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GUIDING SOLUTIONS IN THE
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Preliminary Arborist Report Palgrave Estates 17791 Mount Hope Road Town of Caledon

Prepared For:

Joe Triumbari

Prepared By:

Beacon Environmental Limited

Date: *Project:*

January 2020 218250.1

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1. Introduction

Beacon Environmental Limited (Beacon) has been retained by Mr. Joe Triumbari to complete an Arborist Report and accompanying Tree Inventory and Preservation Plan (TIPP) for the proposed estate residential plan of subdivision of 17791 Mount Hope Road in the Town of Caledon and Regional Municipality of Peel (subject property; **Figure 1**). The subject property is approximately 41 ha (102 acres) in area and is located on the east side of Mount Hope Road south of Highway 9, across from Dr. Reynar Road. The subject property is currently under active agricultural use, with the majority of the land planted in row crops.

The majority of the treed resources on the subject property are located within the Significant Woodland feature which will not be impacted by the proposed development and will be provided a 30 m Minimum Vegetation Zone in accordance with the policies of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan. This includes a large reforestation area which covers lands adjacent to existing woodlands, as well as areas internal to the development area where lands are currently forested. Trees which will be impacted by the proposed development are those located in hedgerows, those along the edges of the development adjacent to currently forested areas, and those surrounding dilapidated structures. Additionally, trees located in a portion of woodland along the north-eastern property boundary will require removal to allow for road access to McGuire Trail.

This report was prepared in accordance with Town of Caledon requirements, Peel Region Official Plan, as well the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA) requirements.

2. Methodology

Field data was collected by a Beacon Arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) on October 23 and 24, 2019. Individual trees were tagged and assessed within and up to 6 m from the area of the proposed development. Trees with a minimum diameter at breast height (DBH) of 15 cm and up were tagged with numbered aluminum forestry tags, inventoried and assessed. The following information was collected for each tree:

- Species;
- DBH (cm);
- Crown Diameter (m); and
- Condition rating based on health and structure (good, fair, poor, or dead).

Trees were measured at breast height (1.4 m) and tree condition was assessed in terms of overall health and structural integrity based on indicators such as live leaves and buds, dead wood, decay, structural defects, and the presence of disease. Each tree was assigned a condition rating of good, fair, poor, or dead, based on the following criteria:

- **Poor** – Severe dieback, significant lean, missing leader, major defects, significant decay and/or disease presence;
- **Fair** – Moderate dieback and/or lean, limb defects, multiple stems, moderate foliage damage from stress;

- **Good** – Healthy vigorous growth, minor visible defects or damage; and
- **Dead** – No live growth.

Tree locations were surveyed by a licensed Ontario Land Surveyor from Guido Papa Surveying (2019) and were incorporated into a CAD platform.

In addition, within the forested area on the north-eastern end of the subject property where a road is proposed to connect to McGuire Trail (Tree Group A), trees of all sizes were grouped, tallied, and characterized based on DBH size, species and condition. Trees located within the road’s footprint and up to 10 m on either side were included in this assessment.

The limitations and detailed methodology of the assessment are detailed in **Appendix A**. A detailed tree inventory is included in **Appendix B**.

3. Results



A total of 228 individual trees are documented and tagged on the subject property, outside and along the edges of the reforestation area. An additional 229 trees were tallied and generally accessed in the area associated with the proposed road connecting to McGuire Trail. These trees comprise Tree Group A. Details with respect to the individually tagged trees are included in the tree inventory table in **Appendix B**.

Of the 228 trees individually tagged, dominant species identified included Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*) (60.5% of trees inventoried), followed by Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) (24.1% of trees inventoried), and Sugar Maple (*A. saccharum*) (11.8% of trees inventoried). Refer to **Table 1** for a list of species found on the subject property.

Table 1. Summary of Species Individually Tagged and Inventoried on the Subject Property

Species		Number of Trees	Percentage of Total
Botanical Name	Common Name		
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	138	60.5%
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	27	11.8%
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	1	0.4%
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	4	1.8%
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	55	24.1%
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	1	0.4%
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	1	0.4%
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	1	0.4%
TOTAL		228	100%



Site Location		Figure 1
17791 Mount Hope Road, Caledon		
		Project: 218250.1 Last Revised: December 2019
Client: Joe Triumbari		Prepared by: BD Checked by: CS
	1:8,500	Inset Map: 1:60,000
Contains information licensed under the Open Government License— Ontario Orthoimagery Baselayer: 2019 (FBS)		

Overall, individually tagged trees are in good or fair-good condition (60%), 21% are in fair condition and 19% are in fair-poor or poor condition. Of the trees in fair, fair-poor and poor condition 90% are Manitoba Maples exhibiting poor form due to their growth pattern and crowding.

Individually tagged trees are generally mid-aged with an average DBH of 31 cm. Tree DBH ranged from 15 cm -115 cm. The larger DBH trees predominantly consist of Sugar Maples located in a hedgerow on the north-eastern side of the property.

Table 2. Tree Tally within Tree Group A

Species	Common Name	Diameter Ranges (DBH) (cm)					Total
		0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	80	
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	160	5			1	166
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine		5	39	2		46
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock	17					17
TOTAL		177	10	39	2		229

Tree Group A is a mixed forest community located along the north-eastern property limit. The majority of the canopy in this group was comprised of mature Scots Pine. The understory, especially near the dripline, included many small Sugar Maple saplings. Central to this area was a small grove of native Eastern Hemlock, all small in size. Along the property line the Scots Pine thin and the remnants of a hedgerow which includes widely spaced large, mature, native trees runs along the property line. One of these hedgerow trees, a large Sugar Maple (80 cm DBH), is in the path of the proposed road.

Within Tree Group A, native trees (Sugar Maple and Eastern Hemlock) are generally in good condition. Scots Pine within Group A are generally in fair condition. Many snags or fallen Scots Pine were found within Group A as well as thinning Scots Pine showing signs of decline.

4. Tree Removal and Preservation Opportunities

The proposed development is a low-density residential subdivision. 29 large estate lots are proposed within the subject property along with associated access roads connecting to Mount Hope Road to the south-west and to McGuire Trail to the north-east. Each lot will have its own septic system and detached dwelling. The proposed development covers 16.5 ha of the site. A large reforestation area is located surrounding the proposed development. This area comprises 10.9 ha of the site. The remaining area is covered by protected woodlands.

Currently the grading design for this property is in a preliminary phase. Septic and dwelling locations shown on **Figure 2** are conceptual. Minimal changes to the existing drainage patterns are proposed currently and therefore it is expected that some trees within the development area are candidates for preservation. All trees within the reforestation area will be preserved. Within Tree Group A, it is estimated that due to the width of the proposed road as well as the swales which flank both sides of it that 80-90% (183-206 trees) of trees tallied will require removal. Updated recommendations, as well as

more detail related to tree preservation opportunities within Tree Group A, will be provided once a final grading and servicing plan has been developed.

