

Talbot Mackenzie & Associates Consulting Arborists

Arborist Report

1201 Fort Street, Victoria

PREPARED FOR:

Sam Ganong

Abstract Developments Inc.

301-1106 Cook St.

Victoria, BC V8V 3Z9

PREPARED BY:

Talbot, Mackenzie & Associates

Graham Mackenzie - Consulting Arborist

ISA Certified # PN-0428A

TRAQ - Qualified

October 10, 2017

Box 48153 RPO - Uptown Victoria, BC V8Z 7H6

Ph: (250) 479-8733 Fax: (250) 479-7050 Email: treehelp@telus.net

THE STATE OF

Talbot Mackenzie & Associates

Consulting Arborists

October 10, 2017

Abstract Developments Inc. 301-1106 Cook St. Victoria, BC V8V 3Z9

Attention: Sam Ganong

Re: 1201 Fort Street

Assignment: To tag and inventory the existing tree resource on the above-mentioned property. Review the proposed construction plans and identify those trees that are suitable to retain given their species, their existing health and structural condition and the proposed impacts. Provide a tree retention and construction damage mitigation plan for those trees deemed suitable to retain.

Methodology: All the bylaw protected trees on the property were tagged with a numbered metal tag and the tree locations are shown on the attached site sketch. Information such as tree species, size (dbh), crown spread, critical root zone (crz), health and structural condition, relative tolerance to construction impacts and general remarks and recommendations was recorded in the attached tree resource spreadsheet.

Observations: The property is well treed, with a mixture of native and non-native mature tree species. For the most part, the tree resource is in general good health with many of the structural and health concerns that we often find with trees in the urban environment including: deadwood, end weight and decay associated with old pruning wounds. Most of these concerns can be addressed using standard pruning practices. As part of the inventory, we identified 51 trees on the property, 23 of which are protected by the City of Victoria tree bylaw. The proposal we have reviewed has the potential to retain 22 of the trees, 13 of which are protected by the City of Victoria tree bylaw. All but one Garry Oak trees on the property are proposed for retention. In a recent site visit, we added an additional small Arbutus tree to the inventory that was not picked up in the initial survey.

The proposed underground parking entrance will encroach into the critical root zone of English Oak #2. Preliminary exploratory excavations conducted on August 24, 2017 indicate the proposed grades can be reached without impacting significant structural roots or removing a quantity of roots that would necessitate the tree's removal. The ability to retain this tree will have to be determined at the time of excavation for construction, but we anticipate it will be possible.

Portions of the underground parking area encroach in to some of the calculated critical root zones of trees designated for retention and efforts will have to be made to minimize this encroachment wherever possible. This will likely require using shoring techniques to achieve the proposed excavation depths without the need of cut slopes and minimizing the required working wherever possible. Where the proposed underground parking area encroaches into the calculated critical root zones of trees #25 and #28, there is an existing foundation and a rock outcrop that we feel has inhibited root growth in that area. From our discussions with the project architect, it is our understanding that the excavation for

the underground parking area in this location will not extend past the previous building foundation (see attached sketch).

Potential Impacts: In order to facilitate the proposed construction, we anticipate that it will be necessary to remove 29 of the trees that were inventoried, 10 of which are protected by the City of Victoria tree bylaw. The ability to retain the remaining trees will depend on the ability to protect them from the impacts associated with the proposed demolition and construction activity. The construction related activities that will have the most significant impacts on the ability to retain these trees includes: excavation for the proposed new building, underground parking and any below ground servicing that must be installed near trees to be retained.

Areas where we feel the most significant tree retention and construction conflicts will occur include:

- The entrance driveway off Fort Street where it encroaches into the critical root zone of trees #1 and #2.
- The excavation and construction activity related to the portion of the underground parking below Building A where it encroaches into the critical root zone of tree #12.
- -The entrance off Pentrelew Place where it encroaches into the critical root zones of trees #28 and #25.
- -The excavation and construction activity related to the portion of the underground parking below Building A where it encroaches into the critical root zone of tree #35.
- -Any proposed excavation for servicing or landscape grade changes that may be proposed within the critical root zones of trees to be retained.

