

Tag/ID #	Surveyed ? (Yes/No)	Location (On, Off, Shared, City)	Bylaw protected ? (Yes/No)	Name		DBH (cm)	Critical root zone radius (m)	Dripline radius (m)	Condition		Observations/Comment	Relative tolerance	Tree retention/location comments	Retention status
				Common	Botanical				Health	Structural				
24122	Yes	City	Yes	Flowering cherry	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>	41	4.7	4	Good	Fair	Multiple stem scars on north and east sides of tree near base, historical pruning wounds with associated decay	Moderate	CRZ overlap with existing services to be capped and sidewalk to be widened. May be possible for retention provided arborist supervise excavation within CRZ and tree protection fencing be installed according to Appendix A	Retain
251	No	On	No	Japanese maple	<i>Acer japonica</i>	17	1.6	1.5	Fair-Good	Fair-Good	Multiple stems, historical pruning wounds and associated decay,	Good	Located in proposed rain garden, not suitable for retention	Remove
252	No	On	No	Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	27	3.1	1	Fair	Fair	Historical pruning wounds with associated decay	Moderate	Located in proposed rain garden, not suitable for retention	Remove
253	No	On	No	Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	14	1.6	1	Fair	Fair	Historical pruning wounds with associated decay	Moderate	Significant CRZ overlap with proposed paved walkway, not suitable for retention	Remove
254	No	On	No	Pyramidal cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	23	2.2	1 each	Fair	Fair	Multiple stems, surface rooted,	Good	CRZ overlap with proposed house, not suitable for retention	Remove
255	No	On	Yes	Cherry plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	62	7.1	2.5	Fair	Fair-Poor	Canopy touching existing gutter line, historical pruning wounds with associated decay, deadwood, multiples stems	Moderate	Significant CRZ overlap with proposed building footprint, not suitable for retention	Remove
256	No	On	No	Cherry plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	18	2.0	2.5	Poor	Poor	historical pruning wounds with associated decay, deadwood, multiples stems,	Moderate	Significant CRZ overlap with proposed building footprint, not suitable for retention	Remove
257	No	On	No	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	10	1.2	1	Fair	Poor	Heavy lean towards northwest, vegetation limiting visibility of root flare, historical pruning wounds with associated decay	Moderate	Located within proposed driveway, not suitable for retention	Remove
263	No	on	No	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	29	3.4	2	Fair	Fair-Poor	Vegetation limiting visibility of root flare, historical pruning wounds with associated decay	Moderate	Located within proposed driveway, not suitable for retention	Remove
264	No	On	No	Cherry plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	24	2.8	3.5	Fair	Fair-Poor	Asymmetrical canopy, leader extending over eastern fence line, suckering at based, historical pruning wounds with associated decay	Moderate	Significant CRZ overlap with proposed garage footprint, located within proposed driveway, not suitable for retention.	Remove
265	Yes	On	Yes	small leaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	49	4.7	7	Fair-Good	Fair	Heavy suckering at base, vegetation limiting visibility of root flare, historical pruning wounds with associated decay, clothesline wheel embedded in limb on south side of tree	Good	Located in proposed garage footprint, not suitable for retention.	Remove
266	Yes	On	Yes	European hawthorn	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	47	5.4	6.5	Fair-Good	Fair	Engulfing existing fence, historical pruning wounds with associated decay, lvey growing up base, asymmetrical crown, suppressed on south side from neighbour tree, canopy extending over Northern fence line	Moderate	Significant CRZ overlap with proposed garage footprint, not suitable for retention.	Remove
267	No	On	No	Common hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	22	2.5	1.5	Fair	Fair-Poor	Previously topped, historical pruning wounds with associated decay, vegetation limiting visibility of root flare	Moderate	Significant CRZ overlap with proposed garage footprint, not suitable for retention.	Remove
268	No	On	No	Common hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	23	2.6	2.5	Fair	Fair	Previously topped, historical pruning wounds with associated decay, vegetation limiting visibility of root flare	Moderate	Significant CRZ overlap with proposed garage footprint, not suitable for retention.	Remove
Nt1	No	Off	Yes	American Elm	<i>Ulmus american</i>	82	7.8	7.5	Fair	Fair	Limited visibility of trunk due to lack of access to neighbouring property, multiple stems from union at approximately 1m height, canopy extending into subject Lot by approximately 4m from Southeast corner	Good	CRZ overlap with proposed driveway, Driveway grades altered based on exploratory excavation carried out by Talmack (Appendix E). Retention status is conditional on specifications for proposed driveway within CRZ, to be reviewed by project arborist. Outline for arborist-suggested driveway proposed in section 8 of this report.	*Retain
Nt2	No	On	Yes	Plum	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	18,15,12	3.2	3	Fair-Poor	Fair-Poor	Limited visibility of trunk tissue due to ivy, growing on subject side of existing fence, canopy lean to East.	Good	CRZ overlap with proposed garage, not suitable for retention.	Remove

TREE PROTECTION NOTES Tree Management Plan: 27 SouthTurner St.

