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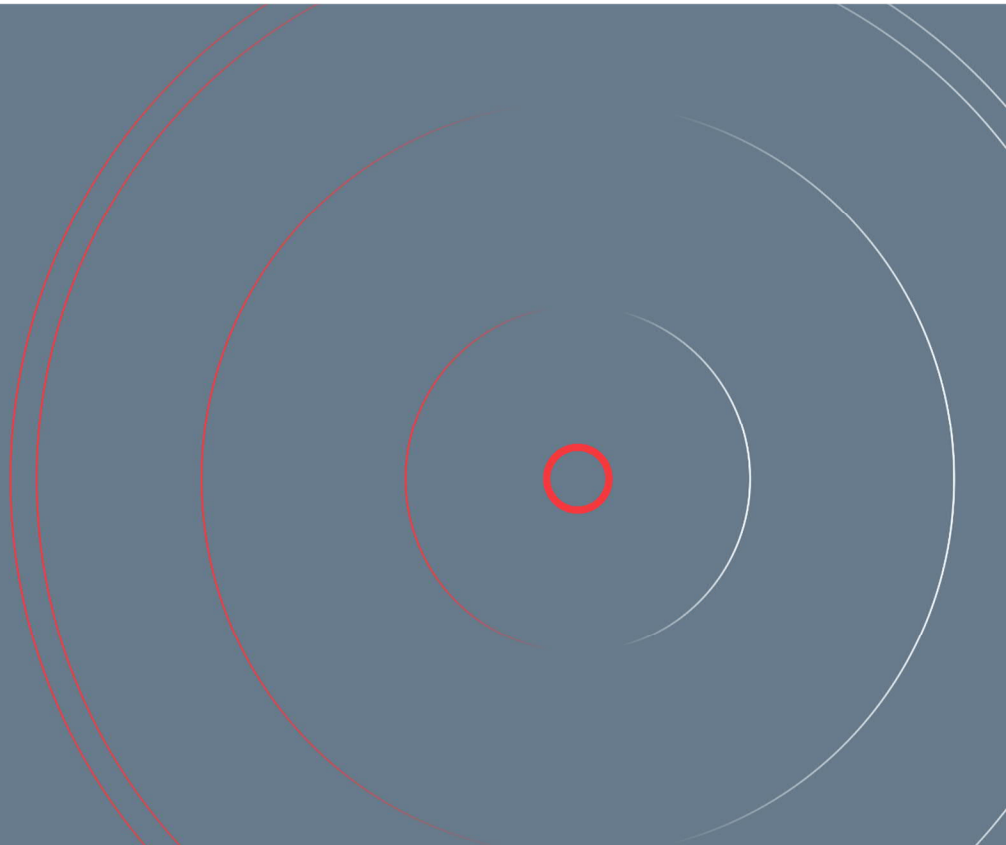
LBI Developments Inc.

NATURAL SITE FEATURES INVENTORY & PRESERVATION STUDY

Walker Road at Cabana Road East Redevelopment

Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendment

September 2025 – 24-9442



Corporation of the City of Windsor
350 City Hall Square, Suite 210
Windsor, Ontario
N9A 6S1

Attention: Justina Nwaesei, Senior Planner - Development

Natural Site Features Inventory & Preservation Study for Walker Road at Cabana Road East
Redevelopment, Windsor, Ontario

Please find enclosed the results of a Tree Inventory and Species at Risk (SAR)/Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH) Assessment completed to identify existing trees and potential SAR/SWH for a proposed development at 2385 Cabana Road East, 2375 Cabana Road East, 2415 Cabana Road East, 0 Cabana Road East, 0 Cabana Road East, 4040 Walker Road and part of 4096 to 4128 Walker Road, in the City of Windsor. This report outlines the results of the inventory which occurred on August 15, 20, and 21, 2025. These results were used to prepare a Natural Site Features Inventory & Preservation Study to support Official Plan (OPA), and Zoning By-Law Amendment applications. The report summarizes the results of the tree inventory and site assessment conducted for areas potentially impacted by the proposed development and provides recommendations for trees to be removed or retained.

Sincerely,

DILLON CONSULTING LIMITED



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Our File: 24-9442

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Development Description	1
2.0 BACKGROUND AND APPLICABLE POLICY	2
2.1 Information Sources	2
2.1.1 City of Windsor	3
2.1.2 Migratory Birds Convention Act	3
2.1.3 Endangered Species Act	4
3.0 METHODS.....	5
3.1 Analysis Methods.....	6
3.1.1 DBH of Multi-Stemmed Trees.....	6
3.1.2 Determination of the Critical Root Zone	7
3.1.3 Analysis for Tree Remove/Retain Recommendations	7
3.2 SAR Habitat Assessment	8
3.3 Significant Wildlife Habitat Assessment.....	8
4.0 RESULTS	10
4.1 Tree Inventory	10
4.2 SAR Habitat Assessment	11
4.2.1 SAR Snakes.....	12
4.2.2 SAR Plants.....	12
4.3 Significant Wildlife Habitat.....	12
5.0 TREE PRESERVATION AND REMOVALS	13
5.1 Tree Removals	13
5.2 Tree Preservation	13
5.2.1 Pre-Construction Maintenance	13
5.2.2 Tree Protection Measures	14
5.2.3 Post-Construction Tree Maintenance and Monitoring.....	14
5.3 Compensation for Tree Removals	15
6.0 CONCLUSION	16

TABLES

Table 1: Policies, Legislation, and Background Resources Searched	2
Table 2: Tree Condition Rating Categories.....	6
Table 3: Determination of the Critical Root Zone	7
Table 4: Summary of Inventoried Trees by Species.....	10
Table 5: Species at Risk with the potential to occur within the vicinity of the Project Location	11

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Figures
Appendix B – Site Photographs
Appendix C – Detailed Tree Inventory
Appendix D – Ontario Standard Barrier for Tree Protection

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Dillon Consulting Limited (“Dillon”) was retained by LBI Developments Inc. to conduct a Tree Inventory and Species at Risk (SAR)/Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH) Assessment to support Official Plan and Zoning By-Law Amendments (OPA & ZBA), for a proposed development in the City of Windsor (the “City”). The need for this report was identified within the Stage 1 Planning Consultation letter (dated October 11, 2024).

The proposed development will be located at 2385 Cabana Road East, 2375 Cabana Road East, 2415 Cabana Road East, 0 Cabana Road East, 0 Cabana Road East, 4040 Walker Road and part of 4096 to 4128 Walker Road, in the City of Windsor (Appendix A; Figure 1). Dillon’s services included documentation of existing trees within the property (the “Project Location”) as well as 5m from the property boundary (the “Study Area”). In addition to the Tree Inventory, an assessment of potential SAR habitat/SWH within the Study Area was also completed. The report and figures summarize the tree inventory and SAR/SWH assessment conducted by Dillon for lands within and adjacent to the Project Location and provide recommendations regarding tree removals and preservation, as well as information related to applicable tree protection policies.

This report has been written to support the proposed development and will be submitted to the City. It contains a detailed inventory of trees within the Study Area that may be potentially impacted by construction. Additionally, it describes the development and anticipated construction impact to trees and potential SAR habitat/SWH.