Recommendations:

• Barrier fencing: 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 zones. The barrier fencing to be erected must be a minimum of 4 feet 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 plywood, or flexible snow fencing (see attached diagram). 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.

- **Demolition of existing building:** (See Demolition recommendations dated September 11, 2017). The demolition of the existing buildings and any services that must be removed or abandoned, must take the critical root zone of the trees to be retained into account. If any excavation or machine access is required within the critical root zones of trees to be retained, it must be completed under the supervision and direction of the project arborist.
- 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 at least 20 cm 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 15 cm over top.
 - Placing two layers of 19mm plywood.
 - · Placing steel plates.
- Underground Parking excavation: The excavation for the portions of the underground parking that encroach into the critical root zones of trees to be retained, must be supervised by the project arborist. To minimize the extent of the excavation, it will likely be necessary to use shoring techniques or similar methods to reduce the requirements for cut slope. Any roots critical to the trees survival must be retained and any non-critical roots in direct conflict with the excavation must be pruned to sound tissue to encourage new root growth. It may be necessary to excavate using a combination of hand digging, small machine excavation and hydro excavation to expose roots in conflict with the proposed excavation and determine if they can or cannot be pruned without having a significant impact on the trees. If it is found that large structural roots must be pruned to accommodate the proposed construction, it may be necessary to remove additional trees to eliminate any risk associated with them.
- Blasting and rock removal: At this time, we anticipate that blasting will be required adjacent to the trees that are to be retained. If areas of bedrock are encountered, the blasting to level these rock areas should be sensitive to the root zones located at the edge of the rock. Care must be taken to assure that the area of blasting does not extend into the critical root zones beyond the building and road footprints. The use of small low-concussion charges, and multiple small charges designed to pre-shear the rock face, will reduce fracturing, ground vibration, and reduce the impact on the surrounding environment. Only explosives of low phytotoxicity, and techniques that minimize tree damage, are to be used. Provisions must be made to store blast rock, and other construction materials and debris, away from critical tree root zones.

- Proposed driveway entrance off Fort Street: Based on the exploratory excavation we conducted on August 24, 2017, the proposed grades for the driveway entrance to the underground parking area can be reached without impacting significant structural roots or removing a quantity of roots that would necessitate the tree's removal. Therefore, we anticipate the tree can be retained, but this will have to be determined at the time of excavation. If during excavation it is determined that the tree can be retained, we recommend the portions of driveway where roots can be retained be constructed using minimal excavation completed under the direction of the projection arborist and incorporate floating permeable driveway techniques (see attached specifications).
- The proposed entrance off Pentrelew Place: It is our understanding that this proposed entrance has taken the existing critical root zones and soil grades into consideration, and minimal root disturbance is anticipated. Any proposed excavation within the critical root zones of the trees to be retained in this area must be reviewed and supervised by the project arborist.
- Arborist supervision: Any excavation that is proposed within the critical root zone of the trees to be retained must be supervised by the project arborist. Any roots critical to the trees survival must be retained and any non-critical roots in direct conflict with the excavation must be pruned to sound tissue to encourage new root growth. It may be necessary to excavate using a combination of hand digging, small machine excavation and hydro excavation to expose roots in conflict with the proposed excavation and determined if they can be pruned or not without having a significant impact on the trees. If it is found that large structural roots must be pruned to accommodate the proposed construction, it may be necessary to remove additional trees to eliminate any risk associated with them.
- Servicing: There are no servicing details shown on the plans provided, but it is our understanding that they are to be located outside of the critical root zone of trees to be retained. If services must be located within the critical root zones of trees to be retained it must be reviewed with the project arborist. Installing services within critical root zones will likely require a combination of hand digging, small machine or hydro excavation. If significant roots are encountered that are critical to the health and stability of the trees and they cannot be retained, it may be necessary to remove additional trees.
- Landscaping, irrigation, and lighting: Any proposed landscaping, irrigation or
 lighting must take the critical root zones of trees to be retained into consideration.
 Any proposed grade changes or excavations within the critical root zones of trees to
 be retained must be reviewed by the project arborist. If determined that he proposed
 work can be completed without having a significant impact on trees to be retained, a
 plan will be provided by the project arborist on how to proceed.