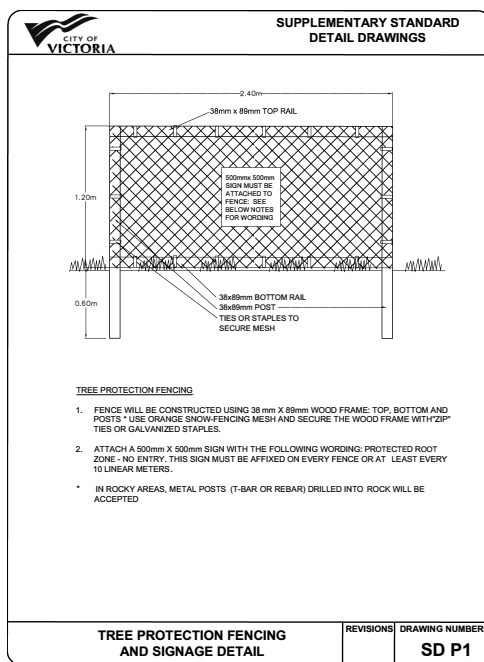
Tree protection barrier: The areas, surrounding the trees to be retained, should be isolated from the construction activity by erecting protective barrier fencing. Where possible, the fencing should be erected at the perimeter of the critical root zone. The barrier fencing to be erected must be a minimum of 1200mm in height, of solid frame construction that is attached to wooden or metal posts. A solid board or rail must run between the posts at the top and the bottom of the fencing. This solid frame can then be covered with flexible snow fencing. The fencing must be erected prior to the start of any construction activity on site (i.e. demolition, excavation, construction), and remain in place through completion of the project. Signs should be posted around the protection zone to declare it off limits to all construction related activity. The project arborist must be consulted before this fencing is removed or moved for any purpose.

Arborist supervision: All excavation occurring within the critical root zones of protected trees must be completed under the supervision of the project arborist. Any severed or severely damaged roots must be pruned back to sound tissue to reduce wound surface area and encourage rapid compartmentalization of the wound.

Methods to avoid soil compaction: In areas where construction traffic must encroach into the critical root zones of trees to be retained, efforts must be made to reduce soil compaction where possible by displacing the weight of machinery and foot traffic. This can be achieved by one of the following methods:

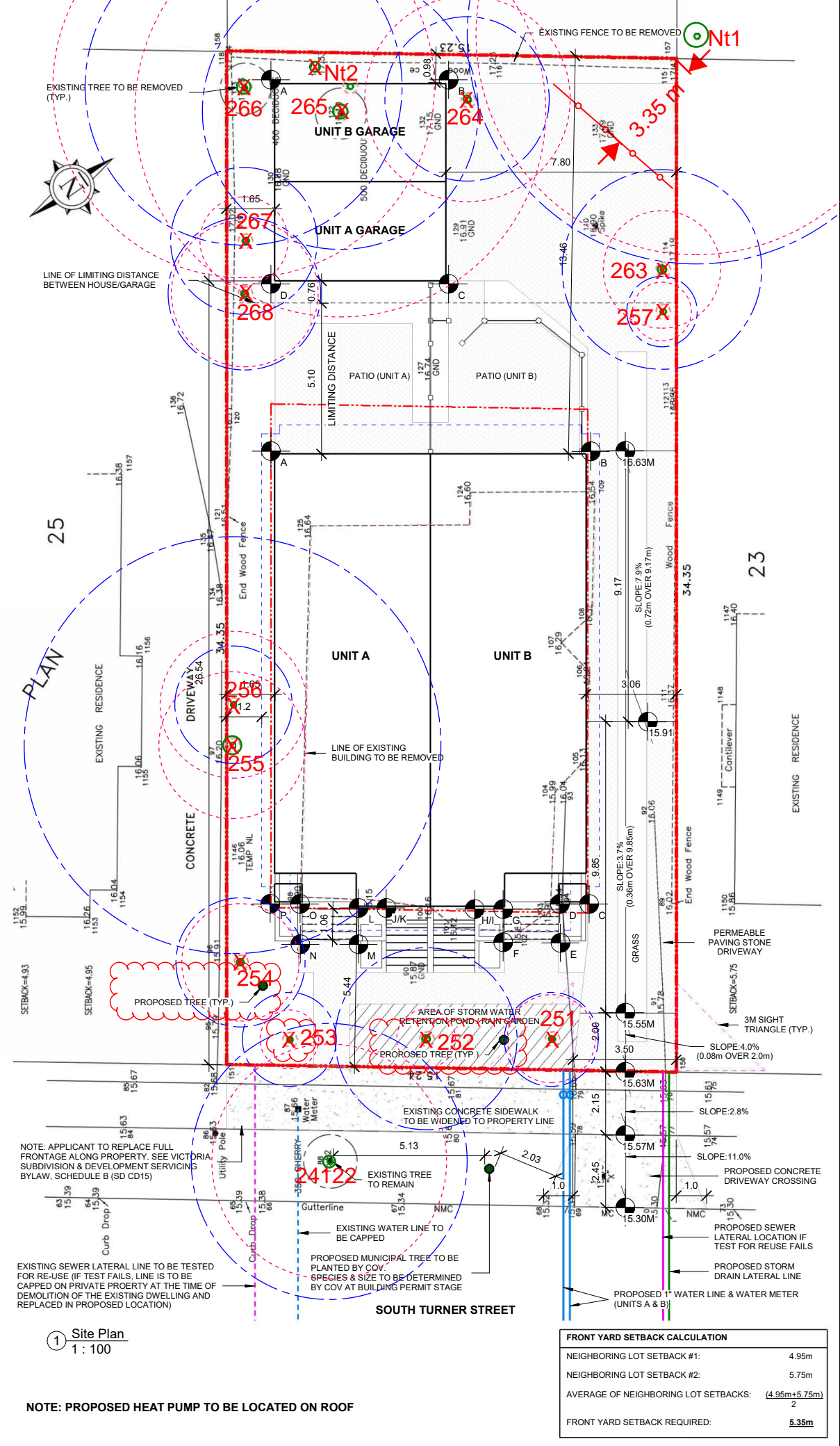
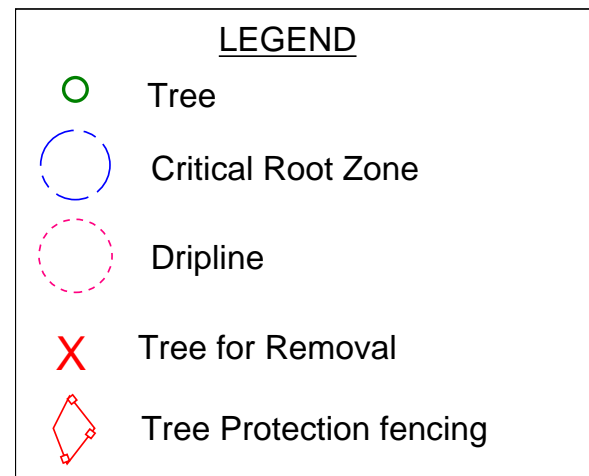
- Installing a layer of hog fuel or coarse wood chips at least 20cm in depth and maintaining it in good condition until construction is complete.
- Placing medium weight geotextile cloth over the area to be used and installing a layer of crushed rock to a depth of 15cm over top.
- Placing two layers of 19mm plywood.
- Placing steel plates.

Mulching: Mulching can be an important proactive step in maintaining the health of trees and mitigating construction related impacts and overall stress. Mulch should be made from a natural material such as wood chips or bark pieces and be 5-8cm deep. No mulch should be touching the trunk of the tree. See "methods to avoid soil compaction" if the area is to have heavy traffic.