1.1 DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

The proposed infill development includes two mixed-use buildings combining residential and commercial uses, and five commercial-only buildings. These buildings will yield 74 residential units and 17,744 m² of commercial Gross Floor Area. The two mixed use buildings will front onto Cabana Road East, with the remaining commercial buildings located throughout the Project Location.

2.0 BACKGROUND AND APPLICABLE POLICY

The following section has been prepared to identify the applicable land use planning policies related to the natural environment. Various regulatory agencies and legislative authorities have established policies with the purpose of protecting the ecological features and functions within the province of Ontario and within the City of Windsor specifically. This section is not intended to constitute a complete land use planning assessment as it focuses on the relevant environmental policies and regulations. The documents referenced below can be read in their entirety for a more detailed understanding of the land use policy framework applicable to the Study Area.

2.1 INFORMATION SOURCES

Secondary source information was used to identify known environmental constraint areas and to map the significant natural heritage features such as watercourses, woodlands, and potential wildlife occurrences. Table 1 lists the relevant policies and legislation applicable to the protection of natural heritage features within the City of Windsor, and more specifically, the Project Location; as well as supporting guidance documents and resources consulted respective to each policy. This table also includes additional background information sources used to help identify and define natural heritage features within the province of Ontario and Eco-region 7E specifically.

Table 1: Policies, Legislation, and Background Resources Searched

SOURCE	RECORD REVIEWED/REQUESTED
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA	
Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)	Species at Risk Registry: Accessed to determine the at-risk status of wildlife species under Schedule 1 of the Species at Risk Act (SARA; 2002)
GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO	
Provincial Planning Statement (2024)	- Policies within Section 4.1 related to natural heritage features - Policies within Section 4.2 related to water
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)	- Endangered Species Act (ESA; 2007) - Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) List (O. Reg. 230/08) - Client's Guide to Preliminary Screening for Species at Risk (2019)
Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	- Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) database (Squares: 17LG3780; MNRF, 2025) - Natural Heritage Reference Manual (MNR, 2010), - Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (MNR, 2000), - Significant Wildlife Habitat Ecoregion 7E Criteria Schedules (MNR, 2015).
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA)	Agricultural Information Atlas (OMAFRA, 2025); reviewed area drains

SOURCE	RECORD REVIEWED/REQUESTED
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT(S)	
City of Windsor	- By-Law 135-2004 (Trees on Highways) - City of Windsor Official Plan (2013)
ADDITIONAL SOURCES	
Wildlife Atlases and Distribution Data	Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (OBBA; Cadman <i>et al.</i>, 2008). Second Atlas (2001-2005) – data for square 17LG38 – grid based on 10 km² system.
	Rare Vascular Plants of Ontario (Fourth Edition; Oldham and Brinker, 2009). Distribution data for rare vascular plants.
	Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (ORAA; Ontario Nature, 2025). List of reptile and amphibian species occurrences for square 17LG38.
	Ontario Butterfly Atlas (OBA; Toronto Entomologists Association, 2025). List of butterfly species occurrences for square 17LG38.
	Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn, 1994). Distribution data for mammals.

2.1.1 City of Windsor

The requirement for this report is based on the Stage 1 Planning Consultation letter received from the City. Further to this requirement, the City of Windsor Official Plan, Volume I, Chapter 10 – Procedures, Section 10.2.9 has additional specific requirements. The City By-Law 135-2004 (Trees on Highways) applies to this project, as the By-Law regulates the planting of trees and prohibits the destruction or injuring of trees on highways in the City or on any lands owned by the City.

2.1.2 Migratory Birds Convention Act

Environment and Climate Change Canada implements the Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA; 1994) to protect migratory birds and their nests. A person shall not harm a migratory bird or nest without authorization under the regulations. To mitigate potential affects to migratory birds, vegetation removals shall occur outside of the breeding bird season (April 1 to August 31) to avoid the core period of bird nesting. If vegetation removal is required within this period, an avian survey is recommended to be conducted by a qualified biologist within the planned vegetation removal area before the removal activities to determine the presence or absence of nesting birds. If no active bird nest is observed during the survey, vegetation removal may proceed if conducted within 48 hours of completing the survey. Avian survey results shall be valid for 48 hours from the completion of the survey. Should an active bird nest be observed during the survey, vegetation removal that may harm a migratory bird or nest shall be avoided until a subsequent survey confirms the nest is no longer active and/or until authorization is obtained.

2.1.3 Endangered Species Act

In June 2008, the Endangered Species Act (ESA; 2007) came into effect in Ontario. The purpose of the ESA is to identify SAR based on the best available scientific information; to protect SAR and their habitats, to promote the recovery of SAR; and to promote stewardship activities to assist in the protection and recovery of SAR in Ontario. There are several applicable regulations under the ESA. These regulations serve to identify which species and habitat receive protection and provide direction on the current implementation of the ESA by the MECP.

There are some significant proposed changes to the ESA, 2007, which also includes the introduction of a new *Species Conservation Act, 2025* (SCA) as part of Bill 5, the *Protect Ontario by Unleashing our Economy Act, 2025*. Some key changes include a shift in permitting. The province is proposing a registration-first model under the SCA, which would allow certain activities to proceed immediately after registration, provided conditions are met. This could reduce approval times and Project delays. The SCA and its registration model will require additional regulations, likely taking effect in 2026.

Preliminary screening for SAR was carried out using select sources from Table 1. After considering suitable habitat preferences and species ranges, our preliminary screening results show the potential for several SAR in the general area. For more information about the preliminary screening results for SAR, refer to Section 4.2.

3.0 METHODS

A tree inventory was conducted on August 15, 20, and 21, 2025 within the Project Location and a 5m buffer from the property boundary. Trees subject to the inventory were those with a diameter-at-breast-height (DBH) of 10 centimetres (cm) or greater. The collected data pertained to trees that require removal to facilitate development or trees anticipated to be retained and protected during construction operations. The information recorded consisted of the following:

- Identification of species or genus where determinable using reasonable assumptions based on location, leaves, bark, bud, branches, and growth habit;
- Measurement of DBH at 1.4 metres (m) from the ground;
- Assignment of a unique identification number for trees, where applicable. A metal tag with the unique number were secured to all inventoried trees within the Project Location. Note: Trees with multiple stems split below breast height were given one unique identification number;
- A Level 2 (basic) qualitative visual assessment to determine tree or tree grouping condition, following the condition health rating system detailed in Table 2;
- Georeferencing of tree locations for the tree inventory with high accuracy GPS with an ideal accuracy of <5cm. Actual accuracy may be affected by environmental conditions (e.g. canopy cover, cloud cover, etc.) and therefore may be less accurate. Quality control measures were taken to maximize accuracy by truthing the tree locations within the report; and
- If determinable and/or applicable, providing recommendations regarding preservation, protection, or removal.

The Level 2 basic assessment that was completed for trees within the Study Area is a detailed visual inspection of the trees and surrounding area to obtain an opinion of the health condition of each tree. It includes a non-invasive inspection of each tree (i.e. looking at the site conditions, buttress roots, trunk, and branches). This basic assessment is the standard basic assessment that is performed by arborists, though only includes conditions that are detected from the ground. The results from a basic assessment should not be relied on for internal, below-ground, and/or upper-crown condition or defects as these areas may be impossible to see or difficult to assess from ground-level.