- Pathways and hardscape within critical root zones: In areas that are proposed for
 pathways or patios over the critical root zones of trees to be retained, we recommend
 that floating permeable paving techniques are used. See attached specifications. (The
 exact specifications may change during the construction phase depending on the
 extent of the proposed paving).
- Concrete work: Provisions must be made to ensure that no concrete wash or left over concrete material be permitted to wash into the root zone of the trees. This may involve using plastic or tarps or similar methods to temporarily isolate the root zones of the trees from any of the concrete installation or finishing work.
- Pruning: It will likely be necessary to prune limbs from several of the trees to be
 retained that are close to the proposed new buildings. The buildings have been located
 so that any pruning should be minimized, and we do not anticipate that this pruning
 will have a significant impact on the health or structure of the trees. We recommend
 that any pruning be reviewed by the project arborist and be completed by an ISA
 Certified arborist.
- **Arborist Role:** It is the responsibility of the client or his/her representative to contact the project arborist for the purpose of:
 - Locating the barrier fencing
 - o Reviewing the report with the project foreman or site supervisor
 - Locating work zones, where required
 - Supervising any excavation for the road upgrades and service footprints that are within the critical root zones of trees to be retained.
 - o Reviewing and advising of any pruning requirements for machine clearances.
- Review and site meeting: Once the project receives approval, it is important that the
 project arborist meet with the principals involved in the project to review the
 information contained herein. It is also important that the arborist meet with the site
 foreman or supervisor before any demolition, site clearing or other construction
 activity occurs.

Please do not hesitate to call us at (250) 479-8733 should you have any further questions. Thank You.

Yours truly,

Talbot Mackenzie & Associates

Tom Talbot & Graham Mackenzie
ISA Certified, & Consulting Arborists

Box 48153 RPO Uptown Victoria, BC V8Z 7H6 Ph: (250) 479-8733 ~ Fax: (250) 479-7050 Email: treehelp@telus.net Encl. 1-page site plan with tree locations, 1-page landscaping plan, 1-page proposed underground in relation to existing foundation, 6-page tree resource spreadsheet, 1-page floating driveway and patio specifications, 1-page barrier fencing specifications, demolition plan.

Disclosure Statement

Arborists are professionals who examine trees and use their training, knowledge and experience to recommend techniques and procedures that will improve their health and structure 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 or 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.

April 28, 2016

TREE RESOURCE 1201 Fort Street

On-site	S _S	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	°Z	o Z	o Z	Yes	Yes
To be retained (Yes	Yes	o _N	S	S	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bylaw protected	° N	Yes	o Z	Yes	°Z	Yes	Ž	Yes	o Z	Yes
Remarks / Recommendations	Ivy covered at base. Paved over 30% of root system, competing with oak 0002.	Previously topped, large deadwood, visible decay at base.	Relatively young tree.	Included bark in main union, small deadwood.	Young tree, sparse foliage.	Sparse foliage, insect damage.	Large deadwood.	Asymmetric crown, some endweighted limbs.	Large deadwood.	Co-dominant.
Relative Tolerance	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Moderate
Condition Structure	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair/poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Condition Health	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair/poor	Poor	Fair/good	Good	Fair	Fair
Crown Spread (m)	17.0	19.0	0.6	10.0	5.0	10.0	9.0	12.0	13.0	8.0
Species	Big Leaf maple	English oak	Deodar cedar	Scotts pine	Douglas-fir	Big Leaf maple	Big Leaf maple	Garry oak	Red oak	Incense cedar
CRZ	6.0	0.6	5.5	7.0	4.0	7.0	6.0	6.5	4.5	7.0
d.b.h. (cm)	52	16	45	32, 39, 33, 31	25	21,	48	64	43	47, 55
Tree #	0001	2000	0003	0004	0005	9000	2000	8000	6000	0010

