



Arborist Report & Tree Preservation Plan

1059, 1079, 1087 & 1095 Linbrook Road
Oakville, ON

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July 6, 2026

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Attachments: Tree Protection Plan – TPP-1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The subject site is scheduled for development. As mandated by the Town of Oakville, the client is required to submit a Development Engineering Permit application which necessitates an Arborist Report and Tree Preservation Plan. Such a report must be completed in accordance with the Town of Oakville's Tree Protection During Construction Procedure policy, which takes into account both the Town of Oakville's *Private Tree Protection* (2017-038) and *Town Tree* By-laws (2009-025).

There are 183 regulated trees involved with this project of which 7 will incur injury and 127 require removal (1 town owned and 126 private) as a consequence of construction. The client will be required to submit a permit application to injure 1 tree and remove 127.

In compensation for the removal of 74 healthy private trees with a total of 2,484cm DBH, the client will be required to plant 248 replacement trees. In compensation for the removal of one (1) Town tree, the client will be required to pay its amenity value or plant an equivalent number of new trees to achieve "no net loss of canopy cover". The amenity value and/or number of trees to be planted will be determined by the Town at time of review.

Using the Trunk Formula Method, the appraised value of Town-owned trees involved in this project is \$83,670.

It's the consultant's opinion that if tree preservation recommendations outlined in this report are implemented, which includes installing tree protection hoarding as mandated by the Town of Oakville, this proposed development will not adversely affect the long-term health, safety and/or existing condition of all trees scheduled for preservation.

Successful tree preservation requires both the client and all associated parties become privy to the recommendations in this report and that such recommendations are implemented accordingly. Alternatively, failure to implement all the recommendations will cause unnecessary injury predisposing each tree to the potential of decline and/or increased risk of failure. Lastly, it's the client responsibility to fulfill all additional conditions as outlined in the Town issued permit.

INTRODUCTION

The subject site is scheduled for development. As mandated by the Town of Oakville, the client is required to submit a Development Engineering Permit application which necessitates an Arborist Report and Tree Preservation Plan. Such a report must be completed in accordance with the Town of Oakville's Tree Protection During Construction Procedure policy, which takes into account both the Town of Oakville's *Private Tree Protection* (2017-038) and *Town Tree* By-laws (2009-025).

BACKGROUND

Prior to our site visit, the client provided *GreenPrint Consulting Arborists* a Preliminary Grading and Servicing Plan dated June 2026, detailing existing conditions and the proposed development changes.

The site is located in a mature residential community with two private schools located in the immediate area. The existing site is occupied by a private school, with associated driveway and parking lot and playing field at rear, and three single-storey dwellings with associated asphalt driveways located to the east and west of the school. The tree resource consists primarily of mature landscape trees.

The proposed development includes the demolition of the existing single storey dwellings and the construction of a two-storey gymnasium along the west side of the existing school, a one-storey classroom addition to the rear of the existing school, and the installation of a new asphalt driveway, parking lots, concrete walkway and extending the existing athletic field. See attached Tree Protection Plan-TPP-1 for details.

RELEVANT BY-LAWS AND GUIDELINES

Relevant Town of Oakville by-laws and guidelines were referenced to ensure tree inventory, removal and compensation requirements satisfy the Town's requirements

- Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13 - <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90p13?search=planning+act>
- Town of Oakville Private Tree Protection By-law 2017-038 - <https://www.oakville.ca/assets/general%20-%20residents/2017-038-PrivateTreeBylaw.pdf>
- Town of Oakville Town Tree By-law 2009-025- <https://assets.oakville.ca/blis/BylawIndexLibrary/2009-025.pdf>
- Town of Oakville Tree Protection During Construction Procedure policy - <https://www.oakville.ca/townhall/en-tre-001-001.html>
- Building, Planning and Development Engineering Applications and Forms - <https://www.oakville.ca/business/application-forms-guidelines.html>
- Forestry Act - <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90f26>
- Species Conservation Act, 2025
- Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994

METHODOLOGY

1. The following trees were surveyed:
 - a. All trees located within the municipal road allowance
 - b. All trees ≥ 15 DBH on the subject site
 - c. All trees ≥ 15 DBH on adjacent properties within 6.0m of the subject site.
2. Through visual assessment from the ground, information collected during the survey includes species name, DBH, a general health assessment with notes on trunk and canopy conditions.
1. A tree impact assessment as it relates to all proposed works was determined using the Site Plan referenced above and plotting the prescribed tree preservation zones. Recommendations for tree protection and preservation were provided.
2. The total number of trees requiring removal and/or incurring injury as a consequence of development was calculated and a quantitative summary for permit application purposes was provided.
3. Total tree replacement compensation and/or cash-in-lieu equivalent were calculated, following the Town of Oakville's Tree Replacement Policy.
4. All field and appraisal work was completed by the author of this report being Davide Carnevale ASCA Registered #370 as follows:
 - October 5, 2023 - 1059 Linbrook Road
 - June 11, 2026 - 1087 & 1095 Linbrook Road
 - July 2, 2026 - 1079 Linbrook Road & updated 1059 Linbrook Road.

As the consulting arborist retained for this project, *GreenPrint Consulting Arborists* can be further retained to act as the Project Consulting Arborist (PCA) to provide on-site monitoring and implement any necessary remedial actions as required by the municipality.

TREE INVENTORY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One hundred eighty-three individual trees were surveyed for this project, of which 45% are native species, 55% are non-native. While most trees are in fair to good condition, 29 trees are in poor or declining condition and 23 trees are 100% dead. No species at risk were observed while onsite.

The tree resource is varied and consists of: White birch (*Betula papyrifera*), Red oak (*Quercus rubra*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), Manitoba maple (*Acer negundo*), , Magnolia (*Magnolia spp.*), Silk tree lilac (*Syringa reticulata*), Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Weeping mulberry (*Morus alba 'Pendula'*), Hybrid mulberry (*Morus x hybridus*), White mulberry (*Morus alba*), Large tooth aspen (*Populus grandidentata*), Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), American elm (*Ulmus Americana*), Basswood (*Tilia Americana*), Little leaf linden (*Tilia cordata*), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), Yew (*Taxus canadensis*), Eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*), Colorado spruce (*Picea pungens*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), White spruce (*Picea glauca*) and White pine (*Pinus strobus*).

Of the 183 trees surveyed, 7 are Town-owned located within the municipal road allowance, 13 are privately owned located within 6.0m of the subject site and 163 are privately owned located on the subject site.

Mulberry tree identification - The mulberry trees growing along the eastern property line were assessed using the attributes listed below:

	Red Mulberry	White Mulberry
Leaf top side	Dull and rough like sandpaper; uniformly matte with no glossiness.	Can feel slightly rough or patchy, but has a smooth, shiny, or plastic like sheen.
Leaf underside	Densely hairy across the entire underside and all minor veins.	Hairs are usually sparse, trapped only on the main central veins, or entirely absent.
Leaf Margin	Finely and sharply serrated with pointed teeth.	Coarsely toothed with large, rounded, or inconsistent wavy bumps (crenations).
Leaf Tip	Long acuminate point	Short acuminate point
Leaf Vein	Main veins visible, breaking up surface with visible smaller veins	Main veins visible and smooth in-between
Petiole	Round	Channeled
Leaf size	Large (10–20 cm); broad, mostly unlobed, ending in a sudden, long, dramatic "drip tip" tail.	Highly unstable; a chaotic mix of small and large leaves, varying from unlobed to multi-lobed on the same branch.

