Forest Management Plan (2025-2035)
Bronte Creek Meadows
Burlington, ON

prepared for

Alinea Land Corporation
4480 Paletta Court
Burlington, ON L7L 5R2

prepared by

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8 August 2025

KUNTZ FORESTRY CONSULTING INC Project P4342

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 3

1.1 Plan Author Information 3
1.2 Site Information 3

2.0 PROPERTY HISTORY 5

2.1 General History of the Property and Site 5
2.2 Importance of the Property to the Landscape 6

3.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES 6

4.0 METHODOLOGY 6

5.0 RESULTS 7

5.1 Woodland Composition 7
5.1.1 *Sheldon Creek Ravine Woodlot 7*
5.1.2 *Sheldon East Woodlot 10*
5.2 Woodland Condition 12

6.0 MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS 18

6.1 General Prescriptions 18
6.2 Short-Term 18

APPENDIX A. REFERENCE 20

APPENDIX B. ELC COMMUNITIES 20

APPENDIX C. SCIENTIFIC AND ENGLISH NAMES OF SPECIES 21

Figures
Figure 1: ELC boundaries, plot locations, unauthorized encroachment
Figure 1.2.1: Site Location
Figure 1.2.2: Subject Property
Figure 1.2.3: Study Area
Figure 5.1.1.a: Sheldon Creek Ravine Woodlot by ELC Composition
Figure 5.1.1.b: Sheldon Creek Ravine Forest Composition of Overstory Trees
Figure 5.1.1.c: Sheldon Creek Ravine Forest Composition of Regeneration
Figure 5.1.2.a: Sheldon East Woodlot by ELC Composition
Figure 5.1.2.b: Sheldon East Forest Composition of Overstory Trees
Figure 5.1.2.c: Sheldon East Forest Composition of Regeneration
Figure 6.2.1: Schedule of Management Prescriptions

Tables
Table 5.2.1. Woodland Condition Evaluation

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kuntz Forestry Consulting Inc. was retained by Alinea Land Corporation to complete a Forest Management Plan (FMP) for woodlots located at 5900 Upper Middle Road in the City of Burlington, Ontario. This Forest Management Plan includes two woodland features on the subject property; one on the southeast corner and one on the western perimeter of the subject property.

The *Forest Management Plan* consists of the following key components:

1. Property History
2. Management Objectives
3. Methodology
4. Results
5. Management Prescriptions

1.1 Plan Author Information

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1.2 Site Information

The subject property is located on the southwest side of Upper Middle Road and Burloak Drive, Ontario.

Property Owner:	Alinea Land Corporation
Property Municipal Address:	5164, 5366, 5470, and 5900 Upper Middle Road and 5201 Mainway, Burlington, Ontario
Owner's Address:	4480 Paletta Court, Burlington L7L 5R2
Telephone:	905-632-6036 ext. 404
E-mail:	dpitblado@thealineagroup.ca

Refer to Figures 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 for the location of the property and Figure 1.2.3 for the study area

Figure 1.2.1. Site Location (Source: Burlington Maps, 2023 imagery)

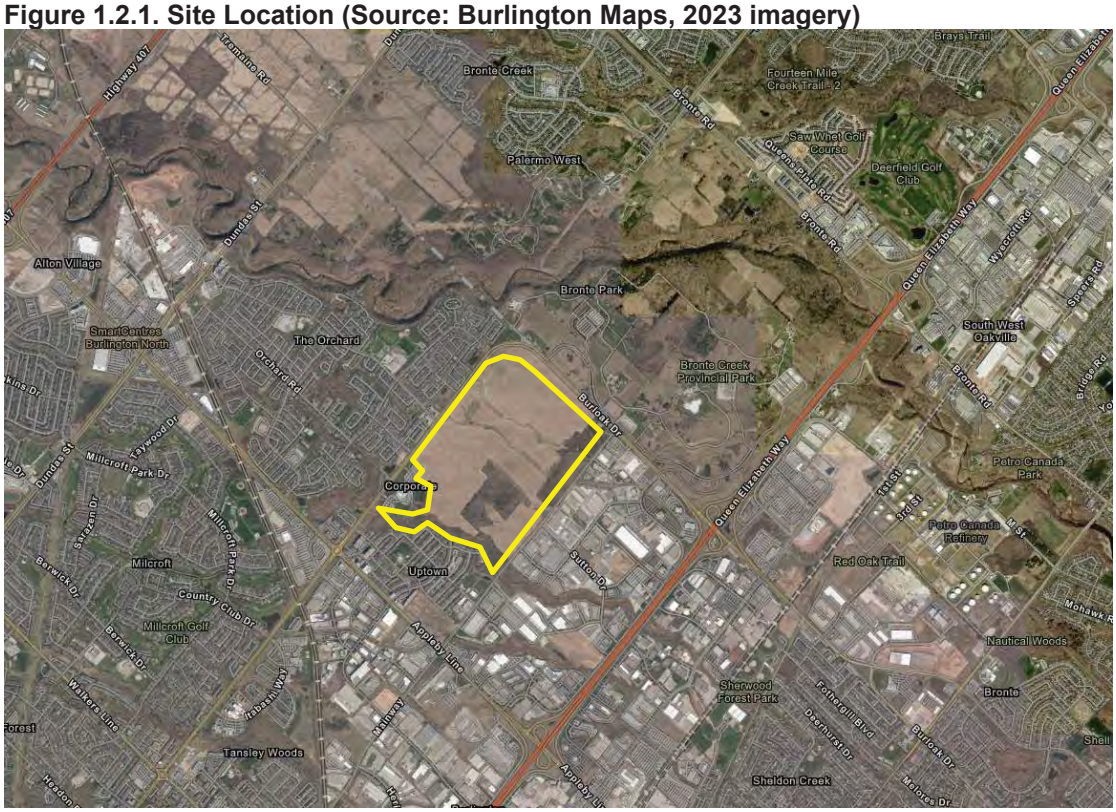
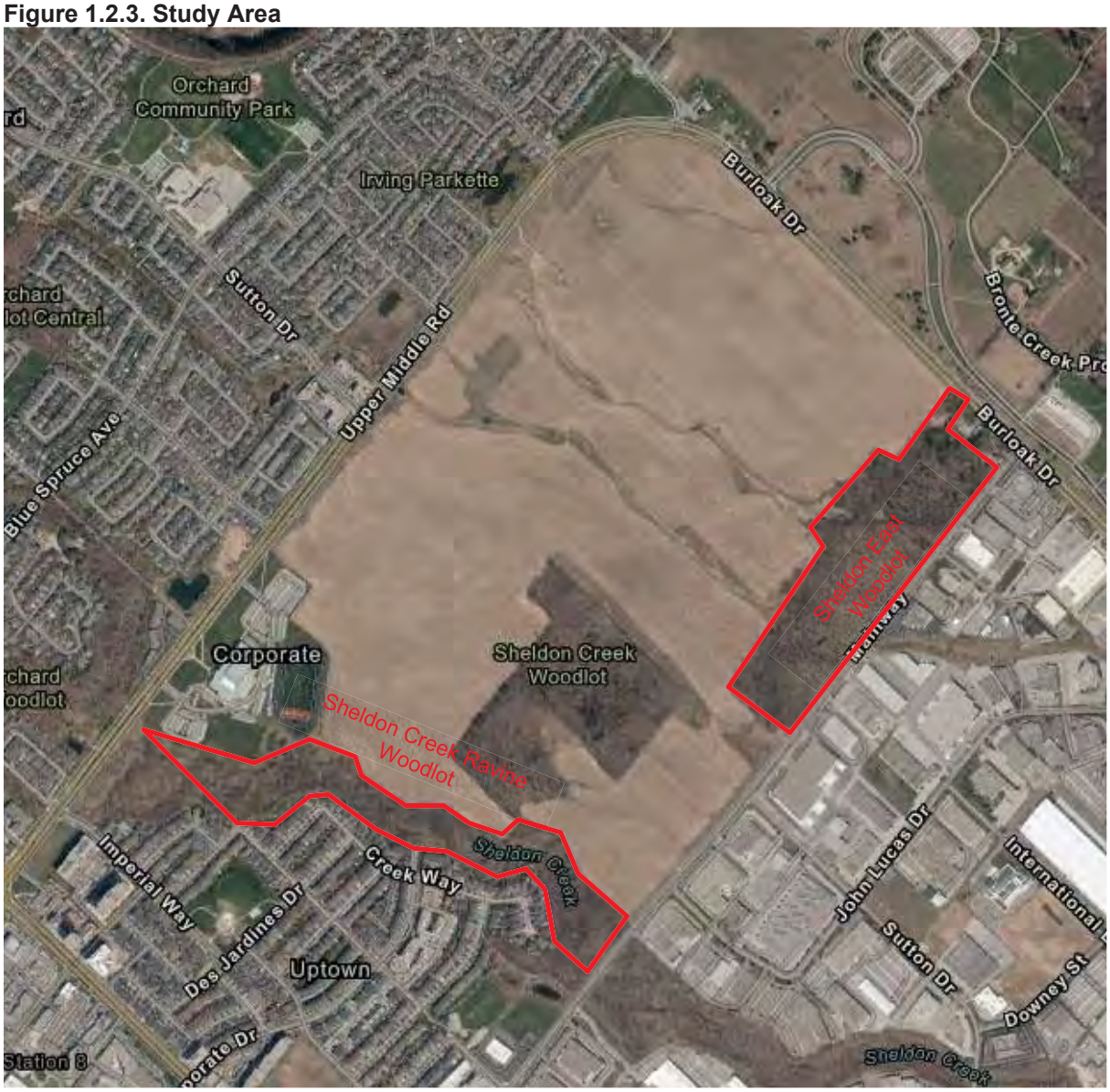


