Proposed Maintenance Facility Miller Waste Services

Scoped Environmental Impact Statement and Tree Conservation Report

3145 Conroy Road

Application for Site Plan Control

August 2025

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Parsons Inc. (Parsons) was retained by WO MW Realty Limited (White Owl) to complete a Scoped Environmental Impact Study (EIS) and Tree Conservation Report (TCR) as part of a Site Control Plan Application for a property located at 3145 Conroy Road in the City of Ottawa.

This combined report has been prepared to describe the natural heritage features within the White Owl property limits, herein referred to as the "subject property", and the surrounding 120 m buffer herein referred to as the "Study Area", to evaluate the potential for environmental impacts associated with the proposed development (Figure 1).

1.2 Description of Proposed Development

WO MW Realty Limited is proposing to redevelop the property for a Miller Waste Maintenance Facility that includes a two-storey building containing Office and maintenance shop, fleet and employee parking, fleet refueling and outdoor storage space. The Site Plan for the proposed development shows employee parking situated at the west portion of the property, between the building and the City-owned property along Conroy Road, and the fleet parking, refueling and outdoor storage located to the rear of the building. Site plan designs are shown in Figure 1.

1.3 Property Identification

1.3.1 Property and Ownership Information

The subject property is located at 3145 Conroy Road in the City of Ottawa. Ownership is retained by the White Owl. The property is approximately 4.86 ha and has an existing access road at the southern edge of the property extending to Conroy Road. The property is abutted by City of Ottawa lands at the east, west, and south of the subject property, and a rail track under CN Rail ownership to the north. One private property borders the southeastern corner of the property located at 3203 Conroy Road.

1.3.2 Land Use and Zoning

The subject property is zoned as General Industrial Zone (IG3 [1751]) that permits light industrial land uses as well as office, heavy equipment and vehicle sales, rental and servicing, storage yards which includes the proposed development.

The subject property is currently vacant and includes remnants from a previous recreational go-karting facility. Remnants of the paved go-kart tracks, and associated outbuildings are still present on site in the western half of the property. Surrounding land use includes the CN Rail tracks and commercial/industrial properties north and east of the subject property, respectively. The City of Ottawa Public Works Garage is located at the northeast corner of the property, and other land uses consist of naturalized vegetated areas or fields.

1.3.3 Study Approach

Site visits were conducted to document all natural heritage features, as well as to inventory and document the health conditions of all trees protected under the City of Ottawa's Tree Protection By-law 2020-340. This integrated report addresses both the requirements for a Scoped Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as per the City of Ottawa's Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines (2023) and Tree Conservation Report (TCR) requirements outlined in the City of Ottawa's Tree Bylaw (2020-340) (2025).

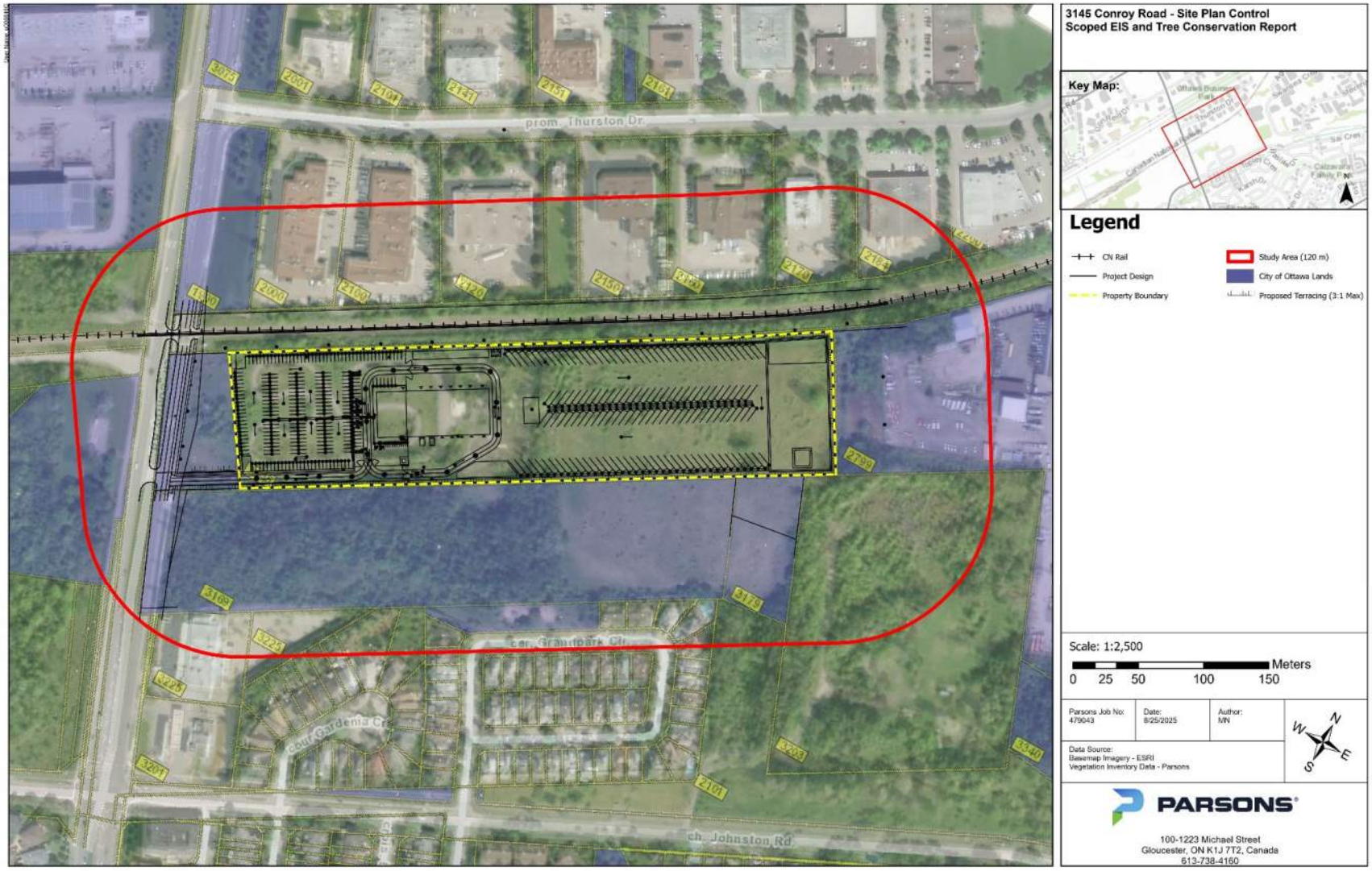

Figure 1. Property Limits and Study Area

2.0 Environmental Policy Context

Environmental policies from federal, provincial and municipal policies as they may apply to the site are described below.

2.1 Federal Policy

2.1.1 Fisheries Act, 2019

The Canadian Fisheries Act includes fish and fish habitat protections and prohibition against causing the death of fish and the Harmful Alteration, Disruption or Destruction (HADD) of fish habitat. Section 34.4(1) of the Act states "No person shall carry on any work, undertaking or activity, other than fishing, that results in the death of fish" while Section 35(1) of the Act states "No person shall carry on any work, undertaking or activity that results in harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat".

Subsection 34.4(2)(b) and 35(2)(b) allow a person to carry out works, undertakings or activities without contravening subsection 34.4(1) and 35(1) prohibitions, provided that they are carried out under the authority of an exemption in the form of a ministerial authorization granted in accordance with the Authorizations Concerning Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Regulations.

As the Fisheries Act requires that projects avoid causing the death of fish or the HADD of fish habitat unless authorized by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) or a designated representative, a detailed fisheries assessment is required for proposed projects in or near water to determine the likelihood of the project resulting in the death of fish or the HADD of fish habitat.

2.1.2 Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994

The *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (MBCA) is legislation administered by ECCC, which provides protection and management direction for migratory birds, their eggs, and their nests listed in the Act. The Act prohibits the disturbance, destruction, take and killing of migratory birds listed. To protect nesting migratory birds, no work is permitted to proceed that would result in the wounding or killing of bird species protected under the MBCA and/or Regulations under the MBCA, which includes activities that would result in the destruction of active nests (nests with eggs or young birds).

Tree clearing, and vegetation removal and grubbing activities should be scheduled to occur outside of the overall bird nesting season to avoid contravention of the MBCA. In the City of Ottawa, the nesting season generally occurs between April 15th to August 31st.

Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022 (SOR/2022-105)

Updated regulations to the Act, adopted in 2022, include provisions for the year-round protection of nests of 18 species of migratory birds, identified on Schedule 1 of the Act, which reuse nests. Removal of the inactive nests of these species requires that either notification be provided to ECCC through the Abandoned Nest Registry, or a species-specific waiting period of 18-36 months be respected in order to establish a nest as abandoned. In the Ottawa Area, potential Schedule 1 species include Pileated Woodpecker as well as herons and egrets.

2.2 Provincial Policy

2.2.1 Provincial Planning Statement, 2024

The natural heritage policies of the Provincial Planning Statement (PPS) 2024 were issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*; and came into effect October 20, 2024 (MMAH 2024) and replaces the Provincial Policy Statement that came into effect on May 1, 2020.

The natural heritage policies of the PPS (Section 4.1) indicate that natural features shall be afforded long term protection such as maintenance, restoration, and improved function of diversity, connectivity, ecological function, and biodiversity of natural heritage systems as noted below. The Project Area is located in Ecoregion 6E:

4.1.4 Development and site alteration will not be permitted in:

- *a. significant wetlands in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E; and,*
- *b. significant coastal wetlands.*

4.1.5 Unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or their ecological functions, development and site alteration will not be permitted in:

- *a. significant wetlands in the Canadian Shield north of Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E;*
- *b. significant woodlands in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Mary's River);*
- *c. significant valley lands in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Mary's River);*
- *d. significant wildlife habitat;*
- *e. significant areas of natural and scientific interest; and,*
- *f. coastal wetlands in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E that are not subject to policy 4.1.4(b).*

4.1.6 Development and site alteration will not be permitted in fish habitat except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements;

4.1.7 Development and site alteration will not be permitted in habitat of endangered species and threatened species, except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements;

4.1.8 Development and site alteration will not be permitted on adjacent lands to the natural heritage features and areas identified in policies 4.1.4, 4.1.5 and 4.1.6 unless the ecological function of the adjacent lands has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or on their ecological functions; and,

4.1.9 Nothing in policy 4.1 is intended to limit the ability of agricultural uses to continue.

Development is defined in the PPS as "*the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the Planning Act*". Among other things, "*activities that create or maintain infrastructure authorized under an environmental assessment process*" are not considered development (MMAH 2024). Notwithstanding, avoidance or minimization of impacts on natural heritage features is considered an objective when planning, designing, and constructing infrastructure projects.

2.2.2 Ontario Endangered Species Act, 2007

The Ontario *Endangered Species Act* (ESA) prohibits the killing or harming of species identified as Endangered or Threatened on the SAR in Ontario (SARO) List in Ontario under Regulation 230/08.

Unless a permit or other authorization has been issued, Section 10 of the ESA prohibits the damage or destruction of the habitat of species classified as Endangered or Threatened. Under the ESA, "habitat" is defined as either an area on which a species depends directly or indirectly on its life processes based on the general definition in clause 2(1)(b) of the ESA or the area prescribed for the species in a habitat regulation [clause 2(1)(a)]. Habitat regulation can prescribe an area as the habitat of the species through the description of boundaries, features of an area, or by describing the area in any other manner.

In June 2025, the ESA was repealed under Bill 5 and in its place the Species Conservation Act, 2025, was enacted.

2.2.3 Conservation Authorities Act

Conservation Authorities are given authority to regulate development and activities in or adjacent to waterbodies, valley features, and wetlands under Section 28 of the *Conservation Authorities Act*. The Act allows the conservation authority to regulate, within their jurisdiction, any works and site alterations with the potential to affect erosion or flooding, and alterations to waterbodies. The Project Area is within the jurisdiction of Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA).

Rideau Valley Conservation Authority planning and regulation policies published in 2024 applies to hazardous lands, wetlands, and shorelines and watercourses. Definitions of each area where regulation applies can be found in Section 28. The regulation allows permits to be issued by the Conservation Authority granting permission to engage in an activity specified that would otherwise be prohibited as outlined in Section 28 through O. Reg 41/24. RVCA encourages a minimum setback of 30 m from the high-water mark for any watercourse or wetland for new developments.

2.3 Municipal Policy

2.3.1 City of Ottawa Official Plan

The City of Ottawa Official Plan (OP - 2022a) - guides growth and manage physical change within the city within a planning horizon to 2046. The OP was approved by City Council in October 2021 and later approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) in November 2022. It is a legal document that also addresses matters of provincial interest defined by the PPS.

Discussion of the OP in this report is limited to the natural environment and discussion with respect to land use designations related to the natural environment.

2.3.2 Natural Heritage System

As defined in the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (MNRF 2010), a natural heritage system is a "*system of connected … green and natural areas that provide ecological function over larger periods of time and enable movement of species*". The NHS is illustrated on Schedule C11 of the OP and is formed from interconnected and unique Natural Heritage Features that fill ecological roles necessary for the continued health of the natural environment in the City. Areas identified as part of the NHS are afforded protection through a variety of means, including policies for specific land use designations and through or more detailed sub-watershed plans.

Natural Heritage Features that may compose the Natural Heritage System and/or Natural Heritage Features overlay may include:

- Provincially Significant Wetlands
- Significant Habitat of Endangered and Threatened Species
- Significant Woodlands
- Significant Valley lands
- Significant Wildlife Habitat
- Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)
- Urban Natural Features
- Natural Environment Areas
- Natural linkage features and corridors
- Groundwater features
- Surface water features, including fish habitat; and
- Landform features

2.3.3 City of Ottawa Tree Bylaw (2020-340)

The City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-law 2020-340 (Ottawa 2025c) regulates injury and destruction of trees on public and private properties within the urban and rural areas of the City. Within the urban area, the following trees are regulated:

- All City-owned trees
- All trees 10 cm or greater in diameter at breast height (DBH) on private properties subject to *Planning Act* applications
- All distinctive trees (trees 30 cm DBH or greater) on private properties 1 ha or less in size.

A permit is required for the removal or, or injury to any tree regulated by the By-law. The City requires compensation plantings or cash in lieu for trees removed. A Tree Conservation Report (TCR) to support permit process is required for all plans for subdivision, site plan control applications, common elements condominium applications and vacant land condominium applications where there is a tree of 10 cm in diameter or greater on the site and/or if there is a tree on an adjacent site that has a Critical Root Zone (CRZ) extending onto the development site. The TCR shall be prepared by an individual with proven expertise and/or professional qualifications in accordance with the definition of "arborist" in Section 1 of the by-law and must be submitted prior to any activities occurring on-site that might impact trees.

2.3.4 Greenspace Master Plan

The City's Greenspace Master Plan (GMP) published with the vision for greenspace in the urban area and set policies for how greenspaces are managed in the City of Ottawa (Schedule C12, OP 2022). GMP is broad and inventories a continuum of lands such as waterways, remnant woodlands, manicured downtown pocket parks, and also stormwater management ponds. The inventoried lands are mapped and assigned value in terms of their contribution to natural lands or open space and leisure uses. Lands inventoried are classified under Natural Land, Open Space and Leisure Land, or future Potential Linkages. The Greenspace network and inventories will not have a direct effect on the OP designation or zoning of lands on the maps but will serve as guides for future land acquisitions, planning for parks and leisure facilities, and inform review of development applications.

2.3.5 City of Ottawa Bird Safe Design Guidelines

Collision with windows is a major cause of mortality of birds, with an estimated 250,000 birds killed by buildings per year in the City of Ottawa (City of Ottawa 2022b). In 2020, the City of Ottawa implemented the Bird-Safe Design Guidelines which are intended to inform building, landscape, and lighting design at the planning stage of development projects to minimize the threat of bird collisions. These guidelines provide recommendations that may be incorporated into projects and should include the identification of risks and mitigation as part of an Environmental Impact Statement.

Guidelines include provisions and mitigations to avoid and reduce bird collision and death for new buildings, particularly those located adjacent to natural areas including parks and waterfronts and where large amounts of glass and reflective surfaces are incorporated into the design. The guidelines consider elements including:

- Use of glass and reflective surfaces in design.
- Landscaping interactions, including green roofs, courtyards, and terrace gardens.
- Lighting design and nighttime light trespassing

2.3.6 City of Ottawa Protocol for Wildlife Protection During Construction

The City of Ottawa has outlined protocols and best practices as part of the City's Wildlife Strategy (City of Ottawa 2022c). The protocol serves as a guide and frame of reference for the City and the development industry in addressing wildlife protection. Best practices and considerations include the following categories:

- Identifying project specific wildlife presence and if specific protocol is needed
- Identify sensitive timing windows
- Pre-stressing work sites
- Site Clearing methods
- Construction Site Management
- Wildlife Encounters
- Wildlife Proofing
- Owner Awareness

3.0 Description of Subject Property and the Natural Environment

3.1 General Description of the Natural Environment

The Study Area is located in the Outer Urban Transect in the southeast portion of the City of Ottawa. Natural habitats include a wet forest within the adjacent City property located to the south of the Subject property, with meadow and grassland habitats as the dominant vegetation community within the subject property (**Figure 2**). There are scattered clusters of trees and shrubs throughout the property.

3.2 Landforms, Soils and Geology

The Study Area is located within the Ottawa Clay Plain, which is a flat, glacial till plain with predominantly limestone and shale bedrock (Chapman and Putnam 1984). It is underlain by limestone and shale of the Bobcaygeon and Lindsay formations, both part of the Ottawa Group.

The Study Area is located in the Bedrock Geological unit of 55b, where rock types include shale, limestone, dolostone, and siltstone (Geology Ontario 2025). Surficial Geology was found to consist of Older Alluvial Deposits with clay, silt, sand, gravel, and organic remains with Massive-well Laminated surficial geology consisting of fine-textured glaciomarine deposits.

Soils information for the Study Area was accessed through the OMAFRA Soil Survey Complex online mapping (2023). Soil is classified as Urban and was described as Variable/Unclassified (RVCA Geoportal 2025). Soil and landforms within the Study Area have been historically disturbed by previous land-uses.

3.3 Groundwater Features

The Study Area is located within a Significant Groundwater Recharge Area as shown by the Source Protection Information Atlas (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) 2024). Significant Groundwater Recharge Area is an area where precipitation recharges the groundwater source or aquifer. As directed by the OP (2022) Section 4.9.5 (10), development within the Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas will be encouraged to implement the best management practices.

There are no Highly Vulnerable Aquifers, Intake Protection Zones, or Wellhead Protection Area source water protection designations in the Study Area.

3.4 Aquatic Features

A background review of online resources identified two surface water features within the Study Area. One feature runs along the edge of the CN Rail tracks at the northern boundary of the property. Pre-consultation with the City indicated that the high level of disturbance from train activity would remove any setbacks associated with this surface water feature. A second drainage feature runs along the southern boundary along the access road, and drains into a stormwater catch basin along Conroy Road. (**Figure 2**)

No fish habitat was identified within the Study Area.

