

TREE CONSERVATION PLAN

1:150

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CRITICAL ROOTING ZONE (CRZ) IDENTIFIED, REFER TO TABLE 1 ON TC-2 FOR RADIUS OF CRZ

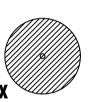
TREE PROTECTION FENCING, REFER TO DETAIL 2 / TC-2

PROPOSED CURB LINES

PROPOSED BUILDING



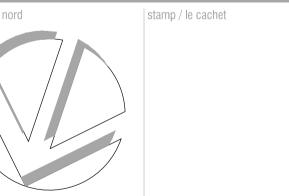
EXISTING TREES TO BE RETAINED -APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS BASED ON FIELD OBSERVATION NOTES BY IFS ASSOCIATES



EXISTING TREES TO BE REMOVED -APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS BASED ON FIELD OBSERVATION NOTES BY IFS ASSOCIATES

02	issue for COORDINATION	2020/11/09
01	issue for COORDINATION	2020/09/17
00	issue for COORDINATION	2020/06/26
rev'n	description / la description	yyyy/mm/dd
	TENINI Pla	nning

north / le nord



project / projet

700 CORONATION AVENUE

drawing / dessin

TREE CONSERVATION AND **REMOVALS PLAN**

KP / DF project number / No. du projet May 2020 X ##-##

drawing number / No. du dessin

NO.	SPECIES	D.B.H. ¹ (cm)	TREE CONDITION	STATUS ²	CRZ ³ (m)
NU.	01 _01_0	D.D.M. (CIII)	INCE CONDITION	31A1U3	GRZ (III)
1	Crab apple (Malus spp.)	14	Poor, Mature; suppressed by neighbouring maple; crown very asymmetric; cultivar	To be removed	1.4
2	Norway maple (Acer platanoides)	46	Fair, Mature; multi-stemmed at 2.5m from grade – central stem with five competing laterals (poor form); introduced invasive species	To be removed	4.6
3	White elm (Ulmus americana)	58	Good, Mature; utility line girdling central stem; no outward sign of Dutch elm disease (Ophiostoma ulmi/novo- ulmi); native species	To be retained	5.8
4	Manitoba maple (Acer negundo)	60	Very poor, Mature; double-stemmed from grade; one stem dead, one very divergent towards east — hazardous; naturalized species;	To be removed	6.0
5	White elm (Ulmus americana)	40	Good, Mature; upright stem; crown asymmetric towards west; no outward signs of Dutch elm disease	To be retained	4.0
6	White cedar (Thuja occidentalis)	10	Good, Mature; hedge form; native species	To be retained	1.0
7	Little-leaf linden (Tilia americana)	30	Good, Mature; coppice growth from stump; all stems divergent; introduced species	To be retained	3.0
8	White elm (Ulmus americana)	15	Dead, Likely killed by Dutch elm disease	To be removed	1.5
9	White elm (Ulmus americana)	38	Good, Mature; no outward signs of Dutch elm disease	To be retained	3.8
10	Little-leaf linden (Tilia americana)	15	Poor; Mature; coppice growth from stump; all stems divergent	To be retained	1.5
11	Ash (Fraxinus spp.)	20	Dead, Likely killed by emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis); topped at 4m – below hydro lines; native species	To be removed	2.0
12	Little-leaf linden (Tilia americana)	24	Poor; Mature; topped to provide clearance from Hydro lines - crown very asymmetric	To be retained	2.4
13	Little-leaf linden (Tilia americana)	27	Poor, Mature; topped to provide clearance from Hydro lines – crown very asymmetric	To be retained	2.7
14	Siberian elm (Ulmus pumila)	46	Fair, Mature; generally upright form; introduced invasive species	To be retained	4.6
15	Siberian elm (Ulmus pumila)	37	Fair, Mature; double-stemmed at 0.5m; generally upright form	To be retained	3.7
16	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	51	Good, Mature; tri-stemmed at 1-1.75m from grade (included bark at union); dense, broad crown; native species	To be retained	5.1
17	White spruce (Picea glauca)	22	Good, Mature; good pyramidal form; fair crown density, growth increment and needle colour	To be retained	2.2
18	White elm (Ulmus americana)	105	Fair, Very mature; crown raised to 12m to provide clearance from roof, slightly asymmetric towards northwest; multiple large surface roots damaged by mowers; no outward signs of Dutch elm disease	To be retained	10.5
19	White spruce (Picea glauca)	32	Fair, Mature; moderately thin crown; fair increment and colour	To be retained	3.2