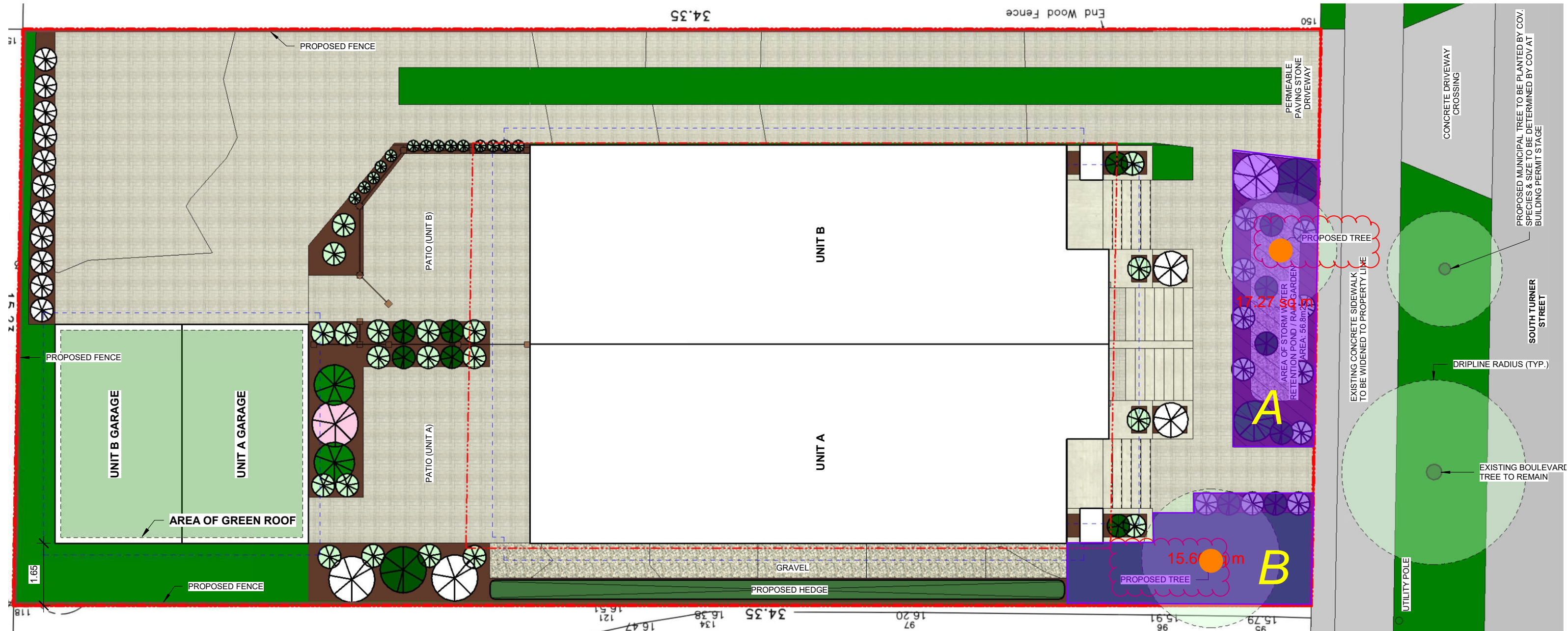
Pruning: We recommend that any pruning of bylaw-protected trees be performed to ANSI A300 standards and Best Management Practices.

Paved surfaces above tree roots: Where paved areas cannot avoid encroachment within critical root zones of trees to be retained, construction techniques, such as floating permeable paving, may be required. The "paved surfaces above tree roots" detail above offers a compromise to full depth excavation (which could impact the health or structural stability of the tree). The objective is to avoid root loss and to instead raise the paved surface above the existing grade (the amount depending on how close roots are to the surface and the depth of the paving material and base layers). Final grading plans should take this potential change into account. This may also result in soils which are high in organic content being left intact below the paved area. To allow water to drain into the root systems below, we also recommend that the surface be made of a permeable material (instead of conventional asphalt or concrete) such as permeable asphalt, paving stones, or other porous paving materials and designs such as those utilized by Grasspave, Gravelpave, Grasscrete and open-grid systems.



FRONT YARD SETBACK CALCULATION	
NEIGHBORING LOT SETBACK #1:	4.95m
NEIGHBORING LOT SETBACK #2:	5.75m
AVERAGE OF NEIGHBORING LOT SETBACKS:	$\frac{4.95m + 5.75m}{2}$
FRONT YARD SETBACK REQUIRED:	5.35m

Tree Replacement Planting Plan: 27 South Turner St.



SUGGESTED REPLACEMENT SPECIES:

● = MEDIUM TREE:
 Red maple (*Acer rubrum*), Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*), Yellow bird magnolia (*Magnolia accuminata*)

Planting Area ID	Area (m ²)	Soil Volume multiplier	Estimated Soil Volume (m ³)	Replacement Trees Proposed		Soil Volume Required		Total
				# Small	# Medium	Small	Medium	
A	17.27	1m	17.27 m ³	0	1	6 m ³	15 m ³	15 m ³
B	15.66	1m	15.66 m ³	0	1	6 m ³	15 m ³	15 m ³