

Heritage Corridor Enhancement Plan

Dundee Secondary Plan

City of Kitchener, Ontario

Final Report

Prepared for:

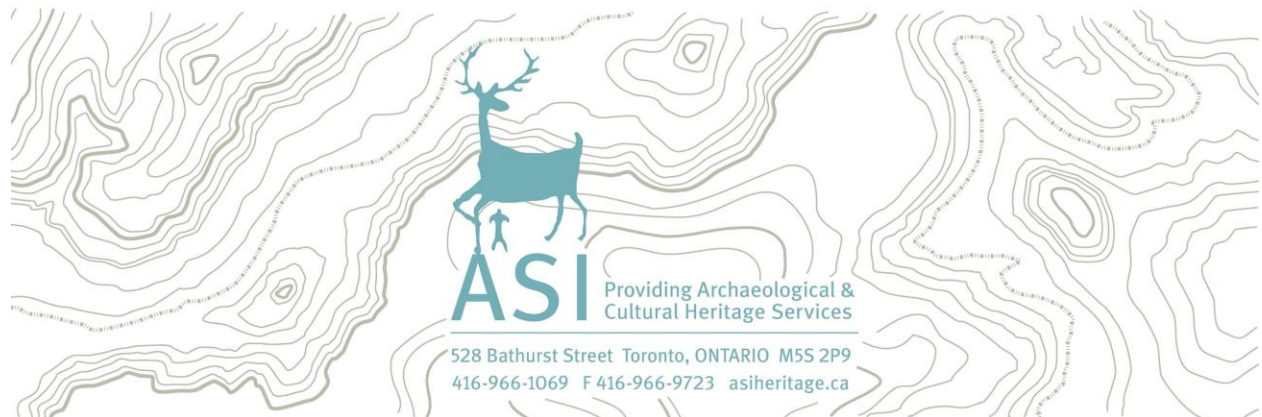
City of Kitchener

200 King Street West

City of Kitchener, ON N2G 4V6

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 24CH-218

May 2026



Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc., in collaboration with The Landplan Studio Inc., was contracted by the City of Kitchener to conduct a Heritage Corridor Enhancement Plan (H.C.E.P.) for the Dundee Secondary Plan in the City of Kitchener, Ontario.

The H.C.E.P. focuses on the Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive Heritage Corridor, and recommends the development of the corridor into a primarily pedestrian-only multi-use trail connecting to the existing pedestrian trail network along Groh Drive, Tilt Drive, and Dodge Drive.

Recommendations are provided to support the implementation of the multi-use trail, mitigate negative impacts and to conserve, enhance, and maintain the heritage attributes that contribute to defining any portion of these roads as a Heritage Corridor.

Recommendations cover:

- Vegetative buffers and screening adjacent to the proposed Heritage Corridor, including:
 - Vegetative buffer sizing and composition;
 - Plant specimens and strategies;
- Lotting Patterns and Direct Vehicular Access, including fencing;
- Rural Cross-Section, Profile and Paving Treatments; and
- Nodal Rest Areas, Interpretation, Wayfinding, Traffic Control, and Lighting, including:
 - Specific recommendations for the spacing and design of nodal rest areas;
 - Recommended themes for interpretation signage;
 - Vehicular access control for the multi-use trail.

Report Accessibility Features

This report has been formatted to meet the Information and Communications Standards under the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005* (A.O.D.A.). Features of this report which enhance accessibility include: headings, font size and colour, alternative text provided for images, and the use of periods within acronyms. Given this is a technical report, there may be instances where additional accommodation is required in order for readers to access the report's information. If additional accommodation is required, please contact Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Practice Area at Archaeological Services Inc., by email at aveilleux@asiheritage.ca or by phone 416-966-1069 ext. 255.



Project Personnel

- **Principal-in-Charge:** Rebecca Sciarra, M.A., C.A.H.P., Partner, Director - Cultural Heritage
- **Landscape Architect:** Mark Steele, B.A. (Hon), M.L.A., O.A.L.A., C.S.L.A, CAHP Principal and Owner of The Landplan Studio Inc.
- **Project Coordinator:** Jessica Bisson, B.F.A. (Hon.), Cultural Heritage Technician, Coordinator - Cultural Heritage
- **Field Review:** Kristina Martens; **Kirstyn Allam;** Elizabeth Antczak, M.Arch., Building Conservation Analyst - Cultural Heritage; Mark Steele, Landplan, Landscape Architect
- **Graphics Production:** Elizabeth Antczak, M.Arch., Building Conservation Analyst; Mark Steele
- **Report Reviewer(s): Rebecca Sciarra**



Glossary

Built Heritage Resource (B.H.R.)

Definition: “...a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 40).

Cultural Heritage Landscape (C.H.L.)

Definition: “...a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 41).

Heritage Corridor

Definition: “streets or *multi-use pathways* which because of their unique structural, topographic and visual characteristics, as well as abutting vegetation, built environment and cultural landscape, historical significance or location within a *Heritage Conservation District* are recognized as a *cultural heritage resource* and are intended to be *conserved*” (City of Kitchener, 2019, p. A-10).

Significant

Definition: With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act*” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 52).



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1.0 Introduction and Plan Purpose

Archaeological Services Inc. (A.S.I.), in collaboration with The Landplan Studio Inc., was contracted by the City of Kitchener to prepare a Heritage Corridor Enhancement Plan (H.C.E.P.) for the Dundee Secondary Plan in the City of Kitchener, Ontario. The H.C.E.P. focuses on the Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive Heritage Corridor (Figure 1). This Plan presents measures to be implemented to mitigate negative impacts and to conserve, enhance, and maintain the heritage attributes that contribute to defining these roads as a Heritage Corridor.

This Plan has been prepared to support implementation of the Dundee Secondary Plan. The purpose of the Dundee Secondary Plan is to set out a detailed vision and planning framework which will guide the long-term development of this new community in southwest Kitchener. The Secondary Plan will provide policies for new urban uses in the area over the long-term such as homes, parks, natural areas, shops and schools, connected by trails, transit, roads, and sustainable infrastructure. The Dundee Secondary Plan is being prepared as an Integrated Environmental Assessment.

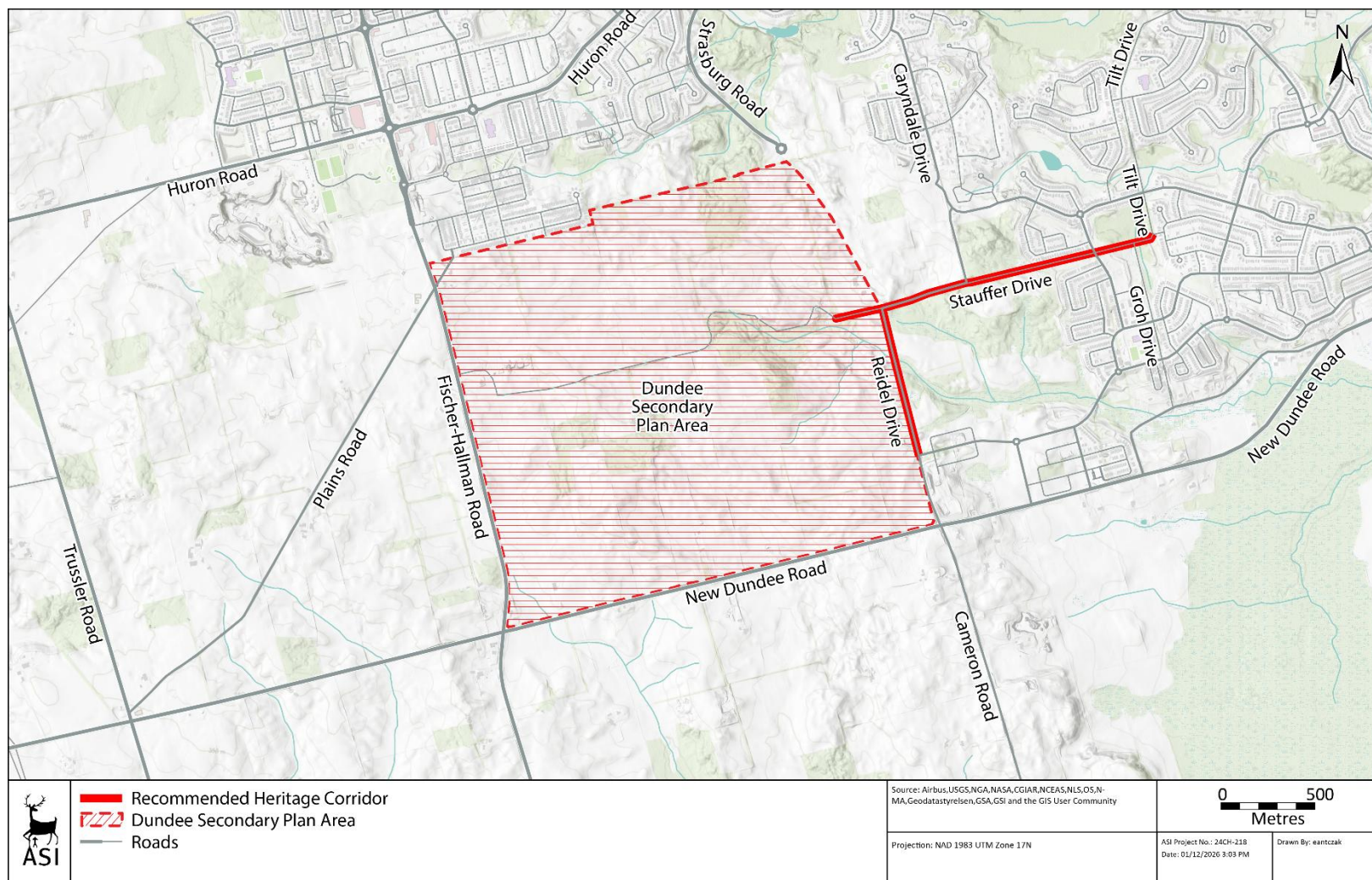


Figure 1: Location of the recommended Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive Heritage Corridor in relation to the Dundee Secondary Plan Area (A.S.I., 2026).