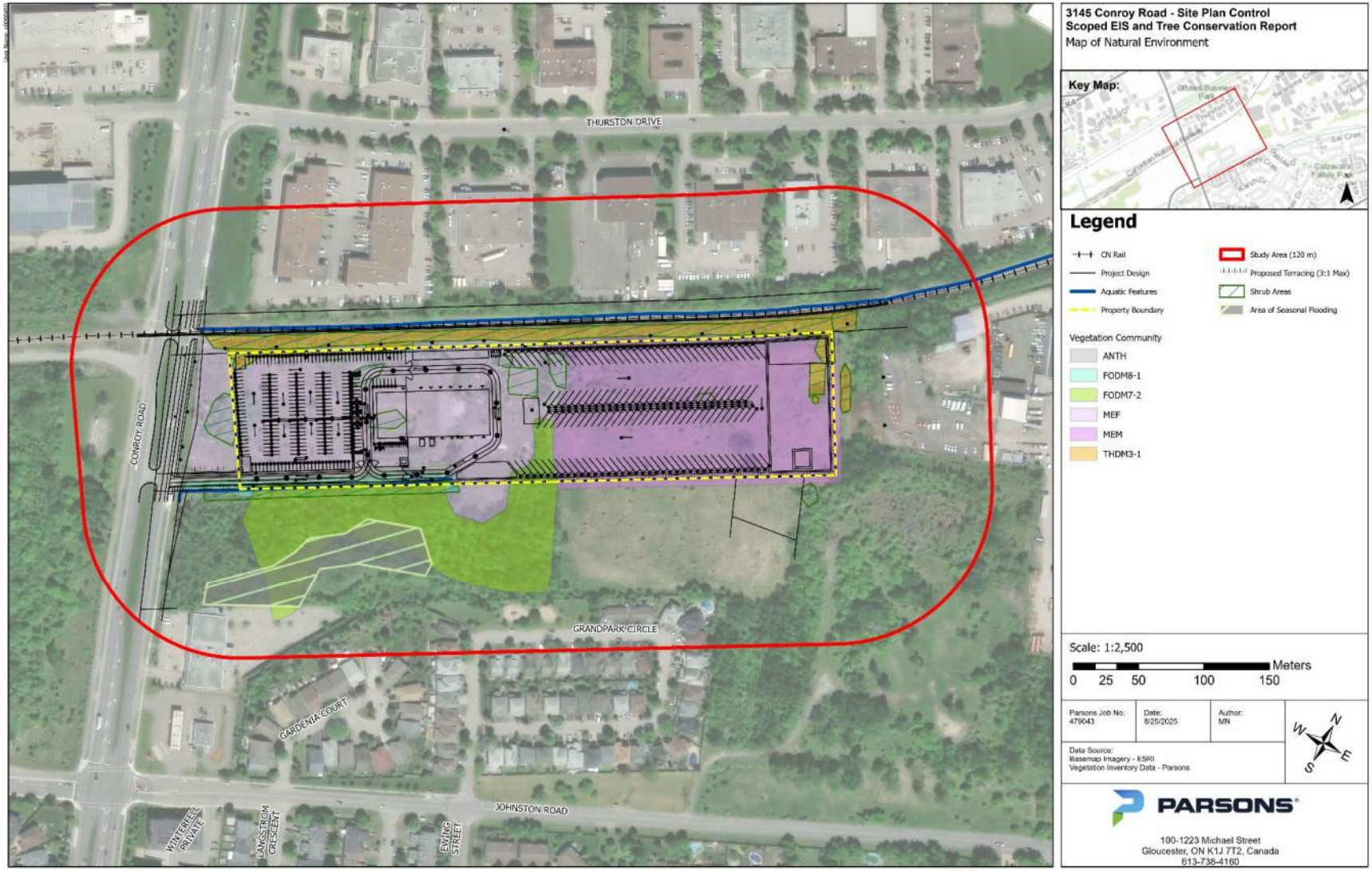

Figure 2. Map of the Site and Surrounding Natural Environment

3.5 Natural Heritage Features

Natural Heritage Features as illustrated in the OP (2022) were identified for the Study Area (**Figure 2**). No Natural Heritage System Core or Linkage Areas, Natural Heritage Feature Overlay, or Natural Environment Areas were identified on Schedule C11C - Natural Heritage System (East) in the Study Area.

3.5.1 Wetlands

A background review of online resources did not identify wetlands on the subject property, and no Provincially Significant Wetlands are found within the Study Area. One unevaluated wetland was documented south of the subject property on City of Ottawa lands (GeoOttawa 2025). Online sources indicated that this unevaluated wetland was specified as a Swamp by Land Information Ontario (MNRF 2025).

3.5.2 Significant Woodlands

The OP (2022) defines Significant Woodlands within the urban area as meeting a minimum of 0.8 ha canopy cover and is 60 years of age or greater.

Through background review of online resources and aerial imagery interpretation, it was deduced that there are no Significant Woodlands within the subject property. The woodland community south of the subject property was assessed based on the OP Significant Woodland criteria mentioned above. Woodlands south of the subject property formed between 1991 and 1999 and are approximately 26 to 34 years old. Therefore, the woodland does not meet the age requirement set out by the City of Ottawa to be considered significant.

3.5.3 Urban Natural Features

No Urban Natural Features (UNF) are present in the Study Area (OP Schedule C11-C, Ottawa 2022).

3.5.4 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest

No Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) are present in the Study Area (LIO 2024).

3.6 Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

A description of forest species composition categorized by wildland fire risk level as described in the Wildland Fire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Reference Manual (MNRF 2017) is shown in **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Description of Wildland Fire Risk Assessment (MNR 2017)

Wildland Fire Risk Level	Forest Species Composition
Extreme	▪ Immature jack pine ▪ Boreal spruce ▪ Black or white spruce ▪ Balsam fir ▪ Immature red, white pine
High	▪ Mature jack pine ▪ Mixed wood with >50% conifer (jack pine, spruce, balsam fir, immature red or white pine)
Moderate to Low	▪ Mixed wood forests ranging from 25% (low) to 50% (moderate) conifer composition. ▪ Mature red, white, and Scots pine. ▪ Hardwood/deciduous forests composed of maple, birch, oak, poplar, ash etc. ▪ Typically standing cedar, hemlock and tamarack are low risk. ▪ Mature red, white and Scots pine with clean or deciduous understory are low risk.

Wildland fire risk is absent from the Study Area as documented in the City's GeoOttawa (2025b) mapping tool, which provides a coarse scale assessment of wildland fire risk. There is only Low potential for Hazardous Forest Types, as shown in pink, present in the subject property and surrounding lands (**Figure 3**).

Figure 3. Wildland Fire Risk in the Study Area (GeoOttawa 2025)

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Agency Consultation

A data request was not submitted to MECP for this project. Recent direction from MECP have clarified that *Endangered Species Act* (ESA) Authorization or exemption is now a proponent-led process which means that the person carrying out an activity is responsible for determining whether Species at Risk (SAR) and their habitat are present on or around the site of the activity and ultimately ensuring their actions do not contravene the ESA. The SAR screening should be completed by the proponent, or a qualified consultant should complete the SAR screening on their behalf. Additionally, MECP indicated that assessing which SAR may be present on or in the area of the site should be completed following guidance outlined within MECP's draft "Client's Guide to Screening for Species at Risk". Results of the SAR screening and assessment should be documented including rationale for avoiding prohibited impacts as proponents are responsible for ensuring their actions do not contravene the ESA.

Additionally, ongoing agency consultation has been a part of the Site Plan process and has included discussions with the City of Ottawa, requirements for the Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation report are outlined below.

City of Ottawa

1. Scoped Environmental Impact Study:
    - Determination of presence/absence of a wetland on the city-owned property to the south, including a delineation to determine the associated development setback.
    - Breeding bird surveys to be undertaken to confirm presence/absence of grassland birds (SAR)
    - SAR tree sweep to confirm presence/absence for Black Ash and Butternut.
2. Tree Conservation Report (TCR)
    - A tree inventory is required to document all trees over 10 cm DBH on site, as well as shared boundary trees that may be impacted by the Project. As per the direction of the City of Ottawa Forester, invasive species were determined to be excluded from the scope of the TCR.

4.2 Background Information Review

Background information on the natural environment features present within the Study Area was retrieved through a review of publicly available records including species observations and geospatial resources. SAR records are provided for the general area, as spatial accuracy of records is reduced to protect sensitive data. SAR observation records were accessed through 1 km grids [Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC)], 10 km grids [Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (OBBA), Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (ORAA), Ontario Butterfly Atlas (OBA)] or as reduced accuracy points within a 1 km area (iNaturalist).

Resources reviewed include:

- Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) SAR Mapping (DFO 2025).
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry:
    - Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC 2023).
    - Land Information Ontario (LIO) Geospatial Open Data (Wetlands) (MNRF 2025).
- SARA, Schedule 1 (ECCC 2025a).
- Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) List (MECP 2025).
- Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) Critical Habitat Mapping for Species at Risk (ECCC 2025b).
- The 2nd Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (Nature Count 2007).
- Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature 2023).
- Ontario Butterfly Atlas (OBA) (Macnaughton *et. al.* 2025).

- iNaturalist (iNaturalist 2025)
- eBird (eBird 2025)
- Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn 1994).
- RVCA Mapping (RVCA 2024).
- City of Ottawa:
    - Greenspace Master Plan: Strategies for Ottawa's Urban Greenspaces (Ottawa 2006).
    - Official Plan (OP 2022).
    - GeoOttawa Mapping database (City of Ottawa 2021a).
    - SAR in Ottawa – as of June 2024 (MacPherson 2024).

4.2.1 Species at Risk Records

Following the background review, the following SAR and Species of Conservation Concern (SoCC) with potential to occur within the Study Area were identified as presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Species at Risk Identified Through Background Search

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Source	ESA Status	SARA Status
REPTILES				
Blanding's Turtle	*Emydoidea blandingii*	ORAA	THR	END
Midland Painted Turtle	*Chrysemys picta marginata*	ORAA	No Designation	SC
Northern Map Turtle	*Graptemys geographica*	iNaturalist	SC	SC
Snapping Turtle	*Chelydra serpentina*	ORAA	SC	SC
BIRDS				
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	OBBA	SC	THR
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	NHIC, OBBA	THR	THR
Canada Warbler	*Cardellina canadensis*	NHIC, OBBA, eBird	SC	THR
Chimney Swift	*Chaetura pelagica*	OBBA	THR	THR
Common Nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*	eBird	SC	SC
Eastern Meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*	OBBA	THR	THR
Eastern Wood-pewee	*Contopus virens*	NHIC, OBBA, eBird	SC	SC
Evening Grosbeak	*Coccothraustes vespertinus*	OBBA, eBird	SC	SC
Least Bittern	*Ixobrychus exilis*	OBBA	THR	THR
Olive-sided Flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	eBird	SC	SC
Red-headed Woodpecker	*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*	eBird	END	END
Rusty Blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*	eBird	SC	SC
Short-eared Owl	*Asio flammeus*	OBBA	THR	SC
Wood Thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	NHIC, OBBA, eBird	SC	THR
MAMMALS				
Eastern Red Bat	*Lasiurus borealis*	AMO	END	No Designation
Eastern Small-footed Bat	*Myotis leibii*	AMO	END	No Designation
Hoary Bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*	AMO	END	No Designation
Little Brown Bat	*Myotis lucifugus*	AMO	END	END
Northern Long-eared Bat	*Myotis septentrionalis*	AMO	END	END

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Source	ESA Status	SARA Status
Silver-haired Bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*	AMO	END	No Designation
Tri-colored Bat	*Perimyotis subflavus*	AMO	END	END
INVERTEBRATES				
Monarch	*Danaus plexippus*	OBA	SC	END

4.3 Ecological Land Classification and Vegetation Inventory

Vegetation communities were generally characterized following the first approximation of the Ecological Land Classification (ELC) System for Southern Ontario (Lee et al. 1998). The second approximation of ELC (Lee 2008) was also used when there was no code available for a specific community type in the first approximation. Prior to undertaking field surveys, vegetation communities were mapped through aerial photograph interpretation. Although the ELC protocol indicates a minimum size of 0.5 ha for mapping polygons, identifiable communities regardless of size were delineated to ensure a complete understanding of the environmental characteristics of the Study Area were captured. The field inventories included verifying and refining the boundaries mapped during the desktop exercise. Additional data was collected related to disturbances and wildlife species presence within each of the polygons that could be field verified. The vegetation communities were also assessed to determine if candidate SWH was present (this includes rare vegetation community types).

4.4 Wetland Delineation

Unevaluated Wetlands were verified using ELC methodology, with the boundary assessed using the 50% wetland vegetation rule as per the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) for Southern Ontario (MNR 2022). To assess the boundary, the evaluator must identify where the relative abundance of wetland and upland plants both reach 50% while referring to Appendix 10 of the OWES manual.

4.5 Breeding Bird Surveys

Breeding bird survey point counts were undertaken as per the protocols outlined in the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (Bird Studies Canada 2006). Point counts are conducted at predetermined stations throughout the Study Area to capture the range of birds using the landscape for breeding and nesting. While standing at the station locations, the surveyor will count all birds heard and seen throughout a 5-minute period within 100 m. As per the protocols surveys were:

- Conducted between May 24 and July 15 according to the nesting calendar for zone C3/C4 (ECCC 2025c);
- Conducted between 05:00 am and 10:00 am;
- Conducted during appropriate weather conditions (i.e., with light winds and no heavy rain).

Birds were identified by sight and vocalizations, and breeding evidence for each species was recorded. Breeding birds were also recorded incidentally during field investigations outside of the breeding bird survey protocol period, as well as birds encountered while traversing the Study Area. Migratory birds were also recorded incidentally during investigations to identify potential stopover habitat and document year-round use of the Study Area to evaluate potential for SWH consideration.

4.5.1 Schedule 1 Migratory Bird Nests

Potential MBCA Schedule 1 species known to occur within the Ottawa area were screened for suitable habitat and background records within the Study Area as listed in Table 3.

Table 3. MBCA Schedule 1 Bird Nest Screening

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Waiting Period (months)	Background Records	Nest Habitat Potential (Y/N)
Great Egret	*Ardea alba*	24	OBBA	N
Great Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*	24	eBird	N
Green Heron	*Butorides virescens*	24	eBird	N
Black-crowned Night Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	24	N/A	N
Pileated Woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*	36	eBird	Y

No suitable nesting habitat for egrets and herons is present within the Study Area.

In order to detect the presence of Pileated Woodpecker nest, a nest sweep was undertaken following the guidance provided by ECCC. As per the Pileated Woodpecker Cavity Identification Guide, surveyors inspected trees looking for nest cavities with the following criteria:

- Solid trees, with heart rot for nesting;
- Circular or teardrop shaped entrance holes with a vertical diameter or 12 cm, and horizontal diameter of 9 cm;
- Entrance holes with smooth edges and surface; and,
- Only one entrance present, or if multiple present, at least 1 m between the entrances.

4.6 Species at Risk Surveys

4.6.1 Grassland Breeding Bird Survey

Grassland Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted in response to historical records of Bobolink in the Study Area identified by the City of Ottawa. Surveys were conducted during the active breeding bird window where survey stations along a transect were set across the length of the property according to the *Survey Methodology under the Endangered Species Act, 2007: Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Bobolink)* (MNR 2011). Field staff walked the length of the transect documenting incidental bird observations. At each survey station, field staff recorded any observations of Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark for a period of 5 minutes. Observations include GPS location, species information, type of observation, direction and distance, and behavior and interactions, if applicable. Surveys were repeated 3 times on different days where there was no precipitation, no or low wind speed and good visibility.

4.6.2 SAR Tree Screening

A search for SAR Trees was conducted, which consisted of qualified persons walking through the Study Area where access was permitted (including 3145 and 3169 Conroy Road) identifying SAR trees. If located, a GPS point and photos were collected.

4.7 Significant Wildlife Habitat Assessment

Significant Wildlife Habitats (SWH) are included under the Natural Heritage System as defined by the OP (2022) and where natural heritage policies of the PPS apply (MMAH 2024). The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) provides guidelines, tools and a decision support system to help with the complex task of identifying and designating Significant Wildlife Habitat. These aids are documented in three separate resources: *Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide* (SWHTG, MNR 2000), *Significant Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Support Tool* (MNRF 2014b), and *Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 6E* (MNRF 2015).

A high-level analysis for SWH using aerial imagery interpretation of existing conditions, confirmed species observations, and potential habitat for wildlife was completed to determine any potential Candidate or Confirmed SWH in the subject property. Species and their habitats that are already protected as threatened or endangered under the ESA are not considered in the assessment of SWH. Confirmed or Candidate SWH with potential to occur in the Study Area are shown in **Section 5.4.4.** The Study Area is located in Ecoregion 6E where the following categories of SWH are considered:

- Seasonal Concentration Areas of Animals
- Rare Vegetation Communities or Specialized Habitat for Wildlife
- Habitat for SoCC
- Animal Movement Corridors
- Exceptions for Ecoregion 6E

4.8 Tree Conservation Report – Tree Inventory

As per City of Ottawa Tree Bylaw (Ottawa 2022), a Tree Conservation Report (TCR) is required for Site Plan Control applications. A tree inventory and impact assessment were done as per the Tree Bylaw requirements.

Site visits were carried out to document trees measuring 10 cm or greater in the subject property and along the property boundaries. The information collected on-site, included the location, species, size (i.e., measured in centimetres at DBH at 1.3 m above grade), and observable condition of individual trees based on visual inspection from the ground.

Tree locations and observable conditions were inventoried using EOS Arrow 100 GNSS Receiver and Field Maps surveying programs.

The following ranking was used to assess the overall condition of each tree:

1. **EXCELLENT**: tree displays no evidence of deficiency/defect ;
2. **GOOD**: tree displays less than 15% deficiency/defect;
3. **FAIR**: tree displays 15%-40% deficiency/defect;
4. **POOR**: tree displays greater than 40% deficiency/defect; and
5. **DEAD**: tree is dead, showing no evidence of live tissue* within the trunk(s) or canopy.

Condition notes included any deficiencies for these areas as well as evidence of diseases, pests and anthropogenic damage as applicable. Additionally, trees inventoried were inspected for evidence of wildlife habitat such as bird nests, cavities, crevices, and sloughing bark.

4.8.1 Critical Root Zone

The Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is the area around an existing tree wherein tree protection measures must be implemented if site disturbance is planned within the area, or if there is a reasonable likelihood of inadvertent encroachment of any form into the area during site disturbance. The intent of tree protection measures to be undertaken within or at the limit of the CRZ is to prevent or mitigate, to the fullest extent possible, adverse impacts associated with site disturbance within the CRZ.

The City of Ottawa Tree Protection Specification (**Appendix D**) provides guidance for tree protection of trees to be retained through the development. Under By-law 2020-340, the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is *the area of land within a radius of ten (10) cm from the trunk of a tree for everyone (1) cm of trunk diameter*. For trees with multiple stems, the CRZ is calculated using the following formula to adjust the DBH to account for additional stems:

$$DBH = \sqrt{(stem_1^2 + stem_2^2 + \cdots stem_n^2}$$

4.9 Field Investigations

An initial site visit was conducted by Parsons on August 23, 2024, to inspect the subject property for natural environment features, including habitat suitable for SAR and other wildlife habitat, and to characterize the existing conditions of the site. A second site visit was conducted on September 27, 2024, on the City of Ottawa property located at 3169 Conroy Road to identify potential for Black Ash (*Fraxinus Nigra*) and wetland habitat within the property. Further site visits were conducted in February 2025 in order to complete a detailed tree inventory, followed by Breeding Bird and Grassland Bird Surveys (BBS) in June 2025.

Conditions and incidental species observations were documented using a handheld GPS and camera. A summary of all site visits is provided in **Table 4**.

