

## Talbot Mackenzie \& Associates <br> Consulting Arborists <br> Box 48153 RPO Uptown <br> Victoria, BC V8Z 7H6 <br> Ph: (250) 479-8733 ~ Fax: (250) 479-7050 <br> Email: tmtreehelp@gmail.com

May 31, 2019
Jenny Farkas
1-1033 Queens Ave
Victoria BC V8T 1M7
Subject: 1029 Queens Ave - Lawson Cypress trees and Proposed Carriage House
The purpose of this letter is to summarize our opinion regarding the viability of retaining a row of 6 Lawson Cypress trees (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana) and a 14 cm DBH Horse Chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) near the west property line at 1029 Queens Ave. The trees are located less than one metre from the proposed carriage house foundation. The plans we have assessed are attached to this report. None of the trees are bylaw protected. The Lawson Cypress trees are multistemmed trees with the largest stem diameter from each tree measuring between 15 cm and 30 cm at DBH .

At the time of our site visit, the trees appeared to be in fair to good health. There is a retaining wall along the west property line, which has likely caused a significant amount of roots to grow in the direction of the proposed carriage house.

This species of tree is highly susceptible to root rot caused by the micro-organism Phytophthora lateralis, which has led to the decline of Lawson Cypress trees in the Pacific Northwest and in the Victoria area. Root pruning and soil disturbance around the root systems of the trees increases the chances of infection.

A conventional continuous foundation would clearly result in the removal of the trees; with 1 m of working room for forming and drain installation, it would result in excavation up to the trunks of the trees. If retention were to be attempted, extreme measures would be required to alter the foundation design to "bridge" over the root systems of the trees through cantilevering and/or installing beams between the foundation footings. The main floor elevation ( 21.1 m ) would also have to be raised up above the existing grade (21.08) in order to allow enough space for the beams or slabs.

In our professional opinion, considering the extreme measures that would have to be taken, the susceptibility of the tree species to infection and that any soil disturbance will leave the trees more susceptible to infection, a more suitable option would be to remove the trees and put the expenditure of resources into replanting with a large growing hedge or trees from high-quality nursery stock.

In regards to a suitable species for replacement, if a tall fast-growing hedge is desired, an English or Portuguese Laurel hedge could be planted. Another popular hedge choice that would give more horizontal space and less pruning maintenance is a columnar cedar hedge. If maximum light in the winter is desired, we would recommend a deciduous species of trees or hedge. If trees are desired, with the retaining wall to the west and the foundation of the carriage house to the east, this leaves a limited soil volume available for future root growth in a planting bed approximately 2.7 m wide (with a pathway in the sideyard as well). Therefore, to avoid potential foundation or wall damage as well as for the long-term health of the tree and to allow enough room for a pathway, we would recommend a smaller growing species be planted. Some examples include:

- Oakleaf Mountain Ash (Sorbus x hybrida 'Fastigiata')
- Amur Maple (Acer ginnala)
- Persian Ironwood (Parrotia persica)
- Hawthorn species (Crataegus)



Please do not hesitate to call us at 250-479-8733 should you have any questions.
Thank you,


Michael Marcucci
ISA Certified \# ON-1943A
TRAQ - Qualified
Talbot Mackenzie \& Associates
ISA Certified \& Consulting Arborists

## Disclosure Statement

Arborists are professionals who examine trees and use their training, knowledge and experience to recommend techniques and procedures that will improve the health and structure of individual trees or group of trees, or to mitigate associated risks. Trees are living organisms, whose health and structure change, and are influenced by age, continued growth, climate, weather conditions, and insect and disease pathogens. Indicators of structural weakness and disease are often hidden within the tree structure or beneath the ground. It is not possible for an arborist to identify every flaw or condition that could result in failure nor can he/she guarantee that the tree will remain healthy and free of risk. Remedial care and mitigation measures recommended are based on the visible and detectable indicators present at the time of the examination and cannot be guaranteed to alleviate all symptoms or to mitigate all risk posed.