Of the 228 trees individually tagged and assessed, a total of 159 are recommended for preservation. This includes 40 trees located within the reforestation zone along the edges of the proposed development. The remaining 119 trees recommended for preservation are located within the proposed development but along the edges of the lots and/or outside of the proposed septic and dwelling footprints. It is expected that once the detailed grading and servicing plans have been provided the number of trees recommended for removal and preservation will require adjustment.

Trees recommended for preservation are dominated by Manitoba Maple (51%), Scots Pine (31%) and Sugar Maple (16%). Generally, trees recommended for preservation are mid-aged with an average DBH of 31 cm and a range of 15 cm - 110 cm DBH. 62% of trees for preservation are in good condition. Trees in fair-poor or poor condition for preservation are those located within the reforestation zone or on the limits of the development. **Table 3** provides a summary of trees for preservation.

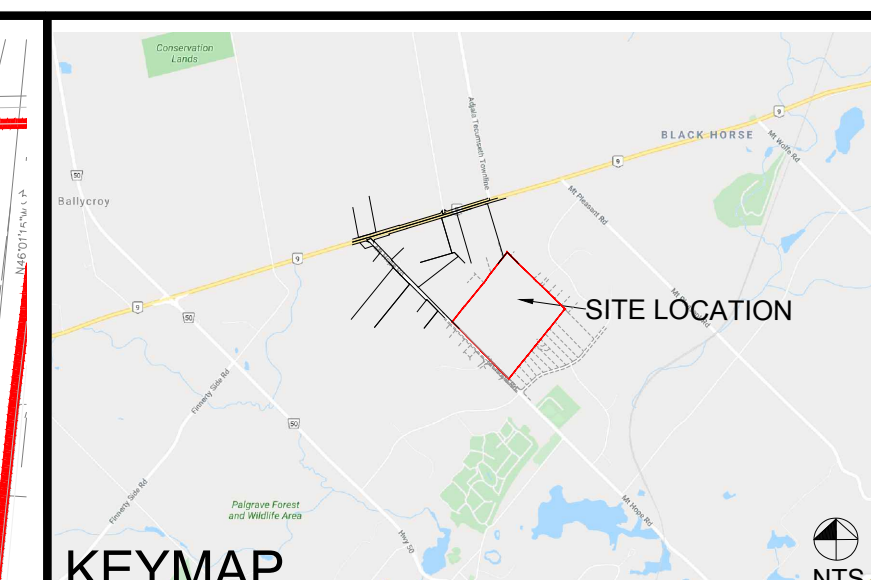
A total of 69 individually tagged and assessed trees are recommended for removal. 62 of these are in direct conflict with the proposed grading, septic, or dwelling locations. The remaining 7 trees are recommended for removal due to their poor condition and potential locations in residential backyards. Invasive species including Manitoba maple (86%) and Scots Pine (7%) dominate trees for removal. Generally, trees for removal were mature with an average DBH of 33 cm and a DBH range of 15 cm - 115 cm. 54% of trees for removal were in good or fair-good condition, and 35% were in poor or fair-poor condition. **Table 3** provides a summary of trees for removal.

Table 3. Summary of Trees for Preservation and Removal

Species		Remove-Development	Remove-Condition	Preserve	Preserve-In Reforestation Zone
Botanical Name	Common Name				
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	53	6	66	15
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	2		14	11
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut			1	
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	2			
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	5		37	13
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar			1	
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood				1
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm		1		
TOTAL		62	7	119	40

5. Tree Protection and Preservation Guidelines

Any trees that do not require removal to accommodate construction shall be protected through the establishment of a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ). Prior to construction, heavy-duty tree protection fencing

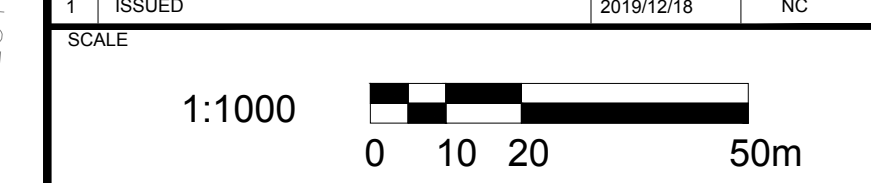


LEGEND

- Tree for Potential Preservation
- Tree for Removal
- 1678 Tree tag
- Tree Crown
- Minimum Tree Protection Zone
- Tree Location
- Tree Group A
- Reforestation Zone
- Property Boundary

Notes: Scale shown is for an 36" x 24" page.
For illustrative purposes. Do not scale.