Table 4. Site Visit Details

Date	Time	Personnel Involved	Weather Conditions	Purpose of Visit
August 23, 2024	8AM-12PM	Lindsay Jackson	10°C, Overcast	Natural Environment Characterization
September 27, 2024	9AM – 5PM	Lindsay Jackson	-3°C, Overcast	Wetland Delineation and SAR Tree Survey
February 5, 2025	9AM – 5PM	Maria Ning, Emily Young	-15°C, Clear and Sunny	Tree Inventory
February 7, 2025	9AM – 5PM	Maria Ning, Emily Young	-7°C, Overcast	Tree Inventory
February 10, 2025	9AM – 5PM	Maria Ning, Emily Young	-10°C, Partly Cloudy	Tree Inventory
May 27, 2025	9AM – 10 AM	Emily Young	14°C, Clear and Sunny	Breeding Bird Survey
June 12, 2025	9AM – 10 AM	Emily Young	18°C, Partly Cloudy	Breeding Bird Survey
June 24, 2025	9AM – 10 AM	Emily Young	27°C, Partly Cloudy	Breeding Bird Survey

5.0 Results

5.1 Ecological Land Classification and Vegetation Communities

Vegetation communities were documented within the subject property consisted mostly of culturally influenced vegetation communities due to the previous land use of the site. The vegetation has naturalized throughout the subject property and includes communities such as anthropogenically influenced meadows (MEM, MEF), and thickets (THD) containing a large presence of invasive species such as Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*), Dog Strangling Vine (*Cynanchum rossicum*), and Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*). The city owned property to the south includes a lowland deciduous forest community (FOD).

A summary of species field observations and descriptions of ELC communities within the Study Area are described in ELC communities are mapped in **Figure 4**.

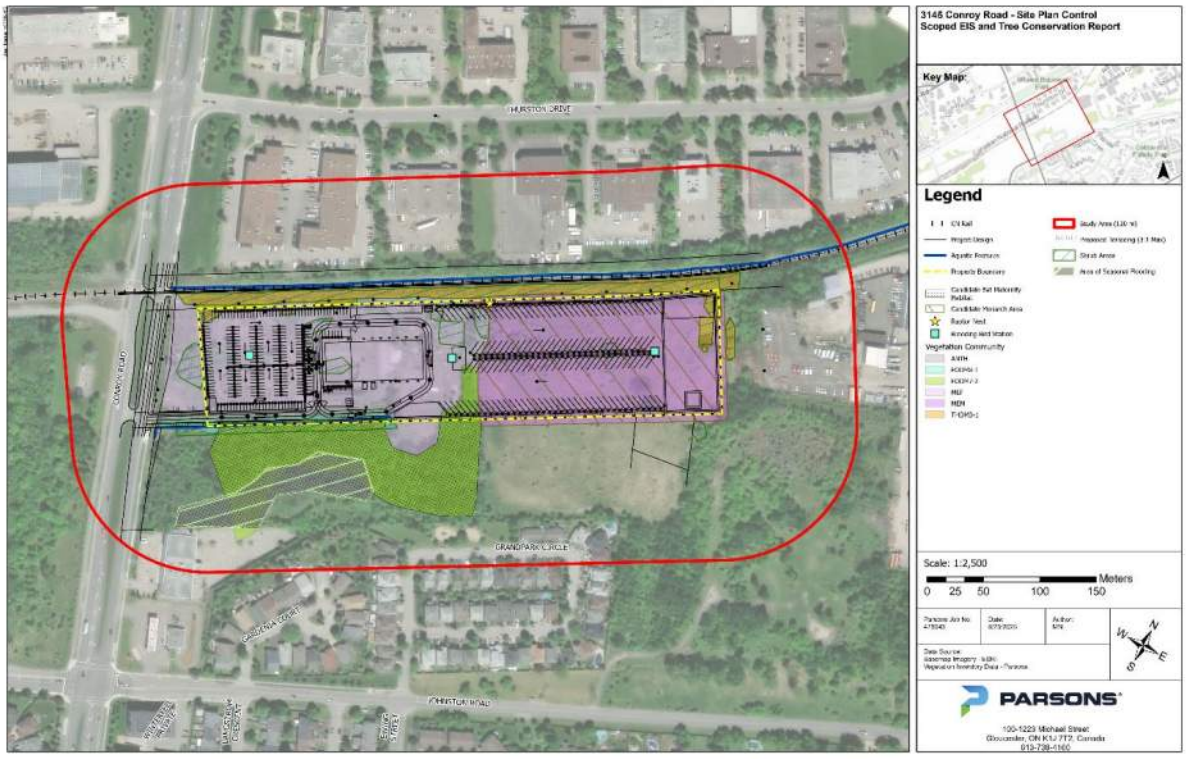

Figure 4. Map of Field Observations

Table 5. Vegetation Communities and Species

ELC Community	ELC Name and Description	Tree Species	Shrub Species	Groundcover Species
Anthropogenic (ANTH)	Area used for human activities where it is generally devoid of vegetation.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fresh – Moist Poplar Deciduous Forest (FODM8-1)	The edge of the wet forest habitat along the southern edge of the subject property boundary. This community borders the access road and was densely vegetated with native and invasive edge species.	• Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) • Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) • Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)	• Willows Sp. (*Salix sp.*) • Riverbank Grape (*Vitis riparia*) • Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) • Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) • Dogwood sp. (*Cornus sp.*)	• Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*) • Dog-strangling Vine (*Cynanchum rossicum*) • Sensitive Fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*)
Fresh – Moist Green Ash - Hardwood Lowland Deciduous Forest FODM7-2	The lowland forest community located approximately 25 m from the property boundary within the City of Ottawa property. Areas of this community appear to potentially be seasonally flooded as apparent by moss trim lines on trees.	• Green Ash • Trembling Aspen • Red Maple	• Common Buckthorn	• Boreal Starwort (*Stellaria borealis*) • Grasses Sp. • Riverbank Grape (*Vitis riparia*)
Forb Meadow (MEF)	The western half of the Study Area where previous land use included a paved, abandoned go-kart track. Vegetation surrounding it includes select areas of trees and shrubs but mainly dominated by groundcover species.	• Trembling Aspen • White Spruce (*Picea glauca*) • Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*)	• Common Buckthorn • Amur Maple (*Acer ginnala*) • Dogwood Sp. • Willow Sp.	• Flat-topped White Aster (*Doellingeria umbellata*) • Goldenrod sp. (*Solidago sp.*) • Queen Anne's Lace (*Daucus carota*) • Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) • Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*)
Mixed Meadow (MEM)	The eastern half of the Study Area where the dominant vegetation was groundcover species consisted of broadleaf species, with sparse grass species, and with inclusions of shrub cover. Very few trees are present in this community.	• Trembling Aspen	• Common Buckthorn • Amur Maple • Dogwood Sp.	• Cow Vetch (*Vicia cracca*) • Queen Anne's Lace • Cinquefoil (*Potentilla sp.*) • Catchweed (*Galium aparine*) • New England Aster (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*) • Goldenrod sp. • Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*)

ELC Community	ELC Name and Description	Tree Species	Shrub Species	Groundcover Species
Buckthorn Deciduous Hedgerow Thicket Type (THDM3-1)	A vegetation buffer that lies between the CN Rail tracks and subject property along the northern property boundary. This community is dominated by Common Buckthorn.	• Manitoba Maple • Trembling Aspen • White Spruce	• Common Buckthorn • Riverbank Grape • Wild Raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) • Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina*)	• Green Ash • Goldenrod Sp. • Queen Anne's Lace

5.2 Wetlands

An ephemeral wetland is located in the Green Ash forest within the City of Ottawa property located to the south of the subject property (**Figure 4**). The wetland is an isolated wet forest community that likely receives water from atmospheric inputs (i.e. snow melt and rain), via ground water inputs, and limited drainage from the adjacent industrial and commercial plaza. The seasonal wetland is located approximately 25.3 m from the subject property.

Moss lines were present on the trees within the mapped wetland, indicating seasonal flooding fluctuating between 10-20 cm above the root flare of Green Ash and Red Maple trees. Ground cover vegetation was sparse at the time of evaluation (October), however the soils appeared to be soft organics, and observations of Calico Aster were made within the edges of the community (facultative wetland plant).

There appears to be no contributing flows to the forested area from the subject property, as the water from the constructed road is directed towards a drainage ditch at the southern edge of the subject property that discharges to City stormwater infrastructure at the edge of Conroy Road.

5.3 Breeding Birds

Birds observed within the Study Area included migratory bird species common to deciduous forests, and urban habitat. Common forest birds include Eastern Phoebe, Yellow Warbler, Alder Flycatcher, Tree Swallow, Northern Flickers, Chestnut-sided Warbler, American Crow and Common Yellowthroat. Common urban birds such as Red-winged Blackbirds, European Starlings, Song Sparrows and Mourning Doves were also identified during field investigations. No SoCC or SAR birds were observed on site.

Photos of the site and site observations are found in **Appendix A**

5.3.1 Schedule 1 Migratory Bird Nests

Field visits did not note any nest cavities for Pileated Woodpeckers within the subject property, however evidence of feeding holes was observed, indicating their presence in the landscape.

5.4 Species at Risk

Suitable habitat for SAR and SoCC was identified within the Study Area based on the presence of preferred habitat or habitat features that have potential to support species (e.g. suitable nesting or foraging areas). Screening for SAR and SoCC was completed to determine potential to occur within the subject property as well as potential impacts due to project works (**Table 6**).

Potential to occur within the subject property is defined using a scale ranging from none, to confirmed, and is defined as follows:

- **None**: Suitable habitat, including occasional habitat, is absent within the area assessed, and no background records indicate the potential for species occurrence.
- **Low Potential**: Suitable habitat is absent within the area assessed, however occasional habitat and limited potential for incidental occurrence may be present. For vegetation, site visits have confirmed that no individuals are present within the defined search area. (See report for methodology), however suitable habitat and/or background records may indicate potential to occur within areas of the Study Area not searched.
- **Moderate Potential**: Occasional habitat is present, and background records have been identified, OR suitable habitat is present however background records are either not present for the species, or are not considered to reflect existing conditions (e.g., bird species observed during migration, historic records >50 years old)
- **High Potential**: Suitable habitat is present within the area assessed and reliable background records during appropriate timing (e.g., bird species observed during breeding season, and not during migration) have been identified.
- **Confirmed**: Species was observed during field investigations.

Table 6. SAR and SoCC Screening

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Source	ESA Status	SARA Status	Suitable Habitat	Potential to Occur	Potential Impact
REPTILES							
Blanding's Turtle	*Emydoidea blandingii*	ORAA	THR	END	Prefers shallow water marshes, bogs, ponds or swamps, or coves in larger lakes with soft, muddy bottoms and aquatic vegetation; basks on logs, stumps, or banks; surrounding natural habitat is important in summer as they frequently move from aquatic habitat to terrestrial habitats; hibernates in bogs; not readily observed (MECP 2021).	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not applicable
Midland Painted Turtle	*Chrysemys picta marginata*	ORAA	No Designation	SC	Found in shallow aquatic habitats with slow-moving water, soft bottoms, aquatic vegetation, and abundant basking sites such as swamps, marshes, permanent or temporary ponds, bogs, creeks, rivers, and lakes. This species is known to use human-made aquatic habitats such as stormwater retention ponds or agricultural ponds. Nesting habitats can be varied with organic, sandy, or gravelly soils in open habitats with high sun exposure.	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not applicable
Northern Map Turtle	*Graptemys geographica*	iNaturalist	SC	SC	Inhabits rivers and lakeshores while basking on rocks and fallen trees. Habitat features ideal for this species include high-quality water, suitable basking sites and unobstructed views for predation avoidance. It hibernates on the bottom of deep, slow-moving river sections (MECP 2021).	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not applicable
Snapping Turtle	*Chelydra serpentina*	ORAA	SC	SC	Prefers shallow, slow-moving, waters with soft mud, dense aquatic vegetation and leaf litter for predator avoidance. During nesting season, females travel overland in search of a suitable nesting sites (gravel or sandy areas along streams). Will use man-made structures such as roads, gravel shoulders, dams and aggregate pits for nesting locations (MECP 2021).	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not applicable

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Source	ESA Status	SARA Status	Suitable Habitat	Potential to Occur	Potential Impact
BIRDS							
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	OBBA	SC	THR	Barn Swallows often live in close association with humans, building their cup-shaped mud nests almost exclusively on human-made structures such as open barns, under bridges and in culverts. The species is attracted to open structures that include ledges where they can build their nests, which are often re-used from year to year (MECP 2023).	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not Applicable
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	NHIC, OBBA	THR	THR	Historically, Bobolinks lived in North American tallgrass prairie and other open meadows. With the clearing of native prairies, Bobolinks moved to living in hayfields. Bobolinks often build their small nests on the ground in dense grasses. In Ontario, it is widely distributed throughout most of the province south of the boreal forest, although it may be found in the north where suitable habitat exists (MECP 2021).	High – Historical records have shown Bobolink presence within the Study Area. Suitable habitat in the form of grasslands is present in the subject property. No individuals were observed in breeding bird surveys.	None – There is no potential for impact if project work is conducted outside of breeding bird timing windows or conduct pre-work bird nest sweeps.
Canada Warbler	*Cardellina canadensis*	NHIC, OBBA, eBird	SC	THR	The Canada Warbler breeds in a range of deciduous and coniferous, usually wet forest types, all with a well-developed, dense shrub layer. Dense shrub and understory vegetation help conceal Canada Warbler nests that are usually located on or near the ground on mossy logs or roots, along stream banks or on hummocks. (MECP 2023).	Low – There is suitable habitat in Study Area in the form of wet, deciduous forest south of the property limits However, there is no suitable habitat within the subject property. No individuals were observed in breeding bird surveys.	None – There is no potential for impact if project work is conducted outside of breeding bird timing windows or conduct pre-work bird nest sweeps.

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Source	ESA Status	SARA Status	Suitable Habitat	Potential to Occur	Potential Impact
Chimney Swift	*Chaetura pelagica*	OBBA	THR	THR	Historically found in cave walls and in hollow trees or tree cavities of old growth deciduous and coniferous forests, usually wet forest types, with well-developed, dense shrub layers. Now most are found in urban areas in large, uncapped chimneys and other manmade structures close to water where flying insects are present (MECP 2022).	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not Applicable
Common Nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*	eBird	SC	SC	Prefer open, vegetation-free habitats, including dunes, beaches, recently harvested forests, burnt-over areas, logged areas, rocky outcrops, rocky barrens, grasslands, pastures, peat bogs, marshes, lakeshores, and riverbanks. This species also inhabits mixed and coniferous forests. Can also be found in urban areas (nest on flat roof-tops) (MECP 2020).	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not Applicable
Eastern Meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*	OBBA	THR	THR	Eastern Meadowlarks breed primarily in moderately tall grasslands, such as pastures and hayfields, but are also found in alfalfa fields, weedy borders of croplands, roadsides, orchards, airports, shrubby overgrown fields, or other open areas. Small trees, shrubs or fence posts are used as elevated song perches (MECP 2021).	High –Suitable habitat in the form of grasslands is present in the subject property. No individuals were observed in breeding bird surveys.	None – There is no potential for impact if project work is conducted outside of breeding bird timing windows or conduct pre-work bird nest sweeps.
Eastern Wood-pewee	*Contopus virens*	NHIC, OBBA, eBird	SC	SC	Associated with deciduous and mixed forests where it lives in the mid-canopy layer. Within mature and intermediate age stands it prefers areas with little understory vegetation as well as forest clearings and edges (MECP 2021).	Low – There is suitable habitat in Study Area in the form of wet, deciduous forest south of the property limits However, there is no suitable habitat within the subject property. No individuals were observed in breeding bird surveys.	None – There is no potential for impact if project work is conducted outside of breeding bird timing windows or conduct pre-work bird nest sweeps.

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Source	ESA Status	SARA Status	Suitable Habitat	Potential to Occur	Potential Impact
Evening Grosbeak	*Coccothraustes vespertinus*	OBBA, eBird	SC	SC	During the breeding season, the Evening Grosbeak is generally found in open, mature mixed-wood forests dominated by fir species, White Spruce and/or Trembling Aspen. Outside the breeding season, the species depends mostly on seed crops from tree species in the boreal forest such as firs and spruces (MECP 2021). It is known to overwinter in Ottawa (MacPherson 2023).	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not Applicable
Least Bittern	*Ixobrychus exilis*	OBBA	THR	THR	Least bittern is found in a variety of wetland habitats but strongly prefers cattail marshes with a mix of open pools and channels. This bird builds its nest above the marsh water in stands of dense vegetation, hidden among the cattails. The nests are almost always built near open water, which is needed for foraging (MECP 2022).	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not Applicable
Olive-sided Flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	eBird	SC	SC	The Olive-sided flycatcher is most often found along natural forest edges and openings. It will use forests that have been logged or burned, if there are ample tall snags and trees to use for foraging perches. Olive-sided flycatchers' breeding habitat usually consists of coniferous or mixed forests adjacent to rivers or wetlands (MECP 2022).	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not Applicable
Red-headed Woodpecker	*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*	eBird	END	END	The Red-headed Woodpecker lives in open woodland and woodland edges and is often found in parks, golf courses and cemeteries. These areas typically have many dead trees, which the bird uses for nesting and perching (MECP 2023).	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not Applicable
Rusty Blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*	eBird	SC	SC	The Rusty Blackbird breeds in habitats that are dominated by coniferous forests with wetlands nearby including bogs, marshes and beaver ponds. During the winter, it is found in wet woodlands, swamps, and pond edges and often forages in agricultural lands (MECP 2021).	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not Applicable

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Source	ESA Status	SARA Status	Suitable Habitat	Potential to Occur	Potential Impact
Short-eared Owl	*Asio flammeus*	OBBA	THR	SC	Found in open areas such as grasslands and marshes. It's preferred nesting habitat is on the ground in native grasslands, however pastures and meadows may also provide habitat (MECP 2023).	Low – There are meadow communities in the Study Area, however, does not satisfy the habitat size requirement of a minimum of 82 ha for suitable breeding habitat (COSEWIC 2021). No individuals were observed in breeding bird surveys.	None – There is no potential for impact if project work is conducted outside of breeding bird timing windows or conduct pre-work bird nest sweeps.
Wood Thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	NHIC, OBBA, eBird	SC	THR	The Wood Thrush lives in mature deciduous and mixed (conifer-deciduous) forests. They seek moist stands of trees with well-developed undergrowth and tall trees for singing perches. These birds prefer large forests but will also use smaller stands of trees. They build their nests in living saplings, trees or shrubs, usually in sugar maple or American beech (MECP 2023).	Low – There is suitable habitat in the Study Area in the form of wet, deciduous forests is present south of the property boundaries. However, there is no suitable habitat within the subject property. No individuals were observed in breeding bird surveys.	None – There is no potential for impact if project work is conducted outside of breeding bird timing windows or conduct pre-work bird nest sweeps.