2.0 Background and Policy Context

As part of the Dundee Secondary Plan process, Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive are recommended to be classified as a single Heritage Corridor within the City of Kitchener (Figure 1). This recommendation is based on the results of research, analysis, application of applicable heritage evaluation criteria, and engagement as presented in the related Heritage Impact Assessment report (Archaeological Services Inc., 2025) prepared to support the Dundee Secondary Plan.

Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive are historic rural roads with views to agricultural fields and moraine landforms, with Stauffer Drive composed of a section of public road to the west, and a pedestrian trail network to the east (Figure 2-Figure 5). This recommendation builds on existing Heritage Corridor classifications (Figure 6) within the City of Kitchener's Official Plan (City of Kitchener, 2019) and previous technical work prepared during the 1990s and 2000s investigating these historic roads and adjacent cultural heritage resources (City of Kitchener, 2014; City of Kitchener Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, 1994).

The recommended Heritage Corridor abuts a property located at 500 Stauffer Drive (Figure 7) that is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act ([By-law 2013-026](#)).





Figure 2: Looking north along Reidel Drive towards trees and vegetation in the distance enclosing on the roadway near the Blair Creek crossing (A.S.I., 2025).



Figure 3: A viewshed looking northwest from Reidel Drive to agricultural fields and moraine landforms (©2025 Google)



Figure 4: Stauffer Drive looking east from Reidel Drive, showing its narrow two lanes and no shoulders (A.S.I., 2025).



Figure 5: Trail portion of Stauffer Drive, looking east towards Tilt Drive (A.S.I., 2025).

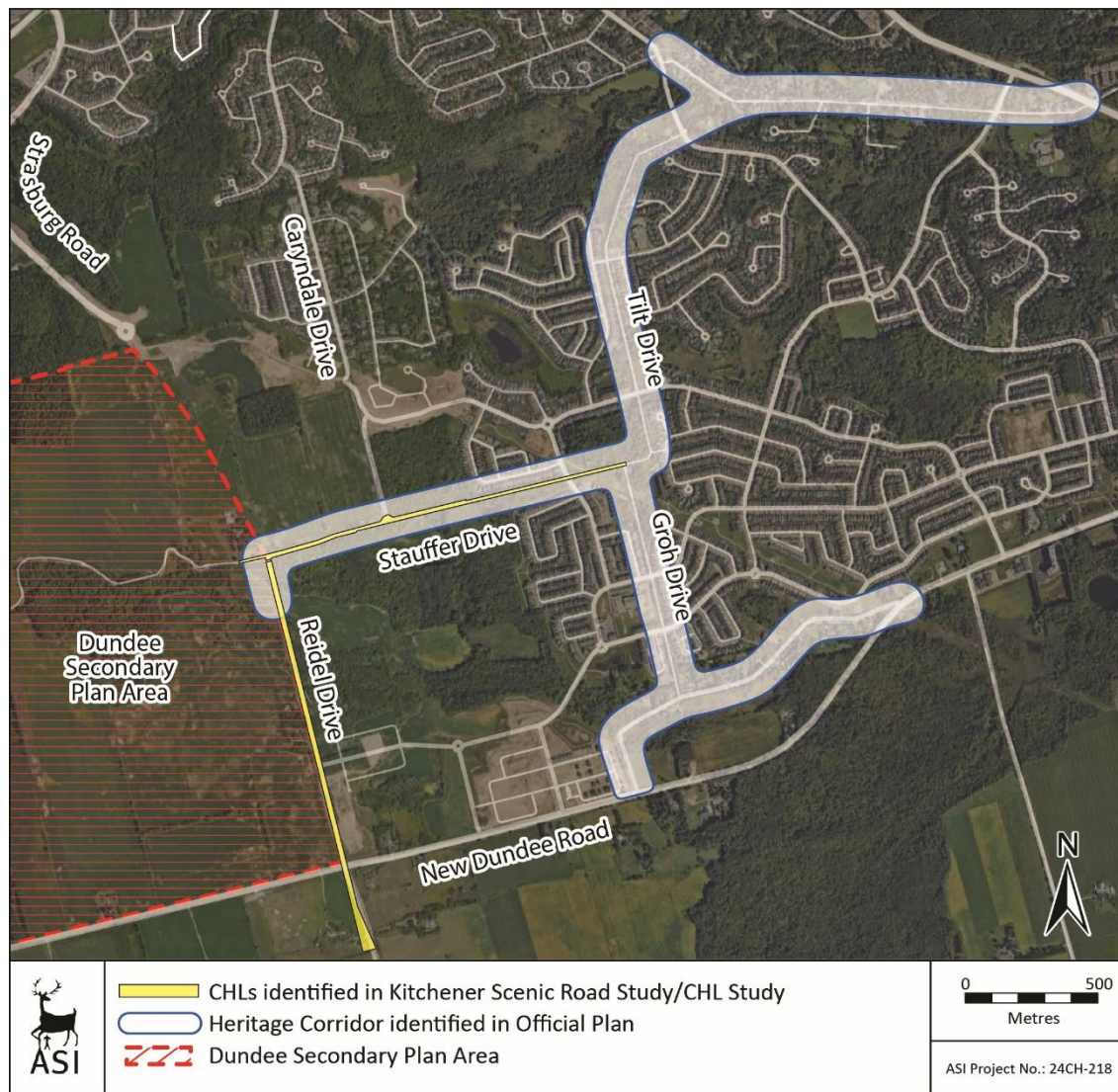


Figure 6: C.H.L.s and Heritage Corridors along Stauffer Drive and Reidel Drive identified in the City of Kitchener's Scenic Road Study, C.H.L. Study, and within the City's Official Plan (A.S.I., 2026).

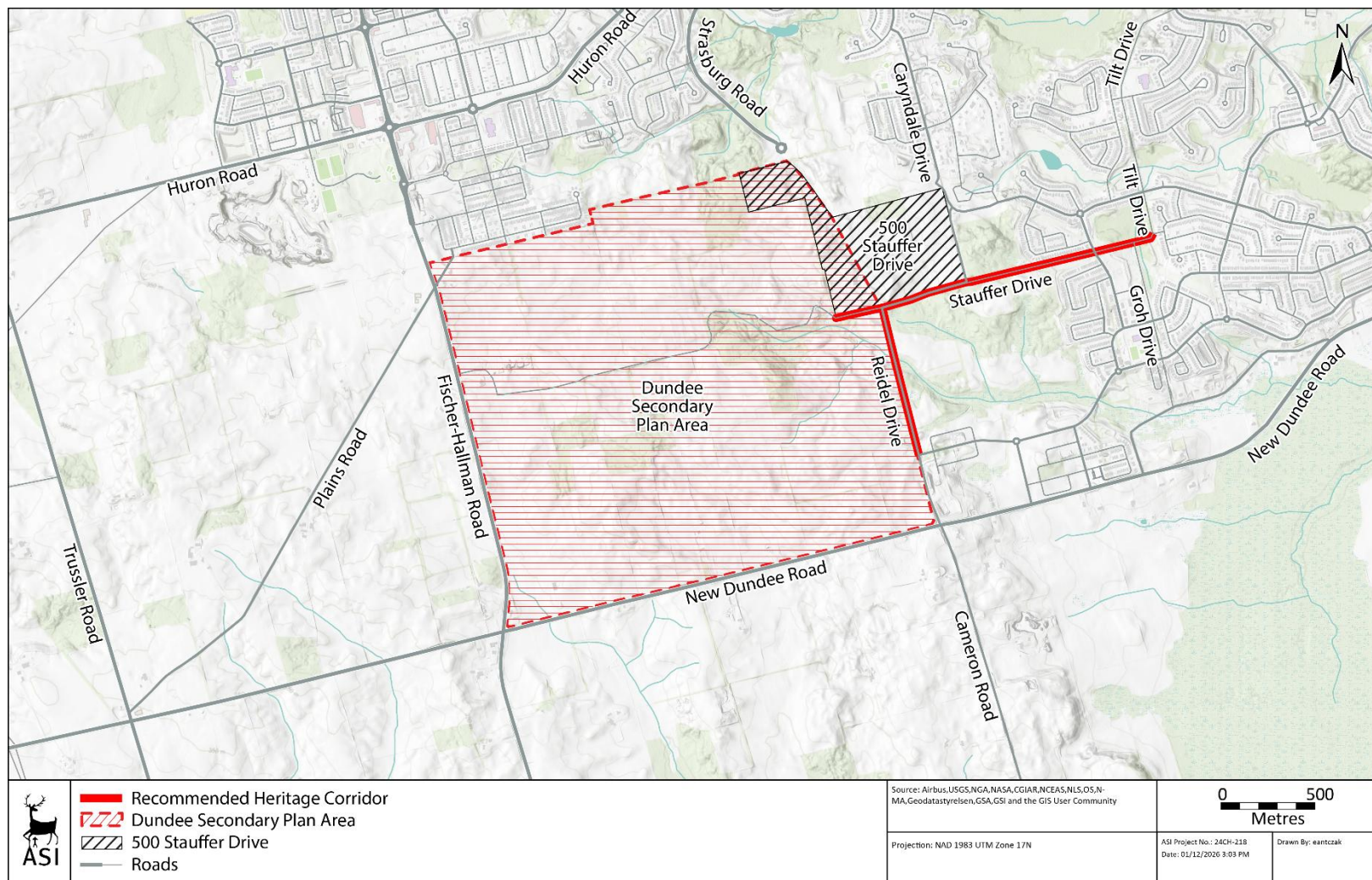


Figure 7: 500 Stauffer Drive in relation to the recommended Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive Heritage Corridor and Dundee Secondary Plan Area (A.S.I., 2026).