TREE RESOURCE 1201 Fort Street

April 28, 2016

On-site	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
To be retained	o Z	Yes	o _N	o _N	No	o _N	o Z	o _Z	°Z	Yes
Bylaw protected	o N	Yes	°Z	Yes	Yes	°N	Š	°Z	2	o _Z
Remarks / Recommendations	Multiple tops, shaded by incense cedar 0010.	Previous tearout injury, large deadwood, sparse.	Some deadwood.	Nesting hole, possible internal cavities, seam, cracked limbs. Closer examination recommended.	Sparse at top, pitching from lower trunk.	Some ivy.	Some ivy.	lvy up main trunk, co-dominant top.	Co-dominant, multiple tops.	Dead top.
Relative Tolerance	Moderate	Good	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Condition Structure	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair/poor	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair
Condition Health	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair/poor
Crown Spread (m)	8.0	18.0	15.0	11.0	10.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	0.6
Species	Ponderosa pine	Garry oak	Copper beech	Sequoiadendron Giganteum	Sequoiadendron Giganteum	Chamaecyparis	Chamaecyparis	Shore pine	Chamaecyparis	Western Red cedar
CRZ	5.5	9.5	7.0	16.0	16.5	4.5	5.5	4.0	6.0	0.9
d.b.h. (cm)	38	97	71	134	138	38	44	31	41, 42	50
Tree #	0011	0012	0013	0014	0015	0016	0017	0018	0019	0020

On-site	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	, es	×es	Yes	Yes	Yes
To be retained C	Yes	Yes	o _N	°Z	, , ,	2	X es	Xes	°Z	2
Bylaw protected	°Z	Š	No	o Z	Yes	Š	√es	Yes	Yes	Yes
Remarks / Recommendations	Some deadwood.	Some deadwood, wires embedded in trunk.	Recent large stem tearout.	Shaded by 0023 and 0025.	Included bark, some end-weight,	Some shadina from 0025.	Multiple tops, some decay in old wounds, wound in lower trunk.	Large deadwood.	Multiple stems, may have been topped previously, possible decay.	Conflicting with retaining wall, end-weighted limbs.
Relative Tolerance	Poor	Poor	te e	Moderate			Moderate	Good	Moderate	Poor
Condition Structure	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair/poor
Condition Health	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Crown Spread (m)	7.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	20.0	7.0	5.0	22.0	15.0	12.0
Species	Birch	Birch	Atlas cedar	Chamaecyparis	Monterey	Incense cedar	Dogwood	Red oak	Incense cedar	Douglas-fir
CRZ	3,5	5.5	5.0	4.5	14.5	4.0	5.5	9.0	18.0	12.5
d.b.h. (cm)	24	35	42	38	121	34	44	92	152	82
Tree #	0021	0022	0023	0024	0025	0026	0027	0028	0029	0030