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Source	ESA Status	SARA Status	Suitable Habitat	Potential to Occur	Potential Impact
MAMMALS							
Eastern Red Bat	*Lasiurus borealis*	AMO 1994	END	No Designation	Use treed habitats for roosting and foraging, with a particularly strong dependence on trees as roosting sites but can also use shrubs. Foraging habitats are less well known, but likely include the area above aquatic habitats, low-elevation meadows, grasslands, and fields, as well as open-canopied forest, the area above forest canopies, and forest edges. Use both deciduous and coniferous forests, of any age class. Trees used as maternity roosts by Hoary Bats and Eastern Red Bats tend to be large diameter and tall, reaching or exceeding the height of the surrounding canopy. Non-foliage roosts are occasionally used and include shrubs, bridges, and the sides of buildings.	Low – There is suitable habitat in the form of forest community south of the subject property. Vegetation community within the subject property is not suitable for roosting however trees of suitable size may still provide occasional day roost opportunities or foraging habitat.	None – There is no potential for impact if tree removal is conducted outside of forested habitats. If trees associated with the forested community south of the subject property are to be removed, removals should occur outside of bat active windows.
Eastern Small-footed Bat	*Myotis leibii*	AMO 1994	END	No Designation	Maternal Roosts: Generally poorly understood, previous observations of maternal roosts were found in human structures and found in a known karst area. They will roost near known hibernacula or swarming sites, near foraging or commuting sites (forests, rocky habitats, at ponds), in buildings (barns/sheds, external to structures), and crevice roosting (rock face, cliff, and rock barren). This species is less prone to roost in buildings compared to other commonly encountered species (Little Brown Myotis) but have stronger preference to roost close to the hibernacula, roost in crevices, and independently or in small groups (MNRF 2017).	None – No suitable habitat is present in the Study Area.	Not Applicable

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Source	ESA Status	SARA Status	Suitable Habitat	Potential to Occur	Potential Impact
Hoary Bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*	AMO 1994	END	No Designation	Use treed habitats for roosting and foraging, with a particularly strong dependence on trees as roosting sites but can also use shrubs. Roost by hanging from branches. Foraging habitats are less well known, but likely include the area above aquatic habitats, low-elevation meadows, grasslands, and fields, as well as open-canopied forest, the area above forest canopies, and forest edges. Use both deciduous and coniferous forests, of any age class. Trees used as maternity roosts by Hoary Bats and Eastern Red Bats tend to be large diameter and tall, reaching or exceeding the height of the surrounding canopy. Non-foliage roosts are occasionally used and include shrubs, bridges, and the sides of buildings.	Low – There is suitable habitat in the form of forest community south of the subject property. Vegetation community within the subject property is not suitable for roosting however trees of suitable size may still provide occasional day roost opportunities or foraging habitat.	None – There is no potential for impact if tree removal is conducted outside of forested habitats. If trees associated with the forested community south of the subject property are to be removed, removals should occur outside of bat active windows.
Little Brown Bat	*Myotis lucifugus*	AMO 1994	END	END	Maternal Roosts: Often associated with buildings (attics, barns, abandoned buildings etc.) in the summer. Occasionally found in forests with trees [25-44 cm diameter at breast height (DBH)] (MECP 2021). Natural roosting sites also include exfoliating bark, tree cavities and crevices. Previous studies have found roosting habitats in Aspens, Red Oaks, White Birch, and pines where trees were dead with a minimum diameter of 21.1 m. Reproductive females may move between roosts within one maternity season (MNRF 2019).	Low – There is suitable habitat in the form of forest community south of the subject property. Vegetation community within the subject property is not suitable for roosting however trees of suitable size may still provide occasional day roost opportunities or foraging habitat. Various sites are known to be located in central and western parts of the City of Ottawa, with hibernacula located northwest of the City (MacPherson 2024).	None – There is no potential for impact if tree removal is conducted outside of forested habitats. If trees associated with the forested community south of the subject property are to be removed, removals should occur outside of bat active windows.

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Source	ESA Status	SARA Status	Suitable Habitat	Potential to Occur	Potential Impact
Northern Long-eared Bat	*Myotis septentrionalis*	AMO 1994	END	END	Associated with boreal forests. Maternal Roosts: Will roost under loose bark and in tree cavities. Often associated with cavities of large diameter trees (25-44 cm DBH) in forested communities. Occasionally found in structures (attics, barns etc.) (MECP 2021).	Low – There is suitable habitat in the form of forest community south of the subject property. Vegetation community within the subject property is not suitable for roosting however trees of suitable size may still provide occasional day roost opportunities or foraging habitat. Only historical records in downtown Ottawa and recent records in Orleans and Clarence-Rockland, and hibernacula have been identified to the northwest of Ottawa (MacPherson 2024).	None – There is no potential for impact if tree removal is conducted outside of forested habitats. If trees associated with the forested community south of the subject property are to be removed, removals should occur outside of bat active windows.
Silver-haired Bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*	AMO 1994	END	No Designation	Roosting by Silver-haired Bats occurs primarily under bark and in the cavities of trees, making them reliant on habitats where large, decaying trees are available. Silver-haired Bats roost in a variety of large diameter coniferous and deciduous trees. Use mostly treed habitats for roosting or foraging, with a particularly strong dependence on trees as roosting sites. Foraging habitats are less well known but likely include the area above aquatic habitats low-elevation meadows, grasslands, and fields, as well as open-canopied forest, the area above forest canopies, and forest edges.	Low – There is suitable habitat in the form of forest community south of the subject property. Vegetation community within the subject property is not suitable habitat for roosting however trees of suitable size may still provide occasional day roost opportunities or foraging habitat.	None – There is no potential for impact if tree removal is conducted outside of forested habitats. If trees associated with the forested community south of the subject property are to be removed, removals should occur outside of bat active windows.

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Source	ESA Status	SARA Status	Suitable Habitat	Potential to Occur	Potential Impact
Tri-colored Bat	*Perimyotis subflavus*	AMO 1994	END	END	Found in a variety of forested habitats, using older forests and forage over water and along streams in forests. This species is an aerial insectivore, swarming behavior occurs near caves and underground hibernation sites. Overwintering habitat: Caves and mines that remain above 0 degrees Celsius. May hibernate individually or as a group. Maternal Roosts: Dead leaf cluster in the shape of an umbrella on broken branches. Maternal roosts also include dense clusters of live foliage, arboreal lichens or epiphytes and manmade structures such as buildings, outside walls under overhangs (porches and decks), garage, sheds and barns (MECP 2021) (MECP 2019).	Low – There is suitable habitat in the form of forest community south of the subject property. Vegetation community within the subject property is not suitable for roosting however trees of suitable size may still provide occasional day roost opportunities or foraging habitat. Only historical records in urban Ottawa and Lanark County. Hibernacula have been identified to the northwest of Ottawa (MacPherson 2024).	None – There is no potential for impact if tree removal is conducted outside of forested habitats. If trees associated with the forested community south of the subject property are to be removed, removals should occur outside of bat active windows.
INVERTEBRATES							
Monarch	*Danaus plexippus*	OBA 2025	SC	END	Found in diverse habitats where nectaring flowers are present, however forb and mixed meadows provide important breeding and foraging habitat. Eggs are laid on Milkweed plants and caterpillars exclusively feed on them. During late summer, Monarchs from Ontario migrate to Central Mexico to overwinter (MECP 2022).	High – There is suitable habitat in the form of meadows in the subject property. Some Milkweed was observed during field visits; however, no Monarchs were observed.	None – Monarch is listed as Endangered under SARA and protected federally. There is no federal land within the Study Area.

Acronyms
ESA: Endangered Species Act
SARA: Species at Risk Act
SARO: Species at Risk in Ontario
SARA or ESA designation
END - Endangered
THR - Threatened
SC - Special Concern
NAR - Not at Risk

5.4.1 Grassland Breeding Birds

Grassland breeding bird surveys were conducted at three surveys stations across the property within potentially suitable habitat. The habitat within the eastern extent of the property can be described as a mixed meadow community (2.25 ha) with a greater abundance of forb species than grass species, thus being marginally suitable for grassland birds. While the habitat at the western extend of the property is considered a forb meadow community (2.1 ha), with an abundance of thicket type habitat, and paved raceway track that is not suitable for grassland bird nesting.

No Bobolink or Eastern Meadowlark were observed during the surveys.

Bird species observed during the surveys are shown in **Table 7**. Along with visual and auditory bird observations, predated bird eggs of unknown species were also observed during surveys.

Table 7. Grassland Breeding Bird Survey Results

Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3
Northern Cardinal	Northern Cardinal	American Goldfinch
Song Sparrow	Song Sparrow	American Robin
Common Yellowthroat	Common Yellowthroat	Yellow Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Chestnut-sided Warbler	Song Sparrow
American Goldfinch	American Goldfinch	European Starling
European Starling	European Starling	Black-capped Chickadee
Yellow Warbler	Yellow Warbler	House Finch
American Crow	American Crow	Chestnut-sided Warbler
Red-winged Blackbird	Red-winged Blackbird	Northern Cardinal
Alder Flycatcher	Alder Flycatcher	Common Yellowthroat
Grey Catbird	Black-capped Chickadee	Wild Turkey
Northern Flicker		Northern Flicker
American Redstart		American Redstart
American Robin		Ring-billed Gull
Blackpoll Warbler		Mourning Dove
Eastern Phoebe		Cedar Waxwing
Bay-breasted Warbler		
Purple Finch		
Red-eyed Vireo		
Warbling Vireo		
Tree Swallow		
Ring-billed Gull		

5.4.2 SAR Trees

A SAR Tree sweep was undertaken throughout the Study Area. No SAR trees were observed within the Study Area.

5.4.3 SAR Bat Habitat

Hibernating Bats (Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Tri-Coloured Bat) and Migratory Bats (Eastern Red, Silver-haired Bat, Hoary Bat):

There is low potential for SAR bats to occur in the form of occasional roost trees on the subject property. In accordance with the *Survey Protocol for Species at Risk Bats within Treed Habitats* (MNRF 2017), a bat habitat suitability assessment requires the ELC community of "*any coniferous, deciduous or mixed wooded ecosite, including treed swamps, that includes trees at least 10 cm diameter-at-breast height should be considered suitable maternity roost habitat*". Wooded ecosites are limited on the subject property, where only forest edge habitats and a small extension from the southern forest community are present.

Of the 335 trees inventoried, 25 trees demonstrated characteristics of a bat maternity roost tree (i.e. peeling bark or cavities) and only 5 trees that were identified as being low quality for roosting bats were expected to be removed. **Table 8** lists the details of the bat trees determined to be low quality roosting trees. All trees listed are located at the edge of, or outside of, wooded ELC communities. Despite possessing characteristics of bat roost trees, trees beyond the property boundaries within the southern forest habitat possess greater opportunities and higher potential for maternity roosting when compared to the trees listed below. The limited removal of potential bat roost trees is not expected to impair or remove the function of existing forest habitats, or cause habitat fragmentation, for supporting bat life processes.

Table 8. Trees to be Removed with Peeling Bark or Cavities

Tree ID	Potential for Bat Roosting	Description	Picture
49	Low	A small Green Ash tree with a DBH less than 25 cm. Located outside of wooded ELC communities.	
52	Low	A small Green Ash tree with a DBH less than 25 cm. Located outside of wooded ELC communities.	

Tree ID	Potential for Bat Roosting	Description	Picture
238	Low	A small Green Ash tree with a DBH less than 25 cm showing multiple epicormic growths and peeling bark. Located at the edge of wooded ELC communities.	
312	Low	A dead American Elm with a DBH less than 25 cm with peeling bark. There is limited remaining tree bark to provide suitable roosting habitat. Tree is located at the edge of the wooded ELC community.	
313	Low	A dead American Elm with a DBH less than 25 cm with peeling bark. There is limited remaining tree bark to provide suitable roosting habitat. Tree is located at the edge of the wooded ELC community.	

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5.4.4 Significant Wildlife Habitat

There are four categories of SWH: seasonal concentration areas, migration corridors, rare or specialized habitats and SCC. Species and their habitats that are already protected as threatened or endangered under the ESA are not considered in the assessment of SWH. The results of the SWH screening are shown in **Table 9**.

Table 9. Significant Wildlife Habitat Screening

Category	Type	Candidate/ Confirmed	Rationale
Seasonal Concentration Areas of Animals	Raptor Wintering Area	Candidate	One Red-tailed Hawk was observed during winter field visits (February 2025) and one raptor nest was found during the tree inventory. The raptor nest was located in a White Spruce (Tree ID 63) along the northern boundary with CN Rail in the interior section of the subject property. Breeding bird surveys during the summer of 2025 have found the nest remains inactive.
	Bat Maternity Colonies	Candidate	The forests south of the subject property possess trees with characteristics of suitable bat trees (i.e. cavities, peeling bark) within the Study Area.
Habitat for SoCC	Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species	Candidate	SoCC with potential to occur include the following: ▪ Monarch

There is potential nectaring and host habitat for pollinators including the Monarch butterfly. Sparse Milkweed has been documented in the subject property; however, no direct Monarch observations were made during field investigations. Candidate habitat for Monarch has been mapped in **Figure 4**.

5.5 Incidental Wildlife

In addition to targeted surveys for vegetation and wildlife, incidental wildlife observations were noted during all site visits. Observations included the presence of animals, tracks, scat, or other signs and consisted of wildlife typical of urban landscapes. Observations are included in **Table 10**.

A Red-tailed Hawk was observed incidentally during winter site visits, though no active nests were observed within the breeding bird season.

Table 10. Wildlife Observed and Expected in the Study Area

Species Name	*Scientific Name*
BIRDS	
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Tree Sparrow	*Spizella arborea*
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
White-crowned Sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*
Chipping Sparrow	*Spizella passerina*
MAMMALS	
Eastern Cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*
Eastern Chipmunk	*Tamias striatus*
Eastern Grey Squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*
Striped Skunk	*Mephitis mephitis*
Coyote	*Canis latrans*

5.6 Tree Inventory

5.6.1 Assessment of Priorities

The Site Plan and design indicated that only trees within the subject property will be removed with replacement plantings to be undertaken. Trees along the property lines, referred to as "Boundary Trees", as well as trees located within 5 m of the boundary line, referred to as "Adjacent Trees", are not intended to be removed and are subject to tree protection in the form of fencing.

5.6.2 Tree Inventory Summary

The tree inventory documented 335 individual trees within the subject property and in the surrounding 5 m of property lines. No Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) or Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) were found during the inventory. **Table 11** summarizes the number of trees documented by ownership and impacts based on design.

The detailed results of the tree inventory are shown in **Appendix C** and data tables in **Appendix D**. Impacts to trees are further discussed in **Section 6.5**. A total of 253 trees are expected to be removed on the subject property. A total of 4 additional trees are to be removed outside the subject property, with 3 trees classified as City of Ottawa and 1 classified as Adjacent.

Table 11. Tree Inventory Summary

	White Owl			City of Ottawa			Boundary			Adjacent		
Size Category (DBH)	Retain	Injure	Remove	Retain	Injure	Remove	Retain	Injure	Remove	Retain	Injure	Remove
Under 10 cm	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 cm to 29 cm	0	0	212	12	0	1	0	0	0	43	12	0
30 cm to 49 cm	0	0	32	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	5	1
50 cm or greater	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**253**	**13**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**45**	**18**	**1**

6.0 Impacts and Mitigation

Impacts to the natural heritage, as well as trees, within and adjacent to the subject property were determined based on the proposed site plan and grading plans (**Figure 5**). The project assumes permanent impacts to all natural heritage features within the subject property.

Recommended measures to mitigate or minimize potential effects, or incidental harm to wildlife or the natural environment are discussed in the following subsections.

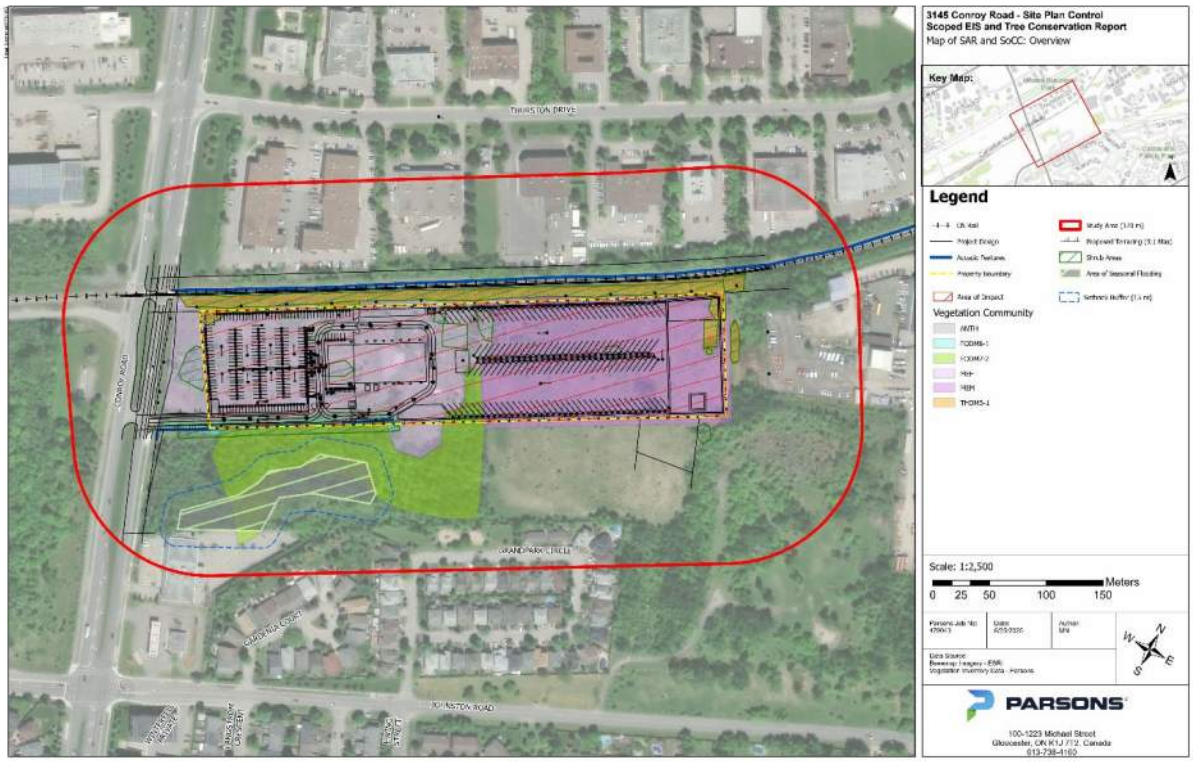

Figure 5. Impacts Review Mapping

6.1 Impacts to Vegetation

Vegetation removal is required as part of works associated with the construction activities for 3145 Conroy Road. Associated impacts related to vegetation removals will include:

- The permanent loss of or disturbance to vegetation is approximately 5.7 ha. This disturbance is directly associated with the clearing required to accommodate the Project footprint. The area of vegetation planned for removal is separated below per ELC Community:
  - 0.07 ha of Fresh-moist Green Ash Hardwood Lowland Deciduous Forest Type (FODM7-2);
  - 0.10 ha of Fresh-Moist Poplar Deciduous Forest Type (FODM8-1);
  - 2.21 ha of Graminoid Meadow (MEG);
  - 2.25 ha of Forb Meadow (MEF); and,
  - 0.10 ha of Buckthorn Deciduous Hedgerow Thicket Type (THDM3-1).
- Accidental damage or loss of trees and other vegetation features because of site alteration, or construction activities.
- Decreased biodiversity, reduced number of species, or abundance of species.
- Reduction in permeable surfaces, and surface water drainage.
- Permanent loss of habitat for common urban wildlife dependent on the terrestrial communities.
- Reduced canopy cover.

6.1.1 Proposed Mitigations for Vegetation Removals

Where possible, mitigations should be implemented to reduce impacts to habitats present within the Study Area. The following mitigation measures and best management practices should be implemented during vegetation removals:

Planning and Design Stages:

- Vegetation restoration plans should implement at a minimum the use of native species adjacent to naturalized properties (trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants), and make use of drought-tolerant species. Native plants are defined as plants that are indigenous to Eastern Ontario. A list of resources can be found on the City of Ottawa's website.
- Vegetation restoration plans shall not include any invasive species listed by Ontario's Invasive Plant Council.

