official Plan. Subsequently, at the time of the 2017 submission, the PPS that was in effect at the time of the 2006 OP was being used to evaluate natural heritage features. Similarly, since the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (NHRM 2010) post-dated the 2006 OP, it was not being used in the evaluation. Based on the policy framework then being used, the westerly plantation CUP 3-3 was considered significant, but the eastern plantation unit was not (see Addendum 3 in NSE 2017, pgs. 4-5).

Now that the application is subject to the PPS 2020, and subsequently the NHRM (2010), the western plantation unit CUP 3-3 (i.e., the unit adjacent to Watson Parkway) has been identified as a Significant Woodland. A summary of the criteria fulfilled is provided below.

The NHRM (2010) lists 4 main criteria for assessing woodlands for significance:

1. size
2. ecological functions
3. uncommon characteristics
4. economic and social functional values

Size

The woodland cover in the City of Guelph has not been recently quantified, however based on the 2009 Natural Heritage Strategy Report it was somewhere between 9-13%. The NHRM suggests that for planning areas with forest cover between 5% and 15%, the minimum size threshold for significance should be 4 ha. The western plantation unit on its own does not appear to meet the size criterion as it is only approximately 2.1 ha. However, for the purpose evaluating size the total area of contiguous woodland should be used (not just the ELC unit), thus the eastern planation needs to be combined with the swamp units to the south. From a functional perspective, this also joins the two plantations, which brings the area of woodland up to 4.5 ha thus meeting the size criterion. Thus the woodland is significant based on size.

Ecological Functions

The eastern planation unit provides several functions that fulfil this criterion for woodland significance:

- it is proximate to other woodlands or habitats:
 - it abuts a Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) boundary on the south edge and is approximately 34 m from the PSW to the north;
 - is within 5-10 m of several seepages feeding a coldwater stream;
 - is about 22 m from Clythe Creek which is a coldwater stream and fish habitat;
- it is within a defined NHS and provides a connection link. The easterly CUP unit is partially within Guelph's NHS. We note that there is a "cut-out" in the NHS as shown in the OP which was done when the NHS was developed to respect the intent to develop it at the time. In our opinion, if this was being undertaken according to the intent of the 2020 PPS, the "cut-out" for the apartment block would likely not ever have been created.
- it provides water protection as the eastern CUP is within 50 m of seepages and a coldwater watercourse (Clythe Creek).

Thus the woodland is also fulfils the criterion for Ecological Functions

Uncommon Characteristics

There are no Uncommon Characteristics in the eastern planation unit that fulfil this criterion.

Economic and Social Functional Values

There are no Economic or Social Values in the eastern planation unit that fulfil this criterion.

Based on the re-assessment of the eastern plantation unit as being part of a Significant Woodland, the intent to develop an apartment block has been deleted from the proposed

draft plan of subdivision. In addition, it is recommended that the City's NHS be revised to include all of the eastern plantation unit (see revised Figure 3 in this Memo).

Comment 2: Tree Compensation

This City comment requested confirmation whether the number of trees to be compensated for included the apartment block. The comment no longer needs to be addressed as the apartment block is no longer being proposed and the tree survey and the compensation plan has been revised. A concept plan showing how all compensation plantings can be accommodated on-site has been prepared by GSP and is provided under separate cover.

Comment 3: Species at Risk

The City requested that MNRF (the Ministry then responsible for SAR) be consulted at this stage of the application since the then proposed apartment block was in a wooded area and was potential SAR bat habitat. Since the apartment block is no longer proposed, this comment is no longer relevant. However, NSE did consult with MNRF at the time bat surveys were being undertaken and they were satisfied with the approach being taken. The recommendation to consult with the relevant Provincial ministry (currently MECP) at the EIR stage of the application to determine if additional bat surveys are needed, (Addendum 3 of the EIS, July 2017, pg. 3), still stands.

Other Comments in the City's October 2017 Memo

There are several other environmental comments in the City's October 24th 2017 memorandum that are addressed by other members of the consulting team:

Comment 4: Water Balance - Blueplan

Comment 5: Thermal Impacts -Blueplan

Comment 6: Trail Design - Blueplan and GSP

Comment 7: Draft Plan - BSRD

Response to Additional Requests from the City based on the Work Program for this Update

Confirmation of the Boundary of the Wetland Boundary in the Northeast of the Site

This was proposed to confirm that the then proposed buffer to the apartment block was still sufficient. Since the apartment block has been deleted from the proposed draft plan, the wetland boundary confirmation was not undertaken.

Update of the Tree Inventory

A total of 651 trees were assessed between May and June 2020 for health, condition and location within the proposed draft plan (ver. June 22, 2020), to determine those that can be retained or need to be removed.

Two areas were identified where trees could be retained: one along the eastern development boundary adjacent to the cultural plantation (30 trees retained); another along the southern development boundaries (270 trees retained), totaling 300 trees to be retained.

Of the 351 trees proposed for removal, 161 are native species in excellent (class 1) to fair (class 3) condition. Consistent with the formula applied in the EIS, and subtracting the 34 native trees in the Park block that the City has requested be removed, it is proposed that 161 trees be used as a basis for compensation as described above in this memorandum.

There may be opportunity for additional retention of those trees which overlap with the currently proposed trail alignment (24 trees). This opportunity will be explored during the EIR stage when the trail is located in the field and tree compensation will be finalized at that time.

Review of the Status of the Eastern Plantation

This is addressed above under Comment 1 in “Updated Response to Comment from the City”.

Request to Access City Land to Examine Wetland boundary

This was not required as the wetland boundary was not confirmed owing to the removal of the apartment block from the proposed draft plan.

Conformity with the Provincial Policy Statement 2020

As this file is being evaluated under the 2006 Guelph OP, it was originally being tested under the corresponding PPS (2005). However, the PPS 2020 requires it be used for all applications, thus this update addresses conformity with the 2020 PPS. Most of the policies in the 2005 PPS are carried forward into the 2020 PPS with only minor revision that are not relevant to the Cityview application (e.g., the protection of coastal wetlands), the policy numbering has changed and some features fish habitat and the habitat of endangered species and threatened species) are subject provincial and federal requirements.

The following Table describes how the proposed development conforms to the 2020 Provincial Policy Statement. Policies below are paraphrased from the PPS (2020) for brevity. The second column indicates where policies in the 2020 PPS are the same as the 2005 PPS,

as they would affect the Cityview site. For these policies, the 2017 EIS provides the discussion of conformity. We note that the City, when reviewing the 2017 EIS, did not have any issues or comments on the conformity section.