The condition rating designated to each tree was based on the results of the basic assessment. The hazard potential of trees was assessed using the method outlined in the International Society of Arboriculture publication, *A Photographic Guide to the Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Area - 2nd Edition* (Mattheny and Clark, 1994). Using this guide, an overall condition rating (i.e. dead, hazard, poor, fair, or good) was given to each tree included in the inventory. These condition ratings are useful when evaluating the retention and/or replacement value of individual trees. Trees were identified using all reasonable means available at the time of survey, such as leaf, bud, and bark characteristics, tree form, and branch orientations.

Table 2: Tree Condition Rating Categories

CONDITION	DESCRIPTION
Dead	A specimen tree is considered dead when it has no living tissue.
Hazard	The specimen tree could either be alive or dead but the tree in its part could pose an imminent hazard to people or property during normal weather conditions. These trees have the potential for splitting, breaking, and/or falling over during inclement weather, and because of their proximity to various targets (i.e. people or property), could cause personal injury and/or severe damage to municipal infrastructure and/or private property.
Poor	Trees in poor condition show major symptoms of decline. At least 50% of main scaffold branches are dead, missing, or in a diseased state. The trunk shows evidence of advanced rot, deadwood, or is hollow throughout. Twig development on the main branches or throughout the canopy is poor and may have limited sucker growth. Callus growth around wounds is minimal. A tree in poor condition could decline further to become a safety hazard. Removal prior to development should be considered if it is considered a hazard tree.
Fair	Trees in fair condition show moderate symptoms of decline in lower canopy or scaffold branches, but more than 50% of scaffold branches are present and viable. The trunk shows limited evidence of rot or insect damage. Good callus growth is present near wound areas. Trees that have scaffold branches that are healthy, but are in a “Y” formation, may also be included in this category, if “included-bark” is evident as the risk of splitting or breakage increases as the tree matures. Removal or preservation of these trees depends on the location of the specimen and associated target potential, and would depend on the species, and its tolerance to grading, trenching, and surviving in an urban environment. Some major arboricultural maintenance may be required and may include major scaffold or secondary branch removal, bracing, and/or cabling.
Good	The specimen tree shows no symptoms of decline in the trunk, and all scaffold branches are present and are in good condition. Most scaffold branches are at right angles to the trunk and show good vigour. Small amounts of dead wood may be present in secondary branches, but account for less than 25% of the canopy. Depending on the grading in the immediate area, a tree in good condition would be recommended for preservation. Such a tree would typically survive to maturity without major arboricultural maintenance.

3.1 ANALYSIS METHODS

Tree information collected during the inventory was analyzed to develop recommendations for tree removals and preservations, which are outlined in subsequent sections of this report. The analysis included the methods outlined in the following subsections.

3.1.1 DBH of Multi-Stemmed Trees

For trees with multiple stems ≥ 10 cm DBH, the DBH values for each stem were recorded and inputted into the formula below to calculate a derived DBH value for the purpose of estimating the tree's Critical Root Zone (CRZ) radius. The formula is:

$$DDBH = \sqrt{[DBH1]^2 + [DBH2]^2 + [DBH...etc.]^2}$$

Where DDBH is the derived DBH and DBH1...etc. are the measured DBH values of each stem. This method is adapted from Tree Preservation & Protection Standards (The Urban Tree Management Group, 2019) as a best practice in effectively estimating the CRZ.

3.1.2 Determination of the Critical Root Zone

A tree's Critical Root Zone (CRZ), is the below-ground area containing the primary roots that are most critical to its survival and which are most susceptible to disturbance and impacts. The CRZ is generally proportional to a tree's stem diameter. As such, it can be approximated as a circular area around the tree's stem with a radius estimated based on the tree's derived DBH. The CRZ also generally aligns with the extent of the tree's above-ground canopy, though canopies may extend beyond the CRZ. The approximated CRZ for each tree in the inventory was determined based on the derived DBH value ranges outlined in Table 3, as adapted from other various tree protection standards.

Table 3: Determination of the Critical Root Zone

DERIVED DBH (CM)	CRZ DISTANCES REQUIRED (M)
<10	1.8
11-40	4.0
41-50	5.0
51-60	6.0
61-70	7.0
71-80	8.0
81-90	9.0
91-100+	10.0

3.1.3 Analysis for Tree Remove/Retain Recommendations

To develop recommendations for trees to be removed or retained, the inventoried trees' locations were analyzed compared to the proposed limit of disturbance, which includes the proposed development areas (i.e. all lands within the Project Location) (Appendix A). Construction activities in these areas are expected to result in disturbance to trees. The analysis compared the location of each tree and its CRZ to the limit of disturbance in order to identify where tree impacts are expected to occur and categorized each tree to be removed or retained:

Removed

- Tree within the limit of disturbance: Trees located within the limit of disturbance are required for removal to facilitate construction of the project.
- >35% CRZ within the limit of disturbance: Trees located within or near the limit of disturbance and having >35% of their CRZ within the limit are likely to be heavily impacted, causing death or poor health conditions. These trees are recommended for removal.

- Condition: Dead trees or trees in poor condition have the potential to be hazardous if they fall on a person, vehicle, equipment, or sensitive property. Due to the proximity of the future development activities, these trees are recommended for removal.

Retain

- Tree not within the limit of disturbance: Trees (including their CRZ) that are located entirely outside of the limit of disturbance are identified to be retained.
- <35% CRZ within the limit of disturbance: Trees with <35% of their CRZ within the limit of disturbance are expected to sustain only a low level of impact and injury to their roots and/or canopy. Provided appropriate protection measures are applied, they are expected to maintain their condition; therefore, recommended to be retained.

3.2 SAR HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Species at Risk (SAR) are defined as those species that are listed as Threatened or Endangered under the ESA and aquatic species listed under Schedule 1 of the SARA, as well as migratory birds listed under both Schedule 1 of the SARA and the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

A preliminary SAR screening was completed to determine SAR with potential to be present within the Project Location. Additionally, previous ecological investigations on this property were conducted in 2017 and 2019, and the results of these investigations were reviewed. Consultation the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (the governing body in Ontario for SAR information at the time) was conducted. The results of this consultation communicated that no SAR were known to currently exist on the property, however historical information and records in the general area identified SAR with potential to be present. The results of the background review and MNRF consultation are provided in Section 4.2.

Based on the results of the preliminary SAR screening, a SAR habitat assessment was conducted on August 15, 2025. The Project Location was assessed for presence of SAR, with a focus on assessing the potential for the Project Location to support SAR habitat given the timing in which the site investigation was completed. Discussion on the potential for SAR to be present within the Project Location is included in Section 4.2.

3.3 SIGNIFICANT WILDLIFE HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Criteria for determining SWH are outlined in the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (MNRF, 2010), the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (MNRF, 2000), and the Ecoregion 7E Criteria Schedules (MNRF, 2015). A screening of candidate SWH within the Study Area was conducted using the criteria in the SWH Ecoregion 7E Criteria Schedules (MNRF, 2015).

The Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (MNRF, 2000) defines a Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) as a species listed as Threatened or Endangered under SARA, but not under the provincial ESA, except for SARA-listed species which are also listed under the MBCA and aquatic species; species that are provincially rare/tracked (i.e., have a Sub-national (provincial) Rank of S1 – Extremely Rare and Critically Imperiled, S2 – Very Rare and Imperiled, or S3 – Rare to Uncommon and Vulnerable, and/or listed as Special

Concern under the ESA. A review of vegetation present within the Study Area was conducted to identify SCC present. The results of the SWH screening is included in **Section 4.3**.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 TREE INVENTORY

The inventory documented 130 trees within the Study Area. The locations of the inventoried trees are presented in Appendix A with photographs included in Appendix B. Detailed tree inventory results including species, DBH, condition, and other relevant information recorded during the tree inventory are provided in Appendix C.