3.0 Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The following is a Draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Heritage Attributes for Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive together.

Description of the Road

Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive together form part of a local rural road network. Reidel Drive is a two-lane, rural road with no shoulders, between 400 metres north of New Dundee Road and Stauffer Drive. The road has a general north-south alignment with a slight bend north of its intersection with New Dundee Road.

Stauffer Drive is a two-lane, rural road with no shoulders and can be described as having two sections travelling with an east-west orientation: the public road between 500 Stauffer Drive and just west of Caryndale Drive; and the portion from Caryndale Drive to Tilt Drive which has been converted to and integrated into a pedestrian trail network. The two roads connect at the northern end of Reidel Drive in a T-intersection.

Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive together form part of a local rural road network that is of historical and contextual value. The roads are of historical value because they have a direct association with the formation of the Township of Waterloo. They contributed to initial settlement activities and subsequent agricultural uses in the southern part of the township and forming part of Beasley's New Survey.

This rural road network has contextual value because it is part of a cluster of intersecting heritage corridors that are recognized by the City of Kitchener in their *Official Plan* and which includes Groh Drive, Tilt Drive, and Dodge Drive. Together with Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive, this circulation network maintains a rural and historic but evolved character through the adaptation of formerly vehicular roadways into trail systems and the retention of: original road alignments, cross sections and surface treatments that are evocative of nineteenth-century



concession roads; roadside vegetation and plantings; undulating terrain; and nineteenth-century buildings and farmsteads at 31 Tilt Drive, 630 Robert Ferrie Drive, and 500 Stauffer Drive.

Heritage Attributes

Attributes related to the historical value of Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive:

- Rural carriage way cross section with two-lane alignment and featuring a tar and chip surface treatment with narrow vegetated ditches and verges and lacking features typical of urban environments such as lane markings, curb & gutter, manhole structures, or catch basins.
- Vertical profiles that respond to the surrounding landscape: Reidel Drive follows the surrounding topography, featuring undulating rises and falls in relation to adjacent landscape; Stauffer Drive responds to two rises in the landscape with a slope down westwards towards the headwaters of Blair Creek.
- Limited driveway access to adjacent properties and no intersections with contemporary street crossings.
- Historic road alignment.

Attributes related to the contextual value of Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive:

- Blair Creek natural heritage feature.
- Views to the Blair Creek natural heritage feature along Reidel Drive, expressing visual relationships between the road and the adjacent undulating terrain.
- Vegetation that abuts the roadside creating a defined edge, in particular near Blair Creek along Reidel Drive and near the forested area along Stauffer Drive.
- Undulating topography adjacent to Reidel Drive.
- Continuous physical connections between Reidel Drive, Stauffer Drive, Tilt Drive/trail, Groh Drive/trail, and Dodge Drive.
- Physical connections to 500 Stauffer Drive.



4.0 Enhancement and Mitigation Measures

The Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive Heritage Corridor is located at the eastern boundary of the Dundee Secondary Plan boundary and forms an important visual, cultural and spatial edge framing the new community that will develop and evolve within this moraine landscape.

The heritage attributes of the Heritage Corridor have been considered as part of the secondary planning process and the development of proposed adjacent land uses (Figure 8). The current plan proposes neighbourhood, open space – storm water management, and open space – parks and, and a natural heritage conservation area adjacent to the Reidel Drive portion of the corridor. The Secondary Plan recommends closure of the Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive Heritage Corridor to through-way vehicular traffic and movements. The Secondary Plan envisions that the Heritage Corridor will form part of the pedestrian trail network, with permissions granted for vehicular access to 500 Stauffer Drive.



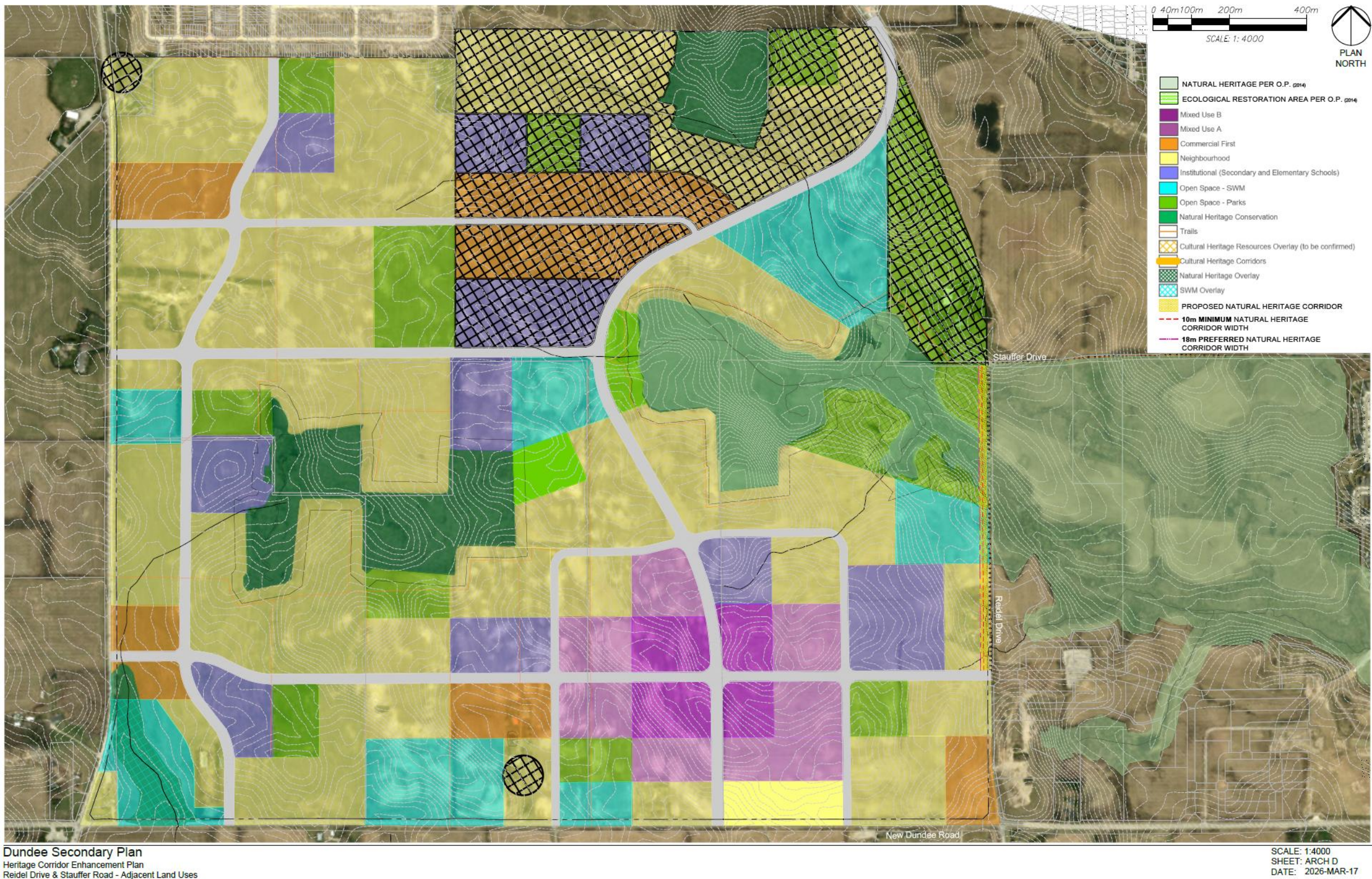


Figure 8: Recommended land use plan (reproduced by The Landplan Studio, 2026)



4.1 Conservation Vision and Objectives

The Reidel Drive and Stauffer Drive Heritage Corridor will be transformed into a multi-use heritage corridor with primarily pedestrian-only access – with the exception of continuing to provide vehicular access to 500 Stauffer Drive. Vehicular access restrictions are recommended to be indicated by clear wayfinding and signage.

Based on the analysis presented in the HIA, this Plan has been developed to present enhancement guidelines and mitigation measures. The Plan's key objective is to develop a framework for adapting and managing the Heritage Corridor so that its scenic, historic, and cultural heritage characteristics remain legible, interpreted, and integrated as part of user experiences and the broader trail network system. The following enhancement treatments and mitigation measures address: (1) components forming part of the municipally-owned road right-of-way, (2) a proposed adjacent buffer zone; and privately or publicly-held lands forming part of future adjacent residential, storm water management, open space – parks, and natural heritage conservation and overlay land uses.