Figure 1.2.2. Subject Property



Figure 1.2.3. Study Area



2.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

2.1 General History of the Property and Site

The subject site is located within the Lake Erie Lowland Ecoregion of the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone. The Lake Erie Lowland Ecoregion is dominated by mixed and deciduous forests on the Niagara Escarpment. Climax vegetation is characterized by Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*), Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), and Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). Moist sites are characterized by White Elm (*Ulmus americana*), Eastern Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), Red Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), and Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*). Drier and warmer sites contain Black Oak (*Quercus velutina*), Chestnut Oak (*Quercus montana*), and Chinquapin Oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii*). Moist slopes contain Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipfera*), Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), and

Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*). The geology for the subject site is characterized by Palaeozoic bedrock and dominated by a wide variety of deep glacial deposits (The Ecological Framework of Canada, 2020).

Historical agricultural land use has resulted in the fragmentation of natural areas on the subject property. Currently, most of the subject property is occupied by agricultural areas. It is unknown when and for how long agricultural practices were occurring on this site prior to establishment of the current forest. Based on the aerial imagery on the City of Burlington website, the agricultural lands have existed since 1995.

2.2 Importance of the Property to the Landscape

The subject property is surrounded by commercial areas and residential lots. Smaller woodlots exists along Sheldon Creek to the north and to the south. Sheldon Creek Woodlot, a public woodlot, is located in the centre of the subject property, which is not part of this study. Bronte Creek Provincial Park and Bronte Creek are located on the east side of the subject property and provide connectivity and linkage function to the woodlots on the subject property.

Woodlots on the subject property are part of Regional Natural Heritage System under Halton Region Official Plan. Regional Natural Heritage System connects natural areas and open space to preserve and enhance the biological diversity and ecological functions (Halton Region, 1995).

A portion of the subject property is regulated by Conservation Halton, as Sheldon Creek and other two creek features run through the subject property. The subject property is also protected by the Halton Region Tree By-law 121-05 (Halton Region, 2006).

3.0 MANEGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Short-term (10 year) management objectives in this study include:

- Manage risk at an acceptable level
- Serve as a critical support in managing stormwater and runoff within the City of Burlington
- Support healthy and native ecosystems

4.0 METHODOLOGY

Ecological Land Classification (ELC) units were previously identified and delineated by Terrastory Environmental Consulting Inc. for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS). Communities were mapped by Terrastory Environmental Consulting Inc. and the shapefiles were provided to KFCI. ELC was described according to the Ecological Land Classification (ELC) system for southern Ontario (Lee *et al.* 1998).

Forest compartment information was collected by KFCI staff from 15 July 2025. Forest compartments were characterized based on ELC community type and polygons, identified by Terrastory Environmental Consulting Inc.

The forest inventory design utilized systematic lines with plots set at regular intervals. Three plots per ELC community or two plots if the ELC unit is smaller than 1 ha were surveyed. One ELC community was too small to have more than 1 plot. A prism sweep

was performed at the centre of plots, using a Basal Area Factor (BAF) 2 prism. Trees within the sweeps were categorized by size category and condition [(Acceptable Growing Stock (AGS) and Unacceptable Growing Stock (UGS)]. A regeneration survey using a 1.0m radius was performed at each plot, using the plot centre as the centre of the circular plot. Refer to Appendix A for the results of the forest assessment by ELC (Ecological Land Classification) community. Refer to section 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 below for a summary of the ELC units and their composition. Refer to Figure 1 for the locations of ELC communities, plot locations, trails, and watercourses and Appendix B for ELC community summary and

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Woodland Composition

5.1.1 Sheldon Creek Ravine Woodlot

Sheldon Creek Ravine Woodlot is a 12.5 hectare forest along Sheldon Creek between Upper Middle Road and Mainway. The total length of watercourse within this woodlot is approximately 1,800 metres. The woodlot consists of six woodland/forest ELC communities, from floodplain to upland communities, sizing from 0.7 ha to 5.0 ha. A total of 20 field plots were surveyed throughout the woodlot. The basal area of Sheldon Creek Ravine Woodlot was 16.7 m^2/ha. The average canopy height is 16 m and the crown density was 1,484 stems per hectare. The average tree size was 32.2 cm DBH.