A total of 23 species of trees were documented. The dominant species was Eastern Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides* ssp. *deltoides*) with 31 individuals, followed by Thornless Honey-locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*) with 19 individuals. A summary of inventoried trees can be found in Table 4 below.

Overall, out of the 23 species present, 13 species (57%) are native to Ontario, while 10 species (43%) are non-native species. None of the species are considered endangered, threatened, or provincially rare.

Table 4: Summary of Inventoried Trees by Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SARA ¹	ESA ²	SRANK ³	INVASIVE PRIORITY FOR CONTROL ⁴	COUNT
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	---	---	S5	---	1
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	---	---	SNA	---	5
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	---	---	SNA	---	3
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black Pine	---	---	SNA	---	3
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	Thornless Honey-locust	---	---	SNA	---	19
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	---	---	SNA	C3	3
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	---	---	S5	---	9
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern Red Oak	---	---	S5	---	2
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	---	---	S5	---	4
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little-leaf Linden	---	---	SNA	---	3
<i>Crataegus mollis</i>	Downy Hawthorn	---	---	S4S5	---	1
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Choke Cherry	---	---	S5	---	3
<i>Populus deltoides</i> ssp. <i>deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	---	---	S5	---	31
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	---	---	SNA	C3	1
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	---	---	S5	C2	2
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	---	---	SNA	C1	10
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	---	---	S5	---	2
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	---	---	S5	---	1
<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman's Maple	---	---	SNA	---	2
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	---	---	S4	---	1

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SARA ¹	ESA ²	SRANK ³	INVASIVE PRIORITY FOR CONTROL ⁴	COUNT
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	---	---	S4	---	1
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	---	---	SNA	C1	12
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	---	---	S5	---	11
Total						130

¹Status identified under the federal Species at Risk Act; ²Status identified under the provincial Endangered Species Act; ³SRank is an indicator of commonness in the Province of Ontario. A scale between 1 and 5: S5 = widespread and secure, S4 = common and apparently secure, SNA = not applicable; ⁴Invasive Exotic Plant Species Rankings for Southern Ontario (Draft - Urban Forest Associates/MNRF 2014). Category 1 (C1) – Aggressive invasive exotic species that can dominate a site to exclude all other species and remain dominant on the site indefinitely. These are a threat to natural areas wherever they occur because they can reproduce by means that allow them to move long distances. These are the top priority for control, but control may be difficult. Eradication may be the only option for long-term success. Category 2 (C2) – Exotic species that are highly invasive but tend to only dominate certain niches or do not spread rapidly from major concentrations. Many of these vegetatively or by seeds that drop close to the parent plant. They may have been deliberately planted and persist in dense populations for long periods. Control where necessary and limit their spread to other areas. Category 4 (C4) – Exotic species that do not pose a serious threat to natural areas unless they are competing directly with more desirable vegetation. These can often be tolerated in restoration projects if they are already present. They may eventually be replaced through natural succession or management. Control where necessary and limit their spread to other areas.

4.2 SAR HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Through background review and MNRF consultation, several SAR listed in Table 5 have been identified with the potential to occur within the vicinity of the Project Location.

Table 5: Species at Risk with the potential to occur within the vicinity of the Project Location

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SARA ¹	ESA ²	SRANK ³	INFO SOURCE ⁴
REPTILES					
<i>Pantherophis gloydi pop. 2</i>	Eastern Foxsnake (Carolinian population)	END	THR	S2	ORAA, MNRF Consultation
<i>Thamnophis butleri</i>	Butler's Gartersnake	END	END	S2	ORAA, NHIC. MNRF Consultation
PLANTS					
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffee-tree	THR	THR	S2	NHIC, MNRF Consultation
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Black Ash	---	END	S4	NHIC
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	END	END	S2?	NHIC

¹Status identified under the federal Species at Risk Act: END = Endangered, THR = Threatened; ²Status identified under the provincial Endangered Species Act: END = Endangered, THR = Threatened; ³SRank is an indicator of commonness in the Province of Ontario. A scale between 1 and 5: S4 = common and apparently secure, S2 = very rare and imperiled, SU or ? = uncertain due to insufficient information; ⁴Information sources include: NHIC = MNRF Natural Heritage Information Center; MNRF Consultation= information provided by email to Dillon, October 2017, ORAA = Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas; --- denotes no information or not applicable.

The site assessment considered the potential for the above listed species and identified vegetation communities throughout the Study Area. The majority of the site was actively in use for commercial activities and was identified as the Ecological Land Classification (ELC) community of CVC (Commercial and Institutional). The remaining area was identified as a mixed meadow, containing a variety of forbs and grasses. See Appendix A for the ELC communities and Appendix B for representative photos. No SAR were observed during the site assessment.

4.2.1 SAR Snakes

Eastern Foxsnake (*Pantherophis gloydi pop. 2*) is typically found in meadows, marshes, within hedgerows and along drainage features. As meadow habitat is present within the Study Area and MNRF has indicated, there is a potential for this species to be present. The mixed meadow community is considered to be candidate habitat for Eastern Foxsnake (Figure 3).

Butler's Gartersnake (*Thamnophis butleri*) can be found in a variety of habitats including open to early successional areas, as well as wet/moist areas surrounded by upland communities. This species requires a dense cover of grasses or forbs. As these habitat requirements can be met within the Study Area and MNRF has indicated, there is a potential for this species to be present. The mixed meadow community is considered to be candidate habitat for Butler's Gartersnake (Figure 3).

4.2.2 SAR Plants

Kentucky Coffee-tree (listed as Threatened under the ESA) typically grows in forests with well-drained soils where they are exposed to full sun. Black Ash (listed as Endangered under the ESA) typically grow in wet, rich soils and are shade intolerant. Butternut (listed as Endangered under the ESA) grows primarily in moist, well-drained soil and is often found along streams. SAR plants and therefore SAR habitat were not observed during the tree inventory and SAR assessment.

4.3 SIGNIFICANT WILDLIFE HABITAT

Through background review and an assessment of the site conditions indicate that one SWH type is present within the Study Area: Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species Habitat: Habitat for species listed as SC under the ESA and species with an SRank of S1-S3. A rare species was identified during the site assessment: Missouri Ironweed (*Vernonia missurica*) (S3). Approximately 150 individuals were identified within a concentrated area of the mixed meadow community (Figure 3). This area was topographically lower than the surrounding areas and appeared to be more naturalized compared to the surrounding area of meadow which showed evidence of previous disturbance and dumping/fill. Based on the Significant Wildlife Habitat Ecoregion 7E Criteria Schedules (MNRF, 2015), the area identified as SWH should be the area that protects the species habitat form and function. As this species was not observed beyond the topographically depressed area, this area has been identified as SWH (Figure 3).

No other SWH were identified with the potential to be present within the Study Area.