4.2 Vegetative Buffers and Screening

The Reidel Drive portion of the Heritage Corridor is recommended to be buffered by a 10 - 18 metre zone, consisting of a series of nodal restoration zone and Miyawaki tiny forest clusters. These plantings will provide visual screening between the adjacent land uses and the Reidel Drive portion of the Heritage Corridor and will also contribute to restoration of ecological function. This vegetative buffer and screening approach reflect the rural character of Reidel Drive through materials and planting patterns.

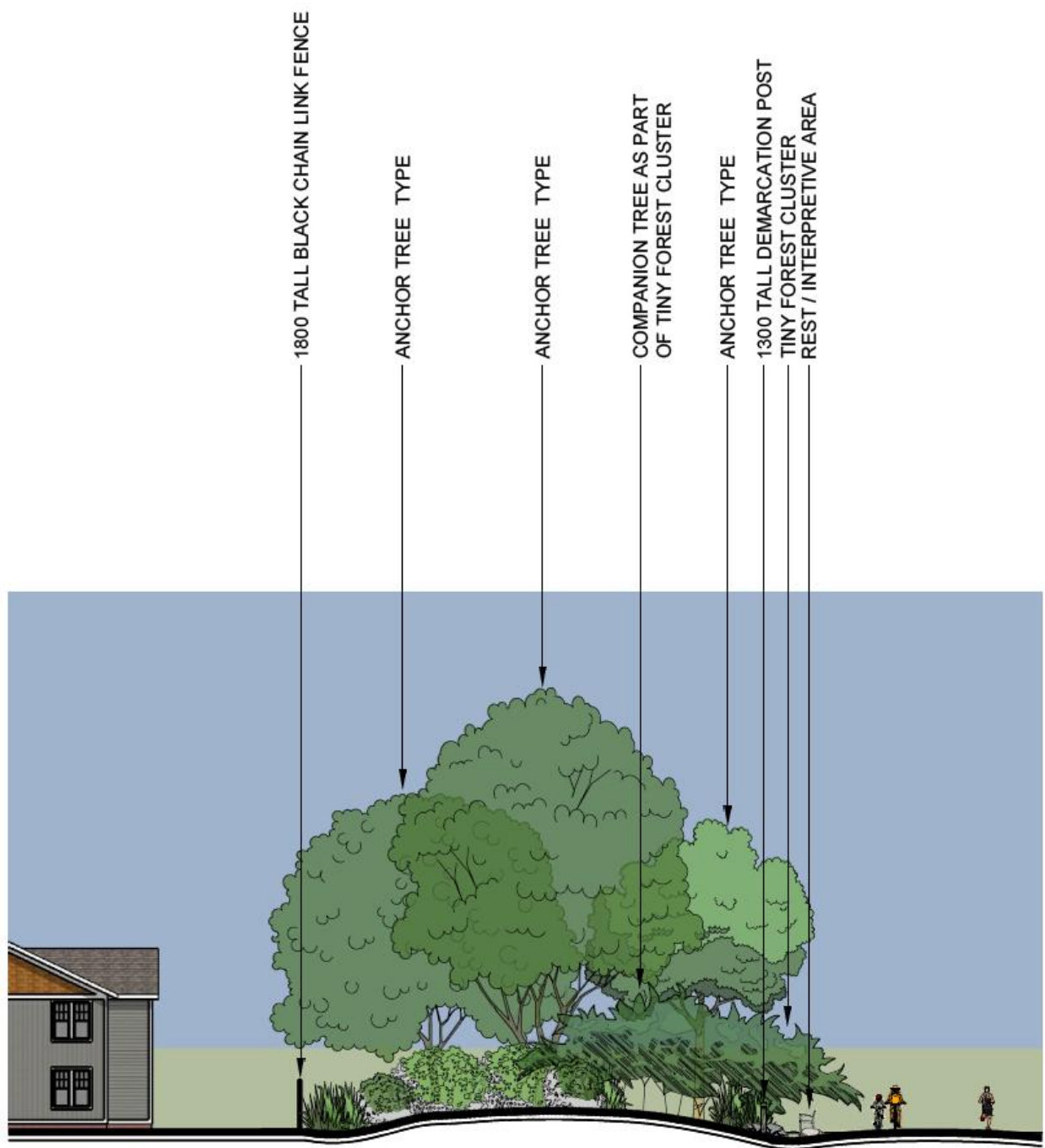
The recommended vegetative buffer shall be comprised of the following:



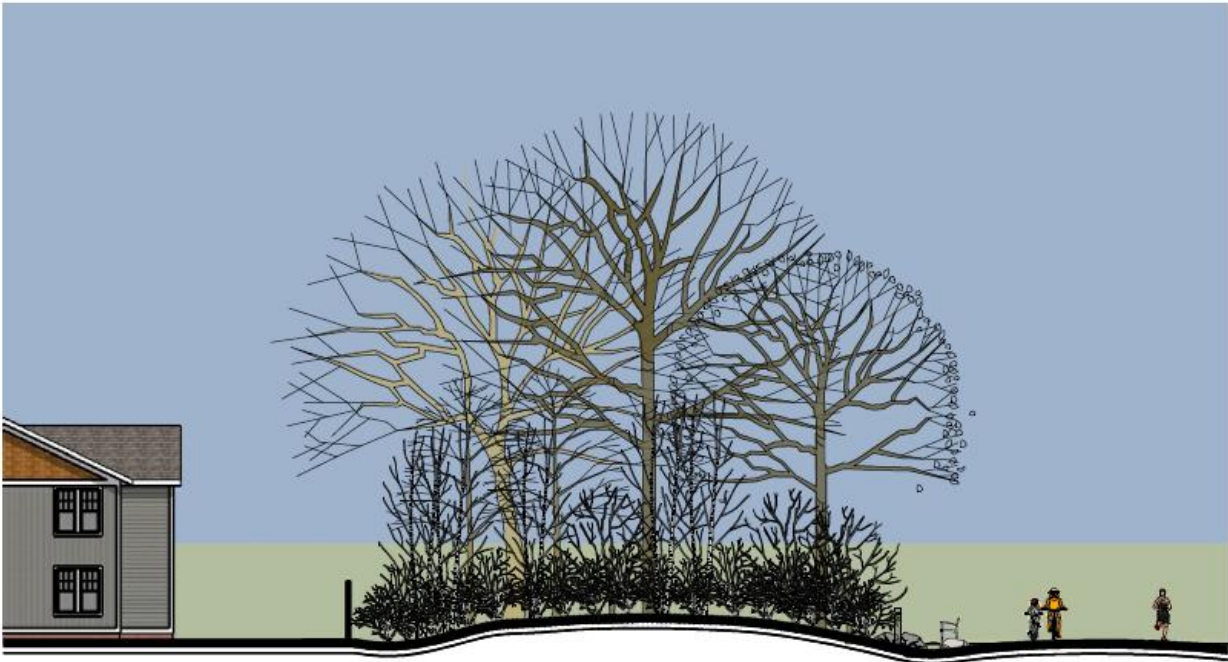
- A 10 - 18 metre buffer shall be established along the west side of the Reidel Drive portion of the Heritage Corridor for the purposes of establishing a naturalized corridor (Figure 9 - Figure 13).
 - This buffer zone is measured from the existing road edge.
 - The buffer zone provides the minimum spatial, ecological, and cultural conditions required to support a high-functioning heritage corridor.
 - While the original double-row tree concept informed the initial width, contemporary ecological planting strategies—such as nodal restoration and Miyawaki forests—achieve equal or greater performance within the same spatial envelope. The buffer therefore remains necessary, but the planting pattern is recommended to evolve to reflect current best practices in biodiversity, soil health, and climate resilience.
- This natural corridor is proposed to consist of a series of nodal restoration zones, Miyawaki tiny forest clusters, meadow and thicket transitions, and riparian-style plantings in low points or drainage swales.
 - Nodal restoration zones are comprised of irregular woody clusters with shrub/seedling bands and a seeded meadow matrix between nodes. Species are selected for vegetative spread and early seed production.
 - Miyawaki tiny forests are characterized by high-density native plantings and deep soil preparation and mulching. This type of planting has a rapid canopy closure and strong microclimate effects.
 - Meadow and thicket matrix is characterized by native grasses, sedges, and forbs with nurse crops. These plantings establish shrub thickets which promote habitat diversity.
- Specimens to be planted within the buffer zone shall be selected to be compatible with plantings documented to characteristics of the Eco district 6E-1 (Stratford) region (See Appendix B: Recommended Plant List).



- Within the Residential interface portion of Reidel Drive, the buffer zone is recommended to consist of Miyawaki cluster plantings, near rear lot lines and with nodal bands closer to the roadbed. This planting approach offers comparatively rapid screening, noise buffering between trail and residential land uses, and reinforces a strong edge condition along the Heritage Corridor (Figure 11).
- Within the Stormwater Management (S.W.M.) interface portion of Reidel Drive, opportunities for introducing nodal restoration and meadow plantings should be pursued to achieve an integrated system, and where practicable based on more detailed engineering considerations as S.W.M. plans are further developed. Miyawaki plantings are recommended only in stable upland pockets. This approach supports maintenance of hydrologic function and operation access to S.W.M. infrastructure. At the edge of the S.W.M. area, meadow and low nodal plantings are recommended to align with the location of the recommended trailhead (Figure 12).
- Within the Open Space-Parks interface of Reidel Drive, nodal restoration and meadow mosaic plantings are recommended with Miyawaki plantings acting as focal ‘forest rooms’. This approach promotes visual permeability while offering immersive experiences (Figure 13).
- At the Natural Heritage interface with Reidel Drive, nodal restoration plantings are recommended as the primary tool, with Miyawaki plantings in disturbed pockets. This approach provides effective integration with adjacent ecological communities and while maintaining successional gradients.
- Built screening devices such as privacy walls, berm, fencing, and/or retaining walls are not permitted immediately adjacent to the road right-of-way limits of the Heritage Corridor. Demarcation posts are permitted between the vegetative buffer and Reidel Drive (Figure 14).