Policy	Same intent as 2005 PPS wrt study site	How Proposed Plan Conforms
2.1.1: Features will be protected for the long term	√	All natural heritage features on the site are proposed to be included in the City's NHS and will thus be protected in the long term
2.1.2: Maintain, restore or improve diversity, connectivity, ecological function and biodiversity of Natural Heritage Systems	√	An addition to the City's NHS is proposed that will improve the diversity, connectivity, ecological function and biodiversity of the NHS.
2.2.3: Identify Natural Heritage Systems		As noted above, the City's NHS is identified, protected and an addition is proposed
2.1.4: No development permitted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant wetlands significant coastal wetlands 	√	No development is proposed within the PSW on site. There are no coastal wetland on the site.
2.1.5: No development without demonstration of no negative impact in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) significant wetlands on Canadian Shield; b) significant woodlands in 6E & 7E; c) significant valleylands in 6E & 7E; d) significant wildlife habitat; e) ANSIs; f) coastal wetlands in 5E, 6E & 7E 	√	Only b) and c) are relevant. Significant woodlands and significant valleyland have been identified on site (see EIS July 2017). The significant woodland has been expanded from the original boundary and now includes all woodlands on the property. As described in the EIS, the valleylands are totally within the NHS. No development is proposed within either of these features. As part of the update, the potential for Significant Wildlife habitat was undertaken and none was determined to be present (see Appendix 3 for screening table).

Policy	Same intent as 2005 PPS wrt study site	How Proposed Plan Conforms
2.1.6: no development in fish habitat except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements	√	Fish habitat has been identified in Clythe Creek which is completely protected within the NHS.
2.1.7: no development in habitat of endangered and threatened except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements		Bats are the only potential threatened or endangered species that could be present. Bat surveys were undertaken and reported on in Addendum #3 of the July 2017 submission. The potential habitat was re-visited as part of this update and no change was found. At present no bat habitat has been confirmed and there will be follow-up discussion with MECP to determine if additional surveys are needed when the EIR is undertaken.
2.1.8: no development on adjacent lands to features on 2.1.4, 2.1.5 & 2.1.6 unless no negative impact is demonstrated	√	As described in the 2012 EIS, buffers are provided to protect features from the proposed development. This update did not result in identification of any change in the features or the proposed development, excepting the removal of the apartment block, which has removed any associated potential impacts. As discussed in the 2012 EIS, the proposed buffers are deemed adequate to avoid impacts from the proposed development on the west side of the Significant Woodland feature. With respect to SWM discharges to the wetland (see Table 13 in the SWM report), the post-development discharge is essentially matched to the pre-development condition as the more frequent events (i.e. 2-year) are more important for wetland maintenance than infrequent larger events. Also the discharge occurs over the length of the dispersal trench (i.e., not as a focused discharge) as overland flow approximately 90 m up-slope of the wetland boundary over a well-vegetated surface, thus little flow from a 2-year event is expected to reach the wetland. Lastly, the main inputs to the wetland are seepages along the north bank

Policy	Same intent as 2005 PPS wrt study site	How Proposed Plan Conforms
		and direct precipitation. Given this, no impacts to the PSW from the proposed discharge volumes are predicted.
2.1.9: Policies in 2.1 do not limit agricultural uses	√	Not applicable as no agricultural uses are proposed

Findings and Recommendations

The findings of this update are:

1. The boundary of the Significant Woodland has changed in response to addressing conformity with the 2020 PPS. As a result, the apartment block that was originally proposed in the Scots Pine Plantation has been deleted from a revised draft plan of subdivision.
2. The revised tree inventory identified fewer trees to be removed (largely owing to the deletion of the proposed apartment block), and a proportional reduction in the number of trees to be planted as compensation (from 362 to 261).
3. No SAR species were found, however, we note that there may still be a need for future bat surveys, subject to discussion with the relevant Provincial ministry during the EIR stage.
4. A change in significant fauna in that two locally significant bird species no longer occur on the site, however, two locally significant species are still present.
5. There are no new impacts on natural heritage features that result from the field update and the subsequent revision to the draft plan

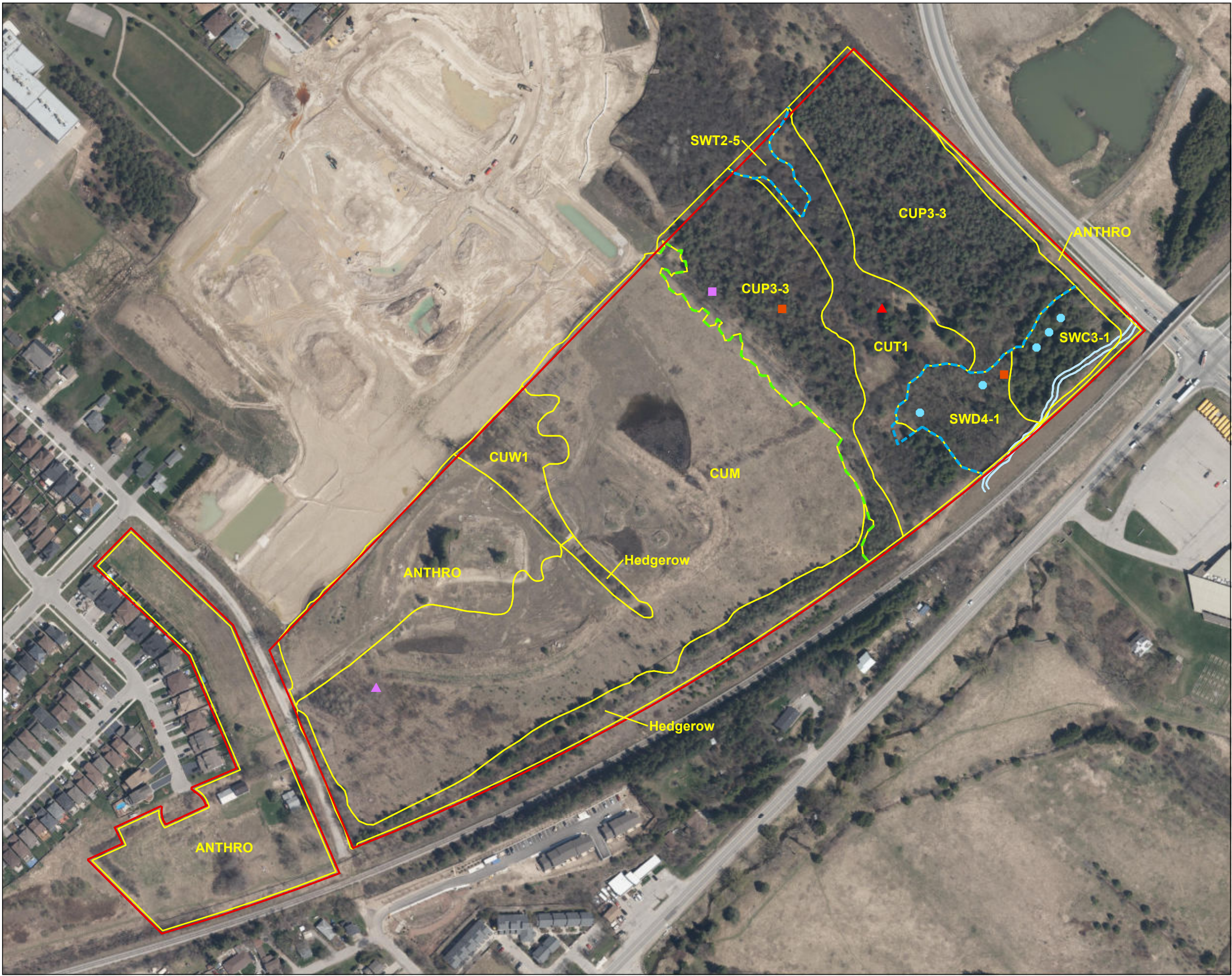
Two recommendations in addition to those provided in the 2012 EIS (NSE 2017) are:

1. that the plantation block (the former apartment block) along Watson Parkway be added to the City's NHS.