5.0 TREE PRESERVATION AND REMOVALS

This section provides preliminary recommendations for tree removal and preservation. A summary of the analysis used to determine tree retention or removal is also provided. Based on the current site plan (including building envelopes, hard surfaces, etc.), of the 130 trees identified within the Study Area, 23 are identified to be preserved. Refer to Appendix A; Figure 2 for the locations of identified trees. Tree preservation and removals will occur after the Site Plan Control Approval phase of the development.

5.1 TREE REMOVALS

Of the inventoried trees, 107 trees are required to be removed to accommodate the proposed development.

Trees recommended for removal are symbolized in red on the Tree Inventory figures (Appendix A; Figure 2) and are identified in the tree inventory table (Appendix C). Of the 107 trees to be removed, 90 are in good condition, 8 are in fair condition, 2 are in poor condition, and 7 are dead.

Tree removals should be conducted by qualified and International Society of Arboriculture (ISA)-certified arborist following best arboricultural practices. Removal activities should avoid or minimize impacts to adjacent trees to be preserved (as identified below), and timing of removals should consider the project schedule of other construction activities (e.g., conduct removals following the installation of site fencing and/or tree protection fencing).

5.2 TREE PRESERVATION

Of the inventoried trees, 23 are recommended to be preserved.

During the detailed design stage, it is important to consider the potential impacts of construction activities on preserved trees. These impacts may include changes to soil conditions due to alterations in grade, as well as physical damage. Compaction of the soil, either by design or due to using heavy machinery within root zones, can affect root systems during construction. Similarly, the placement or removal of fill material within a root zone can cause root system impairments (e.g., lack of oxygen). Trees require a loosely compact soil medium for root growth, oxygen uptake, and absorption of water and nutrients. Soil compaction and grading changes within the root zone can inhibit root growth and function, and these impacts have the potential to result in a decline in the overall condition of a tree. In addition, accidental contact between construction equipment and trees can cause physical damage to the trunk and crown.

The following recommendations are provided regarding the trees to be preserved.

5.2.1 Pre-Construction Maintenance

Prior to construction activities, overhanging limbs of trees to be preserved should be pruned in a manner that minimizes physical damage and promotes quick wound closure and regeneration. Maintenance of limbs should be carried out by a qualified arborist.

Trees recommended for preservation which have declined in condition or become hazardous since the writing of this report should be reassessed by an arborist upon commencement and/or completion of construction and removed.

5.2.2 Tree Protection Measures

A tree's CRZ is the below-ground area containing the primary roots that are most critical to its survival and which are most susceptible to disturbance impacts. The size of the CRZ is typically proportional to the tree's age and stem diameter and can be estimated as a circular area around the tree's stem, with a radius calculated based on the tree's DBH (Appendix A; Figure 2).

To minimize the impact of adjacent construction work, a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) should be established for each tree to be retained. The intent of a TPZ is to protect a tree's roots and soil to ensure impacts on overall health and stability are minimized. An example of tree protection fencing is provided in Appendix D.

The TPZ calculated for trees to be preserved was made using a standard calculation from the ISA, but modified by the City. The TPZ is calculated by multiplying the DBH by 12 and dividing by 100 to provide the TPZ in metres (Appendix C). Protection fencing should be installed outside of the edge of the TPZ, where possible. The fenced TPZ should be clear of building materials, waste, soil stockpiles, and construction equipment. Subject to finalization of construction plans, the following activities should not occur within the TPZ:

- Construction;
- Altering of grade by adding fill, excavating, trenching, scraping, dumping, or disturbance of any kind;
- Storage of construction materials, equipment, soil, construction waste, or debris;
- Disposal of any liquids (e.g., concrete sleuth, gas, oil, paint);
- Movement of vehicles, equipment, or pedestrians; and
- Parking of vehicles or machinery.

If the above recommendations are followed, potential impacts to root zones from compaction are expected to be minor and localized. There should be no excavation (e.g. stripping or trenching) within the TPZ though in some instances, a TPZ which extends into the construction zone may require minor adjustments to facilitate access for construction personnel, equipment and may require excavation.

Directional micro-tunneling, track boring, and other sub-surface drilling can generally be undertaken within the limits of a TPZ without impacts on the respective tree, depending on the depth of drilling. Open-face cuts that require root pruning within a TPZ should be completed under the supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist or approved tree professional. An exploratory dig to expose the roots that may be impacted can be completed either by hand, using an air pressure dry-vac method (low air pressure has less impact on roots); air spade or other suitable alternative should be completed prior to commencing with open face cuts within the TPZ.

5.2.3 Post-Construction Tree Maintenance and Monitoring

Post-construction tree maintenance methods will be used as required to repair any damage caused to trees by construction activities. These include, but are not limited to the following:

- Treating trunk and crown injuries (e.g., pruning, cabling, bracing, repairing wounds to damaged bark and trunks, etc.);
- Irrigation and drainage;
- Mulching; and
- Aeration of the root zone for compacted areas.

Within 12 months of the completion of construction, an assessment of preserved trees, if available, within the Project Location should be conducted. Trees which are dead, in poor health, or hazardous should be removed or pruned, as determined by a qualified arborist. Tree removal should occur prior to occupancy to avoid foreseeable risk of trees falling and causing damage or harm to people and/or property.

Post-construction maintenance and monitoring are to be carried out by a qualified arborist skilled in the above-listed methods.

5.3 COMPENSATION FOR TREE REMOVALS

Tree preservation and removals will occur at the Site Plan Control Approval phase of the development.

Compensation in the form of landscape trees (e.g., within parks, lots, or boulevards) and/or restoration plantings on-site or off-site may be required.

Species, condition, size/DBH, and other characteristics of existing trees should be considered in discussions regarding fair compensation for removals. For compensation on the trees, we recommend that DBH replacement for good and fair trees may be appropriate to determine the number of plantings required or equal monetary compensation.

Compensation plantings should be monitored periodically after construction to ensure survival. Should tree condition decline, necessary steps should be taken to ensure that the impacted trees are restored or replaced.

6.0 CONCLUSION

Dillon Consulting Limited was retained by LBI Developments Inc. to undertake a tree inventory and SAR/SWH assessment to support a proposed residential development at 2385 Cabana Road East, 2375 Cabana Road East, 2415 Cabana Road East, 0 Cabana Road East, 0 Cabana Road East, 4040 Walker Road and part of 4096 to 4128 Walker Road, in the City of Windsor. The SAR assessment indicated that there is potential habitat for two snake species (Eastern Foxsnake and Butler's Gartersnake), based on the available habitat, MNRF consultation, and known nearby populations. The SWH assessment determined that there is one SWH: Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species Habitat: Habitat for species listed as SC under the ESA and species with an SRank of S1-S3: Missouri Ironweed (*Vernonia missurica*) (S3).

An inventory of trees was completed on August 15, 20, and 21, 2025, and 130 trees were documented. To facilitate construction of the proposed development, 107 trees are required to be removed. A total of 23 trees are recommended for preservation during construction, however it should be noted that during detailed design, effort will be made to retain as many other trees as possible as landscaping trees. Detailed recommendations for tree removals, maintenance, and preservation were provided.