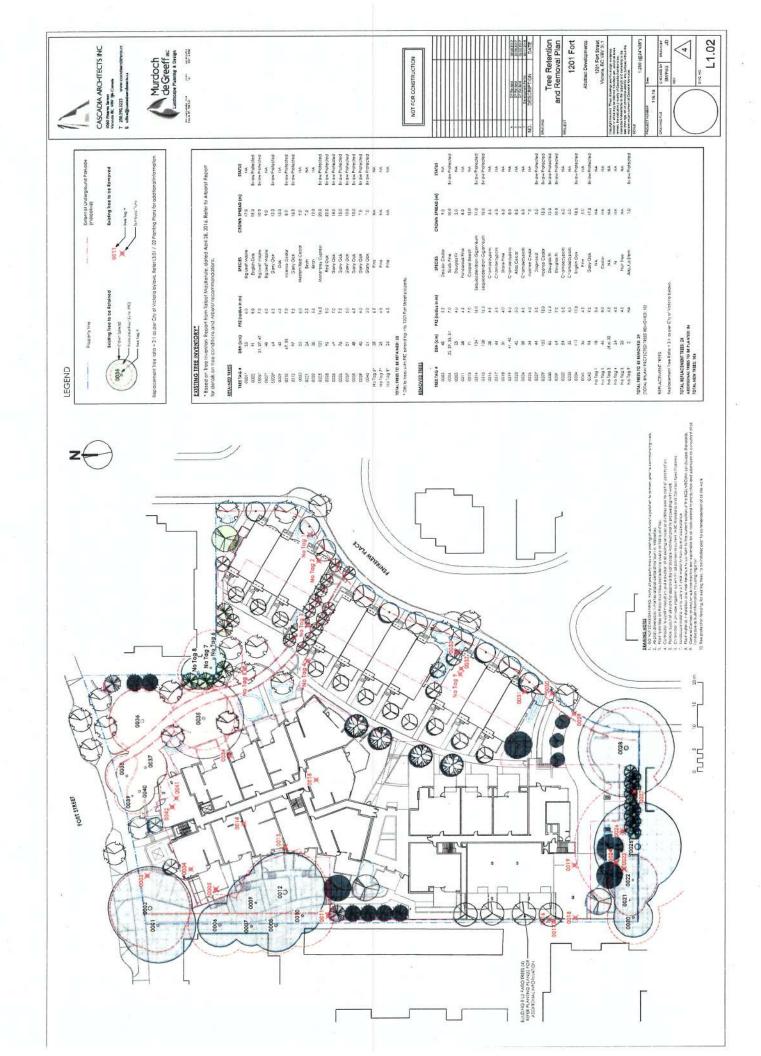
On-site	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	× es
To be retained	No	o _N	No	N _O	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Xex
Bylaw protected	Yes	o _N	N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\ \ \
Remarks / Recommendations	Surface rooted.	One sided form.	One sided form.	Large deadwood, broken limbs over driveway.	Sparse foliage, insect damage, some end- weight, large deadwood.	Asymmetric form, large deadwood, weighted toward neighbouring property.	Large deadwood, some loose bark.	Asymmetric form, small deadwood.	Some epicormic growth.	Large deadwood, epicormic growth.
Relative Tolerance	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Poog	Good	Good	Good
Condition Structure	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair/good	Fair/good
Condition Health	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair/good	Fair/good
Crown Spread (m)	10.0	6.0	5.0	18.0	18.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	7.0
Species	Douglas-fir	Chamaecyparis	Chamaecyparis	English oak	Garry oak	Garry oak	Garry oak	Garry oak	Garry oak	Garry oak
CRZ	9.5	6.5	4.0	12.0	7.0	7.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	5.0
d.b.h. (cm)	64	54	32	117	69	92	51	45	40	51
Tree #	0031	0032	0033	0034	0035	0036	0037	0038	0039	0040