2. that the Tree Compensation numbers be confirmed/refined in the area of the proposed trail following location of the final alignment in the field.

The following recommendations from the 2012 EIS (NSE 2017) remain relevant and are carried forward:

1. The significant wetland, woodland, valleyland and Clythe Creek coldwater fish habitat, as well as their respective buffers, be protected as per the draft plan.
2. A replacement ratio of 3:1 be used to compensate for trees that need to be removed, which will result in the planting of 783 trees (number revised based on 2020 tree inventory).
3. Tree protection recommendations be implemented per Section 6.3 of the EIS.
4. Fencing should be provided along the rear of lots 65-79, and continuing through the stormwater block, to limit access to the drumlin slope and the Scots pine cultural plantation.
5. It is recommended that if access for construction is required down-slope of the dissipation/dispersion structure, that only small machinery (e.g., bobcat or similar) be used to minimize the potential for encroachment in the buffer.
6. A heavy-duty (Type 2) silt fence be installed during the construction of the energy dissipation/dispersion structure.
7. Owing to the potential for some erosion down-gradient from the energy dissipation/dispersion structure, it is recommended that contingency measures be developed in the EIR to respond to any erosion, should it occur.
8. It is recommended that construction of the retaining wall behind lots 75-79 and continuing towards the stormwater dissipation/dispersion structure, be undertaken outside of the bird breeding season (mid-May to mid-July) to reduce the possibility of impacts to locally significant bird species. If this is not possible, a field investigation to determine if any locally significant bird species are breeding near the proposed construction should be undertaken to determine if construction should proceed.



**Figure 2 | Cityview :
Natural Heritage Inventory**

Legend

- Study Area
- Limits of Proposed Natural Heritage System (same as limits of CUP boundary as staked and surveyed on March 20, 2009)
- Clythe Creek
- Wetland Boundary (Verified with GRCA, June 12, 2006 and refined May 25, 2012)
- Areas of Seepage

Significant Wildlife Species

- American Redstart (2009)
- Baltimore Oriole (2009)
- American Redstart (2020)
- Baltimore Oriole (2020)

Ecological Land Classification

- Vegetation Communities
- ANTHRO : Anthropogenic
- CUM : Cultural Meadow
- CUP3-3 : Scotch Pine Coniferous Plantation
- CUP3-3 : Scotch Pine Coniferous Plantation
- CUT1 : Mineral Cultural Thicket
- CUW1 : Mineral Cultural Woodland
- SWC3-1 : White Cedar Coniferous Swamp
- SWD4-1 : Willow Mineral Deciduous Swamp
- SWT2-5 : Red-osier Mineral Thicket Swamp

0 50 100 150 Meters

Project Number
02-117

Date:
2021-01-20



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Data Provided by: North South Environmental Inc.
Imagery: ESRI

north-south
ENVIRONMENTAL



**Figure 3 | Cityview :
Constraints and Site Plan**

- Legend**
- Study Area
 - Limits of Proposed Natural Heritage System (same as limits of CUP boundary as staked and surveyed on March 20, 2009)
 - Limits of Proposed Natural Heritage System 10m Buffer
 - Recommended Natural Heritage System
 - Significant Woodlands
 - Wetland Boundary (Verified with GRCA, June 12, 2006 and refined May 25, 2012)
 - Wetland Boundary 30m Buffer
 - Significant Valleyland and 100 Year Floodplain
 - Approximate "Steep Slope Valley" and "Steep Slope Erosion" (from GRCA online mapping November 16, 2011)
 - Clythe Creek
 - Clythe Creek 30m Buffer
 - Top of Bank (per Naylor Engineering, 2006)
 - Top of Bank 7m Setback
 - Regional Floodline
 - Storm Water Management
 - Access Road and Storm Water Management (SWMT)
 - Site Plan
 - Trail



Project Number 02-117	Date: 2021-01-28	N ▲
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Appendix 1: Work plan for ecological existing conditions update for Cityview Ridge, 6th May 2020

NSE has noted the need for an update to the description of existing ecological conditions at Cityview Ridge. Apart from the work on bats and the Tree Compensation concept we did with Brian Roth in 2017 (to address comments from the City), we last conducted field investigations in 2011. Thus, we expect the City will require an update of the ecological characterization before accepting the submission for draft plan approval. With Nancy Shoemaker re-looking at the design in response to CN rail comments, now seems like an ideal opportunity to re-affirm the development limits to reflect any changes on the site in the last 9 years. A full suite of field investigations is not required for the confirmation/update. Field work will be focused on confirming that the features and functions identified in previous studies by NSE are still present on site and documenting any additional features or changes to existing features. However, new species have been added to the provincial *Endangered Species Act* (ESA), 2007, which we need to screen for. Below, we have summarized the tasks we think the City will require in order to support (or if necessary, update) the existing EIS.

A draft of this Work Plan was reviewed by the City (Jason Elliott). Comments were conveyed in a phone discussion to NSE (Mirek Sharp) April 8th 2020 and they have been incorporated into this revised Work Program. In brief, they requested the following additions to fieldwork:

- Confirmation of the boundary of the “northern wetland; this will include the wetland boundary to the north of the Cityview site but only where it is closest to the proposed apartment block to confirm there is still greater than 30 m separation.
- The tree inventory needs to be updated in recognition that trees that were just under the minimum 10 cm dbh when completed in 2010/2011 may now be greater than that size, and conversely, some trees may have died. This only needs to be undertaken in the area subject to development. In the plantation area, a check of the tree density to confirm the results of the sampling approach used previously will be sufficient, the entire methodology does not have to be repeated.

The City also noted the following:

- They have not seen the response to the City’s comment (from Adele Labbe) in 2016 on the need to look at bats. We did respond to that comment by doing work on the SAR bats and corresponding with MNRF and it has been written up since July 2017 in Addendum #3 to the EIS, but it has never been submitted to the City [Note – this was written in error; the July 2017 EIS, including addenda, was submitted to the City and is posted on the City website – MJS]. We may want to submit that work to ensure that the City is satisfied with it and confirm no further work is required at this time (it was recommended additional work be deferred to the EIR stage). Otherwise we run the risk of the City requesting updated work on the bats.

- They requested that we review our response to the City's comment from 2016 on the eastern plantation in view of potential changes that may have occurred to the Ecological Land Classification.
- The City requested that they be notified prior to going onto City Property to review the wetland boundary as noted above, indicating date(s), time, and field staff engaging in the field work. The notification should be through April Nix.

There are two primary products of this update:

- 1) Confirmation of the development limits. If this has changed in any way it will be communicated to the project Planner (Nancy Shoemaker) immediately so it can be incorporated into any refined subdivision layout being produced;
- 2) Documentation of the update in an "Update Memorandum" which will be submitted to the City with the application for a draft plan of subdivision approval.