Overstory tree composition within Sheldon Creek Ravine Woodlot includes 39.6% Sugar Maple, 15.6% Black Walnut, 6.3% Ironwood, 5.7% Basswood, 5.2% Manitoba Maple, 4.7% Red Oak, 4.2% Bitternut Hickory, 4.2% White Oak, 4.2% Willow Species, 3.6% Shagbark Hickory, 2.6% Bur Oak, 2.1% Green Ash, 1.0% Black Cherry, 0.5% Eastern White Cedar, and 0.5% White Elm. Other tree species recorded in this woodlot includes Yellow Birch and Eastern Cottonwood. Majority (95%) of overstory trees are native and a few non-native species (Manitoba Maple) were recorded. Regeneration composition almost exclusively consists of Green Ash and Sugar Maple, which were 48.5% and 47.3%, respectively. Other species tend to grow in clumps rather than distributed throughout the ELC community.

Invasive Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) is abundant throughout FODM2, FODM3-1, FODM5-8, and FODM7-2. In FODM5-3, Common Buckthorns were identified mainly along the edge of the community. Other disturbances include Riverbank Grape (*Vitis riparia*), Hawthorns (*Crataegus spp*.), Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*). FODM2 and FODM5-8 have low tree densities due to Common Buckthorns and large number of dead Ash. Majority of Ash trees within the woodlot were dead due to Emerald Ash Borer and the remaining Ash were also in an advanced state of decline. Snags, dead trees, and downed trees were abundant. Black Knot disease (*Dibotryon morbosum or Apiosporina*) was identified on some Cherry Species.

See below for the summary of the woodlot assessment.

Metric	Value
Area:	12.5 ha
Type;	Lowland
Watershed:	Sheldon Creek
#Plots:	20
Basal Area:	16.7 m^2/ha
Length of Trails:	0 m
Length of Interface Edge:	4,430 m
Length of Watercourse:	1,800 m
Canopy Height (avg.):	16 m
Crown Density (avg.):	1484 sph
Tree DBH (avg.):	32.2 cm
Dead/Dying Overstory (count):	35
Native Regen (% of stems):	98%
Current Woodland Replacement Value:	$462.000 *
Max. Woodland Replacement Value:	$840,000 *

*Woodland Replacement Value is based on $67,300 /ha (City of London, 2019)

Figure 5.1.1.a. Sheldon Creek Ravine Woodlot by ELC Composition

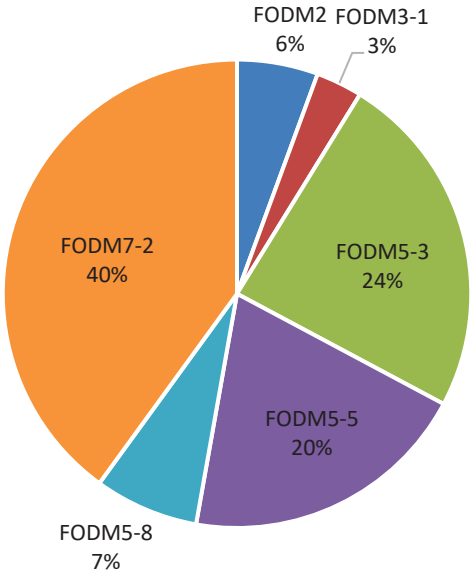


Figure 5.1.1.b. Sheldon Creek Ravine Forest Composition of Overstory Trees

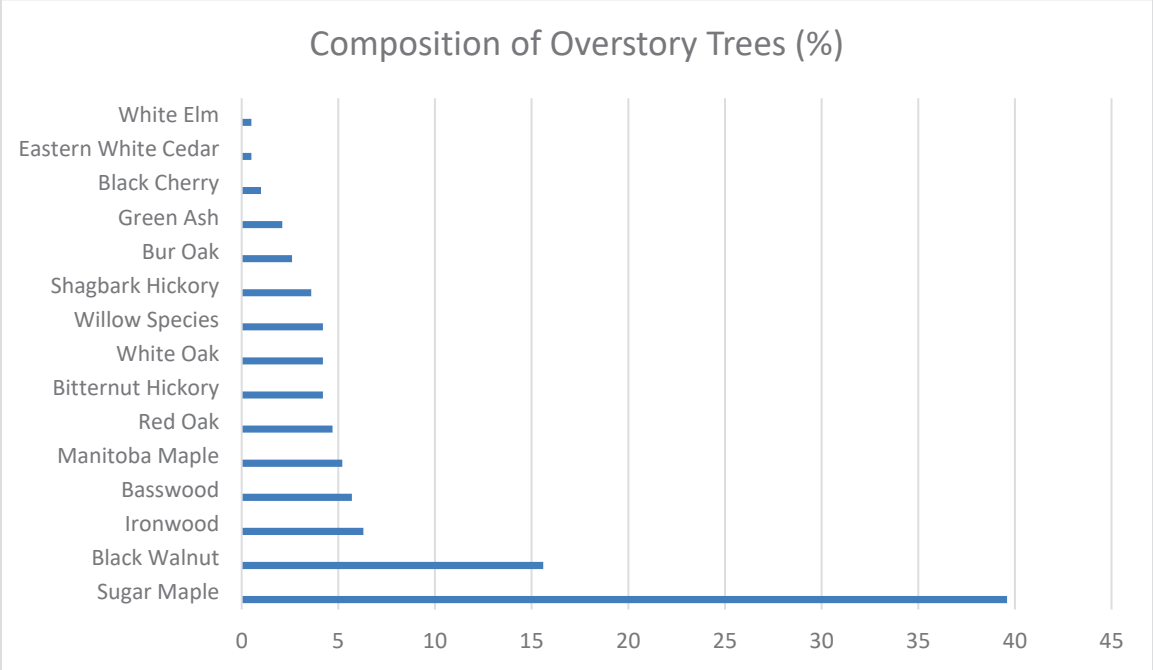
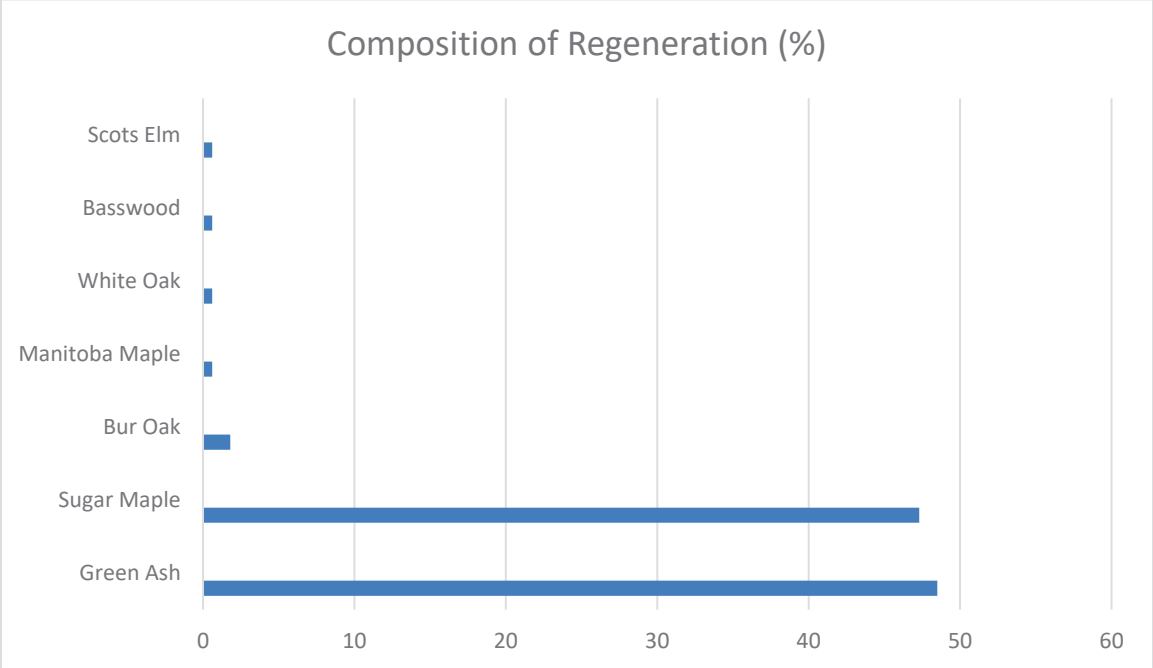