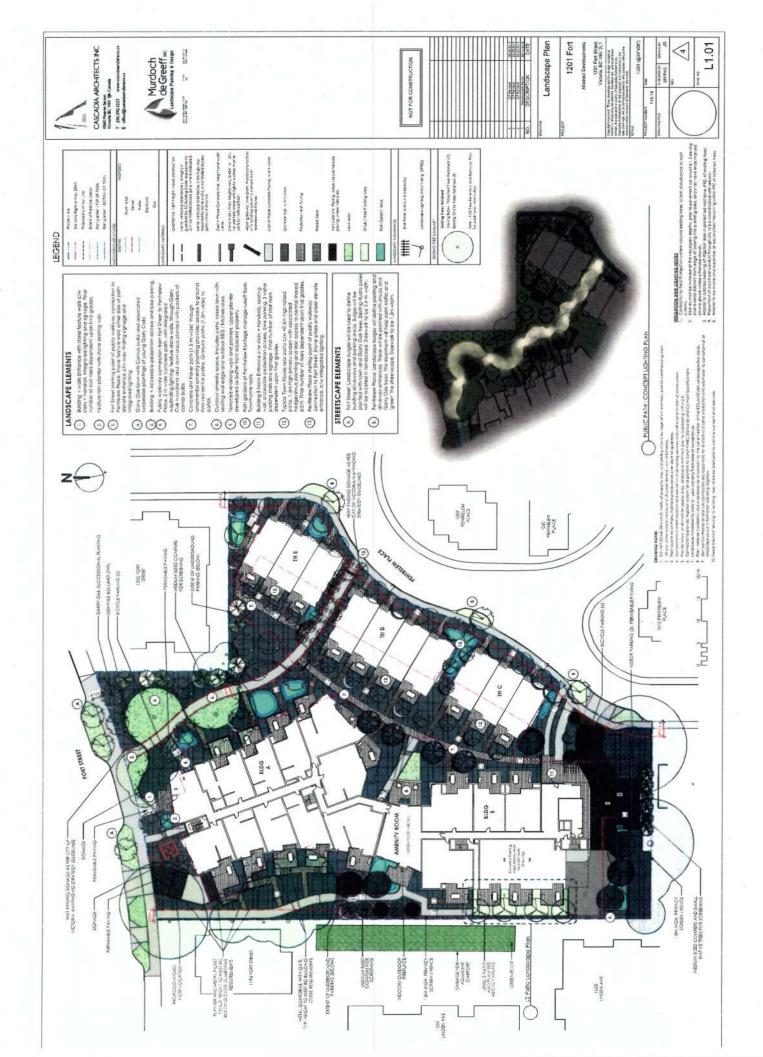
April 28, 2016

						189				
On-site	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Š
To be retained	No	No	Š	o _N	o N	o N	o N	Yes	Yes	<i>v</i> d →
Bylaw protected	N _o	Yes	oN N	o _N	N _O	o _N	o _N	No	°N	Ç Z
Remarks / Recommendations	Deflected top.	Some insect damage, sparse foliage, large deadwood, decay associated with old pruning wounds.	Old pruning wounds with surface decay.	Included bark at co-dominant stem union.	Recent large stem failure - internal decay visible at point of failure, Likely decay in additional stems.	Co-dominant, one-sided canopy, sparse interior foliage.	Evidence of cherry bark tortrix.	Located on neighbouring property	Located on neighbouring property	l ocated on neighbouring property
Relative Tolerance	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	000
Condition Structure	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair/Poor	Fair/Poor	Fair/Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	i.
Condition Health	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Ti o
Crown Spread (m)	5.0	17.0	6.0	5.0	12.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Species	Pine	Garry oak	Crab apple	Chamaecyparis	Port Laurel	Spruce	Cherry	Pine	Pine	O di
CRZ	4.5	9.5	3.0	4.5	5.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0
d.b.h. (cm)	36	94	13, 22	39	Multi	13, 14	25	35	25	24
Tree #	0041	0042	No tag	No tag 2	No tag	No tag 4	No tag	No tag 6	No tag 7	No tag

April 28, 2016

1-site	, se
To be Or	9
To	
Bylaw To be protected retained On-site	Yes
Remarks / Recommendations	Poor Small tree, may be able to try to transplant
Relative Tolerance	Poor
	Fair
Condition Condition Health Structure	Good
Crown Spread (m)	1.0
Species	Arbutus
CRZ	2.0
d.b.h.	က
Tree #	No tag