All trees exhibited both red and white mulberry attributes, however, each tree assessed has a distinctive channeled petiole. As a result, it is this consultant's opinion that these trees are a hybrid mulberry.

See attached Tree Protection Plan - TPP-1 plan for tree location, Appendix I for species identification, condition, and recommendations and Appendix III for corresponding Digital Images.

DISCUSSION

A. Trees to be Removed

1. Twenty-four trees are 100% dead, dying and/or potential hazards and are recommended for removal regardless of construction activities, being Trees 15, 16, 18, 60, 107, 108, 113, 118, 119, 130, 131, 141, 143-152, 154 and 158.
2. Ninety-six trees are in direct conflict with the proposed project and require removal as a consequence, being Trees 2 – 14, 19 – 40, 45, 46, 52, 57 – 59, 61 – 103, 106, 155, 156, 164, 168, 169, 176 – 179.
3. Trees 112, 115, 129, 138, 161, 163 and 166 are in poor or declining condition and are recommended for removal for general maintenance purposes.
4. In accordance with the Town of Oakville *Town Trees Bylaw* and *Private Tree Protection Bylaw*, the client will submit a permit application to remove one (1) City-owned tree and 126 privately owned trees.
5. Compensation for Tree Removal:
 - a) Privately-owned trees: One (1) tree must be planted for every 10cm DBH of healthy private tree removed. In compensation for the removal of 74 healthy private trees, a total of 2,484cm DBH, the client will be required to plant 248 replacement trees, pending the Town's review process. (Healthy trees: See Table 1 below)
 - b) Town-owned trees: In compensation for the removal of Tree 2, the client will be required to pay its amenity value or plant an equivalent number of new trees to achieve "no net loss of canopy cover". The amenity value and/or number of trees to be planted will be determined by the Town at time of review.
 - c) The minimum tree replacement size is a 30mm caliper deciduous tree or a 150cm high coniferous tree, in a 5-gallon container or balled and bur lapped or in a wire basket. Replacement trees must be capable of reaching 4.5m in height at maturity. Cedar/juniper species are not approved replacement trees. All replacement trees must be planted within one year of the permit being granted or prior to closing the final inspection of the development permit.

Table 1: Trees to be Removed

Dead, Dying, High Risk	In conflict with Proposed Project		Poor, Declining remove for Maintenance Purposes
	Poor	Healthy	
15,16,18,60,107 108,113,118,119,130 131,141,143-152 154,158	6,7,9,11,12,17,28,29,30 38,46,55,66,71,72 74,78,87,93,155,179	2,3-5,8,10,13,14,19-27 31-37,39,40,45,52,57-59 61-65,67-70,73,75-77 79-86,88-92,94-103,106 156,164,168,169,176-178	112,115,129,138,161 163,166

B. Trees to be Injured

1. Encroachment into 7 TPZ's will be required to facilitate the installation of the proposed driveway, concrete walkway and new services, as detailed below:

Tree no	Encroachment on TPZ (%)	Distance from Base of Trunk (m)	Diameter of Roots Disturbed (cm)	Impact
1	18	1.89	$\leq 5 - 8$	Heavy
43	5	6.62	≤ 2	Low
49	6	2.81	≤ 2	Low
104	12	1.75	≤ 2	Low
105	13	1.8	≤ 2	Low
170	16	1.65	≤ 2	Low
180	3	2.08	≤ 2	Low

With the exception of Tree 1, excavation is located outside the root zone responsible for structural support and will likely expose roots $\leq 2.0\text{cm}$ in diameter causing a minor injury. It is anticipated that such encroachments will not adversely affect the long-term health and/or condition of these trees.

In the case of Tree 1, excavation is within the root zone responsible for structural support and has the potential to expose larger sized roots, causing a moderate to heavy injury.

2. As mandated by the Town of Oakville's *Town Tree Bylaw* and *Private Tree Protection Bylaw*, the client will submit a permit application to injure 3 Town-owned trees (#1, 43 and 180) and 4 private trees (#49, 104, 105 and 170) as it is not possible to protect 100% of their prescribed TPZ's.

C. Protection Measures During Construction

Given the above, and that the following mitigation and protection measures are implemented, it's anticipated that such disturbances can be mitigated and therefore will not adversely affect the long term condition of trees scheduled for preservation:

1. *Tree Protection Hoarding:* Prior to demolition, vertical tree protection fencing is installed along the prescribed TPZ as shown in the attached Tree Protection Plan – TPP-1 and detailed in Appendix II.
2. *Existing Driveway Removal:* Within the TPZ of Tree 1 is an existing asphalt driveway scheduled to be removed and repurposed with soil/sod. To prevent root damage during this process, within the TPZ, remove existing driveway materials by hand, ensuring no excavation or disturbance to roots or to a depth of < 15cm from existing grade. Subsequently install Phase-2 hoarding immediately after removal to secure the exposed TPZ from any future construction disturbance, as shown on Tree Protection Plan TPP-1.
3. *Root Sensitive Excavation:* Excavation within the TPZ of Tree 1 to facilitate the removal of the existing transformer and base materials shall be completed manually by hand, by hydro-vac and/or air-spade technologies. Such excavation shall occur along the pre-determined line of disturbance within the TPZ – see Tree Protection Plan (TPP-1) for details.

Root sensitive excavation significantly reduces the negative impact of disturbance by exposing roots in advance and pruning them without causing unnecessary damage associated with mechanical excavation, which typically crush, pull and/or tears roots. In this case, such excavation shall occur to a depth of 0.6m below grade, all excavation shall be supervised by the Project Consulting Arborist.

4. *Excavation Supervision:* A certified arborist is retained to be onsite to supervise all excavation activities within the TPZ of trees to be injured, listed above. Any exposed roots shall be pruned in accordance with Good Arboricultural Standards.
5. To further protect each tree scheduled for preservation from the potential of construction disturbance, it is recommended that the Tree Preservation Guidelines outlined in Appendix II be implemented.

D. General Notes

1. All remaining trees located on or within 6.0m of the subject site have a DBH less than 15cm, are non-regulated trees and therefore, were not included in this report.
2. The Private Tree Protection By-law 2008-156 amended as per 2009-145 regulates all trees, regardless of size, up until the application date. During the review process trees shall not be removed as they are part of the formal submission. Once final approval has been granted, the by-law is then superseded by conditions that are set out in the approved application.