¹D.B.H.: INDICATES DIAMETER (cm) MEASUREMENT AT BREAST HEIGHT (1.3m ABOVE GRADE);

² TO BE RETAINED OR REMOVED

³ CRZ: INDICATES RADIUS OF CRITICAL ROOTING ZONE AND IS ESTABLISHED AS BEING 10 CENTIMETERS FROM THE TRUNK OF A TREE FOR EVERY 1 CENTIMETER OF TRUNK DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH). THE CRZ IS CALCULATED AS DBH x 10cm

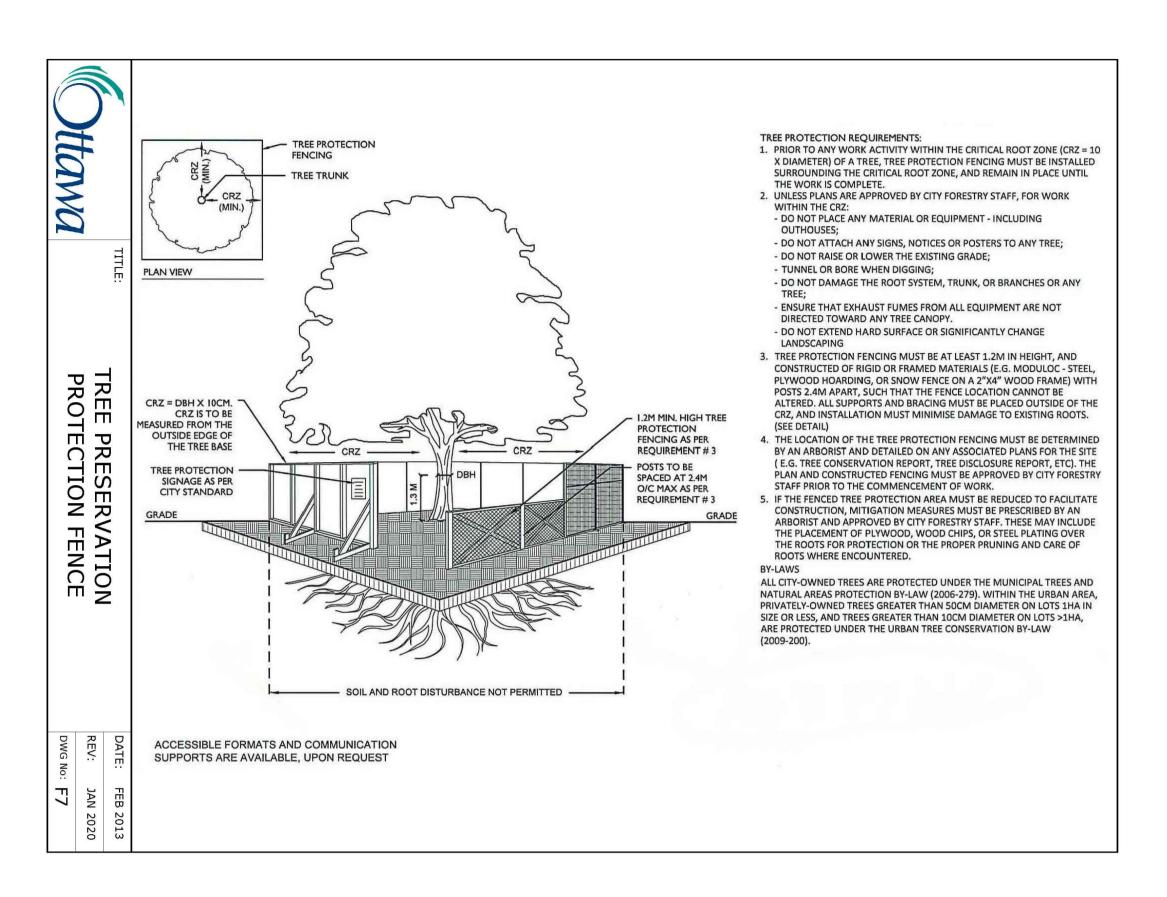
REFER TO RECOMMENDATIONS IN REPORT PREPARED BY IFS Associates FOR TECHNIQUES TO PRESERVE TREES.