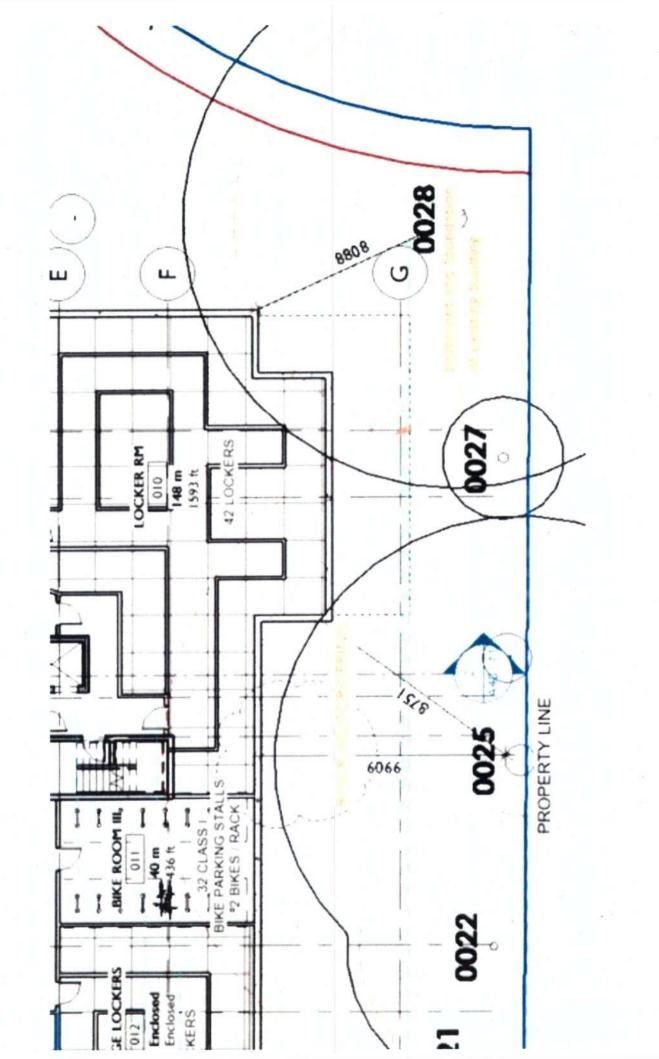
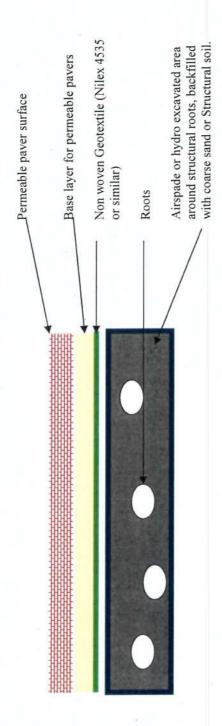


Diagram -Permeable paver driveway crossing over Critical Root Zone



Specifications for permeable paver driveway crossing over critical root zone

- 1. Excavate to a 6-8 inch depth, for the required permeable driveway surface, under the supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist.
- Excavation for area around structural roots with an Airspade or by Hydro Excavation to bearing layer of soil if required. ci
- 3. Backfill area around roots with coarse sand or a structural soil mix
- A layer of medium weight non woven Geotextile (Nilex 4535 or similar) is to be installed over the backfilled area of the driveway. 4
- 5. Construct base layer and permeable surface over Geotextile layer to required grade.



Talbot Mackenzie & Associates

Consulting Arborists

September 11, 2017

Abstract Developments Inc. 301-1106 Cook St. Victoria, BC V8V 3Z9

Attention: Sam Ganong

1201 Fort Street - Demolition

Assignment: To review the strategy for demolishing the existing buildings at 1201 Fort Street and comment on how the demolition may impact bylaw protected trees on the property. Provide recommendations for mitigating any impacts the proposed demolition activity may have on the existing trees.

Methodology and Observations: On September 5, 2017, we met with Kyle Ryan of Abstract Developments to review the plans for demolishing the existing buildings. It is our understanding that all of the excavators, trucks and bins that are to be used for the demolition can be located on the existing asphalt or within the existing building foot print once demolition commences. The site provides ample paved surfaces for demolition equipment and material storage and there are no plans to have any machinery outside of the paved areas or building footprints. Given this proposed strategy, we feel that any potential impacts to the existing tree resource can be mitigated with the following recommendations.

Recommendations:

• Barrier fencing (see attached diagram): 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 zones. The barrier fencing can incorporate the construction fencing that is currently on site that has been used to keep the public out of the buildings during the hazardous material removal. The fencing must be erected prior to the start of any demolition activity on site, 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.

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- Demolition near trees: In the areas that there is to be portions of buildings and foundations removed that are within the critical root zones of trees to be retained, the project arborist must be on site to supervise the removal. It must be completed in such a way that the critical root zones of the trees are not damaged and any significant roots encountered must be left in place. The project arborist will document any roots encountered and provide a memo on the findings.
- Care of trees after demolition: Once the buildings are removed any impacts to the trees to be retained can be better assessed. Remedial action may include installing soil and mulch to provide a better rooting environment for the trees that are impacted. At that time the arborist will provide a field report on the results of the demolition, detailing any impacts the demolition may have had on the existing trees and recommendations for maintaining and improving tree health.

Please do not hesitate to call us at (250) 479-8733 should you have any further questions. Thank You.