During Construction:

- Ground disturbance from the work should follow the guidelines outlined in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ONC-CJV-5090-SWS-ENV-CNT-PLN-00003).
- Follow Ontario's Invasive Plant Council the Clean Equipment Protocol for Industry to reduce the number of invasive species spread to and from site.
- Invasive species will be treated in methods compatible with Ontario's Invasive Plant Council Best Management Practices.
- Where trees occur adjacent to the works but are not identified for removal but may be impacted, protection will be provided in accordance with the Section 6 - Tree Protection policies under the City of Ottawa's Tree Bylaw (2020-340) and specifications outlined in **Appendix E**.

With the successful implementation of the mitigation measures outlined above, a moderate decrease in native terrestrial vegetation is anticipated due to the proposed removals.

6.2 Impacts to Wetlands

An ephemeral wetland is located in the Green Ash forest within the City of Ottawa property located to the south of the subject property. The wetland is an isolated wet forest community that likely receives water from atmospheric inputs (i.e. snow melt and rain), via ground water inputs, and limited drainage from the adjacent industrial and commercial plaza. The seasonal wetland is located approximately 25.3 m from the subject property.

Due to the limited impacts to the forested community, and since there are no contributing flows to the forested area from the subject property, no permanent impacts are predicted as a result of the project. Mitigations are recommended to ensure minimal temporary impacts during construction.

6.2.1 Proposed Mitigations for Wetland Community

The following mitigation measures and best management practices should be implemented for construction works near wetlands:

Planning and Design Stages:

- A site-specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall be developed and approved, and ESC measures shall be installed along the perimeter of the work zone prior to the commencement of construction activities
- No work shall be conducted within 30 m of a wetland unless approved through agency consultation (RVCA).

- An Oil Grit Separator (OGS) is included in the servicing plan, to minimize the risks of oil and sediment entering the stormwater system.

<u>During Construction:</u>

- No work shall be conducted within 30 m of a wetland unless approved through agency consultation (RVCA). Notwithstanding, based on the characteristics of the area identified in this report, a 15 m setback to the wetland community is recommended to be maintained. The 15 meters is located outside of the subject property.
- Ground disturbance from the work should follow the guidelines outlined in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ONC-CJV-5090-SWS-ENV-CNT-PLN-00003).
- .
- All ESC measures shall be inspected daily by an environmental monitor who is a certified inspector of sediment and erosion control for deficiencies, and shall be maintained accordingly to prevent erosion, sediment, or deleterious substances to be released into adjacent habitats.
- Only treated, clean surface and ground water shall be discharged from the site. All de-watering discharge shall be directed through a pump discharge filter bag to minimize the discharge of sediment, and reduce erosion and not be directed into the adjacent forested lands
- No refuelling of machinery or equipment shall be undertaken within 30 m of wetlands or drainage features during construction. The contractor and the environmental monitor shall determine appropriate fueling stations prior to the commencement of construction activities.
- Machinery and equipment shall be equipped with drip pans to prevent leaks and minimize the risk of spills.

6.3 Impacts to Breeding Birds

Observations made during field investigations suggest that the existing treed areas to the south of the subject property provides habitat for bird species such Alder Flycatcher, Yellow Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, American Crow, Wild Turkey, Northern Flicker and American Redstart. Open meadow and hedgerow habitat within the subject property also provides suitable habitat for common urban bird species such as American Robin, American Goldfinch, Song Sparrow, Black-capped Chickadee, Northern Cardinals, and other common urban migratory birds protected by the MBCA.

No nests belonging to migratory birds listed on Schedule 1 of the MBCA were identified within the subject property.

It is anticipated that approximately 4.6 ha of suitable nesting and foraging habitat are to be permanently impacted due to vegetation removals associated with the Project.

6.3.1 Proposed Mitigations for Breeding Birds

: To minimize impacts to birds from constructed buildings, the following mitigation measures are recommended in accordance with the City's Bird Safe Design Considerations (City of Ottawa 2022b):

<u>Planning and Design Stage:</u>

- Minimize transparency and reflectivity of glass structures and windows using the following methods:
- Avoiding expanses of glazing
- Use visual interest or different materials to separate texture, colour, opacity or other features
- If glazing is used, glass with integrated protection measures is preferred, where treatments should be applied to a minimum of 90% of the glass within the first 16 m of height measured from the finished grade, or the height of an adjacent mature tree canopy.
- Use of bird-safe commercial films with space markers and images that can be applied direction on to glass.

- Consider other structural features such as antennas, and ventilation grates that may pose a hazard to bird species.
- Ensure pipes, flues and vents are capped or screened to prevent wildlife entry.
- Use of landscape plans to avoid planting trees or shrubs near windows and create safe bird-friendly landscaping. Avoid using plants that are attractive to birds for seeds or fruits.

The following mitigation measures are intended to address potential impacts to breeding birds:

During Construction:

- Clearing of vegetation should not occur during the breeding bird season, (April 1 – August 31). Should any clearing be required during the breeding bird season, nest searches shall be conducted by a qualified avian biologist and must be completed 48 hours prior to clearing activities.
- If active nests are located, an appropriate setback will be established by the qualified avian biologist. No work will be permitted within this setback in accordance with the federal MBCA.
- A qualified bird rehabilitation center should be contacted if any birds are injured or found injured during construction activity. Injured birds should be transported to a qualified center for care (a local facility is the Ottawa Wild Bird Care Centre).
- The construction area should be pre-stressed prior to any vegetation clearing within the proposed development area.

With the successful implementation of the mitigation measures outlined above, a moderate decrease in breeding bird habitat for common urban bird species is anticipated due to the proposed habitat removals.

6.4 Impacts to Species at Risk

6.4.1 Grassland Birds

No grassland birds were observed during breeding bird surveys, and the habitat within the Study Area is not considered to be suitable for nesting for grassland birds, however in order to avoid incidental harm or take, mitigation measures listed within **Section 6.3.1** shall be adhered to in order to remain in compliance with the ESA.

6.4.2 SAR Bats

No suitable maternity roosting habitat was identified within the Subject Property; however, it is possible that maternity roosting habitat is located within the forested habitat to the south. Temporary and indirect impacts to SAR Bats may include:

- Temporary habitat avoidance due to an increase in anthropogenic activities. Human disturbance near bat maternity colonies has also been known to cause female bats to drop their pups to the ground to flee from intruders, or to abandon their young altogether.
- Light and noise impacts may cause changes to nocturnal sleeping patterns impacting foraging habits.
- Habitat fragmentation impacts movement ability between adjacent suitable habitats for foraging and/or roosting.
- Vegetation removals surrounding maternity roosts and between feeding areas may result in decreased prey availability, decreased foraging efficiency, and increased vulnerability to predators; and
- Vegetation removals surrounding maternity roosts may lead to temperature, humidity and air flow changes within the internal habitat, changing the overall ecological function of the area.

6.4.3 Proposed Mitigations for SAR Bats

In order to avoid incidental harm or take, the following measures are recommended during construction to remain in compliance with the ESA:

<u>During Construction:</u>

- To avoid incidental take, injury, harm, or death to SAR Bats, vegetation removal activities are to occur between October 1 and March 31, which is outside of the active period for bats. Tree felling shall be conducted in a manner that avoids damaging trees that will not be removed.
- To protect SAR Bat habitat occurring adjacent to the works that is not identified for removal, but may be incidentally impacted, protection will be provided in accordance with the local municipal protection will be provided in accordance with the City of Ottawa Tree Bylaw.
- Construction equipment and vehicles, and storage of stockpiles, construction materials or debris should avoid the dripline of retained trees and vehicles should direct exhaust away from retained trees. Activities or access routes should be planned to avoid breakage or damage to existing living or dead trees or their branches, unless removal or pruning can be carried out outside of the bat active season.
- To reduce the effects of light pollution on SAR bats, it is recommended that permanent light fixtures installed near SAR bat habitat be avoided, where feasible. If not feasible, it is recommended to reduce illumination and light spill through design (e.g. height of light, light shields, lighting intensity, light temperature, direction and spectral composition).
- Where SAR bat habitat has been temporarily impacted, site restoration will be undertaken following the completion of the construction activities. All areas disturbed as a result of construction activities would be re-vegetated by planting and seeding using native species considered appropriate and shall be included in the landscape plans.
- If a SAR Bat is observed, work will stop and a qualified SAR bat specialist shall be contacted, and a species-specific protection buffer shall be implemented until the bat leaves the work area. Work will resume on the advice and recommendations from the SAR Specialist in consultation with MECP (as required).
- If storm fall of trees or branches measuring 10 cm diameter or greater occurs between April 1 and September 30 of any year, and either falls into the construction area or is identified as a hazard to workers, the storm damaged trees and surrounding area shall be inspected by a qualified SAR bat specialist before removal from site, in order to determine whether bats or bat roosts are present. Features including peeling bark, cavities, cracks, and leaf clusters should be inspected thoroughly, and the surrounding area should be searched for bats that may have fallen to the ground during the storm or wind event.
- If bats are found within storm damaged trees, they shall be allowed to leave the area on their own (i.e. overnight, with the roost re-inspected in the morning), or, if injured, will be transported to a qualified wildlife rehabilitator.

With the successful implementation of the mitigation measures outlined above, no permanent direct impacts to SAR bats are anticipated.

6.5 Impacts to Trees

6.5.1 Tree Removals

Trees within the subject property were assessed for removal due to project design, resulting in 253 trees to be removed on the subject property as documented in the inventory. Table 12 provides a summary breakdown of tree removals expected due to Project works. Of the 253 WO trees expected to be removed, 248 were assessed as living trees of various health conditions, with 5 dead trees. There are an additional 4 trees that exist on City property that are expected to be removed due to project design for the access road. Trees along the property line and adjacent to the subject property are not expected to be removed (Table 12).

Table 12. Summary of Tree Removals

	White Owl Property		City Property	Total Removals
Size Category (DBH)	Living Trees	Dead Trees	Living Trees	
Under 10 cm	1	0	0	1
10 cm to 29 cm	207	5	1	213
30 cm to 49 cm	31	0	3	34
50 cm or greater	9	0	0	9
TOTAL	**248**	**5**	**4**	**257**

There are 4 trees on City of Ottawa property along the access road that is expected to be removed due to conflict with expected grading. Tree #335, 332, 330 and 329 are located on City of Ottawa lands immediately south of the access road which connects the subject property to Conroy Road. Design plans showing project footprint of the new access road and expected grading overlaps with the 4 existing trees. Tree species are Red Maple and Sugar Maple that are not unique in species and with signs of health issues.

6.5.2 Tree Protection and Injuries

With the implementation of tree protection fencing, trees outside of the property lines are protected from injury. Trees are classified as Injured when they are located outside the property lines however their CRZ is expected to be impacted. A total of 78 trees outside of the subject property can be protected using tree protection fencing, of which included 20 trees expected to be injured (Table 13). Location of tree protection fencing is shown in Appendix B.

Table 13. Tree Protection and Injuries Summary

Property Boundary	Protect	Injure
CN Rail Boundary	8	5
City of Ottawa Boundary	70	15
TOTAL	**78**	**20**

6.5.3 Retained Vegetation

A total of 78 trees are expected to be protected with 58 trees expected to be retained located outside the subject property on City of Ottawa lands or adjacent to the CN Rail corridor. The protected trees are expected to retain the naturalized edges of the site along the southern and northern boundaries of the property. The southern forest habitat represents the densest area of tall tree cover within the Study Area, providing a higher quality habitat with lower levels of human disturbance. As this area lies outside of the property limits, the implementation of

tree protection fencing can minimize impacts on nearby trees. Proposed replanting would include an increased diversity of native tree species that are suitable for the site due to the large presence of invasive Buckthorn.

Opportunities for future enhancement and improvement of retained vegetation include limiting the spread and reducing cover of invasive shrub species, control of vines to reduce canopy suppression, and general maintenance pruning as required.

6.6 Tree Protection

6.6.1 Tree Protection Zone and Barrier

The City of Ottawa has established a Tree Protection Specification (**Appendix D**) that identifies the CRZ as a minimum setback for each tree in order to avoid injury to the tree. For all protected trees, the following measures must be implemented unless otherwise authorized by the General Manager:

1. *Prior to any work activity, tree protection fencing must be installed around the outer edge of the critical root zone, or as per the approved Tree Conservation Report or Tree Information Report, as applicable, and remain in place until the work is complete;*
2. *Tree protection fencing shall be at least 1.2 metres in height and installed in such a way that the fence cannot be altered; and*
3. *Such other measures as required by the General Manager to protect the tree.*

Further, the following activities are prohibited within the CRZ of a protected tree, unless authorized (i.e. approved tree injury):

- Place any material or equipment, including outhouses;
- Raise or lower the existing grade; or
- Extend any hard surface or significantly change landscaping.
- Attach any signs, notices or posters to a tree, except as required by this by-law;
- Damage the root system, trunk or branches of a tree; or
- Direct exhaust fumes from equipment toward a tree canopy.

6.6.2 Tree Injury within Critical Root Zone

The following best management practices and mitigations should be applied to minimize injury within the CRZ of all trees identified as injuries within this plan. Where injuries to living trees are expected, approval for activities prohibited within the CRZ may be granted, provided efforts are made to reduce the degree and likelihood of injuries.

6.6.2.1 Root Compression Mitigation

The following mitigations should be applied wherever construction activities including vehicle access or increase of grade are expected within the CRZ of a tree, or where an inventoried tree is expected to be Injured:

- Place a layer of 15 – 30 cm of woodchip mulch over the CRZ; and
- Place plywood or steel plating over the woodchip layer.

6.6.2.2 Root Pruning Practices

Where excavation is to be carried out within the CRZ of trees identified as injuries, a qualified Arborist should be present on-site to carry out root pruning as needed. The following are standard Best Management Practices (BMPs) for root pruning and management:

- Root damage can be minimized by restricting equipment in the vicinity of the existing trees and limiting equipment and materials storage area within proximity to retained trees and shrubs. In general, roots 100 mm in diameter or larger should be considered structural roots. If there is any question about whether a tree's stability may be affected, an ISA Certified Arborist should be consulted.

- Root pruning should occur prior to the start of construction to prevent desiccation of roots, increase root regeneration, and minimize damage to root systems during construction. Roots should be pruned 15 cm to 30 cm back from the edge of the CRZ and to a depth of 1 m or the maximum depth of root penetration (whichever is greater). Pruning roots within the CRZ provides an area of minimally disturbed soil, allowing for new root growth.
- All pruning should be done with clean, approved root-pruning equipment and under the supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist. Tools for root pruning should be selected based on the size and location of roots; selective root pruning may be carried out with secateurs, chisels, loppers, hand saws, reciprocating saws, oscillating saws, and small chain saws; non-selective root pruning should be carried out with mechanical root pruners or air-spades.
- Any roots that are severed during construction should be cut cleanly to minimize decay and entry points for disease. If roots will be exposed for more than a few hours, they should be protected from drying with the application of mulch.
- Pruned root ends shall be neatly and squarely trimmed, and the area shall be backfilled with clean native fill as soon as possible to prevent desiccation and promote root growth.
- The exposed roots shall not be allowed to dry out and an appropriate watering schedule shall be undertaken (e.g., water bi-weekly to field capacity between June 1st and September 15th) so that the roots maintain optimum soil moisture during construction and backfilling operations.

6.6.2.3 Branch Pruning Practices

The following are standard BMPs for branch pruning:

- Limbs that may interfere with construction should be pruned by a Certified Arborist. All pruning shall be completed as per the American National Standard (ANSI) A300 (Part 1) - Pruning (2008).
- All limbs damaged or broken during construction should be pruned cleanly, utilizing by-pass secateurs in accordance with approved horticultural practices. Should there be a potential risk of transfer of disease from infected to non-infected trees; tools must be disinfected after pruning each tree by dipping in methyl hydrate. This practice is particularly important during periods of tree stress and when pruning many members of the same genera, within which a disease could be spread quickly (i.e., Verticillium Wilt on Maples or Fireblight on genera of the Rosaceae family).
- Pruning cuts should be reduction cuts wherever possible and made to a growing point such as a bud, twig, or branch of approximately 1/3 diameter of the branch being pruned.
- Removal cuts should not exceed 10% of the total cuts made on each individual tree, and cuts should be made just outside the branch collar (the swollen area at the base of the branch that sometimes has a bark ridge), and perpendicular to the branch being pruned rather than as close to the trunk as possible. This minimizes the size of the wound. No stubs should be left. Poor cut location, poor cut angle and torn cuts are not acceptable.
- Extensive pruning is best completed before plants break dormancy.
- Pruning should be limited to the removal of no more than 20% of the total bud and leaf bearing branches. Pruning should include the careful removal of:
    - Deadwood
    - Branches that are weak, damaged, diseased and those which will interfere with construction activity
    - Secondary leaders of conifers
    - Trunk and root suckers
    - Trunk waterspouts
    - Tight V-shaped or included bark in unions

- Any branches that overhang the work area and require pruning are to be pruned using good arboricultural practices utilizing by-pass secateurs in accordance with approved horticultural practices and ANSI A300 (Part 1) - 2008 Pruning.

6.6.3 Tree Compensation

A total of four municipally owned trees are being proposed for removal as part of the Site Plan Control Application. In addition, it is possible that 20 municipally owned trees located outside the subject property may be injured as a result of work being conducted within the CRZ of the tree. For municipally owned trees, compensation shall be determined through consultation with the City of Ottawa and may include:

- Pay the compensation value of the tree and plant a replacement tree in the Right of Way
- The compensation value of the tree is determined by CTLA Trunk Formula method or a replacement ratio, whichever is greater
- If a replacement tree cannot be planted then, in addition to the compensation value of the tree, the applicant must pay the cash value of a replacement tree, which is $400
- Note that a minimum compensation value of $400 per tree will be charged
- For unique scenarios, the valuation method may be determined by the General Manager
- Compensation amounts may be adjusted where trees are proposed on a landscape plan

For wooded natural areas, or where there is a substantial number of trees to be removed, a different valuation method may be considered.

Table 14. Recommended Tree Compensation Ratios

Tree Ownership	Tree Removals	Recommended Compensation Ratio	Total Compensation Planting
City of Ottawa	4	3:1	12
Private	253	N/A	To be determined through the Site Plan Control Process
Total	**257**	**N/A**	**To be confirmed through the Site Plan Control Process.**

For trees impacted on private property, the City's Tree Bylaw indicates that for properties over 1 ha in size and are subject to a Planning Act application, tree compensation requirements are determined through development review process.

7.0 Conclusion

The Study Area and subject property is located in a low sensitivity area from a natural heritage perspective where there are minimal natural heritage features and previous anthropogenic land use. There is potential habitat for SAR bird species and potential nesting habitat for migratory birds and raptors. With the implementation of timing windows for birds, no negative impact is expected. Field surveys indicate the site included 335 trees surveyed over 10 cm. No Black Ash or Butternut were observed during the inventory.