Task 1: Background Review

We will review standard background resources to identify any new records of significant species or features in the area reported by others since 2011, including:

- The Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Natural Heritage mapping tool (2020);
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) Aquatic SAR mapping;
- Natural heritage atlases such as the Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature 2019);
- Information from the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA), if available;
- Publicly accessible citizen science platforms such as eBird and iNaturalist.

Task 2: Field Investigations

NSE's field work program will consist of the following:

- Ecological Land Classification (ELC): a rapid ELC assessment will be conducted for vegetation communities on site to confirm/update existing mapping. In particular we will look at the ELC in the area between the two plantations at the eastern end of the site. This will enable us to review our response to the City's existing comments, as requested by the City.
- Confirm wetland boundary for "northern wetland. As noted above, this will include the wetland boundary area immediately adjacent to the Cityview site on City-owned lands to the north for the sole purpose of confirming that the separation distance from the proposed apartment block is still 30m or greater. The City will be notified of the date and field personnel that will be on City property prior to undertaking this confirmation.
- A summer vegetation survey to look for any new species that might influence the existing limits of development. We do not see the need for a complete inventory (i.e., multiple surveys in spring, summer and fall) given the thorough inventory previously undertaken;

however, we expect the City will require a survey that focuses on any new species that would affect the constraint lines provided in the existing EIS.

- Update the Tree Inventory: The area proposed for development (i.e., the area outside the proposed Natural Heritage System boundaries) will be re-surveyed for live trees and compared to the tree inventory undertaken for the EIS. New trees (i.e., trees which were under 10 cm dbh in the original survey but are now greater than 10 cm) will be identified and evaluated using the same protocols as the original survey. Likewise, trees which have died since that time will be removed from the tree inventory. The apartment block in the plantation will be checked to determine if the tree density has significantly changed. If it has, the number of trees in the plantation will be undated using the same method as in the EIS. The tree compensation calculations will be updated accordingly.
- Breeding bird surveys: the primary objective of breeding bird surveys will be to identify any additional SAR on site which could affect development limits. We propose one visit at the height of the breeding season to determine species which are currently breeding there.

Other species or features observed incidentally on-site during field investigations will be documented, but no additional targeted surveys will be completed.

Appendix 2: Tree Inventory Data Summary Tables

Non-native tree species are indicated with an asterisk (*) in the following tables. Consistent with the EIS (section 6.2), non-native species are not included in the trees to be compensated for.

Table 1. Tree Inventory - Summary of Retainable Tree Species and Condition (Class) along the Eastern Development Boundary

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total	Number in Class				
			1	2	3	4	5
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	29	20	7	1	1	0
<i>Prunus nigra</i>	Canadian Plum	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total		30	20	7	1	2	0

Table 2. Tree Inventory - Summary of Retainable Tree Species and Condition (Class) along the Southern Development Boundary

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total	Number in Class				
			1	2	3	4	5
<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Hawthorn species	2	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	2	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	2	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	27	23	3	0	1	0
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *	Scots Pine	213	25	76	76	24	12
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	24	21	3	0	0	0
Total		270	71	83	76	25	15

Table 3. Tree Inventory - Summary of Tree Species and Condition (Class) - Tree Identified for Removal (including those overlapping with current trail alignment)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total	Number in Class				
			1	2	3	4	5
<i>Acer negundo</i> *	Manitoba Maple	32	5	2	11	9	5
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	2	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	34	17	10	4	3	0
<i>Betula pendula</i> *	European White Birch	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	32	0	0	0	4	28
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	2	1	0	1	0	0

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total	Number in Class				
			1	2	3	4	5
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	56	41	9	2	3	1
<i>Malus pumila</i> *	Common Apple	10	0	0	1	9	0
<i>Picea abies</i> *	Norway Spruce	2	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	21	21	0	0	0	0
<i>Picea pungens</i> *	Blue Spruce	2	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Picea sp.</i> (cultivar)*	Spruce species (cultivar)	3	1	0	1	1	0
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> *	Scots Pine	16	1	2	3	5	5
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	9	6	2	1	0	0
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	54	11	17	10	8	8
<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i> *	Black Locust	27	9	11	6	1	0
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy Willow	2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Salix spp.</i>	Willow species	4	0	0	0	2	2
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	13	7	6	0	0	0
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	17	9	1	5	1	1
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	8	4	1	1	2	0
Total		351	142	63	47	49	50
Native, Class 1-3 (for Compensation)		195	123	47	25	-	-

Table 4. Tree Inventory - Complete Tree Evaluation

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
R (South)	210	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	21.5		2
R (South)	211	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	18		2
R (South)	212	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	29.7		2
R (South)	213	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	22.2	d	5
R (South)	214	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.3	dl	3
N	214	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	50		1
R (South)	215	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.9		2
R (South)	216	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.9		2
N	216	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	27.1	d	5
R (South)	217	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11.2		2
R (South)	218	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.9		2
R (South)	219	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.5	dl	2
N	220	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	N	16.7		1
R (South)	220	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.8		2
R (South)	221	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	18.6		2
R (South)	222	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	19.9		2

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
R (South)	223	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.4		2
R (South)	224	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.5		2
R (South)	225	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	21		2
R (South)	226	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.2		2
R (South)	227	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	20.1		2
R (South)	228	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	23.5	dl	2
R (South)	229	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12	dl	3
R (South)	230	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11.8	dl	3
R (South)	231	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.5	dl	3
R (South)	232	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.5	dl	3
R (South)	233	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11.8	dl	3
R (South)	234	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	21.7	dl	2
R (South)	235	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14	dl	3
R (South)	236	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	20		2
R (South)	237	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11.5		2
R (South)	238	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	19.3		2
R (South)	239	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	26.4	ib	2
R (South)	240	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.6		3
R (South)	241	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	23	d	3
R (South)	242	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.1	d	4
R (South)	243	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.2		2
R (South)	244	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	25.5	st	4
R (South)	245	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.4	d	5
R (South)	246	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.3		2
R (South)	247	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	20.6		2
R (South)	248	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.5	dl	3
R (South)	249	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12	dl	3
R (South)	250	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	20.9		2
R (South)	251	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16		3
R (South)	252	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.2	dl	3
R (South)	253	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	28		2
R (South)	254	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.4		2
R (South)	255	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.6	d	4
R (South)	257	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	24.6	d	4
R (South)	258	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	30.3		2
R (South)	259	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.5	dl	3
R (South)	260	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.2	dl	3
R (South)	261	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.7	dl	3
R (South)	262	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	N	22.6	ib	2
R (South)	263	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	29.2	dl	2
R (South)	264	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.7	dl	3