NO	REVISIONS	DATE	BY
6			
5			
4			
3			
2			
1	ISSUED	2018/12/18	NC



NORTH ARROW

CERTIFIED ARBORIST
ISA
NATASHA COLLINS
#0N-21274

CLIENT
JOE TRUMBARI

PROJECT
PALGRAVE ESTATES
17791 MOUNT HOPE ROAD
CALEDON

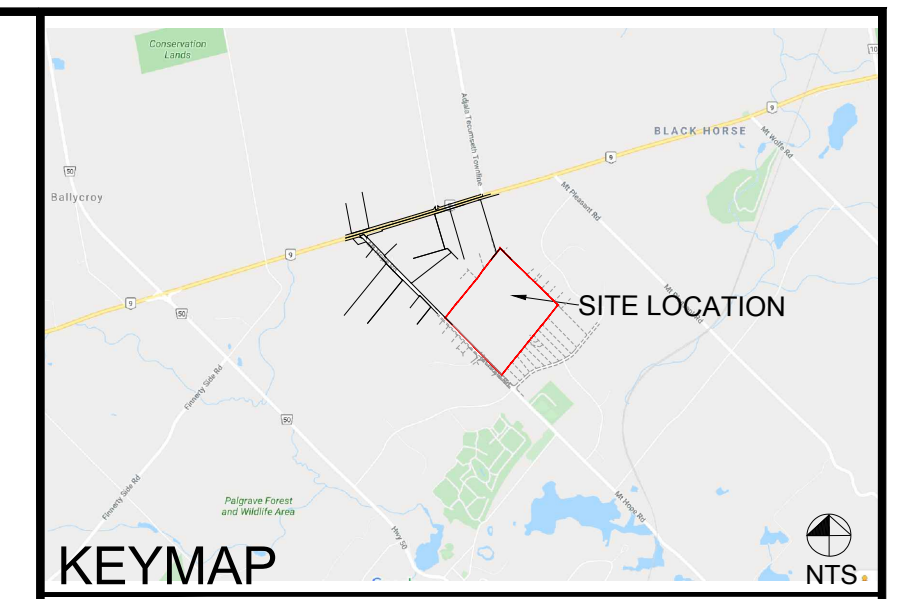
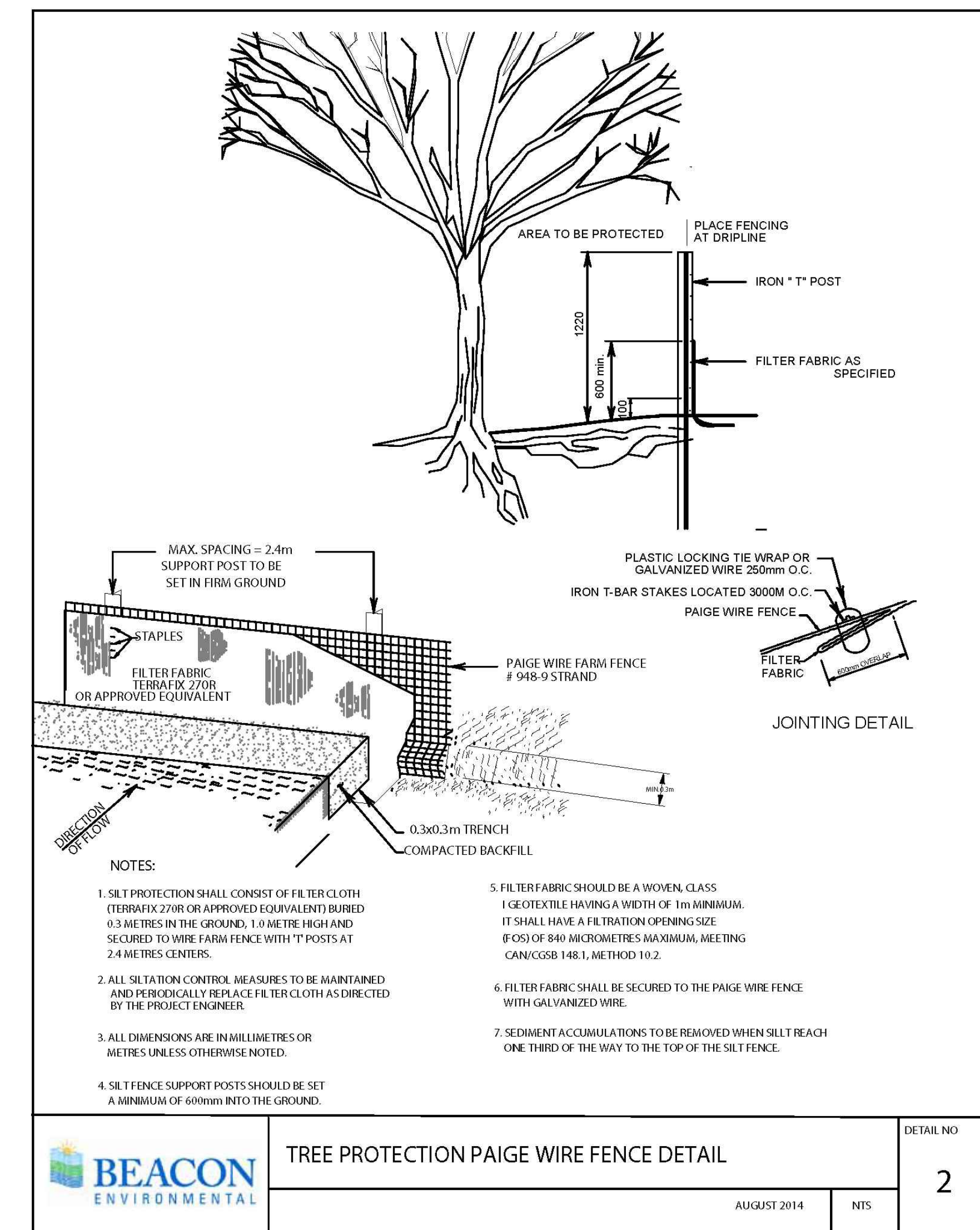
SHEET TITLE
TREE INVENTORY
AND
PRESERVATION PLAN

DESIGN BY: -	PROJECT NO.: 218250.1
DRAWN BY: NC	FIGURE NO.:
CHECKED BY: NC	TP-1
DATE: 18 December 2019	

TREE INVENTORY

Table with 11 columns: Tag/Tree No., Scientific Name, Common Name, DBH (cm), Crown Diameter (m), Condition, Comments, TPZ radius (m), and Preservation Recommendation. Lists 134 trees with detailed characteristics.

TREE PROTECTION DETAIL DRAWING



LEGEND section containing project information: PROJECT: PALGRAVE ESTATES, 17791 MOUNT HOPE ROAD, CALEDON. SHEET TITLE: INVENTORY TABLE AND TREE PROTECTION DETAILS. DESIGN BY: N/A, PROJECT NO: 218250.1, DRAWN BY: NC, FIGURE NO: TP-2, CHECKED BY: NC, DATE: 18 December 2019.

TREE PROTECTION PAIGE WIRE FENCE DETAIL table with columns for REVISIONS, DATE, and BY. Includes a revision for 1/15/2018 (ISSUED) by NC.

Professional credentials section including 'CERTIFIED ARBORIST' logo for Natasha Collins (#0N-21274) and the BEACON ENVIRONMENTAL logo.

Client and project information section including 'CLIENT: JOE TRIUMBARI' and 'PROJECT: PALGRAVE ESTATES, 17791 MOUNT HOPE ROAD, CALEDON'. Also includes 'SHEET TITLE: INVENTORY TABLE AND TREE PROTECTION DETAILS'.

with erosion/silt control measures is required to be installed around the tree located a minimum distance as shown in the “TPZ” column of the tree inventory table in **Appendix B**, as measured from the base of the tree, or to the edge of a paved surface. The TPZ should be demarcated with tree protection fence consistent with silt fencing, comprised of wire fence secured to t-bar stakes spaced a maximum of 1.8 m apart with siltation fabric toed into ground surface. No materials shall be stored inside or up against this fencing, and a sign should be hung on the most visible side designating the TPZ. The location of the tree protection barrier in relation to the proposed development is shown on **Figure 2**.

Table 4 outlines TPZs based on tree diameter categories. A minimum TPZ has been determined which recommends 6 cm of TPZ radius be provided for every 1 cm of trunk diameter and is consistent with several municipalities within the Greater Toronto Area (e.g. City of Toronto, City of Markham, Town of Richmond Hill).