This report has documented the existing conditions in the Study Area. Based on the findings and the anticipated impacts to the natural environment, the following natural heritage features should be considered when designing and constructing the facility:

- Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark (grassland birds) are listed as Threatened or Endangered under the ESA with records of occurrence within the Study Area. Breeding bird surveys were conducted, and it was determined that no suitable habitat was present in the subject property. The implementation of wildlife timing windows as outlined in **Section 6.3.1** would prevent contravention of the ESA or MBCA and result in no negative impacts.
- There are no notable or wildlife supporting watercourses in the Study Area. No fish or fish habitat is present.
- A raptor nest was identified during the tree inventory and Red-tailed Hawk was observed during site visits, however it was determined to be inactive. Bird nest screenings should be conducted to ensure the nest is still inactive, within 48 hours of any expected vegetation removal within the breeding bird timing windows.
- There are no designations under the Natural Heritage System, Natural Heritage Overlay, PSW, Significant Woodland, Urban Natural Features, ANSI, or Natural Environment Areas in the Study Area.
- Background records showed an unevaluated wetland in the forest community south of the subject boundary. Field surveys confirmed the habitat type as a wet forest and the boundaries where seasonal flooding occurs. No impacts to the wetland community are anticipated as a result of the development.
- The Study Area is located within a Significant Groundwater Recharge Area.
- A tree inventory was conducted and analysis determined the number of removals, injured or retained as per the City of Ottawa's Tree Bylaw. Tree preservation and protection measures are outlined in **Section 6.6**.

The anticipated tree removals have been determined in consultation with the project design team. It also includes trees where the trunk, or a significant portion (e.g. >30%) of the CRZ overlaps with proposed site alteration activities.

This report provides a snapshot of the conditions of natural environment features including trees, at the time of assessment and does not account for any growth or damage to trees, or changes in habitat and species presence occurring after the site visit.

8.0 Declaration

Name and Affiliation	Role
Maria Ning	Terrestrial Ecologist, EIS Author
Lindsay Jackson	Senior Terrestrial Ecologist, Reviewer
Pamela Whyte	Reviewer

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Appendix A:
Photo Appendix

Photo 1: Grassland habitat suitable for Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark.

Photo 2: View of ditch line along the City of Ottawa property.

Photo 3: View of access road along the southern edge of the property.

Photo 4: View of access road along the southern edge of the property.

Photo 5: View of vegetation along the edge of the go-kart tracks.

Photo 6: View of trees on either side of the go-kart tracks.

Photo 7: View of grassland habitat and property fence along the southern edge of the property.

Photo 8: View of Eastern White-cedar hedge row.

Photo 9: View of upland forest community extended into the property from the southern forest.

Photo 10: View of ditch line within the forest showing ephemeral water presence and dry conditions during late summer – fall season.

Photo 11: View of wet forest community in City of Ottawa lands south of the subject property. Late summer/fall visit shows periodic inundation; however, the lack of wetland vegetation excludes this area from the categorization of a wetland.

Photo 12: View of wet forest community in City of Ottawa lands south of the subject property.

Appendix C:
Tree Inventory Map

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	INVASIVE SPECIES ONTARIO	PROVINCIAL RANK	ESA STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	SARA STATUS	GLOBAL RANK
American Elm	*Ulmus americana*		S5				G5
American Red Raspberry	*Rubus idaeus var. idaeus*	0					
Amur Maple	*Acer ginnala*		SNA				G--TNR
Apple sp.	*Malus sp.*						
Black Cherry	*Prunus serotina*	3	S5				G5
Blue Spruce	*Picea pungens*		SNA				G5
Boreal Starwort	*Stellaria borealis*						
Buckthorn sp.	*Rhamnus sp.*						
Calico Aster	*Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*	3	S5				G5
Canada Goldenrod	*Solidago canadensis var. canadensis*		S5				G5T5
Canada Thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	1	SNA				G5
Common Milkweed	*Asclepias syriaca*		S5				G5
Common Mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*		SNA				GNR
Common Reed	*Phragmites australis*	0	SNA				G5T5
Common Vetch	*Vicia sativa*						
Common Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*		SNA				G5
Dog-strangling Vine	Cynanchum rossicum		SNA				GNR
Eastern Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides*		S5				G5T5
Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*		S5				G5
Eastern White Pine	*Pinus strobus*		S5				G5
Flat-top White Aster	*Doellingeria umbellata*		S5				G5
Fragrant Bedstraw	*Galium triflorum*		S5				G5
Glossy Buckthorn	*Frangula alnus*		SNA				GNR
Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*		S4				G5
Loosestrife	*Lythraceae sp.*						
Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	S5				G5
Meadow Willow	*Salix petiolaris*		S5				G5
New England Aster	*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*		S5				G5
Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*		SNA				G5
Paper Birch	*Betula papyrifera*		S5				G5
Peach-leaved Willow	*Salix amygdaloides*		S5				G5
Primrose sp.	*Primulaceae sp.*						
Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*		S5				G5
Red-osier Dogwood	*Cornus sericea*		S5				G5
Riverbank Grape	*Vitis riparia*		S5				G5
Rudbeckia sp.	*Rudbeckia sp.*						
Sensitive Fern	*Onoclea sensibilis*		S5				G5
Shrubby Cinquefoil	*Dasiphora fruticosa*		S5				G5
Silver Maple	*Acer saccharinum*		S5				G5
Sneezeweed	*Helenium autumnale*		S4				G5
Spruce sp.	*Picea sp.*						
Staghorn Sumac	*Rhus typhina*		S5				G5
Tall Goldenrod	*Solidago altissima*		S5				G5
Tartarian Honeysuckle	*Lonicera tatarica*	1	SNA				GNR
Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*		S5				G5
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*		S4?				G5
White Poplar	*Populus alba*		SNA				G5
White Spruce	*Picea glauca*		S5				G5
Wild Carrot	*Daucus carota*		SNA				GNR
Wild Strawberry	*Fragaria virginiana*		S5				G5
Willow sp.	*Salix sp.*						
Zig-zag Goldenrod	*Solidago flexicaulis*		S5				G5

BIRDS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Provincial (S-rank)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)
Alder Flycatcher	*Empidonax alnorum*	S5B			
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	S5			
American Goldfinch	*Spinus tritis*	S5			
American Redstart	*Setophaga ruticilla*	S5B			
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*				
Bay-breasted Warbler	*Setophaga castanea*	S5B			
Black-capped Chickadee	*Poecile atricapillus*	S5			
Blackpoll Warbler	*Setophaga striata*	S5B			
Blue Jay	*Cyanpcitta cristata*	S5			
Cedar Waxwing	*Bombycilla cedrorum*	S5			
Chestnut-sided warbler	*Setophaga pensylvanica*	S5B			
Chipping Sparrow	*Spizella passerina*	S5B, S3N			
Common Grackle	*Quiscalus quiscula*	S5			
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothylupis trichas*	S5B, S3N			
Eastern Phoebe	*Sayornis phoebe*	S5B			
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	SNA			
Gray Catbird	*Dumetella carolinsis*	S5B, S3N			
House Finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*	SNA			
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*	S5			
Northern Cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	S5			
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	S5			
Purple Finch	*Haemorhous purpureus*	S5			
Red-eyed Vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*	S5B			
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	S5			
Red-winged Blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	S5			
Ring-billed Gull	*Larus delawarensis*	S5			
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	S5			
Tree Swallow	*Tachycineta bicolor*	S4S5B			
Warbling Vireo	*Vireo gilvus*	S5B			
White-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*	S5			
White-crowned Sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*	S5B, S3N			
Wild Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*	S5			
Yellow Warbler	*Setophaga petechai*	S5B			

MAMMALS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Provincial S-RANK	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	Nationa (SARA)
Coyote	*Canis latrans*	S5			
Eastern Chipmunk	*Tamias striatus*	S5			
Eastern Cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*	S5			
Grey Squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*	S5			
Striped Skunk	*Mephitis mephitis*	S5			

Appendix C:
Tree Inventory Map

User Name: p0066466

THURSTON DRIVE

CONROY ROAD

GRANDPARK CIRCLE

GARDENIA COURT

JOHNSTON ROAD

WINTERFELL PRIVATE

LANGSTROM CRESCENT

EWING STREET

3145 Conroy Road - Site Plan Control
Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report

Existing Conditions Map 1A: Overview

Key Map:

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Ownership and Health Condition

Dead
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa
- Private - White Owl

Poor
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa
- Private - White Owl

Fair
- Adjacent
- Boundary
- City of Ottawa
- Private - White Owl

Good
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa
- Private - White Owl

Vegetation Community
- ANTH
- FODM8-1
- FODM7-2
- MEF
- MEM
- THDM3-1

Scale: 1:2,500

0 25 50 100 150 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
479043	8/25/2025	MN

Data Source:
Basemap Imagery - ESRI
Vegetation Inventory Data - Parsons

N W E S

PARSONS

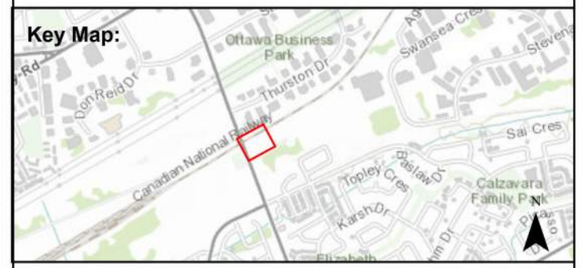
100-1223 Michael Street
Gloucester, ON K1J 7T2, Canada
613-738-4160

User Name: p0066466

CONROY ROAD

3145 Conroy Road - Site Plan Control
Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report
Existing Conditions Map 1B: Page 1

Key Map:



Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Ownership and Health Condition

Poor
- Adjacent
- Private - White Owl

Fair
- Adjacent
- Boundary
- Private - White Owl

Good
- Private - White Owl

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Poor
- Fair
- Good

Vegetation Community
- MEF
- THDM3-1

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
479043	8/25/2025	MN

Data Source:
Basemap Imagery - ESRI
Vegetation Inventory Data - Parsons

PARSONS
100-1223 Michael Street
Gloucester, ON K1J 7T2, Canada
613-738-4160

User Name: p0066466

3145 Conroy Road - Site Plan Control
Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report

Existing Conditions Map 1B: Page 2

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Ownership and Health Condition

Poor
- Private - White Owl

Fair
- Adjacent
- Private - White Owl

Good
- Private - White Owl

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Poor
- Fair
- Good

Vegetation Community
- ANTH
- FODM7-2
- MEF
- MEM
- THDM3-1

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

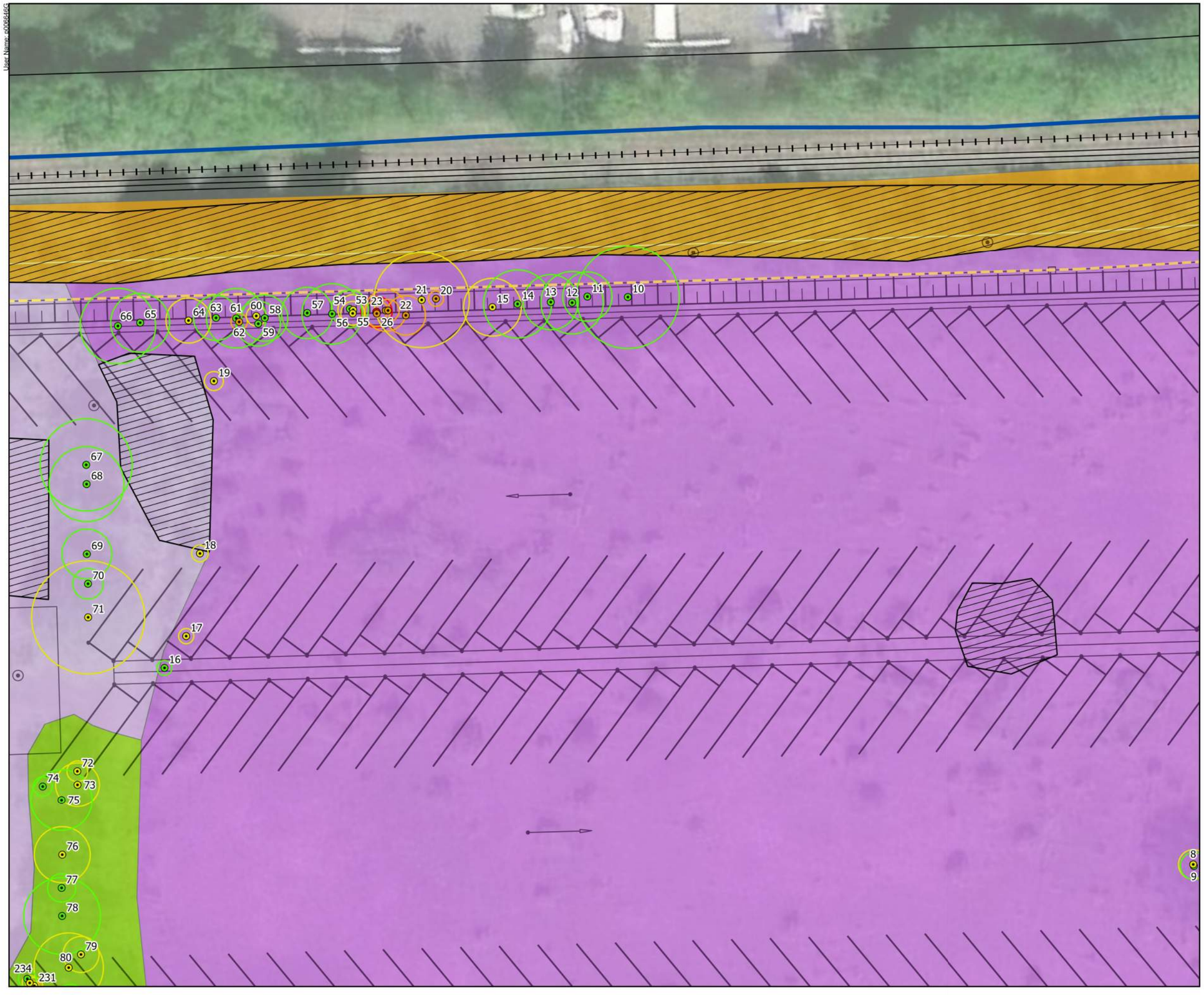
Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
479043	8/25/2025	MN

Data Source:
Basemap Imagery - ESRI
Vegetation Inventory Data - Parsons

PARSONS
100-1223 Michael Street
Gloucester, ON K1J 7T2, Canada
613-738-4160

User Name: p0066466

3145 Conroy Road - Site Plan Control
Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report
Existing Conditions Map 1B: Page 3



Key Map:

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Ownership and Health Condition

Dead
- Private - White Owl

Poor
- Private - White Owl

Fair
- Private - White Owl

Good
- Private - White Owl

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Dead
- Poor
- Fair
- Good

Vegetation Community
- FODM7-2
- MEF
- MEM
- THDM3-1

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
479043	8/25/2025	MN

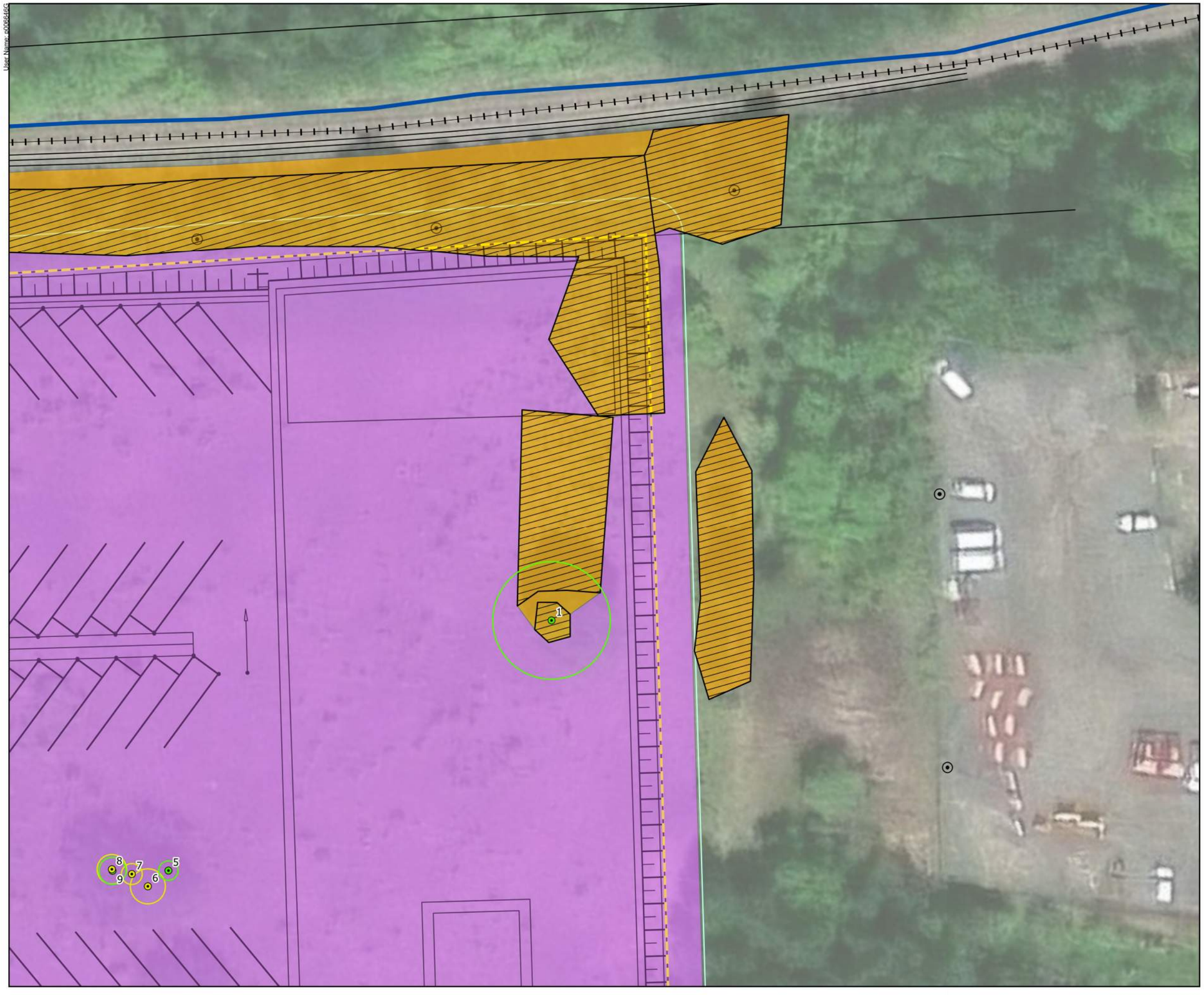
Data Source:
Basemap Imagery - ESRI
Vegetation Inventory Data - Parsons

PARSONS
100-1223 Michael Street
Gloucester, ON K1J 7T2, Canada
613-738-4160

User Name: a0066466

3145 Conroy Road - Site Plan Control
Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report

Existing Conditions Map 1B: Page 4



Key Map:

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Ownership and Health Condition

Good

- Private - White Owl

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)

- Fair
- Good

Vegetation Community

- MEM
- THDM3-1

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
479043	8/25/2025	MN

Data Source:
Basemap Imagery - ESRI
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3145 Conroy Road - Site Plan Control
Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report
Existing Conditions Map 1B: Page 5

Key Map:

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Ownership and Health Condition

Fair
- Private - White Owl

Good
- Private - White Owl

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Fair
- Good

Vegetation Community
- MEM
- THDM3-1

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
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Data Source:
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3145 Conroy Road - Site Plan Control
Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report

Existing Conditions Map 1B: Page 6

Key Map:

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Ownership and Health Condition

Dead
- Adjacent
- Private - White Owl

Poor
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa
- Private - White Owl