Figure 5.1.1.c. Sheldon Creek Ravine Forest Composition of Regeneration



5.1.2 Sheldon East Woodlot

Sheldon East Woodlot is a 13 hectare forest on the northwest corner of Burloak Drive and Mainway. The total length of watercourse within the woodlot is approximately 890 metres. The woodlot consists of eight woodland/forest ELC communities, sizing from 0.6 ha to 3.7 ha. A total of 21 field plots were surveyed throughout the woodlot. The basal area of Sheldon East Woodlot was 19.7 m^2/ha. The average canopy height is 18 m and the crown density was 1,755 stems per hectare. The average tree size was 33.7 cm DBH.

Overstory tree composition within Sheldon East Woodlot includes 23.7% Sugar Maple, 19.3% Shagbark Hickory, 15.5% Ironwood, 13.0% Basswood, 7.2% American Beech, 7.2% White Pine, 6.3% White Oak, 5.3% Red Oak, 1.0% Black Cherry, 1.0% Bur Oak, and 0.5% Black Walnut. Other tree species recorded in this woodlot includes Green Ash. All of overstory trees are native. Regeneration composition consists of 59.9% Sugar Maple, 19.8% Green Ash, 11.1% Red Oak, 7.4% American Beech, and 1.9% Black Cherry. Some areas have heavy Sugar Maple regeneration.

Invasive Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) is abundant within FODM2-3, WODM4-4, and WODM5. WODM4-4 and WODM5 are dominated by Buckthorn with dead Ash and a few scattered tree species. Other disturbances include Hawthorns (*Crataegus spp*.). Almost all Ash trees within the woodlot were dead due to Emerald Ash Borer. Some dead trees and snags were present throughout Buckthorn thickets. Majority of mature American Beech were infested with Beech Bark Disease. Black Knot disease was identified but not serious in this woodlot.

The southeast side of FOMM2-1 and FODM4-9 has rear yard encroachment from adjacent residential properties. The ground is mowed. Only a few mature trees exist in the area. The northwest side of FODM5-2 has a homeless encampment, stretching into the northeast corner of FODM2-3 and could not be assessed. See Appendix A for the locations of disturbances. See below for the summary of the woodlot assessment.

Metric	Value
Area:	13 ha
Type;	Lowland
Watershed:	Bronte Creek & Sheldon Creek
#Plots:	21
Basal Area:	19.7 m2/ha
Length of Authorized Trails:	0 m
Length of Interface Edge:	2,784 m
Length of Watercourse:	890 m
Canopy Height (avg.):	18 m
Crown Density (avg.):	1755 sph
Tree DBH (avg.):	33.7 cm
Dead/Dying Overstory (count):	10
Native Regen (% of stems):	100%
Current Woodland Replacement Value:	$591.600 *
Max. Woodland Replacement Value:	$870,000 *