VIEW NORTH FROM REIDEL DRIVE MULTI-USE TRAIL

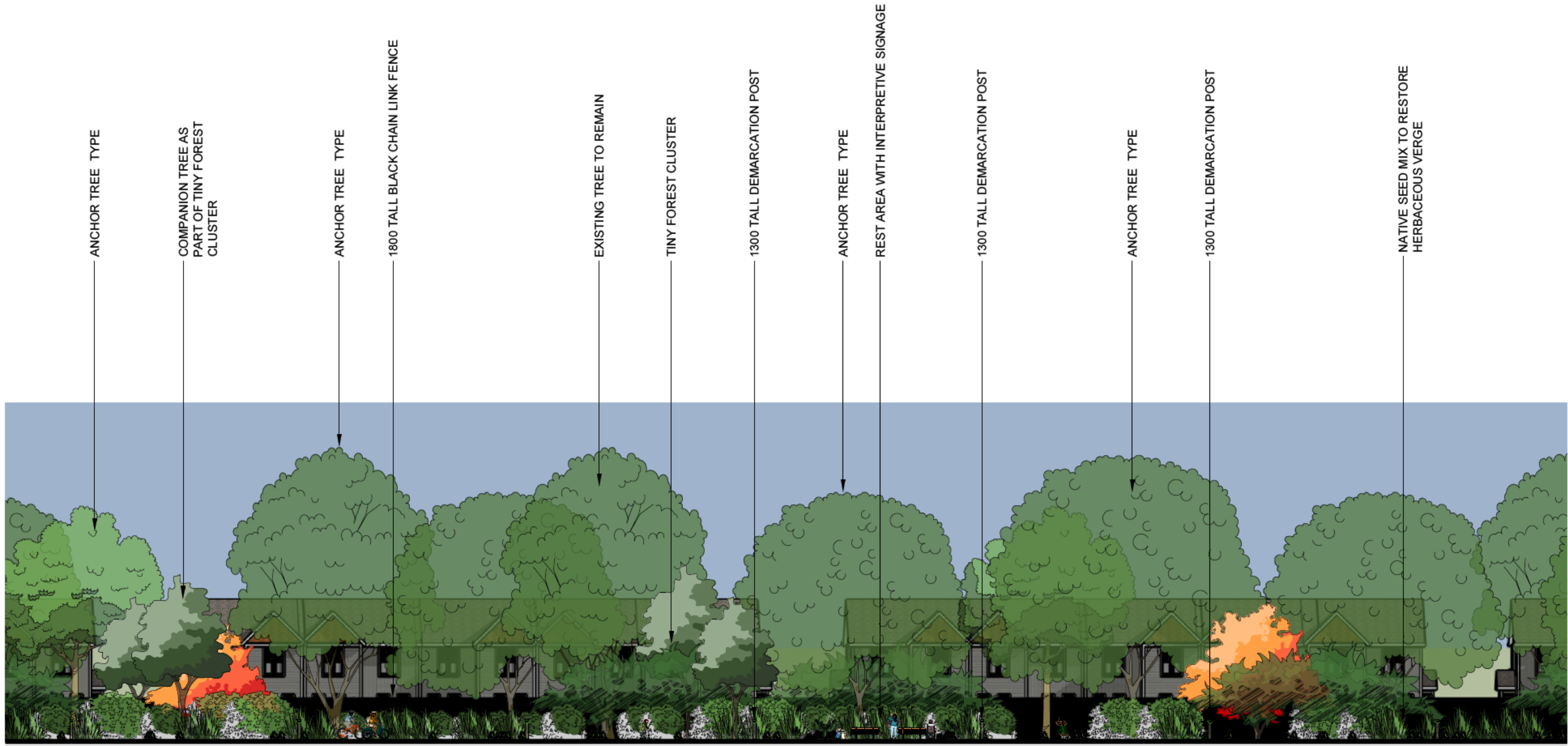


VIEW NORTH FROM REIDEL DRIVE MULTI-USE TRAIL

NEW DUNDEE - HERITAGE CORRIDOR ENHANCEMENT PLAN
SCHEMATIC ELEVATION OF REIDEL DRIVE BACKING ONTO RESIDENTIAL LAND USE

Figure 9: East-west sections through recommended multi-use trail along Reidel Drive (right) and the adjacent 10 - 18 metre buffer area (centre) (The Landplan Studio, 2026)