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
R (South)	265	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	26.5		2
R (South)	266	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	18.5		2
N	267	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	N	26.4	ab	3
R (South)	267	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.5	dl	3
N	268	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	31		1
R (South)	268	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.5		2
N	269	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	52	dl	2
R (South)	269	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.7		2
R (South)	270	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.2		2
N	270	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	58.7	dl	3
N	271	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	18.1	l, dl	3
R (South)	271	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.1		2
N	272	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	12.5	w, st, dl	3
R (South)	272	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	30.7	bl	3
N	273	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	24.2	l	3
R (South)	273	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.7		2
R (South)	274	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.4		3
N	274	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	44.5		2
R (South)	275	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.1	bt	5
N	275	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	20	w	3
N	276	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	11.5	w, dl	3
R (South)	276	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	20.1		2
N	277	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	26.8	w, d	4
R (South)	277	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.5		2
N	278	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	75	d	4
R (South)	278	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14		2
N	279	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	20.8	dl	3
R (South)	279	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11		2
R (South)	280	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.1		2
N	281	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	59	dl	3
N	281	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	44.6	w, d	4
R (South)	281	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.6		2
N	282	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	13.2	d	4
R (South)	282	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.5		2
R (South)	283	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.4		2
N	283	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	79.5	f, bt, dl	4
R (South)	284	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	21.8		2
N	284	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	76.2		2
R (South)	285	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.5	d	4
N	285	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	51.5		2
R (South)	286	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.3	d	4
N	286	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	90.8		1

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
R (South)	287	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.2	dl	3
N	287	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	69.3		2
N	288	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	20.6	l	3
R (South)	288	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11.2	dl	3
R (South)	289	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	26	dl	3
N	289	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	55.3	w, d	4
R (South)	290	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.9		2
N	290	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	25.8		1
R (South)	291	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	19.8		2
N	291	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	52.2		1
N	292	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	N-N	42.3		1
R (South)	292	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15		2
R (South)	293	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	29.4		2
N	293	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	85.2		2
N	294	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	N-N	30.8		2
R (South)	294	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.8		2
N	295	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	N-N	39.4		1
R (South)	295	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.5		2
R (South)	296	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	20.5	ib, dl	3
N	296	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	62.6		2
R (South)	297	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11.1	d	4
N	297	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	28.7		2
R (South)	298	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.2	dl	3
N	298	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	43.5		2
R (South)	299	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13	d	4
N	299	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	29.1		2
R (South)	300	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.8	d	4
N	300	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	11.8	w, dl	2
R (South)	301	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	18.8	d	4
R (South)	303	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	28.6	d	4
R (South)	303	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	45.1	dl	3
R (South)	304	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	24.6	ib, dl	2
R (South)	305	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	23	dl	3
R (South)	306	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	19.7	dl	3
R (South)	307	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	23.5	dl	3
R (South)	308	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17	dl	3
R (South)	309	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	19	dl	3
R (South)	310	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	24.7	dl	3
R (South)	311	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11	dl	3
R (South)	312	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.6		3
R (South)	313	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.5	dl	3
N	313	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	14	bl, dl	3

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
R (South)	314	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.8	d	4
R (South)	315	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	11.8		1
R (South)	316	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.3	ib, dl	3
R (South)	317	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	22.9	w, dl	3
R (South)	318	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	21.5		3
R (South)	319	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	25.4		2
R (South)	320	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.9	bt	4
R (South)	321	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	24.1	dl	2
R (South)	322	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16	dl	3
R (South)	323	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	18.1	dl	3
R (South)	325	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.8	dl	3
R (South)	326	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.5	dl	3
R (South)	327	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.9	dl	3
R (South)	328	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.8	d	4
R (South)	329	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	19.2		2
R (South)	330	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.3	dl	3
R (South)	331	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	26.7	ib, dl	3
R (South)	332	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn species	N	16.7		1
R (South)	333	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.3	l, dl	3
R (South)	334	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	16.7		1
R (South)	335	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	27.3	w, dl	3
R (South)	336	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14	dl	3
R (South)	337	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	18.4	dl	3
R (South)	338	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	22.5	dl	3
R (South)	339	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	23.8	dl	3
R (South)	340	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	22	dl	3
R (South)	341	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.7	dl	3
R (South)	342	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13	dl	3
R (South)	343	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	21.5	dl	3
R (South)	344	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.1	w, dl	3
R (South)	345	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11	d	4
R (South)	346	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	32.1	dl	3
R (South)	347	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	22.5	dl	3
R (South)	348	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.5	d	3
R (South)	349	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.7	d	3
R (South)	350	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11.4	w, dl	3
R (South)	351	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.7	dl	3
R (South)	352	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.7		2
R (South)	354	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.6		2
R (South)	354	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.5		1
R (South)	355	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.8		1
R (South)	356	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.3		1

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
R (South)	356	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.8		2
R (South)	357	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.1		1
R (South)	358	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.9		1
R (South)	359	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	25		1
R (South)	360	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.3		1
R (South)	361	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	25.7		1
R (South)	362	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	21.7		2
R (South)	363	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.5	dl	2
R (South)	364	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	33.4		1
R (South)	365	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	19.6		1
R (South)	366	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	19		1
R (South)	367	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	23.5		1
R (South)	368	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	24.3		1
R (South)	369	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	29.3		1
R (South)	370	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	22.5		1
R (South)	371	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	56		1
R (South)	372	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	29.9		1
R (South)	373	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	27		1
R (South)	374	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	46		1
R (South)	375	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	31.8		1
R (South)	376	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	19.2	w	1
R (South)	377	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	25.2		1
R (South)	378	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.9		2
R (South)	379	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	26.5		1
R (South)	380	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.9		3
R (South)	381	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.4	dl	3
R (South)	382	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	10.4		2
R (South)	383	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	21		1
R (South)	384	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.3		2
R (South)	385	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.4		1
R (South)	386	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.1		2
R (South)	387	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	19.5		1
R (South)	388	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	10.5		1
R (South)	389	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.7		1
R (South)	390	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	20.8		1
R (South)	391	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	10.8		1
R (South)	392	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12		1
R (South)	393	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	32.2		1
R (South)	394	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.1		1
R (South)	395	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.6	dl	2
R (South)	396	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	32		1
R (South)	397	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14	dl	3

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
R (South)	398	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.5	dl	2
R (South)	399	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.8	d	4
R (South)	400	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	30.2		1
R (South)	401	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	16	w	2
R (South)	402	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	11.9		1
R (South)	403	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	14.1		1
R (South)	404	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	28		1
R (South)	405	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	14.3	w	2
N	406	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	25	w	2
R (South)	407	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	15.4		1
R (South)	408	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	15.8		1
R (South)	409	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	29.8	r	1
R (South)	410	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	14.1	w	1
R (South)	411	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	13.3		1
R (South)	412	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	29.7		1
R (South)	413	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	14.1		1
R (South)	414	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	18.4		1
R (South)	415	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	10.5	r	2
R (South)	416	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	19.1		1
R (South)	417	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	15.7		1
R (South)	418	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	10.2		1
R (South)	419	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	14.5		1
R (South)	420	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	21.1		1
R (South)	421	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	23		1
R (South)	422	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	23.1		1
R (South)	423	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	40.5		1
R (South)	424	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	N	10.3		1
R (South)	425	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.8	d, fc	5
R (South)	426	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	15.1	w	2
R (South)	427	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	10.1	w	4
R (South)	428	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.8	d, fc	5
R (South)	429	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.3	bt, d, fc	5
R (South)	430	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	25	ib, d, fc	5
R (South)	431	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11.5	d	5
R (South)	432	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	18.6	ib, d, fc	5
R (South)	433	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.2	ib, d, fc	5
R (South)	434	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.4	d	4
R (South)	435	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.8	ib, d	5
R (South)	436	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.2	d	4
R (South)	437	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.5	dl	3
R (South)	438	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.8	d, fc	4