*****Woodland Replacement Value is based on $67,300 /ha (City of London, 2019)

Figure 5.1.2.a. Sheldon East Woodlot by ELC Composition

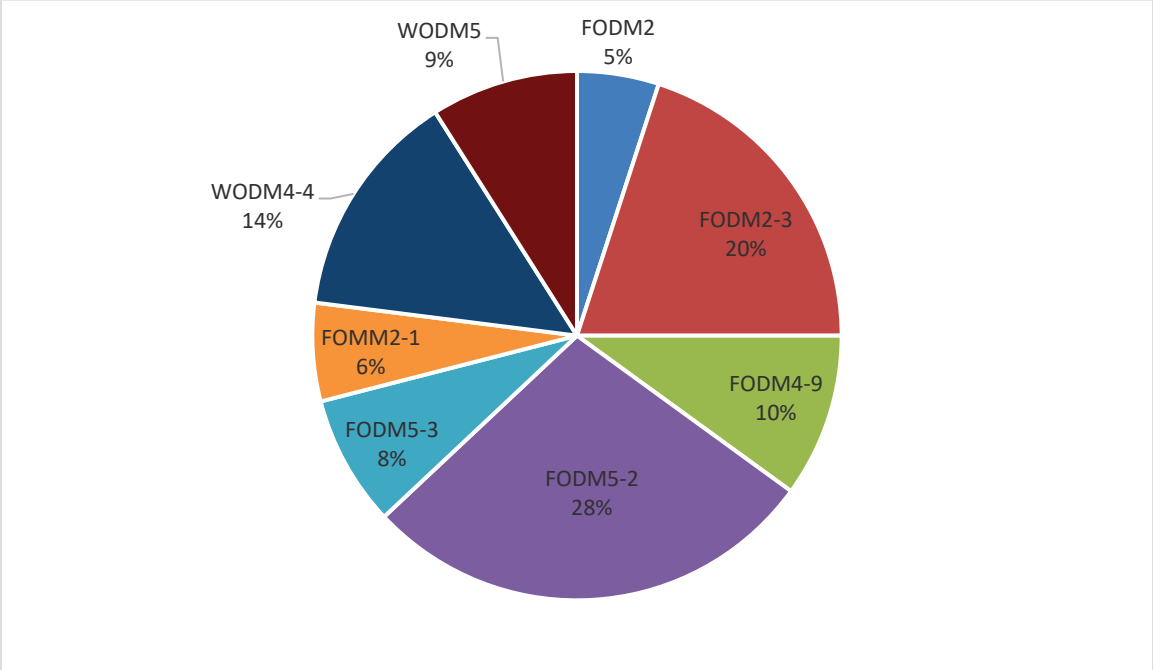


Figure 5.1.2.b. Sheldon East Forest Composition of Overstory Trees

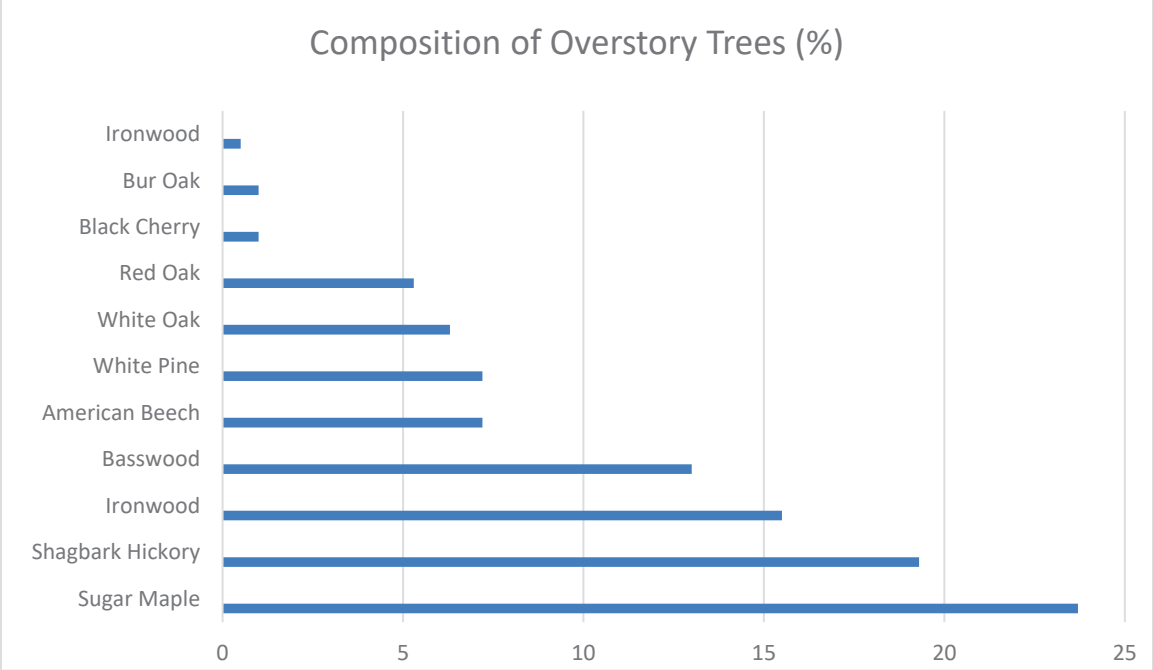
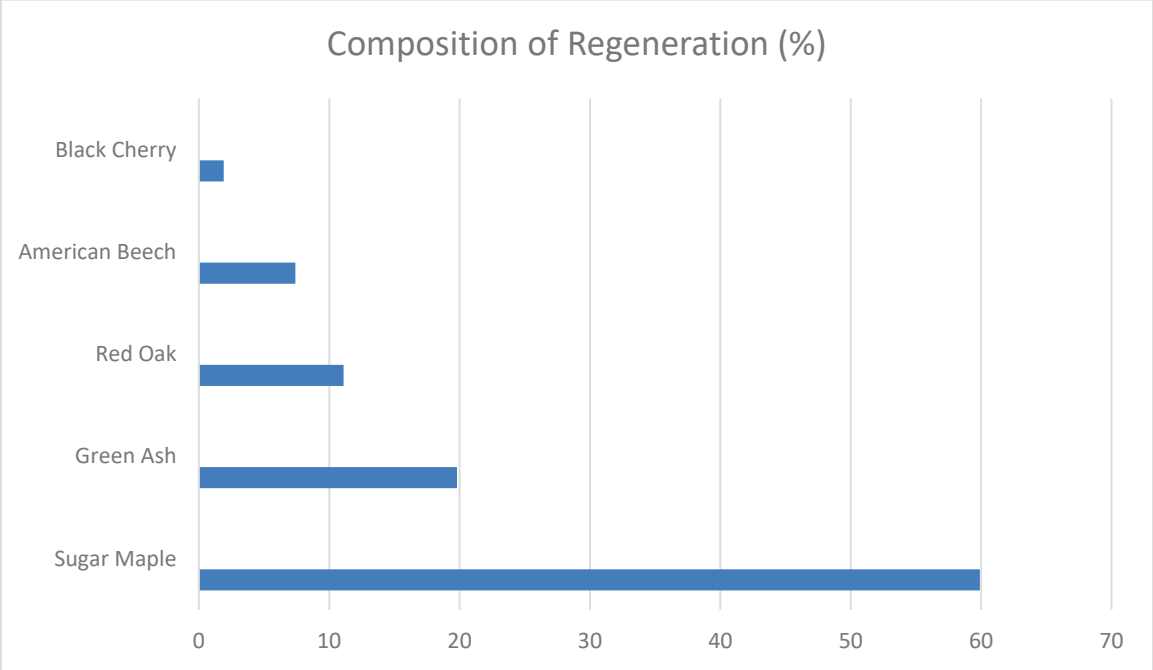


Figure 5.1.2.c. Sheldon East Forest Composition of Regeneration



5.2 Woodland Condition

The subject woodlots were evaluated using a common set of 17 criteria indicators provided by the City of Burlington. Each woodlot was assessed based on the rating systems provided. The results of this woodland condition evaluation were used to develop management prescriptions. Refer to Table 5.2.1 below for the results of woodland condition evaluation.

Table 5.2.1. Woodland Condition Evaluation

Woodland Condition Criteria	Sheldon Creek Ravine	Sheldon East	Rating	Descriptions
Recreation Quality			Very Good	Trail infrastructure in the forest sufficient in meeting forecasted demand. Train renewal activities unlikely, but could impact isolated trees.
			Good	Trails infrastructure in the forest is sufficient in meeting forecasted demand. Trail renewal activities could impact isolated trees.
			Fair	Isolated gaps exist in the provision of quality trail infrastructure within the forest. Planned network upgrades and/or maintenance activities could necessitate some tree removal.
	X	X	Poor	Some gaps exist in the provision of quality trail infrastructure within the forest. Planned network upgrades and/or maintenance activities will likely necessitate some tree removal.
			Very Poor	Gaps exist in the provision of quality trail infrastructure within the forest. Planned network upgrades and/or maintenance activities will likely necessitate significant tree removal.
Surface Water Drainage -1			Very Good	Resident creek length capable of accommodating runoff in excess of a 1:100 year storm event. No tree removal or restoration works to support creek upgrades anticipated.
	X		Good	Full length of the resident creek capable of accommodating runoff associated with a 1:100 year storm event. No tree removal or restoration works to support creek upgrades anticipated.
		X	Fair	Majority of the resident creek length capable of accommodating runoff associated with a 1:100 year storm event. Isolated tree removal or restoration works to support creek upgrades possible.
			Poor	Some resident creek length undersized to accommodate runoff associated with a 1:100 year storm event. Some tree removal and restoration works to support creek upgrades anticipated.
			Very Poor	A majority of resident creek length undersized to accommodate runoff associated with a 1:100 year storm event. Significant tree removal and restoration works to support creek upgrades anticipated.
Surface Water Drainage -2			Very Good	No known instances of erosion found within the resident creek length. No forest management activities associated with capital erosion projects anticipated.
		X	Good	Isolated instances of tertiary erosion sites found within the resident creek length. Forest management activities expected to be limited to monitoring at this time.
	X		Fair	Few instances of secondary/tertiary erosion sites found within the resident creek length. Some tree removal and subsequent restoration to support restorative creek works possible.
			Poor	Few instances of primary erosion sites OR several instances of secondary/tertiary erosion sites found within the resident creek length. Some tree removal and subsequent restoration to support restorative creek works probable.
			Very Poor	Several instances of primary erosion sites found within the resident creek length. Tree removal and subsequent restoration to support restorative creek works near certain.