3. Recommendations regarding neighbouring and/or boundary line trees do not supersede civil or common law property rights. The recommendation does not determine ownership and does not authorize the client to encroach or enter upon any property to remove or prune a tree without the corresponding owner's consent. It is the responsibility of all corresponding owners to manage their property in accordance to municipal standards, individual management objectives and pursuant to all related bylaws. It is the responsibility of the client to resolve any civil property laws and other property disputes regarding neighbouring trees listed in this report.
4. The Owner is to be aware of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994. This Act is implemented by Environment Canada and the Owner is to make every effort to avoid the removal of vegetation from the period of March 31st to August 31st. It is the Owner's responsibility to ensure no birds are nesting in trees to be removed at the time of the tree removals.
5. The appraised value of 7 live Town-owned trees is \$83,670. The Trunk Formula Method (TFM) was used to appraise as described in the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA) Guide to Plant Appraisal, 10th edition, and the International Society of Arboriculture, Ontario Chapter, (ISAO) Regional Plant Appraisal Committee (RPAC) Ontario Supplement (Dec 2021) along with Appendix 1A – Ontario Species Unit Price List and Data. See Appendix IV for Key Inputs and Trunk Formula Summary Table.

SUMMARY TABLE:

Tree Category	Total	Scheduled for Preservation		Remove	
		Preserve	Preserve with Injury	Due to construction	Regardless of construction
Town – any tree located within the municipal road allowance	7	3	3	1	0
Neighbour – tree ≥ 15 cm DBH located on mutual property line	13	13	0	0	0
Private - tree ≥ 15 cm DBH located on subject site.	163	33	4	95	31
Total	183	49	7	96	31

CONCLUSIONS:

As listed in the Summary Table above, there are 183 regulated trees involved with this project of which 96 trees require removal and 7 trees will incur injury as a consequence of construction. In addition, 31 trees are recommended for removal regardless of construction as they are dead, hazardous and/or in poor declining condition and no longer suitable for maintenance. Finally, with the above in mind, it's the consultant's opinion that if the Tree Preservation Guidelines are implemented, which includes installing tree protection hoarding as outlined in this report, proposed construction will not adversely affect the long-term health, safety and/or existing condition of all trees scheduled for preservation.

Trusting this report meets your needs. For further information, you may contact me directly at (289) 813-9250 or at dcarnevale@greenprintca.com

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APPENDIX I: TREE INVENTORY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
1	T	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	81	5.0	F	P	F	5.4	Heavy	P	-	proposed project encroaches upon TPZ by 18%
2	T	<i>Morus x hybridus</i>	Hybrid mulberry	41	5.0	F	P	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
3	P	<i>Morus x hybridus</i>	Hybrid mulberry	18	3.0	F	P	F	2.4	High	R	Y	suppressed growth; in conflict with proposed project
4	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	56	4.0	F	F	F	3.6	High	R	Y	frass @ base; in conflict with proposed driveway
5	P	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	22	4.0	G	G	G	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed driveway
6	P	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	16	2.0	P	P	P	2.4	High	R	Y	growing through fence; in conflict with proposed driveway
7	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	32	4.0	P	P	P	3.0	High	R	Y	suppressed growth, thinning canopy; in conflict with proposed driveway
8	P	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	23	4.0	G	G	G	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed driveway
9	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	48	4.0	P	P	P	3.0	High	R	Y	suppressed canopy; in conflict with proposed driveway
10	P	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	20	2.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed driveway
11	P	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba maple	31	4.0	P	P	P	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed driveway
12	P	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado blue spruce	47	4.0	P	F	P	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed driveway
13	P	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	60	10.0	G	G	G	3.6	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed concrete walkway/parking lot

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
14	P	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	31	5.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed concrete walkway/parking lot
15	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	51	-	-	-	-	3.6	High	R	Y	100% dead; in conflict with proposed walkway/parking lot
16	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	61	-	-	-	-	4.2	High	R	Y	100% dead; in conflict with proposed walkway/parking lot
17	P	<i>Morus white</i>	White mulberry	49	8.0	F	P	P	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed concrete walkway/parking lot
18	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	44	-	-	-	-	3.0	High	R	Y	100% dead; in conflict with proposed walkway/parking lot
19	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	41	-	-	-	-		High	R	Y	100% dead; in conflict with proposed walkway/parking lot
20	P	<i>Morus x hybridus</i>	Hybrid mulberry	20	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed concrete walkway/parking lot
21	P	<i>Morus x hybridus</i>	Hybrid mulberry	25	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed concrete walkway
22	P	<i>Morus x hybridus</i>	Hybrid mulberry	16	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed concrete walkway
23	P	<i>Morus x hybridus</i>	Hybrid mulberry	36	6.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed concrete walkway
24	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	56	4.0	F	F	F	3.6	High	R	Y	decay at base with active compartmentalization; in conflict with proposed concrete walkway
25	B	<i>Morus x hybridus</i>	Hybrid mulberry	32	5.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed concrete walkway
26	P	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	30	3.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed playing field
27	P	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	37	4.0	P	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed playing field

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
28	P	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	26	3.0	F	P	P	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed playing field
29	P	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	61	3.0	P	F	P	4.2	High	R	Y	90% dead; in conflict with proposed playing field
30	P	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	25	3.0	P	F	P	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed playing field
31	P	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	46	4.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed playing field
32	P	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	31	4.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed playing field
33	P	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	69	6.0	G	F	F	4.2	High	R	Y	co-dominant stem; in conflict with proposed playing field
34	B	<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red mulberry	32	4.0	G	G	G	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed playing field
35	P	<i>Magnolia spp.</i>	Magnolia	23	4.0	G	G	G	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed parking lot
36	P	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Silk tree lilac	24	2.5	F	P	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed parking lot
37	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	Weeping mulberry	16	2.0	G	G	G	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed parking lot
38	P	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba maple	81	8.0	F	P	P	5.4	High	R	Y	multi-stem (48/65); decay evident in N leader with poor compartmentalization; in conflict with proposed playing field
39	P	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba maple	24	3.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed playing field
40	B	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	22	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed playing field
41	P	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Crimson King Norway maple	32	4.5	F	F	F	3.0	Nil	P	-	hydro-lined pruned

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
42	P	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Hemlock	16	2.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
43	T	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	180	12.0	G	F	F	14.0	Low	PI	Y	included bark at union; proposed driveway encroaches upon TPZ by 5%
44	T	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	23	2.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
45	P	<i>Taxus spp.</i>	Yew	25	3.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed driveway
46	P	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Hemlock	35	4.0	P	F	P	3.0	High	R	Y	declining; in conflict with proposed driveway
47	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	43	5.0	G	G	G	3.0	Nil	P	-	
48	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	36	4.0	G	G	G	3.0	Nil	P	-	
49	P	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	White birch	60	6.0	F	F	F	3.6	Low	PI	Y	multi-stem(38/32/34); over mature; proposed driveway encroaches upon TPZ by 6%
50	T	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freemanii maple	23	6.0	G	G	G	2.4	Nil	P	-	
51	T	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	36	6.0	G	G	G	3.0	Nil	P	-	
52	P	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	25	5.0	G	G	G	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
53	P	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little leaf linden	70	8.0	F	F	F	4.2	Nil	P	-	
54	P	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	46	6.0	G	G	G	3.0	Nil	P	-	
55	P	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	52	8.0	P	F	P	3.6	Nil	R	Y	significant deadwood/dieback; irreversible decline; remove for maintenance purposes