Table 4. Minimum TPZ Distances

Trunk Diameter at Breast Height (cm)	Minimum TPZ (m)
≤10	1.2
11-20	1.2
21-30	1.8
31-40	2.4
41-50	3.0
51-60	3.6
61-70	4.2
71-80	4.8
81-90	5.4
91-100	6.0

In addition to the establishment of Tree Protection Zones, the following specifications are recommended:

1. Before the beginning of work, the contractor shall meet with Beacon Environmental on site to review work procedures, access routes, storage areas and the TPZ or other tree protection measures;
2. Tree Protection Fencing shall be installed and in good condition prior to the start of construction and is to be maintained in good condition throughout the duration of construction activities;
3. Areas within the Tree Protection Fencing of the trees designated for preservation are not to be used for any type of storage;
4. Trees shall not have any rigging cables or hardware of any sort attached or wrapped around them, nor shall any contaminants be dumped within the protective areas or flushed where they may come into contact with the feeder roots of the trees;
5. In the event that it is necessary to remove additional limbs or portions of trees, after construction has commenced, to accommodate construction, the consulting Arborist or project administrator is to be informed and the removal is to be executed carefully and in full accordance with arboricultural techniques, by a qualified Arborist;
6. During excavation operations in which roots are affected, the Contractor is to prune all exposed roots cleanly. Pruned root ends shall point obliquely downwards. The exposed

roots should not be allowed to dry out. The Contractor shall discuss watering of the roots with the Owner and Contract Administrator prior to pruning to ensure that so that optimum soil moisture is maintained during construction and backfilling operations. Backfilling must be completed as soon as practical with clean, uncontaminated native topsoil or mulch. Directional drilling is recommended for installing infrastructure servicing within Tree Protection Zones; and

7. Where the access route abuts the Tree Protection Fencing, curb shall be hand-formed to minimize root loss.

5.1 Timing of Tree Removals

The federal *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (1994) and provincial *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act* (1997) protect the nests, eggs and young of most bird species from harm or destruction. As the peak breeding bird season in southern Ontario is generally from mid-May to early-July, and the more general breeding bird season is between early April and late August, vegetation clearing should occur outside of these periods (i.e., April 1 to August 31) whenever possible. For any proposed clearing of vegetation within these dates, or where birds may be suspected of nesting outside of these dates, an Ecologist or Avian Biologist should undertake detailed nest searches immediately prior to site alteration to ensure that no active nests are present. If active nests are confirmed, removal of the tree / vegetation will need to be delayed until the nest is no longer actively used.

5.2 Endangered Bats

Some treed vegetation communities present on the subject property may provide habitat for several species of bats that are considered endangered in Ontario and are subject to regulation under the provincial *Endangered Species Act* (2007).

The potential for bat habitat has been assessed and reported in the Nature Heritage Evaluation, 17791 Mount Hope Road, Town of Caledon (Beacon 2019).

6. Tree Replacement

It is recommended that any trees identified for removal should be replaced at a 2:1 ratio (138 replacement trees total). Tree replacement quantities are to be confirmed in consultation with the NVCA and Town of Caledon. The proposed reforestation area provides a significant amount of land in which replacement trees can be incorporated. This reforestation area provides opportunities to buffer and protect the adjacent woodland communities. As a result, it is recommended that a plantation-style reforestation approach be avoided. Instead it is recommended that a combination of native trees, shrubs, and native seed mix should be utilized to mimic the natural regeneration process. It is also recommended that a variety of tree sizes, from whips to large potted stock, be utilized. This planting approach will provide wildlife habitat and allow for natural succession to occur leading to a woodland community similar to those surrounding the subject property. A reforestation plan will be provided by Beacon to address the plantings in the reforestation area and provide compensation for trees removed

for the proposed development once the areas have been agreed to in principle with the agencies. **Table 5** provides a recommended list of species for planting within the reforestation area.

Table 5. Recommended Replacement Species

Common Name	Latin Name
Freeman's Maple	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Bitternut Hickory	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>
Shagbark Hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Larch	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Large-toothed Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
White Cedar	<i>Thuja canadensis</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>

Should you have any comments regarding the above, or require clarification or modification, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (519) 826-0419 ext. 28.

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Reviewed by:
Beacon Environmental



Ash Baron, B.E.S., CEERR
Senior Ecologist,
ISA Certified Arborist (ON-1821A)

7. References

Beacon Environmental. 2019.

Natural Heritage Evaluation. 17791 Mount Hope Road. Town of Caledon. December 2019.

Lilly, Sharon J. 2001.

Arborists' Certification Study Guide. International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign, Illinois.

Guido Papa Surveying. A Division of J.D. Barnes Limited. 2019

Sketch Showing Tagged Trees for Site Development Purposes of Part of Lot 28 Concession 8
Town of Caledon Regional Municipality of Peel. December 2019.

Masongsong Associates. 2019

Grading Plan. Palgrave Estates Subdivision. October 2019.

Appendix A

Tree Inventory and Assessment Methodology & Limitations of Tree Assessment

Appendix A

Tree Inventory and Assessment Methodology*

**Note that not all the tree descriptors contained herein may be used in a tree assessment and report.*

DBH (cm): Diameter at breast height, 1.4 m above ground, measured in centimeters. Two or more numbers denotes the DBH of each stem/trunk for trees with multiple stems/trunks. For multi-stemmed trees, for the purpose of determining the minimum tree protection zone DBH is calculated as the square root of the sum of the square DBH of each stem.

Crown Reserve/Diameter (metres): Crown diameter (tree's canopy) measured at intervals of 1 metre.

Condition: General Condition is recorded for standard tree inventories and assessments. For detailed tree inventories and assessments, when required the assessment of tree condition evaluates factors of Biological Health and Structural Condition separately.

The descriptors of health and structure attributed to a tree evaluate the individual specimen to what could be considered typical for that species growing in its location under current site and climatic conditions. For example, some species can display inherently poor branching architecture, such as multiple acute branch attachments with included bark. Whilst these structural defects may technically be considered arboriculturally poor, they are typical for the species and may not constitute an increased risk of failure. These trees may be assigned an intermediate structural rating of fair – poor (rather than poor) at the discretion of the assessor.

General Condition:

Outlined below are the detailed guidelines utilized for the classification of general condition rating:

- **Excellent:** (Healthy)
No major branch mortality: crown is typical with less than 10% branch or twig mortality; no signs of decay.
- **Good:** (Light Decline)
Branch mortality, twig dieback in 11-25% of the crown: broken branches or crown missing based on presence of old snags is less than 26%; minor evidence of decay.
- **Fair:** (Moderate Decline)
Branch mortality, twig dieback in 26-50% of the crown: broken branches or crown area missing based on presence of old snags is 50% or less; decay evident.
- **Poor:** (Severe Decline)
Branch mortality, 50% or more of the crown dead: broken branches or crown area missing based on presence of old snags in more than 50%; decay resulting in high hazard assessment.
- **Dead:** (due to Natural or Human Causes)
Tree is dead, either standing or down: phloem under bark has brown streaks: few epicormic shoots may be present.