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
P (Trail)	439	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	N	11		1
R (South)	440	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12	d	5
R (South)	441	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	10.5		1
R (South)	442	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	18		1
R (South)	443	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	26.7		1
R (South)	444	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.1	dl	2
R (South)	445	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.5	dl	2
R (South)	446	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11	dl	2
R (South)	447	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.5	d	4
R (South)	448	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.6	dl	3
R (South)	449	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	13.2		1
R (South)	450	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	18.6	d	4
R (South)	451	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	27	ib	2
R (South)	452	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16.5	dl	2
R (South)	453	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.1		1
P (Trail)	454	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.2		2
R (South)	455	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	33.7	w	1
R (South)	456	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	36.6		1
P (Trail)	457	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.3	dl	3
P (Trail)	458	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	36.7	w	1
P (Trail)	459	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	35.5		1
P (Trail)	460	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.5	d	5
P (Trail)	461	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16	d	5
P (Trail)	462	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11.7	d	5
N	463	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15	d	5
P (Trail)	464	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	21.2		1
P (Trail)	465	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	37		1
P (Trail)	466	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	31.5		1
R (South)	467	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn species	N	0	w, bl	5
N	468	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.3	dl	2
R (South)	469	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	18	ib	3
P (Trail)	471	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	66		1
P (Trail)	472	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.1	d	4
P (Trail)	473	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	24	d	4
R (South)	474	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	10.5		1
P (Trail)	475	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.2	dl	5
P (Trail)	476	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11.3	d	4
P (Trail)	477	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.3	d	4
R (South)	478	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	16	dl	4
R (South)	479	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	18.1	dl	3
R (South)	480	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.9	dl	4

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
R (South)	481	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	14.9	dl	2
P (Trail)	482	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11.5	dl	3
R (South)	483	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	26	dl	2
R (South)	484	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.3	dl	3
R (South)	485	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.2	d	4
R (South)	486	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	11.2	dl	3
R (South)	487	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.8	dl	3
R (South)	488	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	34		1
R (South)	489	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.1	dl	2
R (South)	490	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.7	dl	3
R (South)	491	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	19.1	dl	3
R (South)	492	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	15.8	dl	3
R (South)	493	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	12.2	dl	3
R (South)	494	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	41.9		1
R (South)	495	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	35.5	w	2
R (South)	496	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	24.7		1
R (South)	497	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.8		1
R (South)	498	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	13.6	dl	2
R (South)	499	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	26.3	dl	2
R (South)	500	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	21.7		1
N	634	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	N	21.5		2
N	635	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	26.8		1
N	636	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	N	46	d	3
N	637	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	N	24.2		1
N	638	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	N	27.6		1
N	639	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	N	24.1		1
N	640	<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy Willow	N	13.3		1
N	641	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	10.6		1
N	641	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	24.8		1
N	643	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	21.6		1
N	644	<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy Willow	N	109		1
N	645	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	14.3		1
N	646	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	N	89.7	st, dl	2
N	647	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	35.2	s, st, w, dl	4
N	648	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	18.7	d	3
N	649	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	17.6	dl	3
N	650	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	11	l, dl	3
N	651	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	26.2	br, d	4
N	652	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	N	61.4		1
N	653	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	13.9		1
N	654	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	47.8	d	4
N	655	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	32	dl	3

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
N	656	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	71.3	dl	2
N	657	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	46.1		1
N	658	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	75		2
N	659	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	10.3		1
N	660	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	60.3		1
N	661	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	38.8	d	4
N	662	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	10.8	dl	3
N	663	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	59	w, d	5
N	664	<i>Picea sp.</i>	Spruce species		33.7		1
N	665	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	38.2		1
N	666	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	28		1
N	667	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	44.1		1
N	668	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	10		1
N	669	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	43.2		1
P (Trail)	670	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	21.5	d	4
N	670	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	17.1		1
N	671	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	39.5		1
N	672	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	N	44.7		1
N	673	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	N	67.9		1
N	674	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N-N	17.8		1
N	675	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	17.6	d	5
N	676	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	19.2	d	4
P (Trail)	677	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	32		1
P (Trail)	678	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	30.5		1
P (Trail)	679	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	15		1
P (Trail)	680	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	38.5		1
P (Trail)	681	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	15.8	dl	3
N	682	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	68.7		1
N	683	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	120		1
N	684	<i>Picea sp.</i>	Spruce species		14.2	dl	3
N	686	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	N	16.2	d	4
N	686	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	11		1
N	687	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow species	N	10.8	d	4
N	688	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	10.2		1
N	689	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	14.3	bt, d	5
N	690	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	22.6		1
N	691	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	10.4	d	3
N	692	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	19.8	d	5
N	693	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	12.8		1
N	694	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	16.5		1
N	695	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	22	d	5
N	696	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow species	N	26.2	d	5

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
N	697	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	23.3		1
N	698	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	16.8	dl	3
N	699	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	22.5	d	4
N	700	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	20.7	dl	3
N	701	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	10	d	5
N	702	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	17.6	dl	3
N	703	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	13.8	dl	3
N	704	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	11.4	dl	3
N	705	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	12.6	dl	3
N	706	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	10.7	dl	2
N	707	<i>Picea sp.</i>	Spruce species		10.6	d	4
N	708	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	17.7	dl	3
N	709	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	14.9	dl	3
N	710	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	15.7	d	5
N	711	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	16.3	dl	4
N	712	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	27.4	dl	2
N	713	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	22		1
N	714	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	19	dl	2
N	715	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	21.8	dl	2
N	716	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	15.3	dl	2
N	717	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	36.8	bl, d	5
N	718	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	24.9	dl	2
N	719	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	17	d	5
N	720	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	14	dl	2
N	721	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	18.7	di, dl	4
N	722	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow species	N	11.4	d	4
N	723	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	55.6	st	1
N	724	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	40	d	5
N	724	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow species	N	40	d	5
N	725	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	24.5	dl	2
N	726	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	18.9	dl	2
N	727	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	22	dl	2
N	728	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	17.3	dl	2
N	729	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	10.9	dl	2
N	730	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	20.2	dl	2
N	731	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	20.4	l, d	4
N	732	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	20		1
N	734	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	25.1	dl	2
N	734	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	20.8	d	4
N	735	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	14.1	dl	2
N	736	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	12.2	dl	2
N	737	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	N	35		1

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
N	738	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	N	45.2		1
N	740	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	21.8	d	5
N	740	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	66.3	d	5
N	741	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	22.4		5
N	742	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	33	d	5
N	743	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	17.3	d	5
N	744	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	N	19	d	4
N	745	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	N	17.5	dl	2
N	746	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	N	19.8		1
N	747	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	23	d	4
N	749	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	20.6	d	5
N	750	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	16.5	d	5
N	750	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	19.5	d	5
N	751	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	17	d	5
N	752	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	N	20.4	d	3
N	754	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	20	d	5
N	754	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	23.2	d	5
N	755	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	20.7	d	5
N	756	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	22.8	d	5
N	757	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	N	27.4		1
N	758	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	19	d	5
N	759	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	22.1	d	5
N	760	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	15.2	d	5
R (South)	761	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	19.5	d	5
R (South)	762	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	26.9	d	5
N	763	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	13.6	d	5
N	764	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	10.5		1
N	765	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	13.4		1
N	767	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	26.2		5
N	767	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	18.8	d	5
N	768	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	10		1
N	769	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	10.4	d	5
N	770	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	16	d	5
N	771	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	11.6	d	5
N	772	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	20.9	d	5
N	773	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	15.6	l, d	4
N	774	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	22.5	l, dl	4
N	775	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	27.1	dl	2
N	776	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	22.9		1
N	777	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	26.6		1
N	778	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	13.4	d	4
N	779	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	22.7		1