1. INFORMATION ON TABLE ABOVE IS EXTRACTED FROM THE TREE CONSERVATION REPORT PREPARED BY CERTIFIED ARBORIST, IFS ASSOCIATES, DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 2020. 2. REFER TO 'TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION MEASURES' ON THE ARBORIST REPORT PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION WORKS ON SITE. 3. ANY WORKS WITHIN CRITICAL ROOT ZONE OF THE EXISTING TREES TO BE RETAINED NEEDS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY HAND AND LIGHT EQUIPMENT TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ARBORIST/LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. SEE ALSO NOTE (5) ON #2/TC-2 FOR MORE INFORMATION.

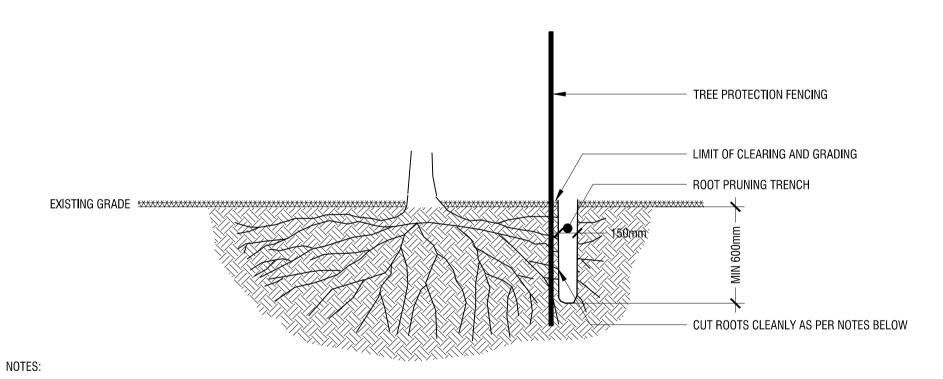
TABLE 1



n.t.s.



TREE PROTECTION FENCING



- PROPER ROOT PRUNING TECHNIQUE REQUIRED WHEN TREE ROOTS ENCOUNTERED DURING EXCAVATION.
- EXCAVATIONS WITHIN DRIPLINE SHOULD BE BY DIRECTIONAL MICRO-TUNNELLING AND BORING. OUTSIDE THE DRIPLINE, ROOTS SHOULD BE CUT CLEANLY (AS PER ABOVE DRAWING) WITH PRUNING SHEARS OR A SAW WIPED WITH ALCOHOL BEFORE EACH CUT.
- AFTER ROOTS ARE CLEANLY CUT, THE AREA SHOULD BE BACKFILLED WITH SUITABLE MATERIAL (TO BE APPROVED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT) TO PREVENT DESSICATION;
- WHERE APPROPRIATE, THE TREES SHALL UNDERGO AN OVERALL PRUNING TO RESTORE TREE APPEARANCE AND / OR RESTORE THE BALANCE BETWEEN TOP GROWTH AND ROOTS. DO NOT PRUNE LEADERS.

ROOT PRUNING TECHNIQUE



n.t.s.

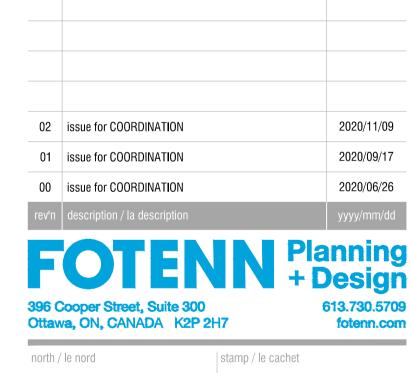
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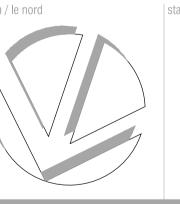
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key plan / plan repère



legend / légende





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project / projet

TABLE 1 AND DETAILS

date May 2020		project number / No. du projet X ##-##	
designed / conçu PM / KP	drawn / dessiné PM	reviewed / examiné KP / DF	