Biological Health: Related to presence and extent of various attributes to describe the overall health and vigour of the tree.

Biological Health Category*	Vigour, Extension, & Growth	Decline symptoms, Deadwood, & Dieback	Foliage density, colour, size, & intactness	Pests and/or Disease
Excellent	Above typical. Excellent. Full canopy density.	None or negligible.	Above typical. No deficiencies or defects detected.	None or negligible.
Good	Above typical. Full canopy density.	Negligible.	Typical. Minor deficiencies or defects could be present.	Negligible.
Fair	Typical vigour. >80% canopy density.	More than typical. Small sub-branch dieback.	Exhibiting deficiencies. Could be thinning, or foliage smaller.	Minor, within damage thresholds.
Poor	Below typical or minimal – declining.	Excessive, large, and/or prominent amount and size of dead wood.	Exhibiting severe deficiencies. Thinning foliage, generally smaller or deformed.	Exceeds damage thresholds and contributing to decline.
Dead	Tree is dead	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Note that intermediate ratings can be applied, at the discretion of the arborist, in cases where biological health attributes fall within closely related categories, e.g. Good-Fair.

Structural Condition: Related to defects in a tree’s structure, (i.e., lean, codominant trunks). Structural rating will also consider general branching architecture, stem taper, live crown ratio, crown symmetry, and crown position such as a tree being suppressed by more dominant trees. Tree structure zones listed below are adapted from Coder, Construction damage assessments: trees and sites, 1996 University of Georgia, USA.

Structure Category*	Root plate & Lower stem	Trunk	Primary branch support	Outer crown & Roots
Good	No obvious damage, disease or decay; obvious basal flare / stable in ground.	No obvious damage, disease, or decay; well tapered.	Well formed, attached, spaced and tapered. No history of failure.	No obvious damage, disease, decay, or structural defect. No history of failure.
Fair	Moderate-Minor damage or decay. Basal flare present.	Minor damage or decay.	Generally well-attached, spaced and tapered branches. Minor structural deficiencies may be present or developing. No history of branch failure.	Minor damage, disease, or decay; minor branch end-weight or over-extension. No history of branch failure.
Poor	Moderate - major damage, disease or decay; fungal fruiting bodies present. Excessive lean placing pressure on root plate.	Moderate - major damage, disease, or decay; exceeds recognized thresholds; fungal fruiting bodies present. Acute lean. Stump re-sprout.	Weak, decayed, cavities or has acute branch attachments with included bark; excessive compression flaring; failure likely. Evidence of major branch failure.	Moderate - major damage, disease or decay; fungal fruiting bodies present; major branch end-weight or over-extension. Branch failure evident.

*Note that intermediate ratings can be applied, at the discretion of the arborist, in cases where biological health attributes fall within closely related categories, e.g. Good-Fair.

Height (metres): Height of tree from ground to top of crown. Height is estimated from visual ground observations.

Position on Site: **AP** - above-ground planter; **ED** - Edge, e.g., forest, woodland; **IN** - Interior, e.g., forest, woodland; **HR** - hedgerow, row/linear group of trees; **OG** - open-grown; **PI** - planting island; **GP** - group/cluster

On-site Tree: Tree trunk located completely within the property boundary of the subject property.

Off-site Tree: Tree trunk located completely outside of the property boundary of the subject property.

Public Tree: Tree is located on the property of the municipality/region, e.g., within Right-of-Way.

Shared Tree: Tree shared between the subject property and adjacent private or public property (i.e. tree trunk located partially within the boundary of the subject property). Documented as '**S**' in off-site tree or municipal tree data columns.

Recommended Action: A recommendation of the following three categories is assigned to preserve or remove a tree:

- i. The tree's current biological health and structural condition
- ii. The anticipated impacts from proposed development
- iii. The summary of the previous two categories.

Note: Only trees having a recommendation of preserve for both health and structure, and impacts from the proposed development are assigned a final recommendation of preserve.

P (Preserve) - Tree has a moderate to high biological health AND moderate to high structural condition, AND is likely to survive impact from the proposed development (if present). The tree is likely to survive for at least 3 to 5 years.

R (Remove) - Tree has low biological health, AND/OR low structural condition, AND/OR will not survive the proposed development impacts (if present). The tree is not likely to survive more than 1-3 years.

C (Conditional) - In some situations a tree's preservation or removal is related to potential relocation/modification of the limit of construction, and/or known arboricultural treatments that will likely improve the biological health and/or structural condition of the tree. This may include review of a tree's condition, e.g., roots, at time of construction/excavation.

Site Development Impact: Impact to tree is anticipated from proposed development (e.g., road, building) at or near the tree, and/or grade changes (cut/fill).

Transplant Potential: A transplantation recommendation of **Yes** or **No** based on a tree's size, species, and condition, and present and future site conditions (e.g. near adjacent trees/objects, on slopes, soil type).

Codes of Damage Descriptions

BA - branch attachment poor
BB - burlap, basket, wire present on/in tree/root ball
BC - bark crack
BI - bark included
BN - bark necrosis
BS - basal trunk sprouts
CA - crown asymmetrical
CB - crown broken
CD - crown dieback
CK - canker (abnormal growth from disease or damage)
CL - crown live, CL20 - 20% live crown
CS - crown sprouts
CT - crown thin (having reduced foliage)
CV - crown vines
DW - deadwood
ES - Epicormic sprouts
FB - fungal bodies present
LC - leaves chlorotic (yellow)
LD - leaves defoliated
LP - leader poor/problem
MB - multiple branches from same point of attachment
ML - multiple leaders
PH - planted high
PI - improper pruning
PL - planted low
RC - root crown damage/abnormality
RE - roots exposed
RG - roots girdling
SC - stems co-dominant
SG - stem girdled
ST - soil on trunk
TB - trunk bent
TC - trunk cavity
TK - trunk crooked
TD - trunk decay
TE - trunk base enlarged abnormally
TF - trunk basal flair lacking / abnormal
TG - trunk/stem girdling
TL - trunk lean (L< 5°), (M 5-20°), (H>20°)
TM - trunks multiple from at or below ground level
TS - trunk split
TT - trunk twisted
TW - trunk wound
WW - wet wood

Quantified Tree Conditions (defects, diseases)

L (low, minor), M (moderate), H (high, severe)
e.g. CT(H) = severe crooked trunk
TD(L) = minor trunk decay
TF(H) = severely poor basal trunk flare

Cardinal Coordinates (N, S, E, W)

e.g., LN(L-S) = minor lean to the south

Codes of Recommendations

A - Add mulch
B - Remove attachments (burlap, wire, stake, guard)
C - Cable
F - Fertilize
L - lower soil level
M - Monitor
N - None Needed
P - Prune
R - Remove
S - Soil bulk density (compaction) lower
V - soil volume (increase)
W - Water

Priority: An action priority schedule (i.e. general timing) to provide arboricultural treatment(s).