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
N	780	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	25		1
N	781	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	33.7		1
N	782	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	53.3	l, st, w, s, d	5
N	783	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	54.9	r, st, s, w, d	5
N	785	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Common Apple	N-N	55	w, st, r, ab, d	4
N	785	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	63.6	l, w, d	4
N	786	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	23.7	l, ab, d	5
N	787	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	10.3		1
N	789	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	12.1		1
N	789	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	20		2
N	791	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Common Apple	N-N	30	l, w, d	4
N	791	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Common Apple	N-N	40	d	4
N	792	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Common Apple	N-N	60	dl	3
N	793	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Common Apple	N-N	30.4	br, d	4
N	794	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Common Apple	N-N	44.7	d	4
N	795	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Common Apple	N-N	30	d	4
N	796	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Common Apple	N-N	85	d	4
N	797	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Common Apple	N-N	60	d	4
N	798	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Common Apple	N-N	56.9	d	4
N	799	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	28.5	d	5
N	800	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	62.5		1
N	841	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	25.5		1
N	842	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	20.5	d	4
N	843	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	39.6	d	5
N	844	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	23.1	d	4
N	845	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	26.6	d	5
N	846	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	10.3		1
N	847	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European White Birch	N-N	11		1
R (East)	849	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	30.6	w	1
N	849	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	38.1		1
R (East)	850	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	26.1	l	2
R (East)	851	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	27.8	l, st, u	2
R (East)	852	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	21.7	l, dl	3
R (East)	853	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	34.8		1
R (East)	854	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	26		1
R (East)	855	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	39.8		1
R (East)	856	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	11.8	w, s, br	4
R (East)	857	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	15.1	l	2
R (East)	858	<i>Prunus nigra</i>	Canadian Plum	N	22.5	ab, bt, id, d	4
R (East)	859	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	18.9	w	2
R (East)	860	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	32.2		1

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
R (East)	861	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	16.4		1
R (East)	862	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	25		1
R (East)	863	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	25.8		1
R (East)	864	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	26.5		1
R (East)	865	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	28.7		1
R (East)	866	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	27		1
R (East)	867	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	24.8		1
R (East)	868	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	24.4		1
R (East)	869	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	27.5		1
R (East)	870	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	22		1
R (East)	871	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	17.8	dl	2
R (East)	872	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	28.6		1
R (East)	873	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	27.8		1
R (East)	874	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	29.7		1
R (East)	875	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	26		1
R (East)	876	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	20.7	st, dl	2
R (East)	877	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	34.1		1
R (East)	878	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	45.7	st, w	2
N	879	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	19.1		1
N	880	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	23		1
N	881	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	22.3		1
N	882	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	19.9		1
N	883	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	27.8		1
N	884	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	16.1	dl	2
N	885	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	27.8		1
N	886	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	16	d	3
N	887	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	34.1		1
N	888	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	31.3	dl	1
N	889	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	25.4		1
N	890	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	38.4		1
N	891	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	33.1		1
N	892	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	37.6		1
N	893	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	32.8		1
N	894	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	34		1
N	895	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	19		1
N	896	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	19.2		1
N	897	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	27.1	w, dl	1
N	898	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	17.5	dl	2
N	899	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	12.6		2
N	900	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	22.2		1
N	901	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	17.9		1
N	902	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	19		1

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
N	903	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	33.5		1
N	904	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	35.8		1
N	905	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	40.5		1
N	906	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	18.6		1
N	907	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	25		1
N	908	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	28		1
N	909	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	19.4		1
N	910	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	16	bt	2
N	911	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	14.9	s, dl	3
N	912	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	23.9	bl, dl	2
N	913	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	23.6		1
N	914	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	26.3	br, bt, bl, dl	3
N	915	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	26.2	bt, bl, d	4
N	916	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	29.7	w	1
N	917	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	10	st	1
N	918	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	28.3	st, bl, dl	2
N	919	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	37.5	st, bl, dl	2
N	920	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	12.7	d	3
N	921	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	35.6	st, w, bl, dl	3
N	922	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	11.7	w, s, bl, dl	3
N	923	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	10.3	ab, d	4
N	924	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	12.4	w, s, br, dl	4
N	925	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	29.9	st, dl	3
N	926	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	29.5	st, dl	2
N	927	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	15.9		2
N	928	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	19.8	bl, dl	2
N	929	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	21.9	st, s, w	3
N	930	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	22.1		1
N	931	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	23.5	st, s, w, bl, d	3
N	932	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	42.4	st, s	2
N	933	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	29.2		1
N	934	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	18.2	dl	2
N	935	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	44	st, dl	2
N	936	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	24.7	w, s, st	2
N	937	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	15.2		2
N	938	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	N	10.2	w, s, ib	3
N	939	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	16.6	ab, d	3
N	940	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	29.3	w, bl	2
N	941	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	14.3	ib, d	5
N	942	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	16.7		1
N	943	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	14.6		1

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
N	944	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	25.6	bl	2
N	945	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	15.7	ib, d	5
N	946	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	24.6		1
N	947	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	18.2		1
N	948	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	22.8	ib, dl	4
N	949	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	31.4	w, dl	2
N	950	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	30		1
N	951	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	16.6		1
N	952	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	30	st, s, w, bl, bt, d	3
N	953	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	10.9		1
N	954	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	75	st, w, s, bt, bl, d	3
N	955	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	43	s, w, br, bt, bl, d	5
N	956	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	22.4		1
N	957	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	N-N	30.2		1
N	958	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	N	30.2		1
N	959	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	N	58.3	st	1
N	960	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	N	19.9	br	1
N	961	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	69.2	st, w	1
N	962	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	67.8	st	1
N	963	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	31	w	3
N	964	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	16.1	l	1
N	965	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	10.9	l	1
N	966	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	N	26.7		1
N	967	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	12.7	l	1
N	968	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	20.4	st	1
N	969	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N-N	35	br, bl, d	3
N	970	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	N	75.3	bt, bl, d	2
N	971	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	49		1
N	972	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	18.4		2
N	973	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	33		2
N	974	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	15		2
N	975	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	30		2
N	976	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	18		2
N	977	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	42.5		1
N	978	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	42.1		1
N	979	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	33.2		1
N	980	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	26		1
N	981	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	33.1		1
N	982	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	30.8		1

Retention Potential	Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	DBH (cm)	Tree Condition	Class
N	983	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	31.6		1
N	984	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	11.9		1
N	985	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	48.3		1
N	986	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	42.3		1
N	987	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	65		1
N	988	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	25		1
N	989	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	N-N	30	r, d	4
N	990	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	N	20		1
N	991	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	38.5	ib, st, d	4
N	992	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	37.8	ib, d	4
N	993	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	20.2		1
N	994	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	26.4	bt	2
N	995	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	N	20		1