Fair
- Adjacent
- Private - White Owl

Good
- Adjacent
- Private - White Owl

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Dead
- Poor
- Fair
- Good

Vegetation Community
- ANTH
- FODM8-1
- FODM7-2
- MEF
- MEM

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
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Data Source:
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Existing Conditions Map 1B: Page 7

Key Map:

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Ownership and Health Condition

Dead
- Adjacent
- Private - White Owl

Poor
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa
- Private - White Owl

Fair
- Adjacent
- Boundary
- City of Ottawa
- Private - White Owl

Good
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa
- Private - White Owl

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Dead
- Poor
- Fair
- Good

Vegetation Community
- ANTH
- FODM8-1
- FODM7-2
- MEF

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
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Data Source:
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CONROY ROAD

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Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report

Existing Conditions Map 1B: Page 8

Key Map:

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Ownership and Health Condition

Dead
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa
- Private - White Owl

Poor
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa

Fair
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa
- Private - White Owl

Good
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa
- Private - White Owl

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Dead
- Poor
- Fair
- Good

Vegetation Community
- ANTH
- FODM8-1
- FODM7-2
- MEF

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
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Data Source:
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THURSTON DRIVE

CONROY ROAD

GRANDPARK CIRCLE

GARDENIA COURT

JOHNSTON ROAD

WINTERFELL PRIVATE

LANGSTROM CRESCENT

EWING STREET

3145 Conroy Road - Site Plan Control
Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report

Tree Impacts Map 2A: Overview

Key Map:

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Impacts

Remove
- Adjacent
- Remove
- Private - White Owl

Injure
- Adjacent
- Boundary

Retain
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa

Scale: 1:2,500

0 25 50 100 150 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
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Data Source:
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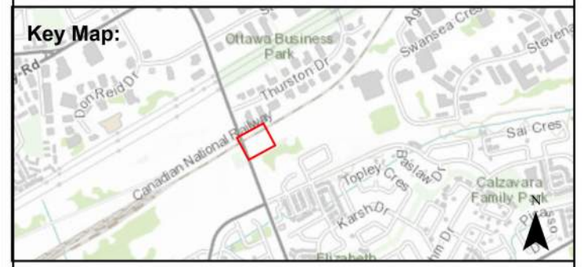
CONROY ROAD

3145 Conroy Road - Site Plan Control
Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report
Tree Impacts Map 2B: Page 1

Key Map:



Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Impacts

Remove
- Private - White Owl

Injure
- Adjacent
- Boundary

Retain
- Adjacent

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Remove
- Injure
- Retain

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

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Data Source:
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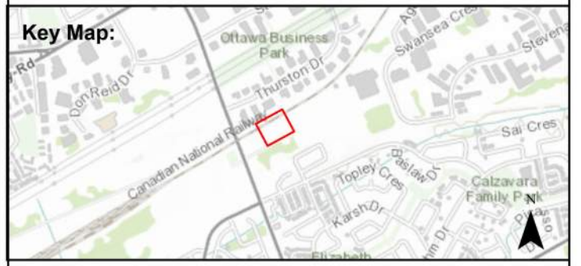
3145 Conroy Road - Site Plan Control
Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report

Tree Impacts Map 2B: Page 2



Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Impacts

Remove
- Private - White Owl

Injure
- Adjacent

Retain
- Adjacent

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Remove
- Injure
- Retain

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

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Data Source:
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Tree Impacts Map 2B: Page 3

Key Map:

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Impacts

Remove
- Private - White Owl

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Remove

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

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Tree Impacts Map 2B: Page 4

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Impacts

Remove
- Private - White Owl

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Remove

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
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Data Source:
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Tree Impacts Map 2B: Page 5

Key Map:

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Impacts

Remove
- Private - White Owl

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Remove

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

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Data Source:
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Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report
Tree Impacts Map 2B: Page 6

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Impacts

Remove
- Private - White Owl

Injure
- Adjacent

Retain
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Remove
- Injure
- Retain

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
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Data Source:
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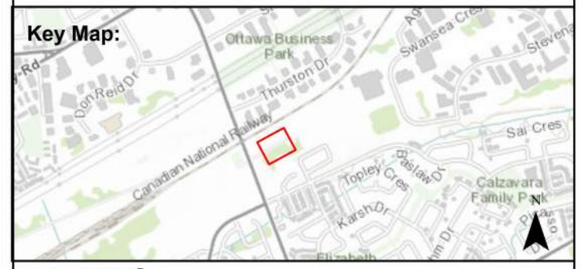
3145 Conroy Road - Site Plan Control
Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report
Tree Impacts Map 2B: Page 7

Key Map:



Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Impacts

Remove
- Private - White Owl

Injure
- Adjacent
- Boundary

Retain
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Remove
- Injure
- Retain

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
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Data Source:
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CONROY ROAD

3145 Conroy Road - Site Plan Control
Scoped EIS and Tree Conservation Report

Tree Impacts Map 2B: Page 8

Key Map:

Legend

- CN Rail
- Project Design
- Aquatic Features
- Property Boundary
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Study Area (120 m)
- Proposed Terracing (3:1 Max)
- Property Buffer (5m)
- Shrub Areas
- Area of Seasonal Flooding

Tree Impacts

Remove
- Adjacent
- Remove
- Private - White Owl

Injure
- Adjacent

Retain
- Adjacent
- City of Ottawa

Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Remove
- Injure
- Retain

Scale: 1:500

0 5 10 20 30 Meters

Parsons Job No:	Date:	Author:
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Data Source:
Basemap Imagery - ESRI
Vegetation Inventory Data - Parsons

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Appendix D:
Tree Inventory Data

Parsons Tree ID	Common Name	*Botanical Name*	Number of Stems	DBH Category	DBH (cm)	DBH Additional Stems (cm)	Health Condition	Health Condition Details	Ownership	CRZ (m)	Action	Reason	Fence Protected (y/n)
1	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	4	50 cm or greater	50.2	43.2, 20.8, 37.6	Good	3 broken branches	Private - White Owl	7.89	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
2	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.7		Good	Epicormic growth. Competition with dogwoods. Lower branches dead.	Private - White Owl	1.17	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
3	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15.1		Good	Epicormic growth	Private - White Owl	1.51	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
4	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.3		Good	Epicormic growth. Competition with nearby tree.	Private - White Owl	1.13	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
5	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13		Good	Epicormic growth. Competition. Dieback at lower branches.	Private - White Owl	1.30	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
6	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	3	Between 10 - 29 cm	16.4	10.5, 13.1	Fair	Epicormic growth. Competition. Codomimant.	Private - White Owl	2.35	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
7	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Trunk damage. Epicormic growth. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
8	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	2	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.9	14.1	Fair	Codominant. Competition. Epicormic growth. Woodpecker damage.	Private - White Owl	1.98	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
9	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	18.2		Good	Epicormic growth. Competition. Dieback at lower branches.	Private - White Owl	1.82	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
10	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	50 cm or greater	69		Good	Broken branches	Private - White Owl	6.90	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
11	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	33.1		Good	Planted hedgerow tree.	Private - White Owl	3.31	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
12	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	41.9		Good	Lower branches cut	Private - White Owl	4.19	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
13	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	37		Good	Lower branches cut	Private - White Owl	3.70	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
14	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	45.7		Good	Lower branches cut	Private - White Owl	4.57	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
15	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	38.8		Fair	Codominant split. Fungus	Private - White Owl	3.88	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
16	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Good	Epicormic growth. Competition. Vines. DSV.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
17	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.2		Fair	Epicormic growth. Vines.	Private - White Owl	1.02	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
18	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.2		Fair	Epicormic growth. Vines.	Private - White Owl	1.12	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
19	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.8		Fair	Epicormic growth. Competition. DSV.	Private - White Owl	1.28	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
20	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.2		Poor	Lean. Dieback 50%. Vines. Shrub competition.	Private - White Owl	1.02	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
21	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	50 cm or greater	64		Fair	Epicormic growth. Low branches cut. Splitting canopy.	Private - White Owl	6.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
22	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	26.4		Poor	Forked. Dieback 70%. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.64	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
23	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	27.8		Poor	Major lean. Dieback 40%. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.78	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
24	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	21		Dead		Private - White Owl	2.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
25	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15		Poor	Lean. Competition. DSV. Vines.	Private - White Owl	1.50	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
26	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	17.2		Poor	Lean. Competition. DSV. Vines.	Private - White Owl	1.72	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
27	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	34.4		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	3.44	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
28	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	36.7		Good	Competition. DSV.	Private - White Owl	3.67	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
29	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
30	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.6		Fair	Pruned. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.06	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
31	American Elm	*Ulmus americana*	5	Less than 10 cm	9	8, 8, 9, 5	Fair	Codominant. Epicormic growth. Competition. Pruned.	Private - White Owl	1.77	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
32	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13		Good	Epicormic growth. DSV.	Private - White Owl	1.30	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
33	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13		Good	Epicormic growth. DSV.	Private - White Owl	1.30	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
34	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.7		Fair	Epicormic growth	Private - White Owl	1.37	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
35	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.2		Fair	Epicormic growth. DSV.	Private - White Owl	1.12	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
36	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Epicormic growth. Pruned.	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
37	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14.1		Fair	Epicormic growth. Competition. Pruned.	Private - White Owl	1.41	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
38	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.8		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.08	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
39	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.2		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.02	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
40	European Elm	*Ulmus laevis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.5		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.35	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
41	Silver Poplar	*Populus alba*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	18.5		Fair	Epicormic growth. Competition. Pruned.	Private - White Owl	1.85	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
42	Silver Poplar	*Populus alba*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	20.1		Good	Pruned. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.01	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
43	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.8		Good	Competition. Epicormic growth. Adjacent to bird nest	Private - White Owl	1.28	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
44	Willow sp.	*Salix sp.*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.7		Good	Pruned. Epicormic growth. Competition	Private - White Owl	1.27	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
45	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.1		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.01	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
46	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Good	Epicormic growth. Vines. Pruned.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
47	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	36.5		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	3.65	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
48	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	29		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	2.90	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
49	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	2	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.3	6.9	Poor	Major lean. Codominant. Epicormic growth. Peeling bark.	Private - White Owl	1.32	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
50	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	22.5		Good	Competition. Pruned.	Private - White Owl	2.25	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
51	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	33.4		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	3.34	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
52	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	2	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.5	8.5	Poor	Peeling bark. Codominant. Epicormic growth. Grown in fence.	Private - White Owl	1.60	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
53	Amur maple	*Acer ginnala*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	20.5		Fair	Major lean. Grows out of base of spruce.	Private - White Owl	2.05	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
54	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	25		Good	Competition. Pruned.	Private - White Owl	2.50	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
55	Amur maple	*Acer ginnala*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16		Fair	Lean. Competition. DSV. Grown from base of spruce.	Private - White Owl	1.60	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
56	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	40.5		Good	Competition. DSV.	Private - White Owl	4.05	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
57	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	34.4		Good	Competition. DSV.	Private - White Owl	3.44	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
58	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	31		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	3.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
59	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	30		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	2.99	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
60	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.4		Fair	Competition. Lean.	Private - White Owl	1.34	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
61	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	39.9		Good	Competition. DSV. Pruned.	Private - White Owl	3.99	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
62	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Poor	Lean. Exposed bark. Db 40.	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
63	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	30.2		Good	Competition. Vines. Raptor nest.	Private - White Owl	3.02	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
64	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	30.2		Fair	Vines. Competition. DSV.	Private - White Owl	3.02	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
65	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	39.6		Good	Competition. DSV. Vines.	Private - White Owl	3.96	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
66	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	50 cm or greater	50.6		Good	Competition. DSV. Vines.	Private - White Owl	5.06	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
67	Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*	1	50 cm or greater	61.8		Good	Competition. Pruned. Vines	Private - White Owl	6.18	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
68	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	50 cm or greater	50.3		Good	Competition. Pruned. Vines	Private - White Owl	5.03	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
69	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	33.5		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	3.35	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
70	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	20.5		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	2.05	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
71	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	4	50 cm or greater	50	24.6, 28.2, 44	Fair	Epicormic growth. Forked.	Private - White Owl	7.59	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
72	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
73	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	30		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth. Dieback 45%.	Private - White Owl	2.95	Remove	Overlaps with design	N

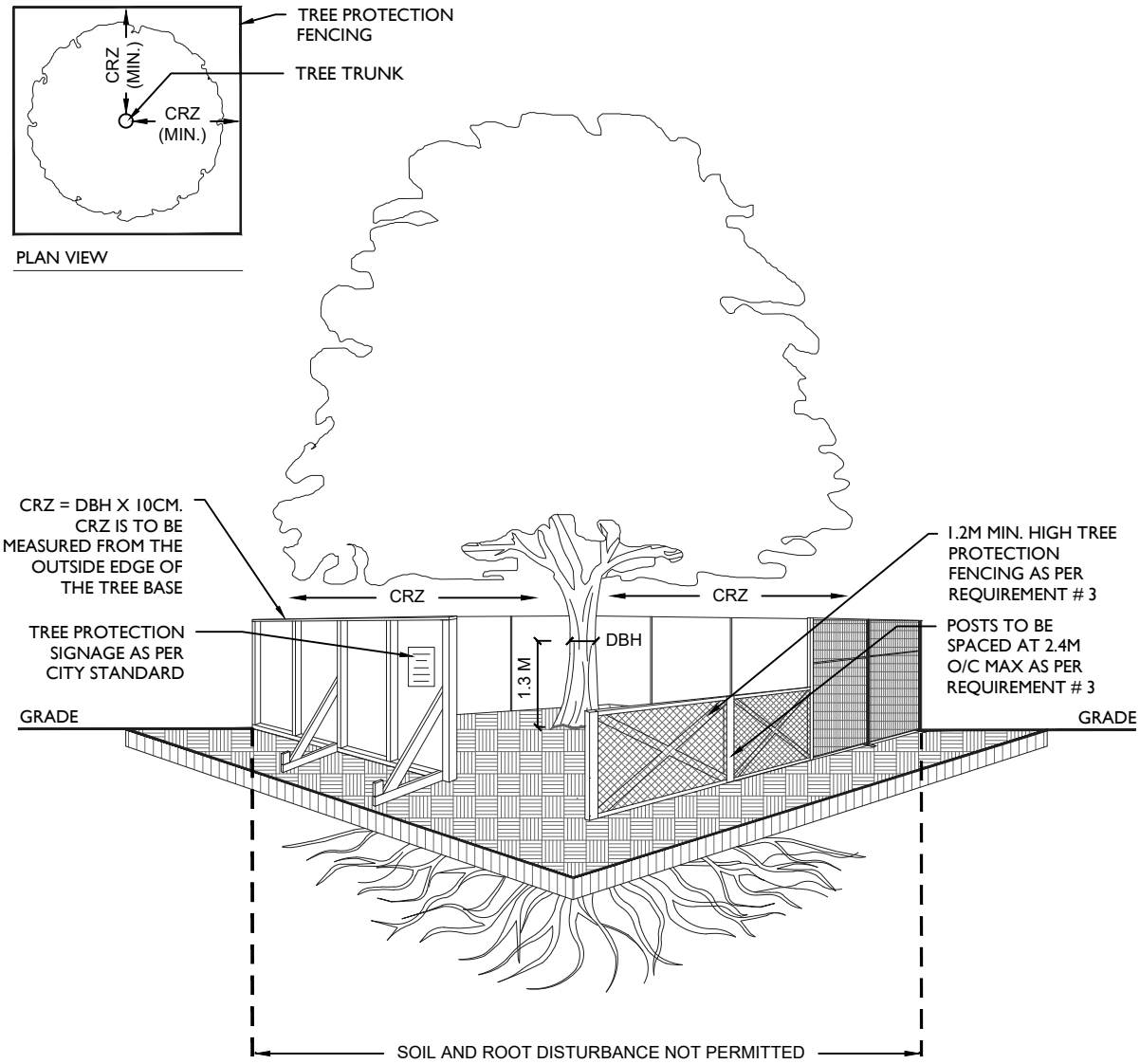
Parsons Tree ID	Common Name	*Botanical Name*	Number of Stems	DBH Category	DBH (cm)	DBH Additional Stems (cm)	Health Condition	Health Condition Details	Ownership	CRZ (m)	Action	Reason	Fence Protected (y/n)
74	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.8		Good	Grown into fence. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.28	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
75	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	41.1		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	4.11	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
76	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	3	Between 30 - 49 cm	34.8	10, 10	Fair	Epicormic growth. Competition. Dieback 45%.	Private - White Owl	3.76	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
77	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	19		Good	Canopy shaded by other trees	Private - White Owl	1.90	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
78	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	1	50 cm or greater	51.6		Good	Epicormic growth. Vines. DSV.	Private - White Owl	5.16	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
79	Colorado Blue Spruce	*Picea pungens*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	24.2		Fair	Canopy suppressed	Private - White Owl	2.42	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
80	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	46.6		Fair	Pruned. Competition. Tire swing still on tree. Dieback 30%. Forked.	Private - White Owl	4.66	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
81	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	25.1		Good	Pruned	Private - White Owl	2.51	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
82	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
83	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.7		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.27	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
84	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14.5		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.45	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
85	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15.1		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.51	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
86	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
87	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.6		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.16	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
88	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
89	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
90	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14.4		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.44	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
91	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
92	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	47.5		Fair	Dieback 20%. Forked.	Private - White Owl	4.75	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
93	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.2		Fair	Epicormic growth. Vines.	Private - White Owl	1.22	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
94	Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides*	5	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.8	10.6, 10.2, 7, 7	Fair	Epicormic growth. Codominant. Vines. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.08	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
95	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.9		Fair	Epicormic growth. Vines.	Private - White Owl	1.19	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
96	Apple sp.	*Malus sp.*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	17.6		Fair	Forked. Competition.	Adjacent	1.76	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
97	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	6	Between 10 - 29 cm	16.8	14.8, 16, 12, 11, 11	Good	Codominant. Competition.	Private - White Owl	3.38	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
98	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	32		Fair	Vines	Private - White Owl	3.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
99	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	45		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	4.50	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
100	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	45.6		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	4.56	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
101	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	50 cm or greater	49.5		Good	Competion. Buckthorn	Private - White Owl	4.95	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
102	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	4	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.8	13, 11, 14	Good	Hedgerow trees. Competition. Grown on fence	Private - White Owl	2.60	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
103	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	4	Between 10 - 29 cm	15.5	10.3, 14.6, 13.2	Good	Hedgerow trees. Competition. Grown on fence	Private - White Owl	2.71	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
104	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	28		Poor	Hedgerow trees. Dieback 50%. Forked.	Private - White Owl	2.80	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
105	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	22.2		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.22	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
106	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16.4		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.64	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
107	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.50	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
108	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.8		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.18	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
109	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
110	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	22.5		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.25	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
111	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	21.5		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.15	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
112	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
113	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.5		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.05	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
114	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15.5		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.55	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
115	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition. Vines.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
116	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	19.5		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition. Vines.	Private - White Owl	1.95	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
117	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition. Vines.	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
118	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	19.7		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition. Vines.	Private - White Owl	1.97	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
119	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.8		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition. Vines.	Private - White Owl	1.38	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
120	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	21.7		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.17	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
121	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
122	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.60	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
123	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.2		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.12	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
124	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
125	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
126	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
127	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
128	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	22		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
129	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	20		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
130	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	17		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.70	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
131	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
132	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
133	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.60	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
134	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.50	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
135	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.50	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
136	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	25		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.50	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
137	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	18		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.80	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
138	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
139	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition. Vines.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
140	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	22		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
141	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.60	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
142	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
143	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
144	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.60	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
145	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
146	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
147	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
148	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.60	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
149	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
150	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N