Surface Water Drainage -3			Very Good	No known debris found along the resident creek length. No forest management activities associated with debris removal projects anticipated.
		X	Good	Isolated instances of 'small' debris sites found along the resident creek length. Forest management activities supporting debris removal anticipated to be limited.
			Fair	Few instances of 'small' or 'medium' debris sites found along the resident creek length. Some tree removal to support debris removal or access possible.
	X		Poor	Few instances of 'large' debris sites OR several instances of 'small' or 'medium' debris sites found along the resident creek length. Some tree removal to support debris removal or access probable.
			Very Poor	Several instances of 'large' debris sites found along the resident creek length. Tree removal to support debris removal or access near certain.
Risk Management			Very Good	0m edge/ha AND 0 dead or high-risk trees/ha AND no significant forest health factors present – No dead or declining trees within the forest, and no or very limited interface settings exist. No current forest health issues present or anticipated in the future.
			Good	>0m edge/ha AND 0 dead or dying trees/ha BUT one or more forest health factors present – No dead or declining trees were observed within the forest, but some interface settings exist. Forest health concerns are present, or may be expected in the future.
		X	Fair	>0m edge/ha AND less than 5 dead or dying trees/ha – Some dead and/or declining trees and some edge environments are present in the forest.
	X		Poor	>0m edge/ha AND > 5 dead or dying trees/ha – Concentration of dead and/or declining trees and some edge environments are present in the forest.
			Very Poor	>1,000m edge/ha AND > 5 dead or dying trees/ha – Concentration of dead and/or declining trees and extensive edge environments are present in the forest.
Unauthorized Encroachment			Very Good	No known issues of unauthorized encroachment in the forest.
			Good	Very isolated instances of encroachment in the forest. Issues only involve varieties of encroachment that are more readily resolved (e.g., dumping).
	X		Fair	Some instances of human encroachment in the forest. Issues are typically less difficult to resolve (e.g., dumping).
		X	Poor	Frequent instances of encroachment of multiple types in the forest. Issues occasionally involve varieties of encroachment that are more challenging or costly to resolve (e.g., rear yard encroachment, unauthorized trails).
			Very Poor	Very frequent instances of encroachment of multiple types in the forest. Issues often involve varieties of encroachment that are more challenging or costly to resolve (e.g., rear yard encroachment, unauthorized trails).
Supercanopy Trees (SCT)		X	Very Good	>1 or more SCT per 4 ha or less – SCT abundant in the forest
	X		Good	1 per 4-8 ha – SCT are a common occurrence in the forest
			Fair	1 per 8-16 ha – Some SCT present in the forest
			Poor	1 per 16-32 ha – SCT limited in the forest
			Very Poor	No SCT present

Coarse Woody Debris	X	X	Very Good	>5 logs /ha – CWD abundant in the forest
			Good	5 logs /ha – CWD a common occurrence in the forest
			Fair	3-4 logs /ha – some CWD present in the forest
			Poor	1-2 logs /ha – CWD limited in the forest
			Very Poor	Very limited or no CWD present in forest
Invasive Species -1		X	Very Good	No presence of woody invasive trees in forest.
	X		Good	Less than 1 established woody invasive trees per hectare – few woody invasive trees in the forest
			Fair	1-1.5 established woody invasive trees per hectare – some woody invasive trees in the forest
			Poor	1-4 established woody invasive trees per hectare – presence of woody invasive trees common and on ecological concern in the forest
			Very Poor	4+ woody invasive trees per hectare – woody invasive trees pervasive in the forest and a significant ecological concern
Invasive Species -2			Very Good	No notable non-woody invasive cover present
			Good	<1 non-woody invasive plant /ha – few non-woody invasive plants in the forest
		X	Fair	1-3 non-woody invasive plant /ha – some non-woody invasive plants in the forest
	X		Poor	3-5 non-woody invasive plants /ha – presence of non-woody invasive plants common and on ecological concern in the forest
			Very Poor	5+ non-woody invasive plants/ha – non-woody invasive plants pervasive in the forest and a significant ecological concern
Regeneration			Very Good	>90% quality regeneration present – regeneration consisting only of suitable native recruits
		X	Good	70-90% quality regeneration present – regeneration consisting primarily of suitable native recruits
			Fair	50-70% quality regeneration present – some suitable native recruits present in regeneration
	X		Poor	20-50% quality regeneration present – few suitable native recruits present in regeneration
			Very Poor	Less than 20% quality regeneration present – regeneration exclusively invasive or otherwise consisting of species which may not achieve maturity.
Snags	X	X	Very Good	>5 snags /ha – snag trees abundant in the forest
			Good	3-5 snags /ha – snag trees a common occurrence in the forest
			Fair	2-3 snags /ha – some snag trees present in the forest
			Poor	1-2 snags /ha – few snag trees present in the forest
			Very Poor	Very few or no snags present in the forest
Interior Forest Habitat			Very Good	>4 ha interior habitat – interior habitat abundant in the forest
			Good	2-4 ha interior habitat – interior habitat a common occurrence in the forest
			Fair	1-2 ha interior habitat – some interior habitat present in the forest
		X	Poor	Less than 1 ha interior habitat – few interior habitat present in the forest
	X		Very Poor	No interior habitat in the forest

Cavity Trees			Very Good	>7 cavity trees /ha – cavity trees abundant in the forest
		X	Good	5-7 cavity trees /ha – cavity trees a common occurrence in the forest
	X		Fair	2-5 cavity trees /ha – some cavity trees present in the forest
			Poor	1-2 cavity trees /ha – few cavity trees present in the forest
			Very Poor	Very few or no cavity trees present in the forest
Mast Trees		X	Very Good	>8 mast trees /ha – mast trees abundant in the forest
			Good	5-8 mast trees /ha – mast trees a common occurrence in the forest
	X		Fair	3-5 mast trees /ha – some mast trees present in the forest
			Poor	1-2 mast trees /ha – few mast trees present in the forest
			Very Poor	Very few or no mast trees present in the forest
Uncommon Trees and Rare Woodland Communities			Very Good	>2 uncommon trees /ha – uncommon trees abundant in forest
			Good	1-2 uncommon trees /ha – uncommon trees a common occurrence in the forest
			Fair	1 uncommon trees /ha – some uncommon trees present in the forest
	X	X	Poor	1 uncommon trees per 2 ha or more – few occurrence of uncommon trees in the forest
			Very Poor	Very few or no uncommon trees present in the forest
Woodland Connectivity -1			Very Good	No links within the forest – forest is one consolidated unit. Fragmentation and interconnectivity not a concern.
			Good	1 link within the forest – forest is largely intact.
		X	Fair	2-3 links within the forest – some fragmentation exists within the forest.
	X		Poor	4-6 links within the forest – fragmented forest unit.
			Very Poor	>6 links within the forest – highly fragmented forest unit. Forest functionality as a single ecosystem is very limited.
Woodland Connectivity -2			Very Good	>=5 links at a 1.5km max distance – forest is very well connected to the city's broader forest network. Numerous connections to other forest features exist.
		X	Good	4 links at a 1km max distance – forest is reasonably well connected to the city's broader forest network.
	X		Fair	3 links at a 1km max distance – some connections exist between the forest and the city's broader forest network.
			Poor	1 to less than 3 links at a 1km distance – forest connectivity to the city's broader forest network is limited.
			Very Poor	No external links to nearby forests – very isolated forest. Very limited to non-existent connections to the city's broader forest network.
Woodland Size			Very Good	>8 ha of the forest is under City ownership or management
			Good	1-8 ha of the forest is under City ownership or management
			Fair	0.5-1 ha of the forest is under City ownership or management
	X	X	Poor	Less than 0.5 ha of the forest is under City ownership or management
			Very Poor	Less than 0.5 h ha of the forest is under City ownership or management AND the larger contiguous forest is less than 0.5 ha in total size