Retention Potential:

N - none
R - retainable
P - possible

Native Status:

N - native
N-N - non-native

DBH: diameter (cm) at breast height (tree size)

Tree Condition:

Trunk integrity:
r - root damage or decay
st - split stem / weak crotch
br - butt rot
l - excessive lean (e.g., 30° to 45°)
w - wound (bark damage, large pruning cuts)
f - fungus (conks)
b - burl
s - seams or cracks
ib - insect borers

Crown integrity:
bt - broken top

bl – broken or severed primary limb

ab – adventitious branching

Crown vigour:

dl – moderate dead wood (e.g., 11 to 35% secondary branches mostly)

d – significant crown dieback (e.g., >35% dead wood in primary limbs)

u – undersized leaves

fc – foliar chlorosis / yellowing

id – insect defoliators

Tree Class:

Class 1 – Excellent Condition, No Risk Trees

Sound, thrifty, full crowned trees of natural shape with no dead limbs in the top of the crown and no significant evidence of decline.

Class 2 – Good Condition, Low Risk Trees

Full to medium crowned trees of natural shape with a live crown ratio >40% that exhibit no more than minor dead wood (e.g., up to 10% secondary branches only and mainly in the lower crown) and no more than one moderate trunk defect or indicator of decline.

Class 3 – Fair Condition, Medium Risk Trees

Full to small- crowned trees with a live crown ratio $\geq 25\%$ that exhibit no more than moderate dead wood (e.g., 11 to 35% secondary branches mostly) and no more than two moderate trunk defects or indicators of decline.

Class 4 – Poor Condition, High Risk Trees

Medium to very small-crowned trees (e.g. live crown ratio < 25%) that exhibit one or more of the following conditions.

a) Trees with significant foliage of poor colour and less than normal size.

b) Trees with significant crown dieback (e.g. > 35% dead wood in primary limbs).

c) Trees with major trunk defects or decay (e.g. one extensive problem, or 3 or more distinct but moderate decline indicators).

Class 5 – Very Poor Condition, Very High Risk Trees

Dying trees with very little live crown.

Appendix 3: Significant Wildlife Habitat Screening Table

Significant Wildlife Habitat Type	Known or Candidate SWH present within or adjacent to the Subject Property?	Rationale (Habitat Presence or Absence)	Comments
Seasonal Concentration Areas			
Deer Yarding Areas (as identified by MNRF)	None	None identified by the MNRF	-
Deer Winter Concentration Areas (as identified by MNRF)	None	None identified by the MNRF	-
Colonial Bird Nesting Habitat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tree/shrub cliff/bank ground 	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquatic Terrestrial 	None	No fields with evidence of standing water in spring. No suitable aquatic habitats present.	-
Waterfowl Over Wintering Areas (as identified by MNRF)	None	None identified by the MNRF	-
Raptor Wintering (Feeding and Roosting) Areas	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Turtle Wintering Areas	None	SWT, SWD and SWC ecosites are present on site; however, indicator species were not observed.	-
Reptile (Snake) Hibernacula	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Bat Hibernacula	None	No caves, mine shafts, underground formations/foundations, crevices, or Karst observed	-
Bat Maternity Colonies	Candidate SWH	<p>Direct evidence of bats was not documented for the anthropogenic structures surveyed at the south and west section of the Study Area. A number of features were considered to be present that are often associated with the use of structures for roosting by bats and the structures may be considered potential habitat for SAR bats.</p> <p>With respect to treed ecosites, which under the 2016 protocol, are considered by the MNRF to be SAR bat habitat (unless demonstrated otherwise through acoustic surveys) at the north and east section of the Study Area, no removals are proposed, so there is no need to undertake surveys for SAR.</p>	Consultation with MNRF required during the Environmental Implementation Report (EIR)

Significant Wildlife Habitat Type	Known or Candidate SWH present within or adjacent to the Subject Property?	Rationale (Habitat Presence or Absence)	Comments
Rare Vegetation Communities			
Alvar	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Prairie	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Savannah	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Rare Forest Types	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Cliff/ Talus	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Rock Barrens	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Sand Barrens	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Other Rare Vegetation Types, including Old Growth Forest	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Specialized Habitats for Wildlife			
Waterfowl Nesting Area	None	SWT2 and SWD4 ecosites are present on site; however, indicator species were not observed.	-
Bald Eagle and Osprey nesting, foraging and Perching Habitat	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat	None	This SWH type is associated with forested communities >30 ha with >10 ha of interior habitat. This habitat not believed to be present.	-
Amphibian Breeding Habitat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodland Wetland (includes bullfrog concentration areas) 	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Turtle Nesting Habitat	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Seeps and Springs	Confirmed SWH	Within the cedar wetland (SWC3-1) on the Subject Property, the slopes to Clythe Creek are gentle and support a number of seepages that contribute cool groundwater in the spring	Potential impacts addressed through a hydrogeological study completed by Banks Groundwater Engineering Limited (Banks 2012)
Habitats of Species of Conservation Concern			
Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Woodland Area-Sensitive Breeding Habitat	None	No forest stands (large, mature >60 years) or woodlots (>30 ha) apparent within the Study Area	-

Significant Wildlife Habitat Type	Known or Candidate SWH present within or adjacent to the Subject Property?	Rationale (Habitat Presence or Absence)	Comments
Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat	None	Available grassland habitat does not meet size requirements (>30 ha)	-
Shrub / Early Successional Breeding Bird habitat	None	Available shrubland habitat does not meet size requirements (>10 ha)	-
Terrestrial Crayfish Habitat	None	Habitat not identified on site	-
Global Species of Conservation Concern (i.e., G1, G2 and G3) as identified by the NHIC	None	No Global Species of Conservation Concern were identified during field surveys.	-
Federal Species of Conservation Concern (i.e., listed as endangered, threatened or special concern federally)	Candidate SWH - SAR Bats	No Federal Species of Conservation Concern identified during field surveys. With respect to treed ecosites, which under the 2016 protocol, are considered by the MNRF to be SAR bat habitat (unless demonstrated otherwise through acoustic surveys) at the north and east section of the Study Area, no removals are proposed, so there is no need to undertake surveys for SAR.	Consultation with MNRF required during the Environmental Implementation Report (EIR)
Provincial Species of Conservation Concern (i.e., listed as special concern provincially or S1, S2 or S3 by the NHIC)	Candidate SWH - SAR Bats	No Provincial Species of Conservation Concern identified during field surveys. With respect to treed ecosites, which under the 2016 protocol, are considered by the MNRF to be SAR bat habitat (unless demonstrated otherwise through acoustic surveys) at the north and east section of the Study Area, no removals are proposed, so there is no need to undertake surveys for SAR.	Consultation with MNRF required during the Environmental Implementation Report (EIR)
Wildlife Movement Corridors			
Animal Movement Corridors (including Ecological Linkages) - Deer Movement Corridors - Amphibian Movement Corridors Other Wildlife Movement Corridors	None	Habitat not identified on site	-