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APPENDIX A

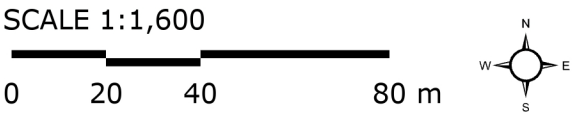
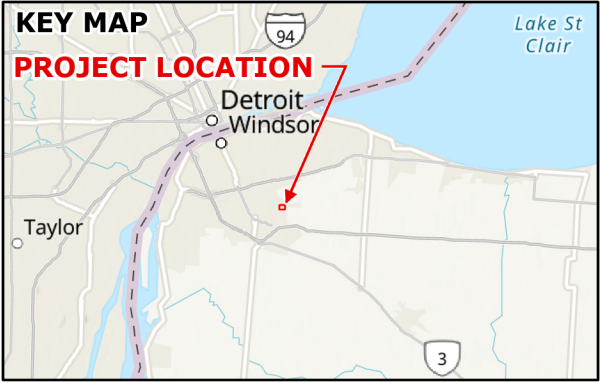
FIGURES



LBI DEVELOPMENTS INC
WALKER ROAD AND CABANA ROAD
EAST REDEVELOPMENT

PROJECT LOCATION
FIGURE 1

- Study Area (5m setback)
- Project Location
- Parcel Boundary
- Railway
- Parcel Boundary



MAP DRAWING INFORMATION:
DATA PROVIDED BY DILLON CONSULTING LIMITED, MNR

MAP CREATED BY: AVA
MAP CHECKED BY: MB
MAP PROJECTION: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 17N



PROJECT: 24-9442
STATUS: DRAFT
DATE: 2025-09-02



LBI DEVELOPMENTS INC
WALKER ROAD AND CABANA ROAD
EAST REDEVELOPMENT

TREE INVENTORY
FIGURE 2

- Study Area (5m setback)
- Project Location
- Parcel Boundary
- Railway
- Remove
- Retain
- Critical Root Zone - CRZ
- Limit of Disturbance



MAP DRAWING INFORMATION:
DATA PROVIDED BY DILLON CONSULTING LIMITED, MNR

MAP CREATED BY: AVA
MAP CHECKED BY: MB
MAP PROJECTION: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 17N



PROJECT: 24-9442
STATUS: DRAFT
DATE: 2025-09-02



LBI DEVELOPMENTS INC
WALKER ROAD AND CABANA ROAD
EAST REDEVELOPMENT

WILDLIFE AND SPECIES AT RISK
FIGURE 3

- Study Area (5m setback)
- Project Location
- Railway
- Ecological Land Classification**
 - CVC: Commercial and Institutional (4.7 ha)
 - MEM: Mixed Meadow (2.9 ha)
 - Significant Wildlife Habitat - Special Concern and Rare Willdlife Species: Missouri Ironweed
 - Candidate Species At Risk: Eastern Foxsnake and Buttler's Gatersnake



MAP DRAWING INFORMATION:
DATA PROVIDED BY DILLON CONSULTING LIMITED, MNR

MAP CREATED BY: AVA
MAP CHECKED BY: MB
MAP PROJECTION: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 17N



PROJECT: 24-9442
STATUS: DRAFT
DATE: 2025-09-02

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APPENDIX B

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Looking north from the south end of the Project Location



Looking east from the south end of the Project Location



Looking north from the centre of the Project Location

APPENDIX C

DETAILED TREE INVENTORY

Appendix C - Detailed Tree Inventory

FIGURE ID	SPECIES NAME	DBH 1 (CM)	DBH 2 (CM)	DBH 3 (CM)	DBH 4 (CM)	DBH 5 (CM)	DERIVED DBH (CM)	CRITICAL ROOT ZONE (M)	TREE PROTECTION ZONE (M)	CONDITION	LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT NOTES	OWNERSHIP	ACTION AND RATIONALE FOR REMOVAL OR RETENTION
1	Acer x freemanii (Freeman's Maple)	12					12	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 617	Private	Remove
2	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	13	12	11	11		23.56	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 618	Private	Remove
3	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	17	19	13			28.62	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 619	Private	Remove
4	Thuja occidentalis (Eastern White Cedar)	15	13				19.85	4	N/A	Fair	Tag # 620	Private	Remove
5	Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple)	82					82	9	N/A	Good	Tag # 621	Private	Remove
6	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	11	11				15.56	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 622	Private	Remove
7	Fraxinus americana (White Ash)	12	12				16.97	4	N/A	Poor	Tag # 623	Private	Remove
8	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	16	13	12	11	13	29.31	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 624, Additional stem DBH's (cm): 12	Private	Remove
9	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	11	10	10	10		20.52	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 625	Private	Remove
10	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	16	14	14	14	14	32.25	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 626, Additional stem DBH's (cm): 13, 10, 12, 11, 10	Private	Remove
11	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	38	34	19			54.42	6	N/A	Good	Tag # 627	Private	Remove
12	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	17					17	4	N/A	Fair	Tag # 628	Private	Remove
13	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	16					16	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 629	Private	Remove
14	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	20					20	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 630	Private	Remove
15	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	17					17	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 631	Private	Remove
16	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	19					19	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 632	Public	Remove
17	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	19					19	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 633	Private	Remove
18	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	13					13	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 634	Private	Remove
19	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	16					16	4	N/A	Poor	Tag # 635	Private	Remove
20	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	14					14	4	N/A	Dead	Tag # 636	Private	Remove
21	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	17					17	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 637	Public	Remove
22	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	19					19	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 638	Public	Remove
23	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	16					16	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 639	Public	Remove
24	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	21					21	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 640	Public	Remove
25	Acer x freemanii (Freeman's Maple)	50	22				54.63	6	N/A	Fair	Tag # 641	Private	Remove
26	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	21					21	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 642	Public	Remove

FIGURE ID	SPECIES NAME	DBH 1 (CM)	DBH 2 (CM)	DBH 3 (CM)	DBH 4 (CM)	DBH 5 (CM)	DERIVED DBH (CM)	CRITICAL ROOT ZONE (M)	TREE PROTECTION ZONE (M)	CONDITION	LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT NOTES	OWNERSHIP	ACTION AND RATIONALE FOR REMOVAL OR RETENTION
27	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	23					23	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 643	Public	Remove
28	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	16					16	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 644	Public	Remove
29	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	24					24	4	2.88	Good	Tag # 645	Public	Retain
30	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	21					21	4	2.52	Fair	Tag # 646	Public	Retain
31	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	27					27	4	3.24	Good	Tag # 647	Public	Retain
32	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	21					21	4	2.52	Good	Tag # 648	Public	Retain
33	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	16					16	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 649	Public	Remove
34	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	21					21	4	2.52	Good	Tag # 650	Public	Retain
35	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	23					23	4	2.76	Good	Tag # 651	Public	Retain
36	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	23					23	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 652	Public	Remove
37	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	16					16	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 653	Private	Remove
38	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	36					36	4	4.32	Good	Tag # 654	Public	Retain
39	Tilia cordata (Little-leaf Linden)	24					24	4	2.88	Good	Tag # 655	Public	Retain
40	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	29					29	4	3.48	Good	Tag # 656	Public	Retain
41	Tilia cordata (Little-leaf Linden)	26					26	4	3.12	Good	Tag # 657	Public	Retain
42	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	21					21	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 658	Private	Remove
43	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	11	10				14.87	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 659	Private	Remove
44	Ulmus americana (American Elm)	16					16	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 660	Private	Remove
45	Tilia americana (American Basswood)	40	15				42.72	5	N/A	Dead	Tag # 661, snapped main	Private	Remove
46	Acer negundo (Manitoba Maple)	14	13				19.1	4	N/A	Fair	Tag # 662	Private	Remove
47	Acer negundo (Manitoba Maple)	17					17	4	N/A	Fair	Tag # 663	Private	Remove
48	Tilia americana (American Basswood)	43	41	49	18		79.09	8	N/A	Fair	Tag # 664	Private	Remove
49	Tilia americana (American Basswood)	45					45	5	N/A	Fair	Tag # 665	Private	Remove
50	Tilia americana (American Basswood)	35					35	4	N/A	Fair	Tag # 666	Private	Remove
51	Robinia pseudoacacia (Black Locust)	14	12				18.44	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 667	Private	Remove
52	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	14					14	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 668	Private	Remove
53	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	22					22	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 669	Private	Remove
54	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	14	11				17.8	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 670	Private	Remove
55	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	20	16	11			27.87	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 671	Private	Remove
56	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	23	12	11	11	10	31.86	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 672	Private	Remove
57	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	11					11	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 673	Private	Remove