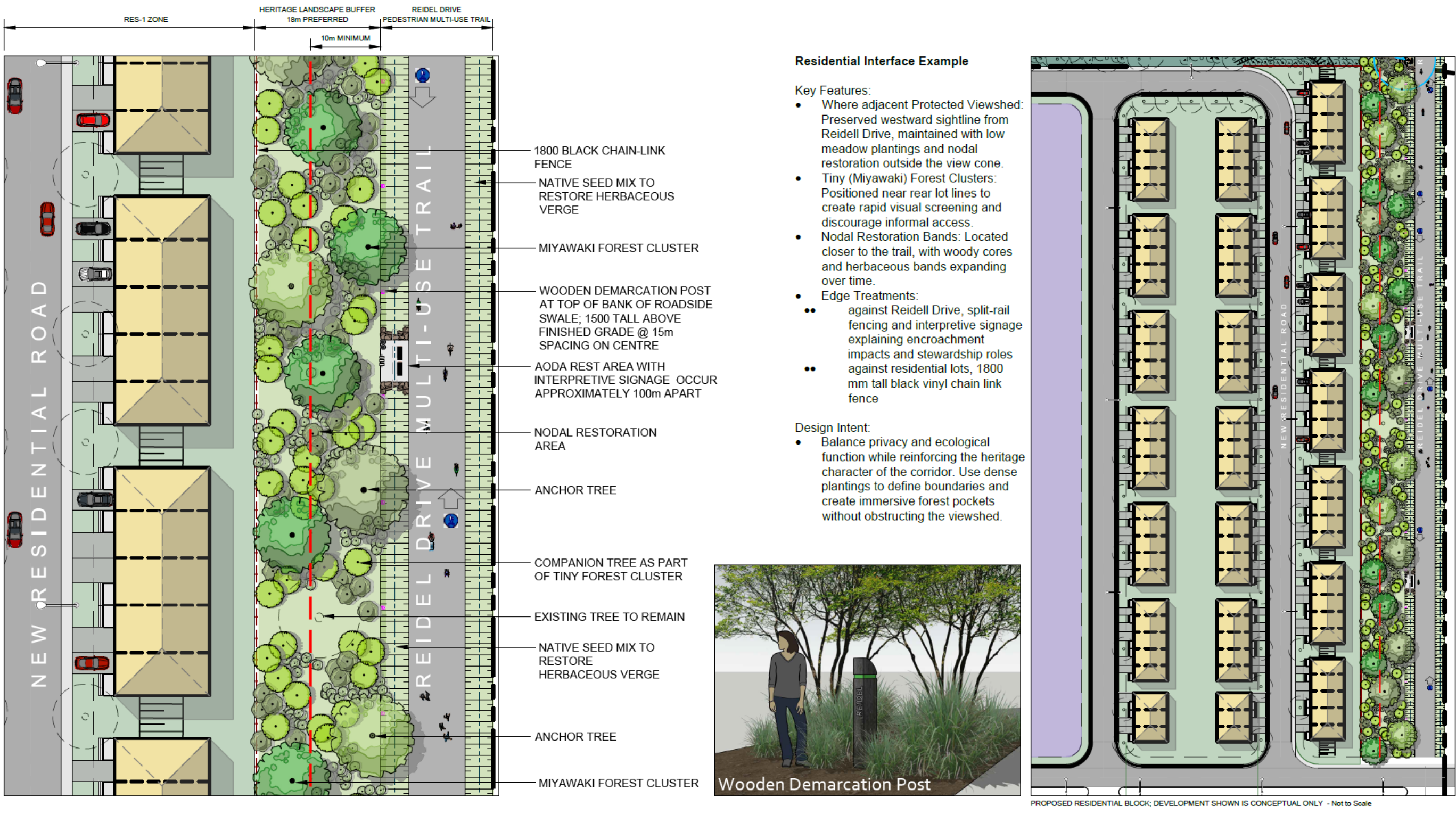


VIEW WEST FROM REIDEL DRIVE MULTI-USE TRAIL TOWARDS RESIDENTIAL LAND USE

NEW DUNDEE - HERITAGE CORRIDOR ENHANCEMENT PLAN
SCHEMATIC ELEVATION OF REIDEL DRIVE BACKING ONTO RESIDENTIAL LAND USE

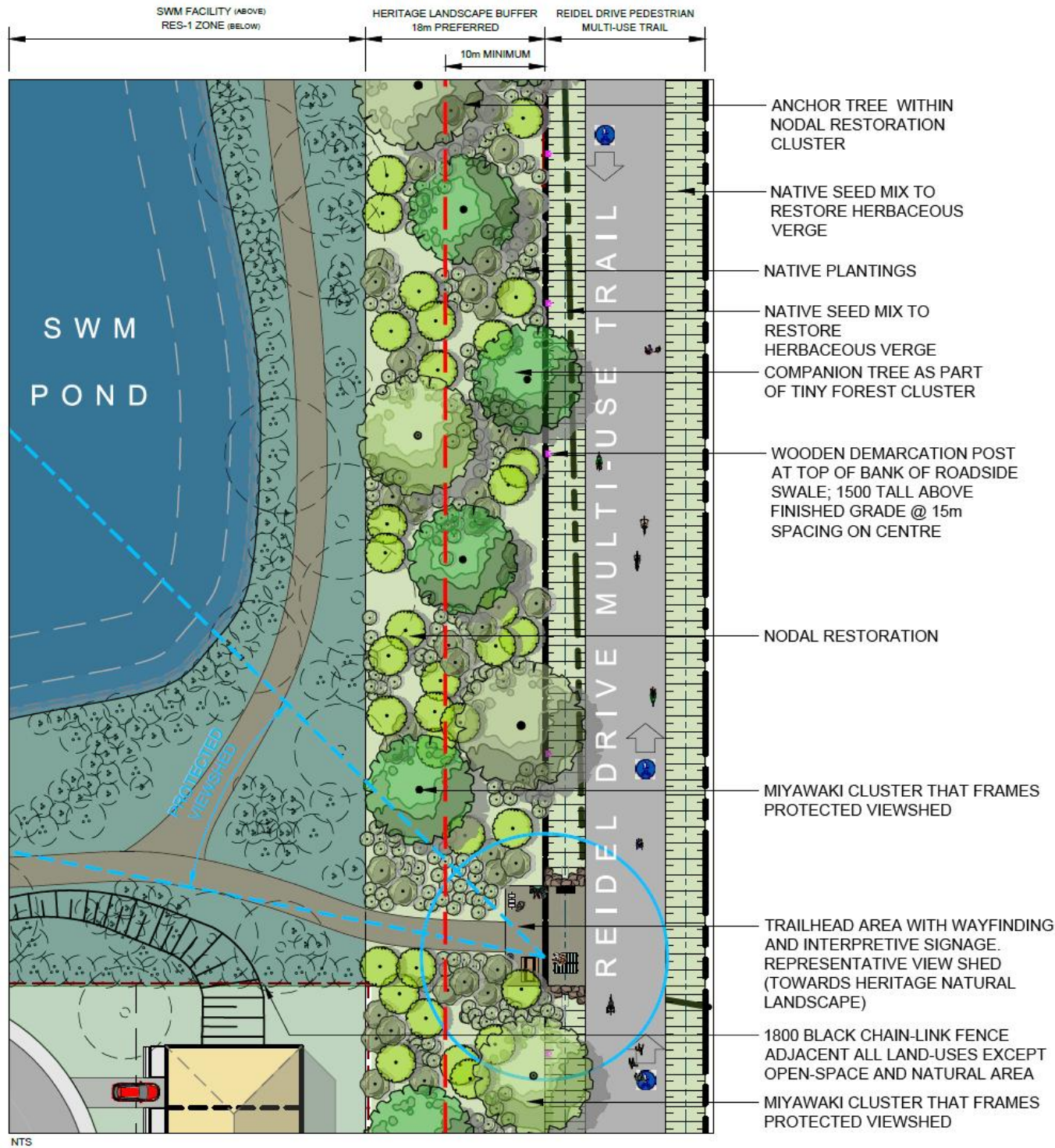
Figure 10: View looking west from recommended multi-use trail along Reidel Drive to a landscaped buffer with residential land use beyond (The Landplan Studio, 2026)





NEW DUNDEE - HERITAGE CORRIDOR ENHANCEMENT PLAN
SCHEMATIC PLAN OF REIDEL DRIVE ALONG RESIDENTIAL BLOCK
APRIL 30, 2026

Figure 11: Schematic plan of Reidel Drive along residential block (The Landplan Studio, 2026)



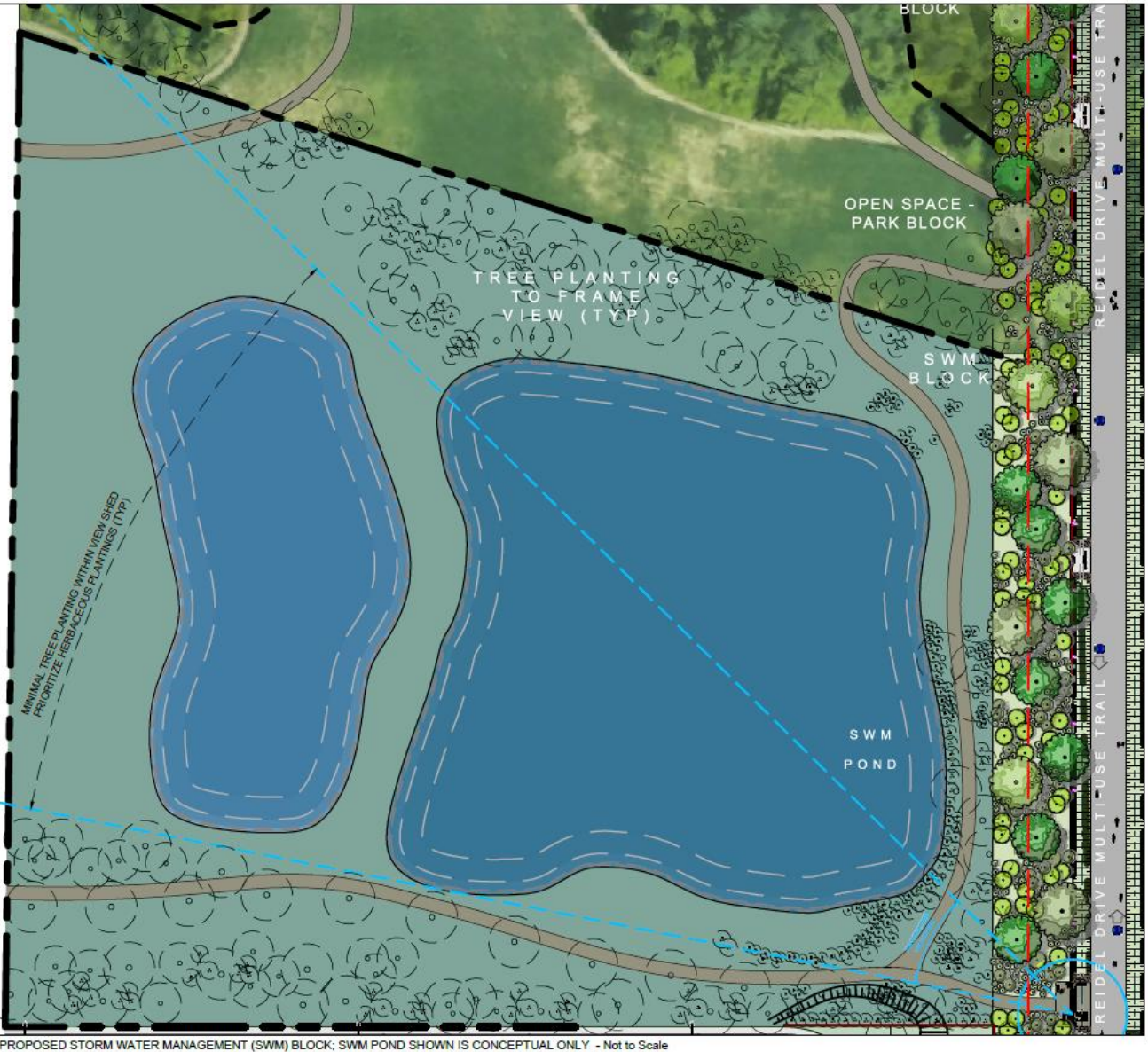
SWM and Trail Head Interface Example

Key Features:

- View shed Continuity: Meadow and low nodal plantings maintain open sight lines from the residential interface.
- Riparian-Style Nodal Restoration: Emphasizes moisture-adapted species and habitat diversity near SWM grading.
- Limited Miyawaki Cluster: Positioned in upland pocket away from operational SWM infrastructure.
- Access Path Integration: Trail and signage aligned to respect SWM access needs and interpret watershed function.