E - Extremely Urgent (within a week)
U - Urgent (within 3 months)
H - High (within a year)
M - Moderate (within 3 years)
L - Low (little or no action required for at least 5 years)

Limitations of Tree Assessment

It is the policy of Beacon Environmental Ltd. to attach the following clause regarding limitations of the tree assessment. The intent is to ensure that the client is aware of what is technically and professionally realistic in assessing and/or retaining trees.

The assessment of the trees presented in this report has been made using accepted arboricultural techniques. These techniques include a visual examination of the above-ground parts of each tree for structural defects, scars, external indications of decay such as fungal fruiting bodies, evidence of insect attack, crown dieback, discoloured foliage, the condition of any visible root structures, the degree and direction of lean (if any), the general condition of the tree(s) and the surrounding site, and the proximity of property and people. Except where specifically noted in the report, none of the trees examined were dissected, cored, probed, or climbed, and detailed root crown examinations involving excavation were not undertaken.

Notwithstanding the recommendations and conclusions made in this report, it must be recognized that trees are living organisms and their health and vigour constantly change over time. They are not immune to changes in site conditions, pests, or variations in the weather conditions including severe storms with high-speed winds. Furthermore, some symptoms may only be visible seasonally; the extent of observations that can be made may be limited by the time of year in which the inspection took place.

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the trees recommended for retention are healthy unless stated otherwise within the report, no warranty or guarantees are offered, or implied, that these trees, or any parts of them, will have continued health or structure as noted in the report. It is both professionally and practically impossible to predict with absolute certainty the behaviour of any single tree or group of trees or their component parts in all circumstances. Inevitably, a standing tree will always pose some risk. Most trees have the potential for failure if provided with the necessary combinations of stresses and elements. This risk can only be eliminated if the tree is removed.

Although every effort has been made to ensure that this assessment is reasonably accurate, it is recommended that trees be re-assessed periodically to identify changes in condition. Design or site plan changes may also necessitate re-assessment and/or revisions to this report. **The assessment presented in this report is valid at the time of the inspection and is intended for sole use of the client.** Any use of this report by a third party, and any decision based on this report, is the singular responsibility of the third party.

Appendix B

Tree Inventory Palgrave Estates

Tag/Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	TPZ radius (m)	Preservation Recommendation
1	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	62	10	Good		4.2	Preserve-In reforestation zone
2	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	20, 15, 25, 29	7	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
3	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	53	7	Good		3.6	Preserve-In reforestation zone
4	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	49	8	Good		3.0	Preserve-In reforestation zone
5	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	20	3	Fair	Epicormic shoots, poor form	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
6	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	110	6	Fair-Good	One sided canopy, large wound on one side of trunk, wire fence embedded in trunk	6.0	Preserve-In reforestation zone
7	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	47	6	Good	One sided canopy	3.0	Preserve-In reforestation zone
8	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	16, 17	5	Fair-Poor	Large cavity in one stem, both leaders damaged	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
9	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	23	2	Fair-Poor	Main leader almost dead, crown mainly epicormic growth	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
10	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	18, 20	6	Fair	Poor form, one leader gone	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
11	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	101	10	Good		6.0	Preserve-In reforestation zone
12	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	19	6	Good	Canopy one sided	2.4	Preserve
15	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	19, 15	5	Fair-Good	Poor form, canopy one sided	2.4	Preserve
16	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	96, 18	8	Good		6.0	Preserve
17	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	36	4	Fair-Poor	Large cavity in leader, large branches dead	2.4	Preserve
18	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	31	5	Good	Canopy one sided	2.4	Preserve
19	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	24	5	Good	Canopy one sided	2.4	Preserve
20	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	25, 16	5	Good	Canopy one sided	2.4	Preserve
21	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	28, 22, 30, 26, 28	7	Good	Included bark	2.4	Preserve
22	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	56	6	Good		3.6	Preserve
23	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	42, 50	7	Fair-Poor	Trunk severely damaged, dieback in crown	3.0	Preserve
24	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	115	10	Fair	Leader dead at the very top, wire fence embedded in trunk	6.0	Remove-Development
25	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	35	5	Fair-Good	Large branch broken, one sided canopy	2.4	Preserve
26	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	27	4	Fair	One sided canopy, wound in trunk	2.4	Preserve
27	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	45, 48	5	Fair-Good	One leader severely damaged	3	Remove-Development
28	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	28	4	Good		2.4	Preserve
29	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	17	5	Fair	Many epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
30	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	38, 45	11	Poor	Tree split in half, leaders damaged, many epicormic shoots, large cavities	3	Preserve-In reforestation zone
31	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	38, 32, 30	10	Fair-Poor	Poor form, many epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
32	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	51	10	Good		3.6	Preserve-In reforestation zone
33	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	52	9	Fair	Epicormic shoots, dead branches and cavities in trunk	3.6	Preserve-In reforestation zone
34	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	39, 18	7	Fair	Dead branches, epicormic shoots, included bark	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
35	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	41, 40	6	Fair-Poor	Horizontal leader, all crown is epicormic shoots, branches growing within collapsed building	2.4	Preserve
36	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	20	4	Fair-Good	Leaning, dead branches	2.4	Remove-Development
37	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	17, 15	2	Poor	Tree fallen, mostly dead, live growth all epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove - Condition
38	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	25	5	Fair-Good	Thin canopy, many dead branches	2.4	Preserve