FIGURE ID	SPECIES NAME	DBH 1 (CM)	DBH 2 (CM)	DBH 3 (CM)	DBH 4 (CM)	DBH 5 (CM)	DERIVED DBH (CM)	CRITICAL ROOT ZONE (M)	TREE PROTECTION ZONE (M)	CONDITION	LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT NOTES	OWNERSHIP	ACTION AND RATIONALE FOR REMOVAL OR RETENTION
58	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	11					11	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 674	Private	Remove
59	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	11					11	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 675	Private	Remove
60	Tilia cordata (Little-leaf Linden)	19					19	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 676	Private	Remove
61	Quercus rubra (Northern Red Oak)	22					22	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 677	Private	Remove
62	Picea pungens (Blue Spruce)	18					18	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 678	Private	Remove
63	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	19					19	4	2.28	Good	Tag # 679	Private	Retain
64	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	21					21	4	2.52	Good	Tag # 680	Private	Retain
65	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	26					26	4	3.12	Good	Tag # 681	Private	Retain
66	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	13	10				16.4	4	1.97	Good	Tag # 682	Private	Retain
67	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	13	10	10			19.21	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 683	Private	Remove
68	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	17	13				21.4	4	2.57	Good	Tag # 684	Private	Retain
69	Acer rubrum (Red Maple)	12					12	4	1.44	Good	Tag # 685	Private	Retain
70	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	12					12	4	1.44	Good	Tag # 686	Private	Retain
71	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	73	28	11			78.96	8	N/A	Good	Tag # 687	Private	Remove
72	Acer rubrum (Red Maple)	13					13	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 688	Private	Remove
73	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	45					45	5	N/A	Good	Tag # 689	Private	Remove
74	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	22	17				27.8	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 690	Private	Remove
75	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	22	10				24.17	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 691	Private	Remove
76	Robinia pseudoacacia (Black Locust)	15					15	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 692	Private	Remove
77	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	28					28	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 693	Private	Remove
78	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	16					16	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 694	Private	Remove
79	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	20	19				27.59	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 695	Private	Remove
80	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	20	18				26.91	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 696	Private	Remove
81	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	22	21				30.41	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 697	Private	Remove
82	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	24					24	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 698	Private	Remove
83	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	26	16				30.53	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 699	Private	Remove
84	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	20					20	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 700	Private	Remove
85	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	16					16	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 701	Private	Remove
86	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	20	14	14	10	12	32.19	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 702, Additional stem DBH's (cm): 11, 12, 13	Private	Remove

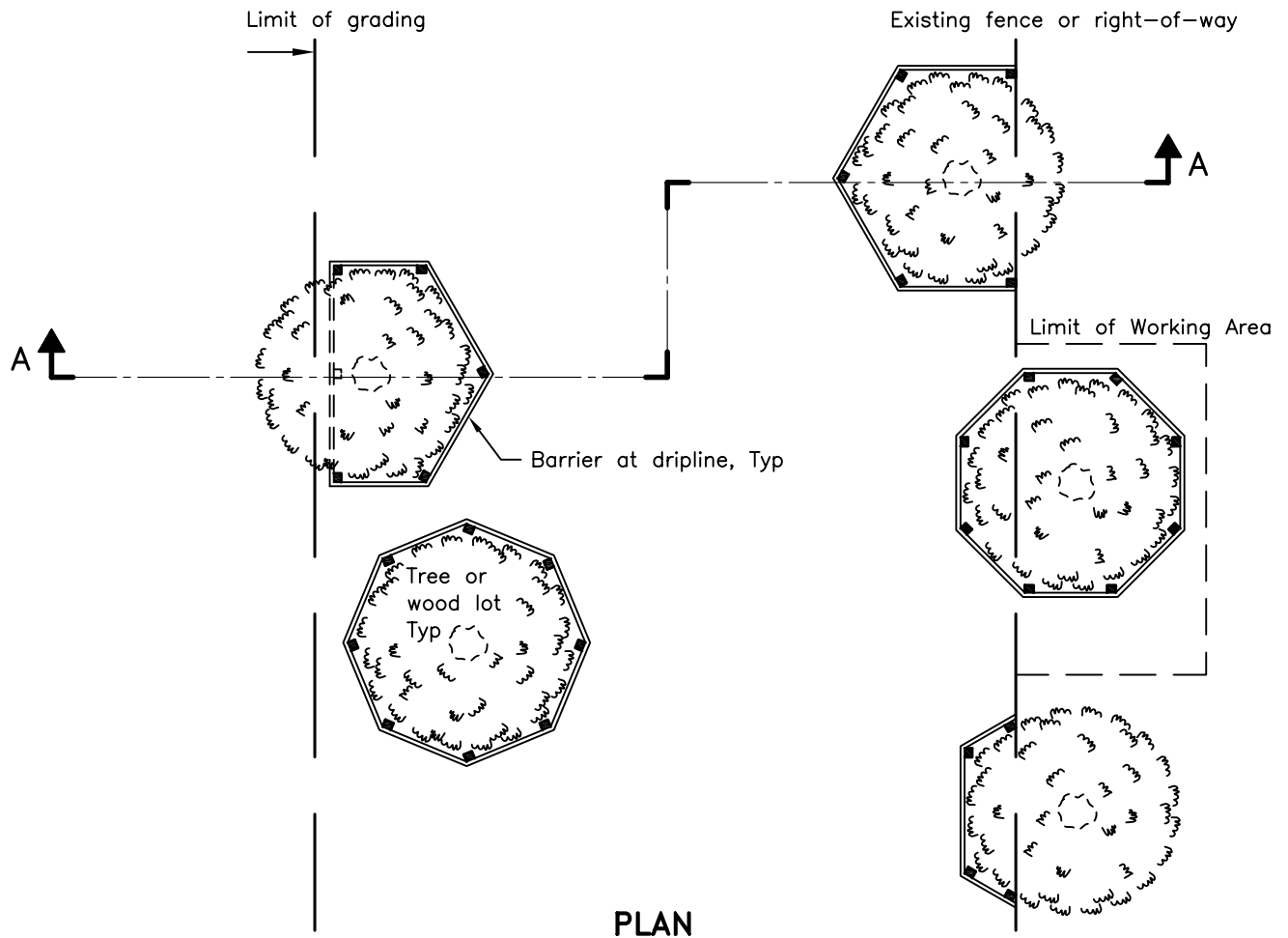
FIGURE ID	SPECIES NAME	DBH 1 (CM)	DBH 2 (CM)	DBH 3 (CM)	DBH 4 (CM)	DBH 5 (CM)	DERIVED DBH (CM)	CRITICAL ROOT ZONE (M)	TREE PROTECTION ZONE (M)	CONDITION	LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT NOTES	OWNERSHIP	ACTION AND RATIONALE FOR REMOVAL OR RETENTION
87	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	37					37	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 703	Private	Remove
88	Ulmus americana (American Elm)	40					40	4	4.8	Good	Tag # 704	Private	Retain
89	Prunus virginiana (Choke Cherry)	20	17	17	19	12	38.51	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 705, Additional stem DBH's (cm): 13, 10	Private	Remove
90	Ulmus americana (American Elm)	30	27				40.36	4	N/A	Dead	Tag # 706	Private	Remove
91	Ulmus americana (American Elm)	20	22	15			33.3	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 707	Private	Remove
92	Ulmus americana (American Elm)	19	19	11			29.03	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 708	Private	Remove
93	Ulmus americana (American Elm)	12					12	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 709	Private	Remove
94	Ulmus americana (American Elm)	17					17	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 710	Private	Remove
95	Quercus macrocarpa (Bur Oak)	22					22	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 711	Private	Remove
96	Fraxinus pennsylvanica (Green Ash)	17	15	12			25.65	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 712	Private	Remove
97	Quercus macrocarpa (Bur Oak)	20					20	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 713	Private	Remove
98	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	17	13				21.4	4	2.57	Good	Tag # 714	Private	Retain
99	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	19	12	11			25.02	4	3.0	Good	Tag # 715	Private	Retain
100	Crataegus mollis (Downy Hawthorn)	16	12	12	10		25.38	4	N/A	Dead	Tag # 716	Private	Remove
101	Ulmus americana (American Elm)	14					14	4	N/A	Dead	Tag # 717	Private	Remove
102	Quercus macrocarpa (Bur Oak)	18					18	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 718	Private	Remove
103	Quercus macrocarpa (Bur Oak)	29	42	39			64.23	7	N/A	Good	Tag # 719	Private	Remove
104	Quercus macrocarpa (Bur Oak)	44					44	5	5.28	Good	Tag # 720	Private	Retain
105	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	124	29				127.35	10	N/A	Good	Tag # 721	Private	Remove
106	Quercus macrocarpa (Bur Oak)	92	52	49			116.49	10	N/A	Good	Tag # 722	Private	Remove
107	Quercus macrocarpa (Bur Oak)	40	56	39	62		100.5	10	N/A	Good	Tag # 723	Private	Remove
108	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	37					37	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 724	Private	Remove
109	Quercus macrocarpa (Bur Oak)	17					17	4	2.04	Good	Tag # 725	Private	Retain
110	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	42	44	30	15	49	85.01	9	10.2	Good	Tag # 726, Additional stem DBH's (cm): 19	Private	Retain
111	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	40	30				50	5	N/A	Good	Tag # 727	Private	Remove
112	Quercus macrocarpa (Bur Oak)	21	11				23.71	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 728	Private	Remove
113	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	11					11	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 729	Private	Remove
114	Ulmus americana (American Elm)	49					49	5	N/A	Good	Tag # 730	Private	Remove