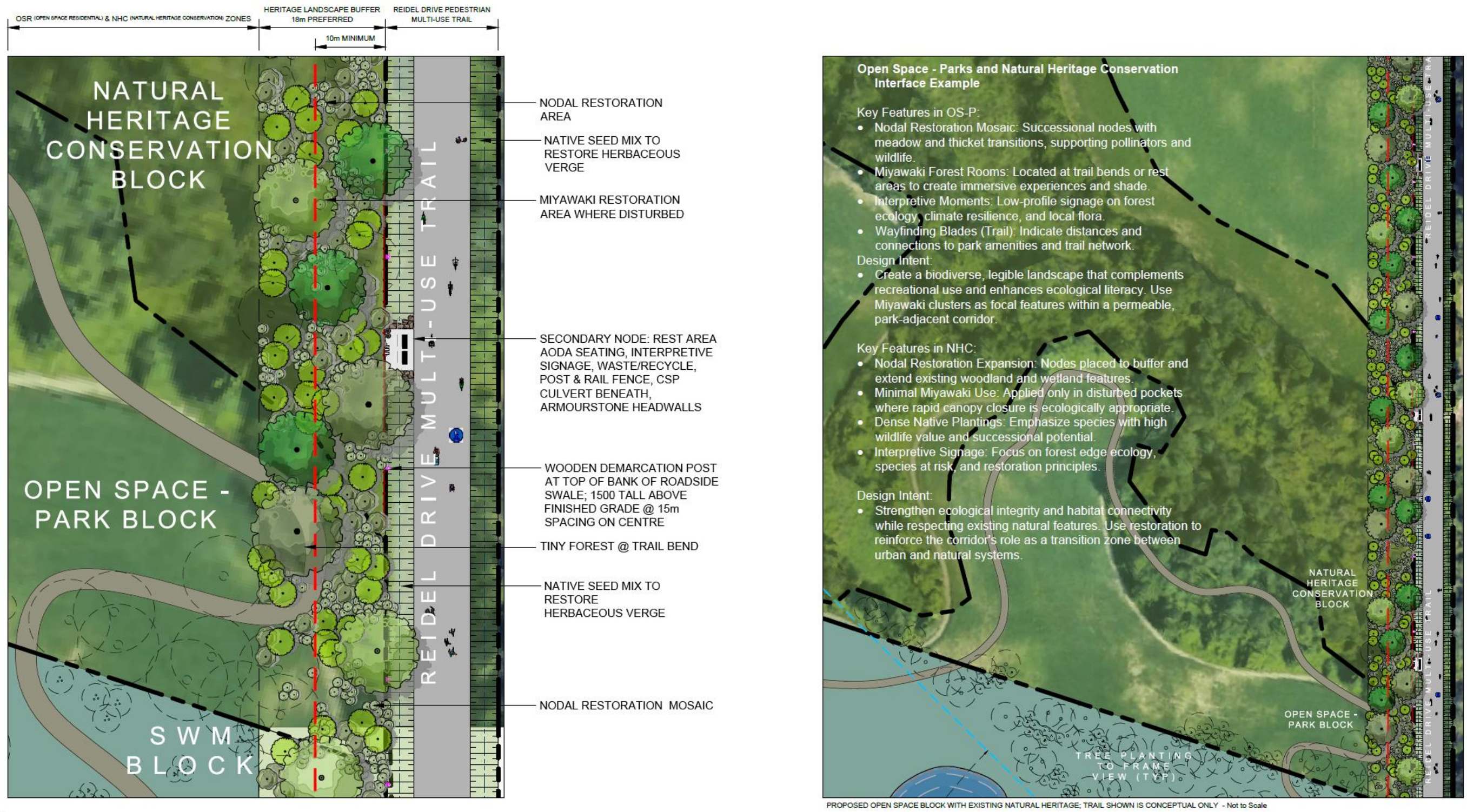
Design Intent:

- Support hydrologic function and biodiversity while maintaining operational flexibility. Reinforce the corridor's role in watershed education and ecological connectivity.



NEW DUNDEE - HERITAGE CORRIDOR ENHANCEMENT PLAN
SCHEMATIC PLAN OF REIDEL DRIVE ALONG STORM WATER MANAGEMENT BLOCK AND AT TRAIL HEAD
APRIL 30, 2026

Figure 12: Schematic plan of Reidel Drive along storm water management block at trail head (The Landplan Studio, 2026)



NEW DUNDEE - HERITAGE CORRIDOR ENHANCEMENT PLAN
SCHEMATIC PLAN OF REIDEL ROAD ALONG OPEN SPACE-PARK AND NATURALIZATION BLOCKS
APRIL 30, 2026

Figure 13: Schematic plan of Reidel Drive along open space park and naturalization blocks (The Landplan Studio, 2026)





Figure 14: Example of a demarcation post (The Landplan Studio, 2026)

4.3 Lotting Patterns and Direct Vehicular Access

- Areas proposed for neighbourhood land uses and which are adjacent to the Heritage Corridor shall be back lotted.
- Introduction of new vehicular access points, along the Heritage Corridor are not permitted.
- Privacy fencing on private lands and at rear lot lines shall use black vinyl chain link fencing and not exceeding 1.8 metres in height (Figure 9 and Figure 10). Demarcation posts on city-owned lands within the buffer area are recommended to ensure appropriate management of access across the buffer area (Figure 14).

4.4 Rural Cross-Section, Profile and Paving Treatments

- The existing 7 – 8 metre cross section and vertical profile of the Heritage Corridor shall be maintained.
- Where paving improvements are required, a prepared aggregate mix or slurry seal over asphalt shall be used.
- Existing edge conditions of the road shall be maintained through minimal edge hardening and storm water drainage directed through adjacent ditches towards Blair Creek.

4.5 Nodal Rest Areas, Interpretation, Wayfinding, Traffic Control, and Lighting

- Accessible nodal rest areas are encouraged along Reidel Drive and are recommended to have interpretive signage and be spaced approximately 100 metres apart, along the length of the Reidel Drive corridor. A 100 metre spacing aligns with accepted best practices for age-friendly and inclusive design, ensuring that people of varying mobility levels, have predictable, frequent opportunities to pause, rest, and safely enjoy the



corridor. This interval also reflects the natural rhythm of pedestrian movement, offering breaks at a distance that is neither intrusive nor overly sparse, thereby maintaining the corridor's visual continuity while enhancing its usability.

- Wayfinding and interpretive signage are encouraged at the trailhead at the southern edge of the S.W.M. area, and are recommended to be aligned with the location of a representative viewshed that has been identified and which is proposed for retention as part of user experiences. It is anticipated that this viewshed will evolve as the lands within the secondary plan change over time. This viewshed will be characterized by the proposed stormwater management area in the foreground and open-space parks and natural heritage conservation areas in the background.
- A secondary nodal rest area is encouraged adjacent to the natural heritage conservation area, with seating, interpretative signage, waste/recycling and with CSP culverts beneath with armourstone headwalls.
- Interpretative installations introduced along Reidel Drive at nodal rest areas should integrate storytelling about:
 - agricultural history;
 - the region's ecological past and future;
 - the moraine glacial landforms encouraged occupations and settlement here for centuries and millennia, across Indigenous and Euro-Canadian communities;
 - watershed processes, and
 - ecological restoration methods
- Clear wayfinding and signage marking the initiation of the trail portion of Reidel Drive should be installed to discourage vehicular through traffic beyond vehicles accessing 500 Stauffer Drive.
- If lighting is required, a distinct lighting plan should be developed for the Heritage Corridor to assist in communicating its function as a multi-use trail. Lighting with cut-offs is recommended to limit lateral extension of lights beyond the road right-of-way.



List of Resources Consulted

Archaeological Services Inc. (2025). *Heritage Impact Assessment: Dundee Secondary Plan, City of Kitchener, Ontario* [H.I.A.].

City of Kitchener. (2014). *City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Landscapes* [CHL Inventory]. The Landplan Collaborative, Goldsmith Borgal & Company Ltd, and Archaeological Services Inc.
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<https://www.ontario.ca/page/provincial-planning-statement-2024>



5.0 Appendix A: Qualified Persons Involved in the Project

Rebecca Sciarra, M.A., C.A.H.P., M.C.I.P., R.P.P.
Principal, Vice-President - Cultural Heritage, A.S.I.

The Principal-in-Charge is **Rebecca Sciarra** (M.A., Canadian Studies). She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures.

Rebecca is a Partner and Director of the Cultural Heritage **Practice Area**. She is responsible for the highest-level management of a busy and diverse team of heritage professionals who apply their expertise across a broad range of public and private sector clientele. Rebecca also provides oversight and quality assurance for all deliverables, maintaining responsive and prompt client communications, and providing heritage clients with a direct connection to corporate ownership. In addition to her role as Director of the Cultural Heritage Division, Rebecca is academically trained in heritage conservation principles and practices. She has led a range of high profile and complex heritage planning and conservation management projects for public and private sector clients. Her experience in both the private and public sectors has involved providing expertise around the strategic development of policies and programs to conserve Ontario's cultural heritage resources as part of environmental and land-use planning processes. She has worked with municipal, provincial, federal and private sector clients to lead heritage evaluations and assessment as part of area planning studies, including secondary plans, heritage conservation district studies, and master plans. Rebecca is a member of I.C.O.M.O.S. Canada and the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.



Elizabeth Antczak, M.Arch.

Building Conservation Analyst – Cultural Heritage, A.S.I.

Elizabeth Antczak (M.Arch.), is a Building Conservation Analyst within the Cultural Heritage Practice Area. They were responsible for preparing research and technical reporting. Their role as a Building Conservation Analyst at A.S.I. involves background research, assessment, and evaluation of cultural heritage resources in Ontario, with a focus on architectural attributes. Elizabeth has over a decade of combined academic and workplace experience in architecture, having worked at design firms on projects across a range of scales, from large infrastructure projects to single family residential, as well as in the field of architectural salvage, deconstruction, and material re-use.

Mark T. Steele, M.L.A., O.A.L.A., C.S.L.A., C.A.H.P.

Landscape Architect - The Landplan Studio Inc.