Species at Risk and Singificant Wildlife Habitat -1	Refer to EIS	Refer to EIS	Very Good	Observations of SAR exceeding a rate of 1 species /ha
			Good	Observations of SAR a rate of 1 species /ha
			Fair	Observations of SAR a rate of 1 species / 2ha
			Poor	Observations of SAR a rate of 1 species / 10ha
			Very Poor	No observations of SAR in the forest
Species at Risk and Singificant Wildlife Habitat -2	Refer to EIS	Refer to EIS	Very Good	Observations of candidate SAR habitat exceeding a rate of 5 species/ha
			Good	Observations of candidate SAR habitat a rate of up to 5 species/ha
			Fair	Observations of candidate SAR habitat a rate of up to 2 species/ha
			Poor	Observations of candidate SAR habitat a rate of no more than 1 species/ 2ha
			Very Poor	No candidate SAR habitat observed in forest
Relative Biodiversity -1			Very Good	Unique woody overstory species occur at a rate exceeding 4 species/ha
			Good	Unique woody overstory species occur at a rate of up to 4 species/ha
			Fair	Unique woody overstory species occur at a rate of up to 3 species/ha
			Poor	Unique woody overstory species occur at a rate of up to 2 species/ha
	X	X	Very Poor	Unique woody overstory species occur at a rate of less than 1 species/ha
Relative Biodiversity -2	Refer to EIS	Refer to EIS	Very Good	Bird observations exceeding a rate of 8 records /ha in the forest
			Good	Bird observations a rate of up to 8 records /ha in the forest
			Fair	Bird observations a rate of up to 4 records /ha in the forest
			Poor	Bird observations a rate of up to 2 records /ha in the forest
			Very Poor	No bird observations recorded within the forest

6.0 MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

The subject woodlots have suffered from the decline of Ash and Beech. Canopy gaps are being filled with invasive Comon Buckthorn rather than being replaced by other native tree species. Management of Common Buckthorn will create opportunities for restoration and woodland improvement. Given the proposed development of the surrounding agricultural fields, management of the subject woodlots in the context of increased urban pressures will also be important. Maintaining public safety will be a major component of the management of the subject woodlots.

6.1 General Prescriptions (apply at all times)

- Leave dead, dying, or decaying trees standing in the woodland, if there is no conflict with other prescriptions. Dead trees can be reduced in height to reduce the risk.
- Avoid disturbing large rotting or hollow logs, if there is no conflict with other prescriptions.
- Leave logs and log portions at the felling site, if there is no conflict with other prescriptions. Maximum length of logs should be two metres.
- Avoid removing windthrows, piles, chips or branches from the woodland, if there is no conflict with other prescriptions.
- Avoid the creation of new gaps or new forest edge through capital work or infrastructure maintenance activities within or abutting the woodland.
- Prioritize the retention of supercanopy trees through management activities.
- New plantings should be native species found in the woodlot. Recommended species include Sugar Maple, Shagbark Hickory, Bitternut Hickory, White Oak, Bur Oak, Black Cherry, and White Pine.

6.2 Short-Term (10-year)

The following prescriptions provide detailed short-term (10-year) management strategies for Sheldon Creek Ravine and Sheldon East Woodlots.

2025	• Conduct Hazard Tree Assessment within the striking distance of the edge of new development site, the existing residential areas, and the roads and remove hazard trees
2026	• Remove dumping and encampments and other unauthorized uses of the woodland. • Remove invasive species
2027	• Restoration plantings in disturbed areas and areas after the removal of invasive species • Monitor invasive species
2028	• Monitor invasive species and restoration plantings • Conduct further invasive species management if necessary
2029	• Monitor invasive species and restoration plantings
2030	• Monitor invasive species and restoration plantings • Conduct Hazard Tree Assessment within the striking distance of the edge of new development site, the existing residential areas, and the roads and remove hazard trees • Update forest inventory data and re-evaluate woodland conditions • Update the Forest Management Plan based on the findings of re-inventory and re-evaluation
2031	• Monitor invasive species and restoration plantings • Conduct new management measures based on the updated Forest Management Plan
2032	• Monitor invasive species and restoration plantings if new invasive species or new restoration plantings occur after FMP update

2033	• Monitor invasive species and restoration plantings if new invasive species or new restoration plantings occur after FMP update
2034	• Monitor invasive species and restoration plantings if new invasive species or new restoration plantings occur after FMP update
2035	• Monitor invasive species and restoration plantings if new invasive species or new restoration plantings occur after FMP update • Conduct Hazard Tree Assessment within the striking distance of the edge of new development site, the existing residential areas, and the roads and remove hazard trees

Figure 6.2.1. Schedule of Management Prescriptions

	2025	*2026*	*2027*	*2028*	*2029*	*2030*	*2031*	*2032*	*2033*	*2034*	*2035*
Hazard Evaluation & Abatement											
Inventory Plot Remeasurement											
FMP Review & Updates											
Restoration Specification											
Closure of Unauthorized Trails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clean up of Dumping & Encroachment Issues											
Invasive Treatment (s)											
Restoration Planting											
Site Monitoring											
Surface Water Erosion/ Maintenance Projects											
Surface Water Mitigation Projects											
Trails/Rec. Projects											

Respectfully Submitted,
Kuntz Forestry Consulting Inc.