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
56	P	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	23	5.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
57	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	32	6.0	F	P	F	3.0	High	R	Y	lopsided canopy; in conflict with proposed construction
58	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	19	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	suppressed growth; in conflict with proposed project
59	P	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	28	6.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed construction
60	P	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	20	-	-	-	-	-	High	R	Y	100% dead; in conflict with proposed project
61	P	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	41	6.0	G	G	G	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed construction
62	P	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	26	5.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed construction
63	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	28	6.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed construction
64	P	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	39	6.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	co-dominant stem; in conflict with proposed construction
65	P	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	75	10.0	G	G	G	4.8	High	R	Y	multi-stem (48/58); in conflict with proposed construction
66	P	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	20		P	F	P	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
67	P	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	42	10.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	co-dominant stem; in conflict with proposed construction
68	P	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	24	6.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	growing on lean; in conflict with proposed construction
69	P	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado blue spruce	19	6.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	suppressed growth; in conflict with proposed project

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
70	P	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	47	10.0	G	G	G	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
71	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	15		F	P	P	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
72	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	26	6.0	F	P	P	2.4	High	R	Y	multi-stem (18/19), growing on lean, co-dominant stem; in conflict with proposed project
73	P	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	20	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
74	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	18	2.0	F	P	P	2.4	High	R	Y	previously topped; in conflict with proposed project
75	P	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	17	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
76	P	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	25	6.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
77	P	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	55	10.0	G	G	G	3.6	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
78	P	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	White walnut	54	-	P	P	P	3.6	High	R	Y	decay/open cavity in trunk, root rot at base; in conflict with proposed project
79	P	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	63	12.0	F	F	F	4.2	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
80	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	40	8.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
81	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	45	8.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
82	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	19	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
83	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	25	6.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
84	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	40	6.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
85	P	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	40	8.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
86	P	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	65	12.0	F	F	F	4.2	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
87	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	25	4.0	F	P	P	2.4	High	R	Y	co-dominant stem, poorly attached union; in conflict with proposed project
88	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	53	8.0	F	F	F	3.6	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
89	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	61	10.0	F	F	F	4.2	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
90	P	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	26	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
91	P	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	35	8.0	G	G	G	3.6	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
92	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	42	8.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
93	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	29	6.0	F	P	p	2.4	High	R	Y	co-dominant stem, thinning, suppressed growth; in conflict with proposed project
94	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	36	8.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
95	P	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Large tooth aspen	53	10.0	G	G	G	3.6	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
96	P	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine	22	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
97	P	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine	34	4.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
98	P	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine	26	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
99	P	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine	26	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
100	P	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine	37	4.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
101	P	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine	25	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
102	P	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine	40	10.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
103	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	31	4.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
104	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	36	4.0	F	F	F	3.0	Low	PI	Y	proposed project encroaches upon TPZ by 12%
105	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	31	4.0	F	F	F	3.0	Low	PI	Y	proposed project encroaches upon TPZ by 13%
106	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	28	8.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
107	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	26	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; remove for maintenance purposes
108	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	15	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; remove for maintenance purposes
109	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	35	6.0	F	F	F	3.0	Nil	P	-	
110	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	30	6.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
111	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	33	6.0	F	F	F	3.0	Nil	P	-	

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
112	P	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	30	8.0	F	P	P	2.4	Nil	R	Y	remove for maintenance purposes
113	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	38	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; remove for maintenance purposes
114	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	22	6.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
115	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	28	6.0	F	P	P	2.4	Nil	R	Y	remove for maintenance purposes
116	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	22	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
117	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	19	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
118	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	30	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; remove for maintenance purposes
119	P	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	16	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; remove for maintenance purposes
120	P	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	55	18.0	G	G	G	3.6	Nil	P	-	
121	P	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Large tooth aspen	66	10.0	G	G	G	4.2	Nil	P	-	
122	P	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Large tooth aspen	78	14.0	G	G	G	4.8	Nil	P	-	
123	P	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	White birch	34	8.0	F	F	F	3.0	Nil	P	-	suppressed growth
124	P	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	23	8.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
125	P	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	American elm	25	6.0	G	G	G	2.4	Nil	P	-	

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
126	N	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Large tooth aspen	25	6.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
127	N	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	25	6.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
128	N	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horsechestnut	30	10.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
129	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	19	5.0	F	P	P	2.4	Nil	R	Y	advanced decay in trunk; recommended for removal for maintenance purposes
130	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	55	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; remove for maintenance purposes
131	N	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100% dead
132	N	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Yew	15	6.0	G	G	G	2.4	Nil	P	-	
133	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	42	8.0	G	G	G	3.0	Nil	P	-	
134	N	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Yew	15	6.0	G	G	G	2.4	Nil	P	-	
135	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	51	8.0	F	F	F	3.6	Nil	P	-	
136	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	49	8.0	F	F	F	3.0	Nil	P	-	
137	N	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	50	8.0	F	F	F	3.0	Nil	P	-	
138	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	61	10.0	F	P	P	4.2	Nil	R	Y	growing on severe lean; recommended for removal for maintenance purposes
139	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	55	8.0	F	F	F	3.6	Nil	P	-	

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
140	N	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	55	8.0	F	F	F	3.6	Nil	P	-	
141	N	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	45	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	P	-	multi-stem (31/33); 100% dead
142	N	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	70	16.0	G	G	G	4.2	Nil	P	-	
143	P	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	17	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; recommended for removal for maintenance purposes
144	P	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	15	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; recommended for removal for maintenance purposes
145	P	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	20	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; recommended for removal for maintenance purposes
146	P	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	18	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; recommended for removal for maintenance purposes
147	P	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	26	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; recommended for removal for maintenance purposes
148	P	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	16	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; recommended for removal for maintenance purposes
149	P	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	23	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; recommended for removal for maintenance purposes
150	P	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	22	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; recommended for removal for maintenance purposes
151	P	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	23	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; recommended for removal for maintenance purposes
152	P	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	20	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	R	Y	100% dead; recommended for removal for maintenance purposes
154	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	32	8.0	F	P	P	3.0	Nil	R	Y	growing on severe lean, poorly attached union, significant deadwood; remove for maintenance purposes