Tag/Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	TPZ radius (m)	Preservation Recommendation
39	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	43	6	Fair-Good	Growing in fence, dead branches and epicormic shoots	3.0	Preserve
40	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	25, 16	5	Fair-Poor	Many dead branches and epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
41	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	18	3	Poor	Many dead branches , wound in trunk, epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove - Condition
42	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	15	3	Poor	Heavy lean, dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove - Condition
43	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	39	5	Fair	Heavy lean, dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
44	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	28	6	Fair	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
45	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	25	4	Fair-Poor	Many dead branches and epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
46	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	51	6	Fair-Good	One large branche dead, wooden structure in tree	3.6	Preserve
47	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	52	12	Fair	Dead branches and epicormic shoots	3.6	Preserve
48	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	17	4	Fair	Dead branches and epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
49	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	21	3	Fair	Dead branches and epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
50	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	31	3	Fair-Poor	Many dead and broken branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
51	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	43	7	Fair	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	3	Preserve
52	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	19	1.5	Fair-Poor	Dead branches, epicormic shoots, large crack in trunk	2.4	Preserve
53	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	33, 18	3	Poor	Main branches broken, all growth epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove - Condition
54	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	17	1	Poor	Almost dead	2.4	Remove - Condition
55	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	24	4	Fair	Many dead branches and epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
56	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	35	8	Good	Some epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
57	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	31, 32,20	7	Fair	Many dead branches, large branches broken, many epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
58	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	15	4	Fair	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
59	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	16	4	Fair	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
60	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	52, 38	11	Fair	Large cavities, epicormic shoots and dead branches	3.6	Preserve
61	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	49	6	Fair	Many dead branches, epicormic shoots	3	Preserve
62	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	16	3	Good		2.4	Preserve
63	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	36	6	Fair-Good	Dead branches and epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
64	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	25	4	Poor	Crown all epicormic shoots, branches dead	2.4	Remove - Condition
65	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	28, 30	7	Fair	Dead branches and epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
66	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	22	2	Fair-Poor	Leader broken, all growth epicormic shoots, leaning	2.4	Preserve
67	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	26, 18	5	Poor	Main branches broken, all growth epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove - Condition
68	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	32	4	Fair-Poor	Main branches broken, many epicormic shoots and dead branches	2.4	Remove-Development
69	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	22	5	Fair-Poor	Debris at base, epicormic shoots, main branch broken	2.4	Remove-Development
70	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	28, 18	7	Fair-Good		2.4	Remove-Development
71	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	29	4	Fair-Poor	One main branch broken, many epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
72	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	38, 19	7	Fair-Good	Epicormic shoots and dead branches	2.4	Remove-Development
73	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	15, 30, 26	4	Fair-Poor	One leader dead, other branches broken, many epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
74	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	25, 20	2	Fair	Large leaders cut, crown all epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve

Tag/Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	TPZ radius (m)	Preservation Recommendation
75	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	26	4	Fair	Large leaders cut, crown all epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
76	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	24	4	Fair	Large branches dead, epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
77	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	17, 15, 16	5	Fair	Dead branches and epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
78	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	25, 30	6	Fair-Good	Epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
79	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	29, 22	5	Fair-Good	Epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
80	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	25, 20	3	Fair-Poor	One large branch dead, many dead branches and epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
81	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	28	3	Fair	Many epicormic shoots and dead branches	2.4	Preserve
82	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	26	4	Poor	Roots upheaved, main leader gone, all growth epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
83	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	31	8	Good	Epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
84	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	38	7	Good	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
85	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	24	4	Fair-Good	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
86	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	35	4	Fair-Good	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
87	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	34	6	Fair-Good	Trunk damaged, epicormic shoots and dead branches	2.4	Remove-Development
88	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	37	5	Good	Some epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
89	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	58, 20, 25	7	Fair-Poor	Many large broken and dead branches, many epicormic shoots	3.6	Remove-Development
90	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	41, 25	8	Fair	One leader broken and dead, many epicormic shoots	3	Remove-Development
91	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	54	5	Poor	Main trunk broken, all branches gone, all growth epicormic shoots, large cavities	3.6	Remove-Development
92	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	55	4	Poor	Main trunk broken, all branches gone, all growth epicormic shoots, large cavities	3.6	Remove-Development
93	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	48	8	Fair-Poor	Some large branches broken, many epicormic shoots	3	Preserve
94	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	75	11	Good		4.8	Remove-Development
95	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	46	6	Fair-Good	Shaded by 94	3	Remove-Development
96	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	60	7	Fair	One large branch broken, many broken branches and epicormic shoots	3.6	Remove-Development
97	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	50	5	Poor	Trunk rotted and broken, large cavities, all growth epicormic shoots	3	Remove-Development
98	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	60	9	Fair-Poor	Large branch dead, many dead branches and epicormic shoots	3.6	Remove-Development
99	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	42	7	Fair-Poor	Tree growing over large dead stump, very poor form, dead branches, epicormic shoots	3	Remove-Development
100	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	30, 26, 22, 22, 15, 15, 26, 16	8	Fair	Some branches horizontal along ground, many epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
101	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	24	3	Fair	Trunk horizontal along ground	2.4	Preserve
102	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	31	6	Good	Epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
103	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	48	5	Fair	Large branch dead, many epicormic shoots, debris pile at base	3	Preserve
104	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	65	10	Fair-Poor	Large branch broken, included bark, dead branches, large cavities, epicormic shoots,	4.2	Preserve
105	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	30	5	Good	Epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
106	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	22	6	Fair-Good	Epicormic shoots and dead branches	2.4	Remove-Development

Tag/Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	TPZ radius (m)	Preservation Recommendation
107	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	15, 21	5	Good	Epicormic shoots, leaning	2.4	Remove-Development
108	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	35	4	Fair-Good	Large branches dead, epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
109	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	21	3	Fair-Good	Epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
110	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	30	4	Fair-Good	Epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
111	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	18, 17	4	Fair-Good	Epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
112	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	20	4	Poor	Large broken branches, poor form, epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
113	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	16	2	Good	Some epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
114	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	16, 12	3	Fair-Good	Many epicormic shoots and dead branches	2.4	Remove-Development
115	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	21	5	Fair-Poor	Dead branches and epicormic shoots, growing within old barn partially	2.4	Remove-Development
116	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	27	6	Fair-Good	Many epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
117	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	25, 26	8	Fair-Poor	Very poor form, many epicormic shoots and dead branches	2.4	Remove-Development
118	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	21, 27	7	Fair-Good	Included bark and epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
119	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	22	6	Fair-Good	Poor form, epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
120	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	16	3	Fair	Many epicormic shoots, dead branches, poor form	2.4	Remove-Development
121	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	25, 12, 22	6	Fair-Poor	Main stem horizontal along ground, all growth large epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
122	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	33	6	Fair	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
123	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	26	5	Fair-Good	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
124	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	15	4	Fair-Good	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
125	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	15, 10, 8	5	Fair	Very poor form, one leader dead, branches fused, epicormic shoots	2.4	Remove-Development
126	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	25, 18	5	Fair-Good	Dead branches and epicormic shoots, included bark	2.4	Remove-Development
127	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	36	5	Good		2.4	Preserve
128	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	16, 12	3	Fair-Good	Leader damaged, one sided canopy	2.4	Preserve
129	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	18	3	Fair-Good	One sided canopy	2.4	Preserve
130	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	20, 21	5	Fair	Poor form, epicormic shoots, dead branches	2.4	Preserve
131	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	19, 11	4	Fair-Good	Poor form, epicormic shoots, dead branches	2.4	Preserve
132	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	16	5	Good	One sided canopy	2.4	Preserve
133	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	22, 25	5	Fair-Good	Epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
134	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	41, 24	6	Good		3	Preserve
135	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	43	7	Good		3	Preserve
136	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	26, 11	4	Good		2.4	Preserve
137	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	26	4	Good		2.4	Preserve
138	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	15	3	Good		2.4	Preserve
139	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	37	7	Good		2.4	Preserve
140	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	35	6	Good	One sided canopy	2.4	Preserve
141	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	29	6	Good		2.4	Preserve
142	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	33	6	Fair		2.4	Preserve
143	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	28	7	Fair	Leader dead, epicormic shoots and dead branches	2.4	Preserve