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APPENDIX A. REFERENCES

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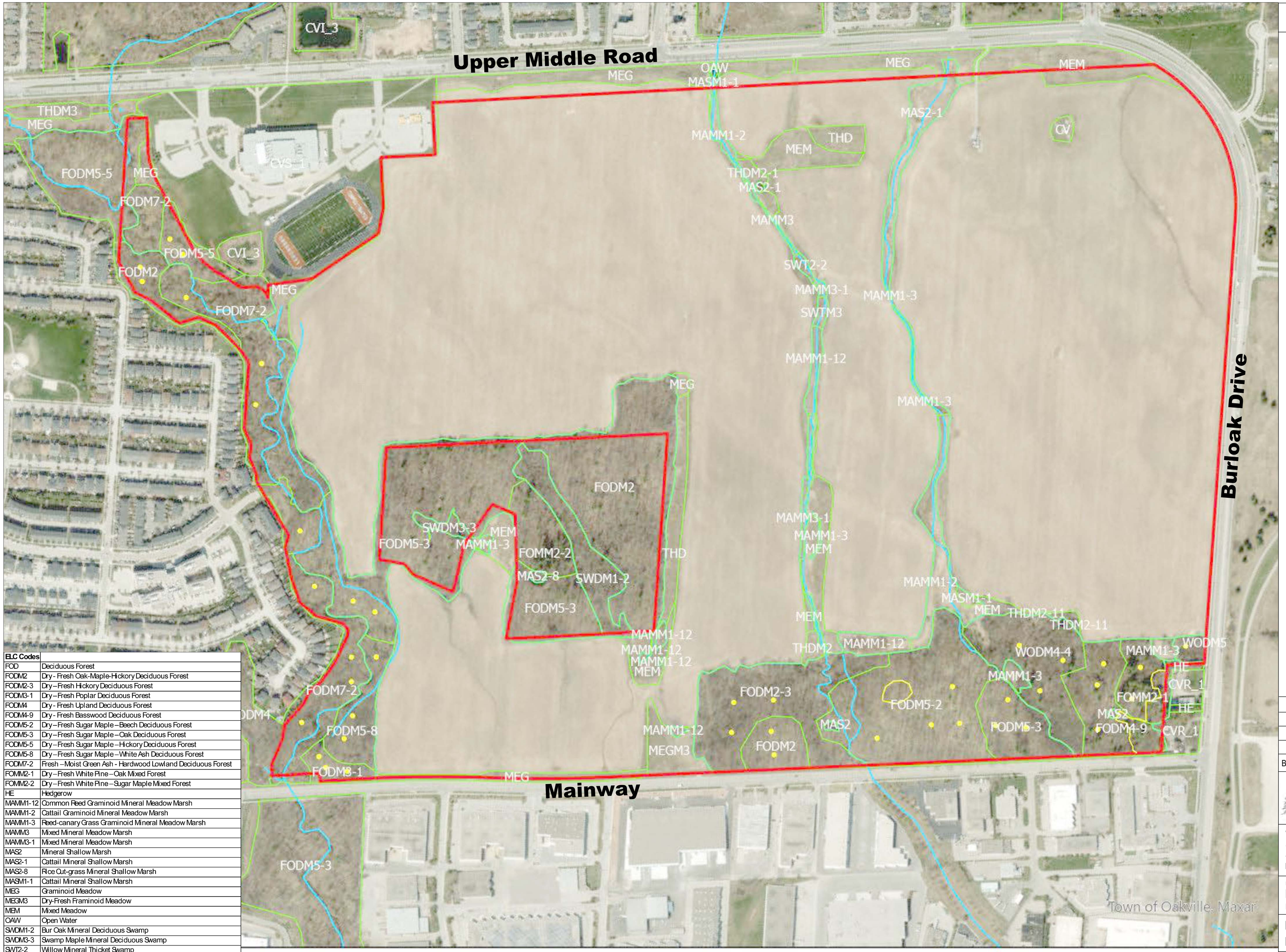
Terrastory Environmental Consulting Inc. 2024. Vegetation Communities – Bronte Meadows, City of Burlington

Appendix B. ELC Communities

ELC Code	Vegetation Type
FODM2	Dry-Fresh Oak-Maple-Hickory Deciduous Forest
FODM2-3	Dry-Fresh Hickory Deciduous Forest
FODM3-1	Dry-Fresh Poplar Deciduous Forest
FODM4-9	Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple-Beech Deciduous Forest
FODM5-2	Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple-Beech Deciduous Forest
FODM5-3	Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple-Oak Deciduous Forest
FODM5-5	Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple-Hickory Deciduous Forest
FODM5-8	Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple-White Ash Deciduous Forest
FODM7-2	Fresh-Moist Green Ash-Hardwood Lowland Deciduous Forest
FOMM2-1	Dry-Fresh White Pine-Oak Mixed Forest
WODM4-4	Dry-Fresh Black Walnut Deciduous Forest
WODM5	Fresh-Moist Deciduous Woodland

Appendix C. Scientific and English Names

Scientific Name	English Name
Acer negundo	Manitoba Maple
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut Hickory
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory
Fagus grandifolia	American Beech
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash
Juglans nigra	Black Walnut
Ostrya virginiana	Ironwood
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Prunus serotina	Black Cherry
Prunus spp.	Cherry Species
Quercus alba	White Oak
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak
Quercus rubra	Red Oak
Salix spp.	Willow Species
Thuja occidentalis	Eastern White Cedar
Tilia americana	Basswood
Ulmus americana	White Elm
Ulmus glabra	Scots Elm



ELC Codes	
FOD	Deciduous Forest
FODM2	Dry - Fresh Oak-Maple-Hickory Deciduous Forest
FODM2-3	Dry–Fresh Hickory Deciduous Forest
FODM3-1	Dry–Fresh Poplar Deciduous Forest
FODM4	Dry - Fresh Upland Deciduous Forest
FODM4-9	Dry - Fresh Basswood Deciduous Forest
FODM5-2	Dry–Fresh Sugar Maple–Beech Deciduous Forest
FODM5-3	Dry–Fresh Sugar Maple–Oak Deciduous Forest
FODM5-5	Dry–Fresh Sugar Maple–Hickory Deciduous Forest
FODM5-8	Dry–Fresh Sugar Maple–White Ash Deciduous Forest
FODM7-2	Fresh–Moist Green Ash - Hardwood Lowland Deciduous Forest
FOMM2-1	Dry–Fresh White Pine–Oak Mixed Forest
FOMM2-2	Dry–Fresh White Pine–Sugar Maple Mixed Forest
HE	Hedgerow
MAMM1-12	Common Reed Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh
MAMM1-2	Cattail Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh
MAMM1-3	Reed-canary Grass Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh
MAMM3	Mixed Mineral Meadow Marsh
MAMM3-1	Mixed Mineral Meadow Marsh
MAS2	Mineral Shallow Marsh
MAS2-1	Cattail Mineral Shallow Marsh
MAS2-8	Rice Cut-grass Mineral Shallow Marsh
MASM1-1	Cattail Mineral Shallow Marsh
MEG	Graminoid Meadow
MEGM3	Dry-Fresh Graminoid Meadow
MEM	Mixed Meadow
OAW	Open Water
SWDM1-2	Bur Oak Mineral Deciduous Swamp
SWDM3-3	Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp
SWT2-2	Willow Mineral Thicket Swamp
SWTM3	Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp
THD	Deciduous Thicket
THDM2	Dry - Fresh Deciduous Shrub Thicket
THDM2-1	Sumach Deciduous Shrub Thicket
THDM2-11	Hawthorn Deciduous Shrub Thicket
THDM3	Dry - Fresh Deciduous Hedgerow Thicket
WODM4-4	Dry - Fresh Black Walnut Deciduous Woodland
WODM5	Fresth - Moist Deciduous Woodland

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Ecological Land Classification
- Watercourses
- Unauthorized Encroachment (Rear Yard Encroachment, Encampment)
- Plot Locations

No.	Issue/Revisions	Date	By
1	Report Submission	8 Aug, '25	KH

Base Data: Terrastory Environmental Consulting Inc. (ELC)

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Property
Bronte Creek Meadows
Burlington, Ontario

Forest Management Report
Ecological Land Classification Units

Project	P4342	Figure 1
Date	8 August 2025	
Scale	1:3500	