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
155	P	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	113	10.0	F	P	P	7.3	High	R	Y	missing east co-dominant stem, large deadwood in canopy; in conflict with proposed project
156	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	43	6.0	F	F	F	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
157	P	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	56	12.0	G	G	G	3.6	Nil	P	-	
158	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	26	3.0	-	-	P	2.4	Nil	R	Y	90% dead; remove for maintenance purposes
159	P	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	39	8.0	F	F	F	3.0	Nil	P	-	
160	P	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	23	6.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
161	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	26	6.0	F	P	P	2.4	Nil	R	Y	remove for maintenance purposes
162	P	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	22	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	
163	P	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Crabapple	29	4.0	P	P	p	2.4	Nil	R	Y	remove for maintenance purposes
164	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	47	8.0	G	G	G	3.0	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
165	P	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	49	6.0	F	F	F	3.0	Nil	P	-	co=dominant stem
166	P	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Crabapple	19	2.0	p	P	P	2.4	-	R	Y	broken top; remove for maintenance purposes
167	P	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm	50	8.0	F	F	F	3.0	Nil	P	-	
168	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	22		F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
169	P	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm	74	8.0	F	F	F	4.8	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
170	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	44	6.0	G	G	G	3.0	Low	PI	Y	proposed project encroaches upon TPZ by 16%
171	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	43	6.0	G	G	G	3.0	Nil	P	-	
172	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	50	6.0	G	G	G	3.0	Nil	P	-	
173	N	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	42	8.0	F	F	F	3.0	Nil	P	-	growing on slight lean
174	N	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	30	12.0	F	F	F	2.4	Nil	P	-	suppressed growth
175	N	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	60	8.0	F	F	F	3.6	Nil	P	-	
176	P	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado blue spruce	18	4.0	G	G	G	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
177	P	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado blue spruce	30	4.0	G	G	G	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
178	P	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado blue spruce	28	4.0	F	F	F	2.4	High	R	Y	in conflict with proposed project
179	P	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	86	14.0	P	P	P	5.4	High	R	Y	co-dominant stem, significant dieback on East leader; in conflict with proposed project
180	T	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little leaf linden	45	8.0	G	G	G	3.0	Low	PI	Y	proposed project encroaches upon TPZ by 3%
181	P	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freemanii maple	25	6.0	G	G	G	2.4	Nil	P	-	
182	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	50	4.0	G	G	G	3.0	Nil	P	-	

Tree #	Owner	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Canopy Radius (m)	Vigour	Structure	Overall Condition	mTPZ (m)	Develop Impact	Action	Permit Required	Comments
183	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	29	3.0	G	G	G	2.4	Nil	P	-	
184	P	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	39	4.0	G	G	G	3.0	Nil	P	-	

Legend:

Condition Rating: A rating of **Hazardous/Potential Hazard/Dead/Poor/Fair/Good/Excellent** was determined for each tree by visually assessing all the above ground components of the tree, using acceptable *Appraisal*", prepared under contract by the "Council of Tree & Landscape Appraisers (CTLA), an official publication of the *International Society of Arboriculture (I.S.A.)*, 9th Edition, 20

Ownership: **C** – Town trees of all diameters situated within the Municipal road allowance adjacent to the subject site; **P** – private trees with diameters of 15cm or more situated on private property on the subject site; **N** – Neighbour trees with diameters of 15 cm or more situated on private property, within 6 m of the subject site; **B** - Trees with diameters of 15 cm or more situated on private property, on a mutual property line

Action: **P** – preserve; **PI** – preserver with injury; **R** – remove; **Tp** - Transplant

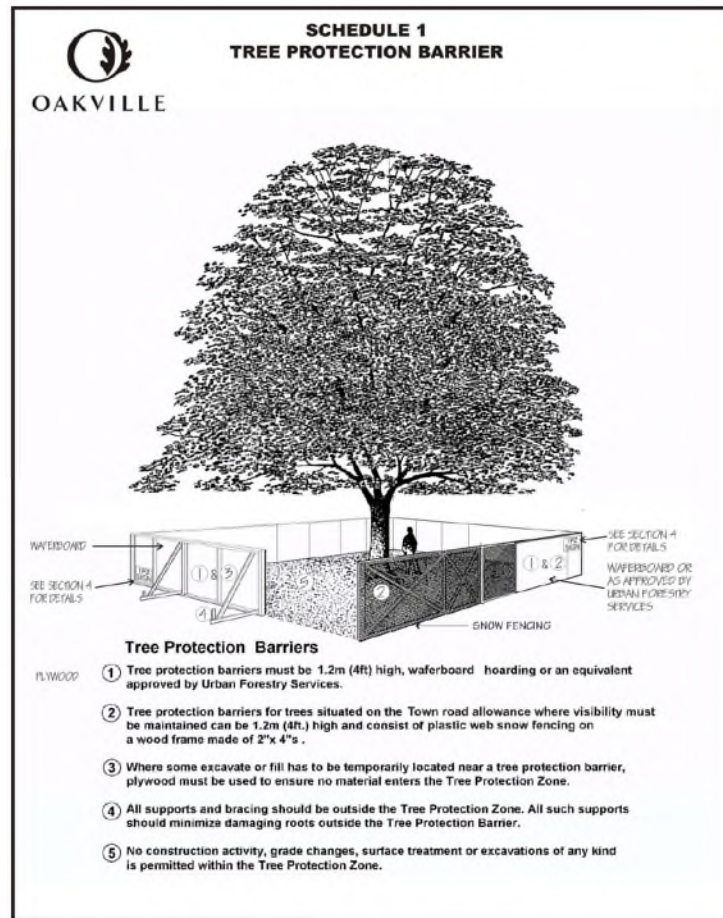
MTPZ: Minimum tree protection zone distance as mandated by the Town of Oakville as per the Oakville Parks and Open Space Policy – Procedure no. 01-03-08 - "Tree Protection Specification For Construction Near Trees" – http://www.oakville.ca/Media_Files/DevelopmentProcess/TreeProtectionPolicy-Appendix3.pdf

Appendix II: TREE PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

1.0 ESTABLISH TREE PROTECTION ZONE

The purpose of the tree protection zone (TPZ) is to prevent root damage, soil compaction and soil contamination. Workers and machinery shall not disturb the tree protection zone in any way. To prevent access, the following is required:

- 1.1 Install hoarding as per attached Tree Protection Plan – TPP-1.
- 1.2 Hoarding shall consist of the following:



- 1.3 When visibility is a consideration and **upon approval from the Town**, 1.2 meter high orange plastic web snow fencing on a 2"X4" frame is recommended.



- 1.4 No fill, equipment or supplies are to be stored within the tree protection zone.
- 1.5 Activities, which are likely to injure or destroy tree(s), are not permitted within the TPZ.
- 1.6 No objects may be attached to tree(s) within the TPZ.
- 1.7 Tree protection barriers are to be erected prior to the commencement of any construction or grading activities on the site and are to remain in place in good condition throughout the entire duration of the project.
- 1.8 Once all tree/site protection measures have been installed you must notify Urban Forestry staff to arrange for an inspection of the site and approval of the site protection requirements.
- 1.9 All Hoarding shall not be removed until all construction activity is complete.
- 1.10 A sign that is similar to the illustration below must be mounted on all sides of a tree protection barrier for the duration of the project. The sign should be a minimum of 40cm X 60cm and made of white gator board, laminates or equivalent material.

TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ)

No grade change, storage of materials or equipment is permitted within the TPZ. The tree protection barrier must not be removed without the written authorization of Urban Forestry.

2.0 ROOT PRUNING

Where possible, hand dig areas closest to each tree to prevent any unnecessary tearing or pulling of roots. Removal of roots that are greater than 2.5 centimetres in diameter or roots that are injured or diseased should be performed as follows:

- 2.1 Preserve the root bark ridge (similar in structure to the branch bark ridge). Directional Root Pruning (DRP) is the recommended technique and should be used during hand excavation around tree roots. Roots are similar to branches in their response to pruning practices. With DRP, objectionable and severely injured roots are properly cut to a lateral root that is growing downward or in a favorable direction.
- 2.2 All roots needing to be pruned or removed shall be cut cleanly with sharp hand tools, by a Certified Arborist or by the PCA.
- 2.3 No wound dressings/pruning paint shall be used to cover the ends of each cut.