Tag/Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	TPZ radius (m)	Preservation Recommendation
144	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	31	6	Good		2.4	Preserve
145	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	33	6	Good		2.4	Preserve
146	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	30	5	Fair-Good	Die back in crown	2.4	Preserve
147	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	16	4	Fair-Good	Die back in crown	2.4	Preserve
148	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	35	6	Good	Thin canopy	2.4	Preserve
149	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	26	4	Fair-Good	Thin canopy	2.4	Preserve
150	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	25	4	Fair	Thin canopy	2.4	Preserve
151	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	18	4	Fair-Good	Thin canopy	2.4	Preserve
152	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	19	3	Good		2.4	Preserve
153	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	60, 65	13	Fair-Good	Wood platform in between two leaders, many epicormic shoots	4.2	Remove-Development
154	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	36, 42	5	Fair-Poor	One leader dead, leaning on 155, dead branches and epicormic shoots	3	Remove-Development
155	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	42, 45	7	Fair-Good	Dead branches and epicormic shoots	3	Remove-Development
156	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	25	5	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
157	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	22	4	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
158	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	60, 55, 38, 43	15	Good	Some dead branches and epicormic shoots	3.6	Preserve-In reforestation zone
159	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	32, 20	5	Good	Some epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
160	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	38, 29	8	Good	Some dead branches	2.4	Preserve
161	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	51, 42, 45, 46	10	Fair-Good	Some large branches dead, epicormic shoots	3.6	Remove-Development
162	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	35, 25, 16	6	Fair	Many dead branches and epicormic shoots, poor form	2.4	Preserve
163	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	38, 30	7	Good	Some epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
164	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	60, 50	10	Fair-Good	Many epicormic shoots, some large branches dead	3.6	Preserve
165	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	48, 22, 18, 28, 36, 30	13	Fair-Poor	Horizontal stems, poor form, leaders split, dead branches, epicormic shoots	3	Preserve
166	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	31, 18, 19, 14	8	Fair-Good	Poor form, epicormic shoots, dead branches	2.4	Preserve
167	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	25, 36, 33, 52	11	Fair-Good	Leader cracked, dead branches, epicormic shoots, horizontal leader, poor form	3.6	Preserve
168	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	50	6	Fair-Good	One sided canopy, epicormic shoots, dead branches	3	Preserve
169	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	50, 38	9	Fair	Poor form, fence embedded in trunk, epicormic shoots,	3	Preserve
170	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	52, 48, 65	13	Fair-Good	Some dead branches and epicormic shoots, horizontal stem	4.2	Preserve
171	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	21	4	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
172	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	19	3	Fair-Good	Canopy thin	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
173	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	23	4	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
174	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	16	3	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
176	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	18	7	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
177	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	16	3	Fair-Good	Leader damaged	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
178	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	22	6	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
179	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	18	4	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone

Tag/Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	TPZ radius (m)	Preservation Recommendation
180	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	26	6	Good		2.4	Preserve
181	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	17	4	Good		2.4	Preserve
182	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	15	4	Fair-Good	Large branch broken	2.4	Preserve
183	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	16	4	Good		2.4	Preserve
184	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	19	4	Fair-Good	Dead branches	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
185	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	22	5	Good		2.4	Preserve
186	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	17	4	Fair-Good	Poor form	2.4	Preserve
187	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	22	5	Good		2.4	Preserve
188	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	19, 20	5	Good		2.4	Preserve
189	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	24	6	Good		2.4	Remove-Development
190	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	16, 20	5	Good		2.4	Remove-Development
191	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	16	3	Good		2.4	Remove-Development
192	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	22	4	Good		2.4	Remove-Development
193	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	23	4	Good		2.4	Remove-Development
194	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	28	6	Good		2.4	Preserve
195	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	26	5	Fair-Good	Lower branches dead	2.4	Preserve
196	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	13, 17	3	Fair-Good	Lower branches dead	2.4	Preserve
197	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	19	4	Good		2.4	Preserve
198	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	15, 17	3	Fair-Good		2.4	Preserve
199	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	15	3	Good		2.4	Preserve
200	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	25	5	Fair-Poor	All lower branches dead, very thin canopy	2.4	Preserve
765	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	25	5	Good		2.4	Preserve
3525	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	30	5	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
1B	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scott's Pine	20, 36	6	Fair	Many dead branches	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
201	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	36, 15, 5	8	Fair-Good		2.4	Preserve
202	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	38, 22	12	Fair-Good	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
203	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	20	5	Poor	Horizontal to ground, all epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
204	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	25	6	Fair	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
205	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	38, 36, 39	11	Fair	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
206	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	18	6	Fair-Poor	Epicormic shoots, growing on embankment	2.4	Preserve
207	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	39	8	Fair	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
208	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	41, 36, 30	8	Fair-Good		3	Preserve
209	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	18	4	Good	Growing on embankment, leaning into neighbour's yard	2.4	Preserve
210	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	41	6	Fair	Dead branches, leaning over field, epicormic shoots	3	Preserve
211	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	20	5	Good		2.4	Preserve
212	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	55, 40, 36, 31	12	Fair-Good	Epicormic shoots, dead branches, growing on embankment	3.6	Preserve
213	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	50, 43	7	Fair	Dead branches, leaning over field, epicormic shoots	3.6	Preserve
214	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	45, 36, 21	12	Fair-Good	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	3	Preserve

Tag/Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	TPZ radius (m)	Preservation Recommendation
215	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	48, 42	8	Fair	Leaning over field	3	Preserve
216	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	58	7	Fair		3.6	Preserve
217	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	36	5	Fair	Dead branches, epicormic shoots, on PL leaning over neighbour's	2.4	Preserve
218	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	42	6	Good		3	Preserve
219	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	38	4	Fair-Good	Leaning over neighbour's	2.4	Preserve
220	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	35	5	Good	Dead branches, epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve
221	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	38	5	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
222	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	22, 16	5	Good	Dead branches	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
223	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	16	3	Fair-Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
224	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	16	3	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
225	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	17	3	Fair-Good	Poor form	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
226	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	55	8	Poor	Poor form	3.6	Preserve-In reforestation zone
227	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	18	3	Poor	All epicormic shoots	2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone
228	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	25	5	Good		2.4	Preserve-In reforestation zone