Yours truly, Talbot Mackenzie & Associates

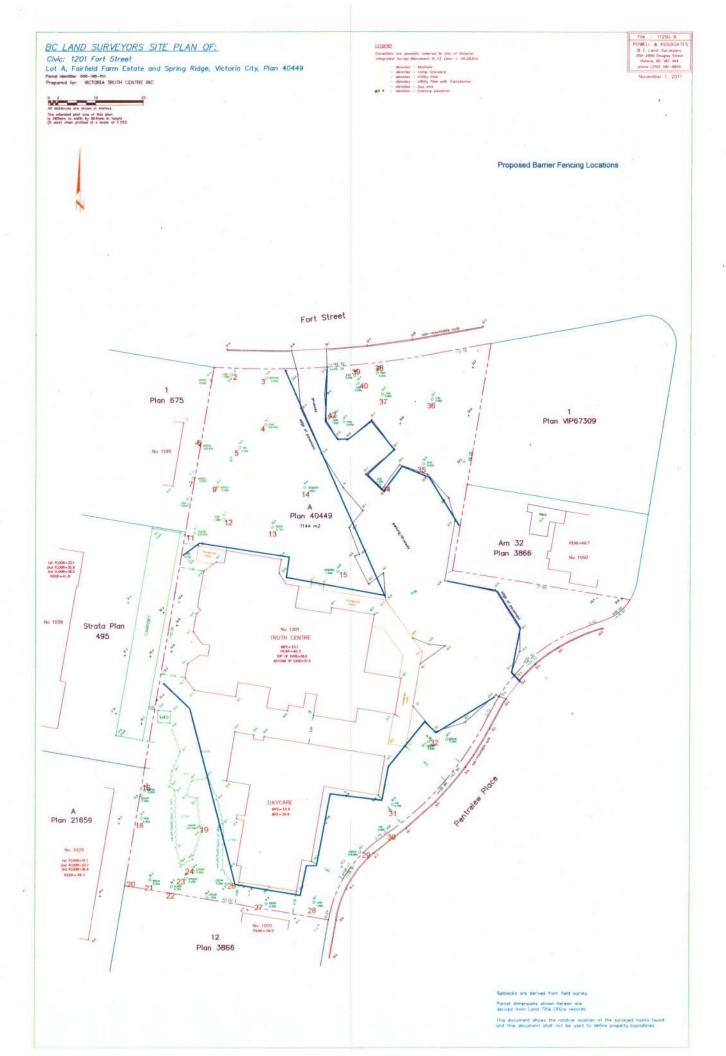
Tom Talbot & Graham Mackenzie ISA Certified, & Consulting Arborists Encl. 1-page barrier fencing locations

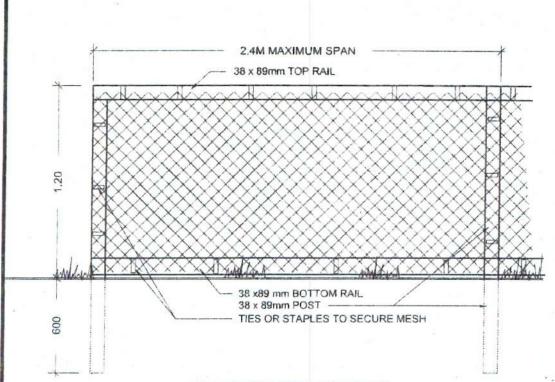
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Remedial care and mitigation measures recommended are based on the visible and detectable indicators present at the time of the examination and cannot be guaranteed to alleviate all symptoms or to mitigate all risk posed.





TREE PROTECTION FENCING
FENCE WILL BE CONTRUCTED USING
38 X 89 mm (2"X4") WOOD FRAME:
TOP, BOTTOM AND POSTS. *
USE ORANGE SNOW-FENCING MESH AND
SECURE TO THE WOOD FRAME WITH
"ZIP" TIES OR GALVANZIED STAPLES

* IN ROCKY AREAS, METAL POSTS (T-BAR OR REBAR) DRILLED INTO ROCK WILL BE ACCEPTED

DETAIL NAME:

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

DATE Oct 30/07
DRAWN DM
APP'D RR
SCALE N.T.S.

E105