Mark T. Steele (MLA, OALA, CSLA) has been practicing landscape architecture for over twenty years; designing unique spaces that are enjoyable, memorable and deliver value for businesses, communities, and individuals. Previously, as an Adjunct Professor, he regularly spoke to university classes about the professional practice of landscape architecture. His professional interests include cultural heritage landscapes and the development of future landscape architects, providing participant review in the Ontario Association of Landscape Architects' Professional Development Programme. Since 2015, Mark has continued his practice of landscape architecture as President of The Landplan Studio Inc. Mark has been recognized by his peers from across Canada in the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects' Best in Canada Awards of Excellence programme for his work at both, the MacEwan Terrace at Riverwood (Mississauga) and for the City of Kitchener's Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory.



6.0 Appendix B: Recommended Plant List

Ontario Native Woody Trees and Shrubs						
Ecodistrict 6E-1 (Stratford)				C=very commonly found, U=uncommon to locally common, R=naturally rare, very rare and extremely rare		
Category	Item	Scientific Name	Common Name	Ecoregion	Ecodistrict	Anchor Tree
				6E	6E-1	
Coniferous Trees	1	Abies balsamea	Balsam Fir	U	R*	
	2	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	C	+	
	3	Picea mariana	Black Spruce	C	+	
	4	Picea glauca	White Spruce	U	+	
	5	Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine	C	C	
	6	Pinus resinosa	Red Pine	C	U	
	7	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern White Cedar	C	C	
	8	Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock	C	C	
Deciduous Trees	1	Acer nigrum	Black Maple	U	U*	
	2	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	C	C*	
	3	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	C	C	
	4	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	C	C	
	5	Betula papyrifera	White Birch	C	C	
	6	Betula allegheniensis	Yellow Birch	C	C	
	7	Carpinus caroliniana	Blue Beech	C	C*	
	8	Carya cordiformis	Bitternut Hickory	C	C*	
	9	Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory	U	C*	
	10	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry	U	U*	
	11	Craetagus punctata	Dotted Hawthorn	C	C	
	12	Fagus grandifolia	American Beech	C	C	
	13	Fraxinus nigra	Black Ash	E	E	
	14	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Red (green) Ash	C	C	
	15	Fraxinus americana	White Ash	C	C	
	16	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	U	U*	
	17	Juglans cinerea	Butternut	U	U	
	18	Larix laricina	Tamarack	U	R	
	19	Ostrya virginiana	Ironwood	C	C	
	20	Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	R	U	
	21	Populus balsamifera	Balsam Poplar	C	C	
	22	Populus deltoides	Eastern Cottonwood	C	+	
	23	Populus grandidentata	Large-tooth Aspen	C	C	
	24	Populus tremuloides	Trembling Aspen	C	C	
	25	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	C	C	
	26	Quercus velutina	Black Oak	C	U	
	27	Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak	C	C	
	28	Quercus muhlenbergii	Chinquapin Oak	R	+	
	29	Quercus rubra	Red Oak	C	C	
	30	Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak	R	U	
	31	Quercus alba	White Oak	C	C	
	32	Sassafras albidum	Sassafras	U	U	
	33	Tilia americana	Basswood	C	C	
	34	Ulmus thomasii	Rock Elm	U	U	
	35	Ulmus rubra	Strippery (Red) Elm	E	+	
	36	Ulmus americana	White Elm	C	C	
Con. Shrubs	1	Juniperus communis	Common Juniper	C	C	
	2	Juniperus horizontalis	Creeping Juniper	C	U	
	3	Taxus canadensis	American Yew	C	C	
	1	Acer spicatum	Mountain Maple	C	C	
	2	Acer pennsylvanicum	Striped Maple	C	+	
	3	Alnus incana	Speckled alder	C	C*	
	4	Amelanchier sanguinea	Serviceberry	C	C	
	5	Amelanchier arborea	Serviceberry	C	C	
	6	Amelanchier laevis	Serviceberry	C	C	
	7	Amelanchier stolonifera	Serviceberry	C	C	
	8	Amelanchier humilis	Serviceberry	C	C	
	9	Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry	C	C*	
	10	Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush	C	C	

use with caution

Ontario Native Woody Trees and Shrubs						
Ecodistrict 6E-1 (Stratford)				C=very commonly found, U=uncommon to locally common, R=naturally rare, very rare and extremely rare		
Category	Item	Scientific Name	Common Name	Ecoregion	Ecodistrict	Anchor Tree
				6E	6E-1	
Deciduous Shrubs	11	Chamaedaphne calyculata	Leatherleaf	C	C	
	12	Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaf Dogwood	C	C	
	13	Cornus racemosa	Gray dogwood	C	C	
	14	Cornus stolonifera	Red-osier dogwood	C	C	
	15	Cornus rugosa	Round-leaved dogwood	C	C	
	16	Cornus amomum	Silky dogwood	C	C	
	17	Corylus cornuta	Beaked Hazel	C	C	
	18	Corylus americana	Hazelnut	C	C	
	19	Craetagus crus-galli	Cockspur Hawthorn	R	+	
	20	Craetagus mollis	Downy Hawthorn	C	C	
	21	Craetagus flabellata	Fanleaf Hawthorn	C	U	
	22	Craetagus chrysoarpa	Fireberry Hawthorn	C	C	
	23	Craetagus succulenta	Fleshy Hawthorn	C	C	
	24	Diervilla lonicera	Bush Honeysuckle	C	C	
	25	Dicra palustris	Leatherwood	C	C	
	26	Euonymus atropurpurea	Burning-bush Euonymus	R	+	
	27	Hamamelis virginiana	Witch-hazel	C	C*	
	28	Ilex verticillata	Winterberry	C	C	
	29	Lindera benzoin	Spicebush	U	C	
	30	Lonicera canadensis	Fly Honeysuckle	C	C	
	31	Lonicera dioica	Glaucous Honeysuckle	C	C	
	32	Lonicera villosa	Mountain Fly Honeysuckle	U	+	
	33	Lonicera oblongifolia	Swamp Fly Honeysuckle	C	C	
	34	Nemopanthes mucronata	Mountain holly	C	C	
	35	Physocarpus opulifolius	Ninebark	C	C	
	36	Potentilla fruticosa	Shrubby cinquefoil	C	C	
	37	Prunus nigra	Canada plum	C	C	
	38	Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry	C	C	
	39	Prunus pennsylvanica	Pin Cherry	C	C	
	40	Prunus pumila	Sandcherry	C	C	
	41	Prunus americana	Wild plum	R	+	
	42	Rhamnus alnifolia	Alder-leaved buckthorn	C	C	
	43	Rhus aromatica	Fragrant sumac	C	C	
	44	Rhus vernix	Poison Sumac	U	U	
	45	Rhus copallina	Shining Sumac	U	+	
	46	Rhus glabra	Smooth Sumac	C	C	
	47	Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac	C	C	
	48	Rosa carolina	Pasture rose	R	U	
	49	Rosa acicularis	Prickly wild rose	C	C	
	50	Rosa blanda	Smooth wild rose	C	C	
	51	Rosa palustris	Swamp rose	C	C	
	52	Rosa eglanteria	Sweetbrier	C	C	
	53	Salix serissima	Autumn Willow	C	C	
	54	Salix bebbiana	Bebb's Willow	C	C	
	55	Salix nigra	Black Willow	C	C	
	56	Salix pedicellaris	Bog Willow	C	C	
	57	Salix cordata	Heart-leaved Willow	C	C	
	58	Salix amygdaloides	Peachleaf Willow	C	C	
	59	Salix discolor	Pussy Willow	C	C	
	60	Salix candida	Sage-leaved Willow	C	C	
	61	Salix exigua	Sandbar Willow	C	C	
	62	Salix lucida	Shining Willow	C	C	
	63	Salix petiolaris	Slender Willow	C	C	
	64	Salix humilis	Upland Willow	C	C	
	65	Salix eriocephala	Willow	C	C	
	66	Sambucus canadensis	American Elderberry	C	C	
	67	Sambucus racemosa	Red Elderberry	C	C	
	68	Shepherdia canadensis	Buffalo berry	C	C	
	69	Sorbus americana	American Mountain Ash	C	+	
	70	Sorbus decora	Showy Mountain Ash	C		

early succession, and only good for wet forests (swamps)

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S. aucuparia often sold as these two species. Ensure buds are burgundy with no hair.

Ontario Native Woody Trees and Shrubs						
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				6E	6E-1	
	71	Spirea latifolia	Broad-leaved meadowsweet	C	+	
	72	Spirea alba	Narrow-leaved meadowsweet	C	C	
	73	Spirea tomentosa	Steeple-bush	C	U	
	74	Staphylea trifolia	Bladdernut	C	C	
	75	Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	E	E	
	76	Vaccinium corymbosum	High bush blueberry	U	+	
	77	Viburnum rafinesquianum	Downy arrow-wood	C	C	
	78	Viburnum trilobum	High-bush cranberry	E	E	
	79	Viburnum alnifolium	Hobble-bush	C	+	
	80	Viburnum lentago	Nannyberry	C	C	
	81	Viburnum recognitum	Southern arrow-wood	U	+	
	82	Viburnum cassinoides	Wild raisin	C	C	
	83	Zanthoxylum americanum	Prickly Ash	C	C	
Vines	1	Lonicera hirsuta	Hairy Honeysuckle	C	C	
	2	Parthenocissus vitacea	Virginia Creeper	C	C	
	3	Rhus radicans	Poison Ivy	C	C	
	4	Vitis riparia	Riverbank grape	C	C	
	5	Vitis aestivalis	Summer grape	R	U	

- REFERENCES
- The Tree Atlas: Southwest region. <https://www.ontario.ca/page/tree-atlas/ontario-southwest#list-native-trees-ontario>
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