2.4 All roots requiring pruning shall be cut using any of the following tools:

- Large or small loppers
- Hand pruners
- Small hand saws
- Wound scribes

2.5 Avoid prolonged exposure of tree roots during construction - keep exposed roots moist and dampened with mulching materials, irrigation or wrap in burlap if exposed for longer than 4 hours.

3.0 ESTABLISH MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

All maintenance work must be completed by the approved Project Consulting Arborist or an equivalent qualified arborist.

Pre-Construction:

3.1 Prune trees to remove deadwood, objectionable limbs while maintaining crown form.

During- Construction:

3.2 Irrigate tree preservation zones during drought conditions, June – September, to reduce drought stress.

3.3 Inspect the site every month to ensure that all hoarding is in place and in good condition. Inspect the trees to monitor condition.

Post-Construction:

3.4 Trees require several years to adjust to the stress/injury and environmental changes that may occur during the development phase. In response, inspect the trees two times per year – May and September – to monitor condition for a minimum of 2 additional years.

4.0 LANDSCAPING

Any landscaping completed within the tree preservation zones, after construction is completed and hoarding has been removed, cannot cause damage to any of the trees or their roots. The trees must be protected for the same reasons listed above but without using hoarding.

4.1 **No grade changes** are permitted which include adding and/or removing soil.

4.2 **No excavation** is permitted that can cause damage to the roots of the tree.

4.3 **No heavy equipment** can be used to compact the soil within the tree preservation zone. Compaction is one of the leading agents that cause tree decline within urban settings.

4.4 Any hard -surface sidewalks, paths, etc. should be constructed using permeable products such as interlocking stone, etc.

Appendix III: DIGITAL IMAGES

Photo #1:



Photo #2:



Photo #3:



Photo 4:



Photo #5:



Photo #6:

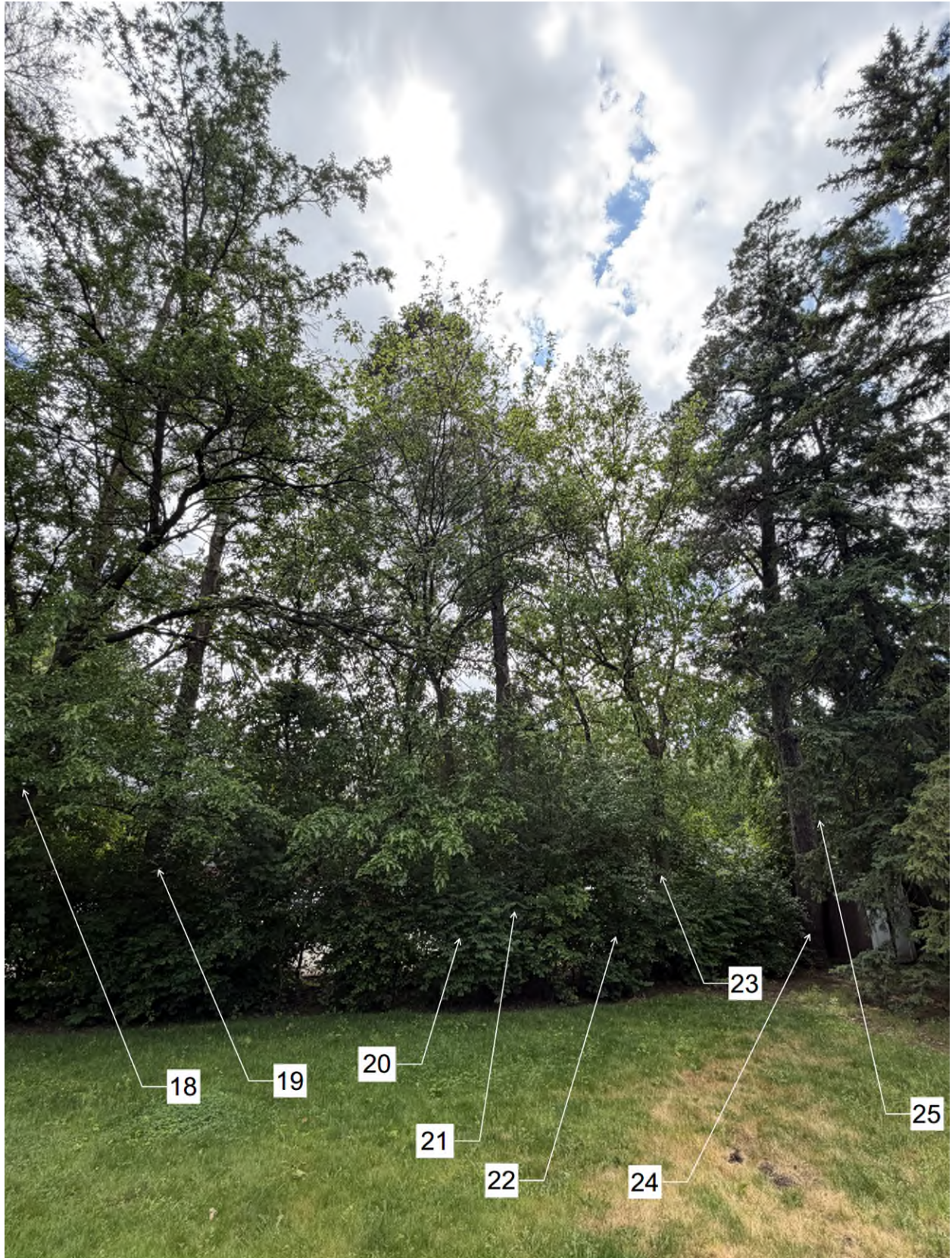


Photo #7:



Photo #8:



Photo #9:



Photo #10:



Photo #11:



Photo #12:



Photo #13:



Photo #14:



Photo #15:



Photo #16:



Photo #17:



Photo #18:



Photo #19:



Photo #20:



Photo #21:



Photo #22:



Photo #23:



Photo #24:



Photo #25:



Photo #26:



Photo #27:



Photo #28:



Photo #29:



Photo #30:



Tree no. 78:
Large open cavity, advanced decay evident

Photo #31:



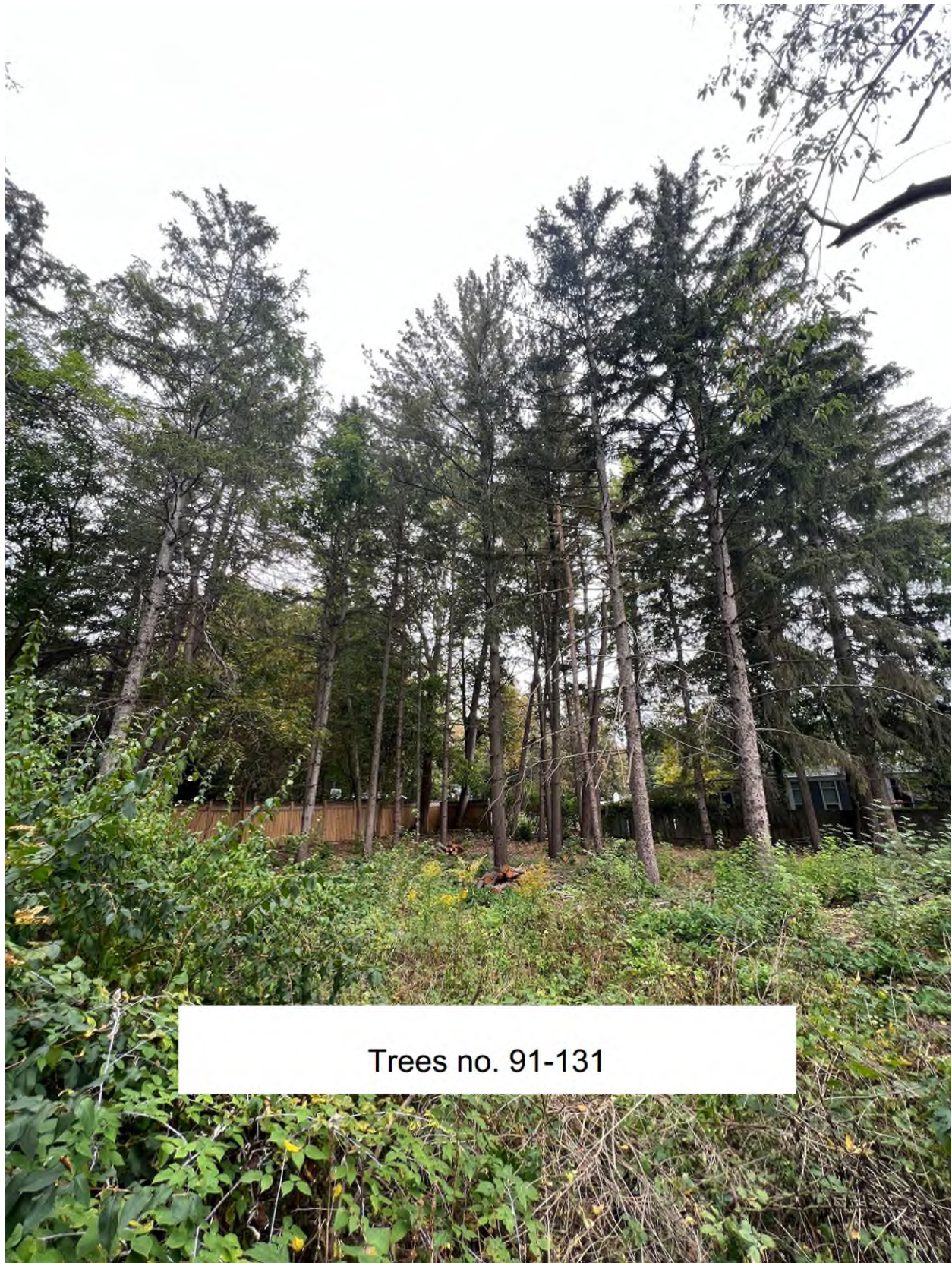
Photo #32:



Photo #33:



Photo #34:



Trees no. 91-131

Photo #35:



Looking into west corner of property:
trees no. 132-140

Photo #36:



Photo #37:



Photo #38:

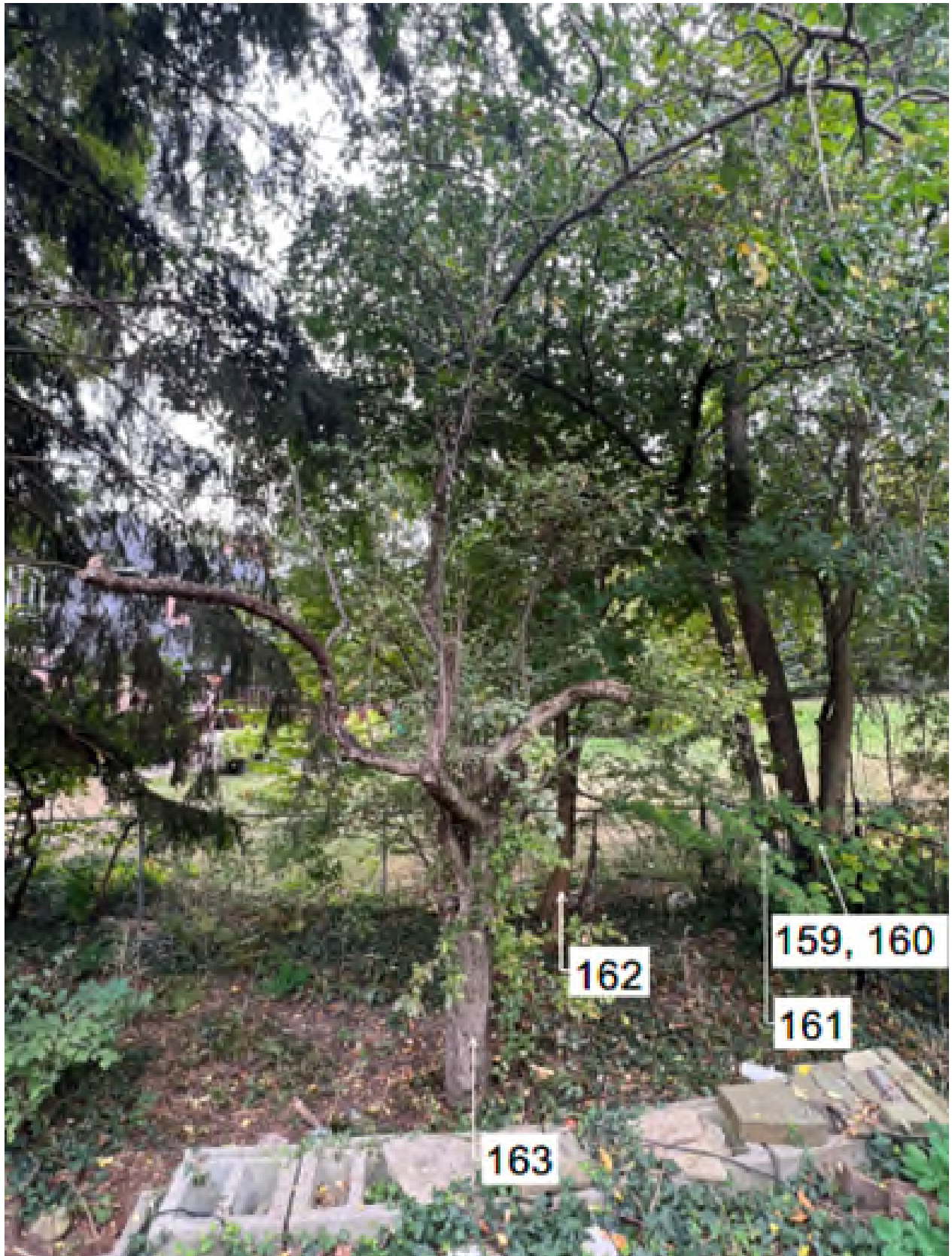


Photo #39:



Photo #40:



Photo #41:



Trees no. 173, 168

Photo #42:



Photo #43:

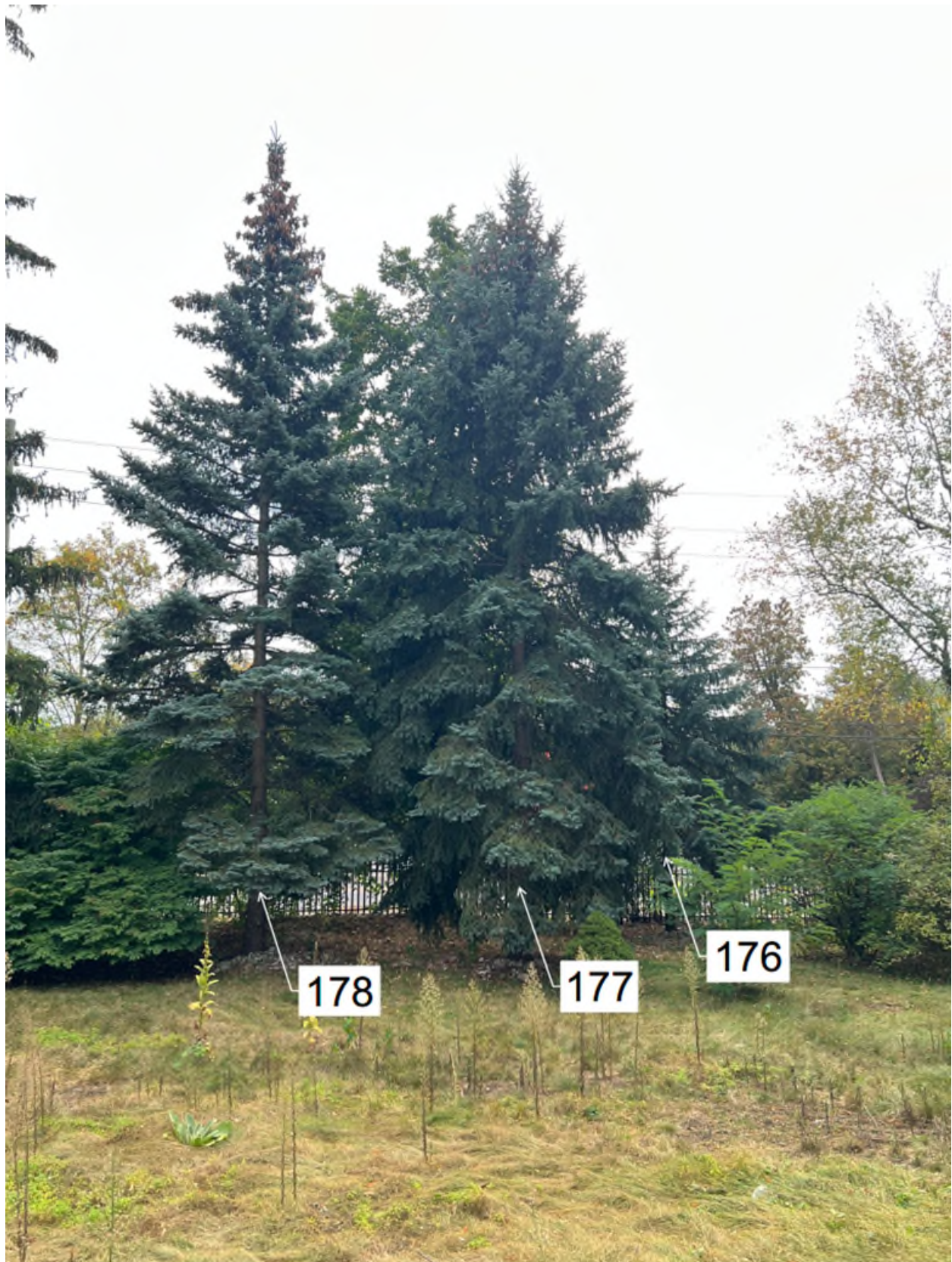


Photo #44:



Photo #45:



Photo #46:



Photo #47:



Appendix IV: TRUNK FORMULA METHOD

Tree Valuation

A valuation was calculated for Town-owned trees. Only live trees were included in this valuation. The method that was used to appraise these trees was the Trunk Formula Method (TFM) as described in the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA) Guide to Plant Appraisal, 10th edition, the International Society of Arboriculture, Ontario Chapter (ISAO) Regional Plant Appraisal Committee (RPAC), December 2021, and ISAO Appendix 1A – Ontario Species Unit Price List and Data for application of the Trunk Formula Method.

The trunk formula method is used to appraise the monetary value of trees considered too large to be replaced with nursery or field-grown stock. Determination of the value of a tree is based on the cost of the largest commonly available transplantable tree and its cost of installation, plus the increase in value due to the larger size of the tree being appraised. These values are adjusted according to the species, health and location. This method of appraisal is endorsed by several reputable organizations including the *American Society of Consulting Arborist*, the *I.S.A.* and the *Tree Care Industry*.

TREE APPRAISAL SUMMARY

Tree #	DBH cm	Species Rating	Condition Rating	Location Rating	Replacement Tree Size cm²	Replacement Tree Cost \$	Installation Cost \$	Installed Tree Cost \$	Unit Cost/ cm²	Trunk Area Increase cm²	Basic Tree Cost	Appraised Value \$
1	81	0.81	0.60	0.77	50.26	422	1055	1477	8.03	5103	42452	15900
2	41	0.50	0.60	0.77	19.6	439	1097.5	1536.5	6.51	1301	10004	2310
43	180	0.81	0.80	0.77	50.26	422	1055	1477	8.03	13756	111936	55900
44	23	0.63	0.65	0.77	63.6	316	790	1106	5.24	352	2950	930
50	23	0.60	0.80	0.77	63.6	370	925	1295	5.93	352	3382	1250
51	36	0.68	0.80	0.77	78.5	375	937.5	1312.5	4.77	939	5793	2430
180	45	0.70	0.80	0.77	50.26	350	875	1225	6.65	1540	11467	4950
TOTAL:												\$83,670

Appendix V:

ASSUMPTION AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

1. Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified insofar as possible; however *GreenPrint Consulting Arborists* can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.
2. Excerpts or alterations to the report, without the authorization of the author or his company invalidates its intent and/or implied conclusions. This report may not be used for any expressed purpose other than its intended purpose and alteration of any part of this report invalidates the report.
3. Unless expressed otherwise: 1) information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflect the condition of those items at the time of inspection; and 2) the inspection was made using accepted arboricultural techniques and is limited to visual examination of accessible items without climbing, dissection, probing or coring and detailed root examination involving excavation. While reasonable efforts have been made to assess trees outlined in this report, there is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies with the tree(s) or any part(s) of them may not arise in the future. All trees should be inspected and re-assessed periodically.
4. This Report has been prepared by using the latest drawings and information provided by the client and may be intended for inclusion in a site plan approval or a similar planning submission. However, any subsequent design or site plan alteration affecting regulated trees may require revisions to this report.
5. Links / URLs found within the report to access web-based resources are current to the date of the report.
6. The determination of ownership of any subject tree(s) is the responsibility of the owner and any civil or common-law issues, which may exist between property owners with respect to trees, must be resolved by the owner. A recommendation to remove or maintain tree(s) does not grant authority to encroach in any manner onto adjacent private properties.