FIGURE ID	SPECIES NAME	DBH 1 (CM)	DBH 2 (CM)	DBH 3 (CM)	DBH 4 (CM)	DBH 5 (CM)	DERIVED DBH (CM)	CRITICAL ROOT ZONE (M)	TREE PROTECTION ZONE (M)	CONDITION	LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT NOTES	OWNERSHIP	ACTION AND RATIONALE FOR REMOVAL OR RETENTION
115	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	16	13	13			24.37	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 731	Private	Remove
116	Ulmus americana (American Elm)	29					29	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 732	Private	Remove
117	Ulmus americana (American Elm)	23					23	4	N/A	Dead	Tag # 733	Private	Remove
118	Robinia pseudoacacia (Black Locust)	20					20	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 734	Private	Remove
119	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides (Eastern Cottonwood)	29	21	15			38.82	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 735	Private	Remove
120	Prunus virginiana (Choke Cherry)	21					21	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 736	Private	Remove
121	Prunus virginiana (Choke Cherry)	28					28	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 737	Private	Remove
122	Pinus nigra (Black Pine)	34					34	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 738	Private	Remove
123	Pinus nigra (Black Pine)	30					30	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 739	Private	Remove
124	Picea pungens (Blue Spruce)	34					34	4	N/A	Dead	Tag # 740	Private	Remove
125	Picea pungens (Blue Spruce)	35					35	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 741	Private	Remove
126	Pinus nigra (Black Pine)	39					39	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 742	Public	Remove
127	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	10					10	1.8	N/A	Good	Tag # 743	Private	Remove
128	Quercus rubra (Northern Red Oak)	27					27	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 744	Private	Remove
129	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	32					32	4	N/A	Good	Tag # 745	Private	Remove
130	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Thornless Honey-locust)	50					50	5	N/A	Good	Tag # 746	Private	Remove

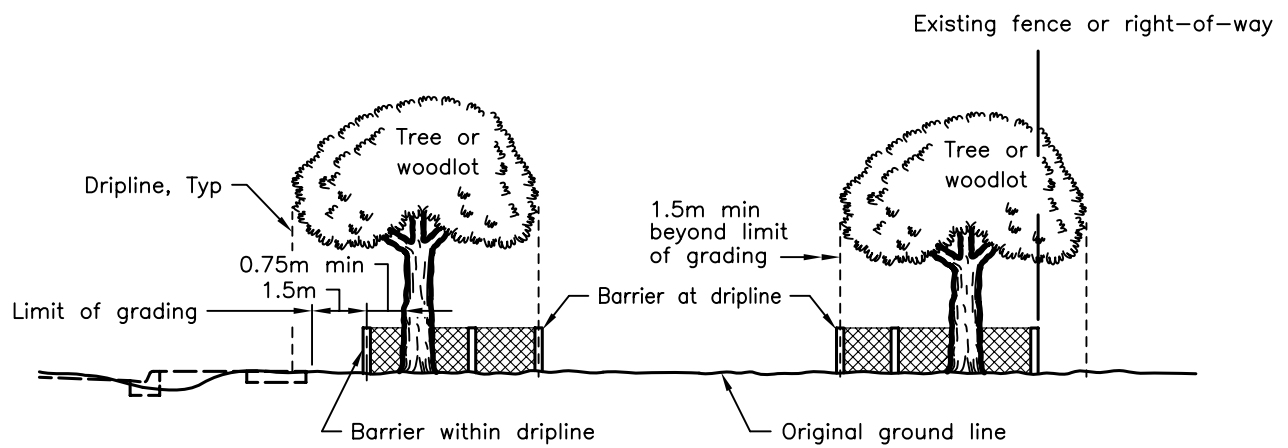
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APPENDIX D

ONTARIO STANDARD BARRIER FOR TREE PROTECTION



PLAN



SECTION A-A

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL STANDARD DRAWING

Nov 2007

Rev 0

BARRIER FOR TREE PROTECTION



OPSD 220.010