Parsons Tree ID	Common Name	*Botanical Name*	Number of Stems	DBH Category	DBH (cm)	DBH Additional Stems (cm)	Health Condition	Health Condition Details	Ownership	CRZ (m)	Action	Reason	Fence Protected (y/n)
151	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
152	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.30	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
153	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
154	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
155	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
156	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.30	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
157	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
158	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.50	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
159	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
160	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
161	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
162	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
163	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
164	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
165	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
166	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
167	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.30	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
168	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
169	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	17		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.70	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
170	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
171	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
172	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
173	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
174	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.60	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
175	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
176	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.40	Remove	Project design overlaps with > 30% CRZ.	N
177	Eastern White-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	18		Fair	Hedgerow trees. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.80	Remove	Project design overlaps with > 30% CRZ.	N
178	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	40.5		Fair	Pruned. Competition.	Private - White Owl	4.05	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
179	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	22		Fair	Pruned. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
180	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	32.6		Fair	Pruned. Competition.	Private - White Owl	3.26	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
181	Apple sp.	*Malus sp.*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Poor	Epicormic growth. Codominant stems less than DBH 10 cm. Grown into fence.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
182	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Competition	Adjacent	1.20	Injure	Project design overlaps with > 30% CRZ.	Y
183	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15		Fair	Competition	Adjacent	1.50	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
184	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15.4		Good	Epicormic growth. Vines. Pruned.	Private - White Owl	1.54	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
185	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.6		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth. Pruned	Private - White Owl	1.06	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
186	Silver Poplar	*Populus alba*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.5		Fair	Vines. Epicormic growth. Pruned	Private - White Owl	1.35	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
187	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.8		Fair	Pruned. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.08	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
188	Willow sp.	*Salix sp.*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.6		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth. Pruned	Private - White Owl	1.06	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
189	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	2	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.2	11.3	Good	Codominant. Competition.	Private - White Owl	1.66	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
190	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.7		Poor	Competition. Epicormic growth. Pruned	Private - White Owl	1.27	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
191	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.5		Fair	Lean. Competition.	Adjacent	1.05	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
192	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	41		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	4.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
193	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	44.3		Fair	Dieback 20%. Competition.	Boundary	4.43	Injure	Project design overlaps with > 30% CRZ.	Y
194	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	40.3		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	4.03	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
195	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	27		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	2.70	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
196	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	41		Good		Private - White Owl	4.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
197	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	6	Between 10 - 29 cm	18.4	13.5, 14.5, 17.7, 13	Poor	Codominant. Growing out of old tire. At base of hydro pole support line. Buckthorn. Vines. Fungus.	Private - White Owl	3.70	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
198	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	20		Poor	Heavy vines. Grown at base of fence.	Adjacent	2.00	Injure	Project design overlaps with > 30% CRZ.	Y
199	American Elm	*Ulmus americana*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	20		Fair	At base of fence. Competition.	Adjacent	2.00	Injure	Project design overlaps with < 30% CRZ.	Y
200	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	3	Between 10 - 29 cm	25	21, 20	Poor	Grown into fence. Forked.	Adjacent	3.83	Injure	Project design overlaps with > 30% CRZ.	Y
201	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.5		Good	Codominant and epicormic growths less than DBH 10 cm.	Private - White Owl	1.05	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
202	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.5		Good	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.35	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
203	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16.3		Fair	Epicormic growth. Forked.	Private - White Owl	1.63	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
204	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.2		Good		Private - White Owl	1.12	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
205	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.60	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
206	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.5		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.15	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
207	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
208	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.3		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.23	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
209	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.3		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth. Grows out of base of other tree.	Private - White Owl	1.23	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
210	Silver Poplar	*Populus alba*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	20		Fair	Lean. Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	2.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
211	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.5		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growths less than DBH 10 cm. Forked.	Private - White Owl	1.05	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
212	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.5		Good		Private - White Owl	1.05	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
213	Silver Poplar	*Populus alba*	2	Between 10 - 29 cm	20.3	15.6	Fair	Codominant. Pruned.	Private - White Owl	2.56	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
214	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.9		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growths less than DBH 10 cm	Private - White Owl	1.29	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
215	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.9		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growths less than DBH 10 cm	Private - White Owl	1.09	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
216	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.8		Fair	Epicormic growth	Private - White Owl	1.28	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
217	Silver Poplar	*Populus alba*	3	Between 10 - 29 cm	14	10.2, 11.2	Fair	Codominant. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	2.06	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
218	Willow sp.	*Salix sp.*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.3		Poor	Grown out of base of another tree. Lean.	Private - White Owl	1.13	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
219	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	2	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.5	10	Fair	Codominant	Private - White Owl	1.60	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
220	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.1		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.31	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
221	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
222	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.5		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.15	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
223	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.30	Remove	Overlaps with design	N

Parsons Tree ID	Common Name	*Botanical Name*	Number of Stems	DBH Category	DBH (cm)	DBH Additional Stems (cm)	Health Condition	Health Condition Details	Ownership	CRZ (m)	Action	Reason	Fence Protected (y/n)
224	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14.5		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.45	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
225	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
226	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
227	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.7		Poor	Competition. Growing in fence.	Private - White Owl	1.27	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
228	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Good	Competition. DSV.	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
229	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Dead		Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
230	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.1		Fair	Competition. Growing in fence.	Private - White Owl	1.01	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
231	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.3		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.13	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
232	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Competition. Trunk bent	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
233	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.3		Poor	Competition. Growing in fence.	Private - White Owl	1.13	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
234	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
235	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.7		Good	Competition. DSV.	Private - White Owl	1.37	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
236	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.2		Good	Competition. DSV.	Private - White Owl	1.22	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
237	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.2		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.32	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
238	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	2	Between 10 - 29 cm	12	10	Poor	Epicormic growth. Exposed bark. Peeling bark.	Private - White Owl	1.56	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
239	Willow sp.	*Salix sp.*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Good	Epicormic growth all less than DBH 10 cm	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
240	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
241	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
242	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
243	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.8		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.28	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
244	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Fair	Forked	Private - White Owl	1.20	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
245	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.8		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.18	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
246	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.6		Fair	Competition. Squirrel nest.	Private - White Owl	1.26	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
247	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.8		Fair	Competition	Private - White Owl	1.08	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
248	Apple sp.	*Malus sp.*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	30.8		Good	Uneven canopy. Dieback 15%. Forked. Competition.	Adjacent	3.08	Injure	Project design overlaps with > 30% CRZ.	Y
249	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	38.2		Dead	Peeling bark. Pileated woodpecker feeding cavities.	Adjacent	3.82	Injure	Project design overlaps with > 30% CRZ.	Y
250	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	19.3		Fair	In ditch line. Competitior	Private - White Owl	1.93	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
251	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	33.8		Fair	Dieback 40%. Fungus. Competition. Cavity	Boundary	3.38	Injure	Project design overlaps with > 30% CRZ.	Y
252	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	36.3		Poor	Canopy topped. 3 cavities.	Adjacent	3.63	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
253	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	43.1		Good	Healing scars. Fungus.	City of Ottawa	4.31	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
254	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	44.7		Fair	Fungus	Adjacent	4.47	Injure	Project design overlaps with < 30% CRZ.	Y
255	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	20.5		Fair	Bark decay	Adjacent	2.05	Injure	Project design overlaps with < 30% CRZ.	Y
256	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	32.5		Poor	Canopy topped. Cavities. Dieback 50%. Main stem dead.	Adjacent	3.25	Injure	Project design overlaps with < 30% CRZ.	Y
257	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Private - White Owl	1.10	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
258	Paper Birch	*Betula papyrifera*	3	Between 10 - 29 cm	10	10, 7	Fair	Lean	Private - White Owl	1.58	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
259	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	20		Good	Competition	Private - White Owl	2.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
260	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	20		Dead	Trunk stumped. No canopy	Private - White Owl	2.00	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
261	American Elm	*Ulmus americana*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	19.5		Fair	Competition. In ditch line.	Private - White Owl	1.95	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
262	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13		Good		Private - White Owl	1.30	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
263	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	26.5		Dead	Cavity. Peeling bark. Vines.	Adjacent	2.65	Injure	Project design overlaps with < 30% CRZ.	Y
264	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.3		Good	Competition	Adjacent	1.23	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
265	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	28		Fair	Fissures. Cavity. Uneven canopy.	City of Ottawa	2.80	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
266	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	23.2		Fair	Dieback 45%	City of Ottawa	2.32	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
267	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	27.5		Fair	Squirrel nest. Dieback 20%.	Adjacent	2.75	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
268	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16.4		Dead	Peeling bark. Lean.	Adjacent	1.64	Injure	Project design overlaps with < 30% CRZ.	Y
269	Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharum*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14.4		Good	Competition. Edge of ditch.	Adjacent	1.44	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
270	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16.5		Good	Competition	Adjacent	1.65	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
271	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.3		Good	Competition. Epicormic growth.	Adjacent	1.03	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
272	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Good	Competition	Adjacent	1.20	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
273	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	23.2		Fair	Competition. Epicormic growth. Vines. Squirrel nest 1 ft from fence.	Adjacent	2.32	Injure	Project design overlaps with < 30% CRZ.	Y
274	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	35.8		Poor	Canopy topped	Adjacent	3.58	Injure	Project design overlaps with < 30% CRZ.	Y
275	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.8		Good	Competition	Adjacent	1.08	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
276	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14.6		Fair	Vines	Adjacent	1.46	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
277	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15.4		Good	Vines. Competition. 1 ft away from fence.	Adjacent	1.54	Injure	Project design overlaps with < 30% CRZ.	Y
278	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	17.6		Good	Competition. Vines.	Adjacent	1.76	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
279	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.7		Good	Competition. Vines.	Adjacent	1.17	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
280	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.6		Good		Adjacent	1.16	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
281	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	50 cm or greater	91		Good	Competition	Adjacent	9.10	Injure	Project design overlaps with > 30% CRZ.	Y
282	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.8		Fair	Dieback 40%. Competition.	Adjacent	1.18	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
283	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.1		Fair	DSV	Adjacent	1.01	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
284	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	16.5		Good	Competition	Adjacent	1.65	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
285	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Good	Competition	Adjacent	1.40	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
286	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15.6		Good	Vines. Competition.	Adjacent	1.56	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
287	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.6		Fair	Dieback 20%. Competition. Vines.	Adjacent	1.16	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
288	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12.5		Good	Vines	Adjacent	1.25	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
289	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.7		Poor	Epicormic growth. Dieback at lower branches. Peeling bark. Exposed bark. Lean.	Adjacent	1.17	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
290	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.8		Good		Adjacent	1.18	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
291	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Poor	Epicormic growth. Lean. Exposed bark. Peeling bark.	City of Ottawa	1.10	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
292	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	25		Dead	Fungus. Peeling bark. Woodpecker feeding holes. Lear	Adjacent	2.50	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
293	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	31.6		Good	Vines. Trunk bent. Squirrel nest	Adjacent	3.16	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
294	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	15.2		Fair	Uneven canopy. DSV	City of Ottawa	1.52	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
295	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	12		Dead	No bark. Epicormic growth.	Adjacent	1.20	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
296	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Poor	Vines. Epicormic growth. Dieback 35%. Exposed bark.	Adjacent	1.00	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
297	Willow sp.	*Salix sp.*	7	Between 10 - 29 cm	23.4	11.4, 11, 11, 14, 10	Fair	Epicormic growth. In ditch.	Private - White Owl	3.83	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
298	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Fair	Competition. Vines. Squirrel nest	Adjacent	1.10	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
299	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	18		Dead	Woodpecker feeding holes. Vines. Cavity	Adjacent	1.80	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y

Parsons Tree ID	Common Name	*Botanical Name*	Number of Stems	DBH Category	DBH (cm)	DBH Additional Stems (cm)	Health Condition	Health Condition Details	Ownership	CRZ (m)	Action	Reason	Fence Protected (y/n)
300	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Good	Competition	Adjacent	1.10	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
301	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14.3		Good	Competition	Adjacent	1.43	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
302	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	13.4		Good	Competition	Adjacent	1.34	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
303	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	21		Good	Competition. Squirrel nest.	Adjacent	2.10	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
304	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	17.1		Poor	Mostly dead. Canopy gone only epicormic growth left. Peeling bark.	Adjacent	1.71	Injure	Project design overlaps with < 30% CRZ.	Y
305	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Poor	Peeling bark. Competition. No canopy, only epicormic growth remain.	Adjacent	1.40	Injure	Project design overlaps with < 30% CRZ.	Y
306	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14		Poor	Peeling bark. Competition. No canopy, only epicormic growth remain.	Adjacent	1.40	Injure	Project design overlaps with < 30% CRZ.	Y
307	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.6		Dead	Peeling bark. No canopy remains. Vines	Adjacent	1.16	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
308	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	18.5		Good	Competition	Adjacent	1.85	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
309	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Good	Competition	Adjacent	1.10	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
310	Willow sp.	*Salix sp.*	3	Between 10 - 29 cm	15	11.3, 11	Fair	Codominant. Epicormic growth. Lean. Edge of ditch	Private - White Owl	2.19	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
311	Willow sp.	*Salix sp.*	3	Between 10 - 29 cm	16	16, 15	Fair	Epicormic growth. Edge of ditch. Lean. Competition.	Private - White Owl	2.71	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
312	American Elm	*Ulmus americana*	2	Between 10 - 29 cm	21	17	Dead	Peeling bark	Private - White Owl	2.70	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
313	American Elm	*Ulmus americana*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	17		Dead	Peeling bark	Private - White Owl	1.70	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
314	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10.5		Fair	Lean	Private - White Owl	1.05	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
315	Black Cherry	*Prunus serotina*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Good	Vines	Adjacent	1.10	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
316	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	17.5		Dead	Cavity. Vines.	Adjacent	1.75	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
317	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Poor	Peeling bark. Vines. EAB.	Adjacent	1.10	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
318	Black Cherry	*Prunus serotina*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14.5		Fair	Vines	City of Ottawa	1.45	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
319	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14.5		Fair	Lean. Vines.	Adjacent	1.45	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
320	Black Cherry	*Prunus serotina*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	14.8		Fair	Vines. Trunk bent at base.	City of Ottawa	1.48	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
321	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	21.2		Good	At top of ditch. Epicormic growth. Competition.	Adjacent	2.12	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
322	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	22.5		Fair	Vines. Dieback 20%.	City of Ottawa	2.25	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
323	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Poor	Epicormic growth	City of Ottawa	1.00	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
324	Apple sp.	*Malus sp.*	4	Between 10 - 29 cm	20	16.6, 12, 11	Fair	Codominant. Lean. Vines. Edges of ditch	Adjacent	3.07	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
325	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	10		Fair	Vines. Peeling bark.	Adjacent	1.00	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
326	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	2	Between 10 - 29 cm	15	15.2	Fair	Codominant. Lean. Edge of ditch line	Private - White Owl	2.14	Remove	Overlaps with design	N
327	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	20		Good	Competition	City of Ottawa	2.00	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
328	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	18		Good	Competition	City of Ottawa	1.80	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
329	Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharum*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	31		Fair	Epicormic growth. Forked. Twisted branches. Bark damage.	Adjacent	3.10	Remove	Project design overlaps with design	N
330	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	4	Between 10 - 29 cm	21	18.5, 19.2, 10	Fair	Codominan!	City of Ottawa	3.54	Remove	Overlaps with Grading	N
331	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11.5		Fair	Vines	Adjacent	1.15	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
332	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	36.2		Fair	Edge of drive way. Epicormic growth. Uneven canopy	City of Ottawa	3.62	Remove	Overlaps with Grading	N
333	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	3	Between 10 - 29 cm	26.7	27, 26	Dead	Peeling bark. Codominant. Epicormic growth.	City of Ottawa	4.60	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
334	Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	Between 10 - 29 cm	11		Poor	Vines. Lean. Trunk bent	City of Ottawa	1.10	Retain	Outside of property boundary	Y
335	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	1	Between 30 - 49 cm	47		Fair	At road's edge. Peeling bark. Forked.	City of Ottawa	4.70	Remove	Overlaps with Grading	N

Appendix E:
City of Ottawa Tree Protection Specification



TREE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

1. PRIOR TO ANY WORK ACTIVITY WITHIN THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE (CRZ = 10 X DIAMETER) OF A TREE, TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE INSTALLED SURROUNDING THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE, AND REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE WORK IS COMPLETE.
2. UNLESS PLANS ARE APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF, FOR WORK WITHIN THE CRZ:
   - DO NOT PLACE ANY MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT - INCLUDING OUTHOUSES;
   - DO NOT ATTACH ANY SIGNS, NOTICES OR POSTERS TO ANY TREE;
   - DO NOT RAISE OR LOWER THE EXISTING GRADE;
   - TUNNEL OR BORE WHEN DIGGING;
   - DO NOT DAMAGE THE ROOT SYSTEM, TRUNK, OR BRANCHES OR ANY TREE;
   - ENSURE THAT EXHAUST FUMES FROM ALL EQUIPMENT ARE NOT DIRECTED TOWARD ANY TREE CANOPY.
   - DO NOT EXTEND HARD SURFACE OR SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE LANDSCAPING
3. TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE AT LEAST 1.2M IN HEIGHT, AND CONSTRUCTED OF RIGID OR FRAMED MATERIALS (E.G. MODULOC - STEEL, PLYWOOD HOARDING, OR SNOW FENCE ON A 2"X4" WOOD FRAME) WITH POSTS 2.4M APART, SUCH THAT THE FENCE LOCATION CANNOT BE ALTERED. ALL SUPPORTS AND BRACING MUST BE PLACED OUTSIDE OF THE CRZ, AND INSTALLATION MUST MINIMISE DAMAGE TO EXISTING ROOTS. (SEE DETAIL)
4. THE LOCATION OF THE TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE DETERMINED BY AN ARBORIST AND DETAILED ON ANY ASSOCIATED PLANS FOR THE SITE (E.G. TREE CONSERVATION REPORT, TREE INFORMATION REPORT, ETC). THE PLAN AND CONSTRUCTED FENCING MUST BE APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
5. IF THE FENCED TREE PROTECTION AREA MUST BE REDUCED TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION, MITIGATION MEASURES MUST BE PRESCRIBED BY AN ARBORIST AND APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF. THESE MAY INCLUDE THE PLACEMENT OF PLYWOOD, WOOD CHIPS, OR STEEL PLATING OVER THE ROOTS FOR PROTECTION OR THE PROPER PRUNING AND CARE OF ROOTS WHERE ENCOUNTERED.

THE CITY'S TREE PROTECTION BY-LAW, 2020-340 PROTECTS BOTH CITY-OWNED TREES, CITY-WIDE, AND PRIVATELY-OWNED TREES WITHIN THE URBAN AREA. PLEASE REFER TO WWW.OTTAWA.CA/TREEBYLAW FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HOW THE TREE BY-LAW APPLIES.

ACCESSIBLE FORMATS AND COMMUNICATION SUPPORTS ARE AVAILABLE, UPON REQUEST

Ottawa

TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATION

TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR RETAINED TREES, BOTH ON SITE AND ON ADJACENT SITES, PRIOR TO ANY TREE REMOVAL OR SITE WORKS AND MAINTAINED FOR THE DURATION OF WORK ACTIVITIES ON SITE.

SCALE:	NTS
DATE:	MARCH 2021
DRAWING NO.:	1 of 1