TREE CONSERVATION REPORT
1770 Heatherington Road

June 13, 2024

Prepared for:
City of Ottawa

Prepared by:

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Project No. 160401942

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Glossary

Canopy Structure (CS)	Assessment of the scaffold branches, unions and the canopy of the tree. This is measured on a scale of poor, fair, good.
Canopy Vigour (CV)	Assessment of the health of the tree and assesses the amount of deadwood and live growth in the crown as compared to a 100% healthy tree. The size, colour and amount of foliage are also considered in this category. This is measured on a scale of poor, fair, good.
Critical Root Zone (CRZ)	Zone under a tree where there should be no disturbance before, during and after construction. The CRZ is established as being 10 centimetres from the trunk of a tree for every centimetre of trunk diameter.
Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)	Diameter of a tree trunk measured at 1.4 metre above ground, standardized by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture. DBH are generally measured in centimetres.
Dieback	Condition in which the ends of the branches are dying.
Distinctive Tree	Any tree, growing on a private property with a DBH of 30 centimetres or greater, within the City of Ottawa Inner Urban Area and Ottawa Suburban Area (City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-law 2020-340).
Drip Line	Perimeter of the area under a tree delineated by the crown.
Health Condition	Health Condition of each tree is divided into the following three categories: Canopy Structure (CS), Canopy Vigour (CV) and Trunk Integrity (TI).
Leader	The primary terminal shoot or trunk of a tree.
Ownership (Tree)	• Private: Tree growing on the subject site (not owned by the Municipal, Provincial, of Federal Government). • Boundary: Tree of which any part of the trunk, or a significant portion of its CRZ and/or canopy, is growing across one or more property lines. • Adjacent: Tree whose trunk is growing on a property sharing a boundary with the subject site. • City / Municipal: Tree residing on Municipal lands. • Provincial: Tree residing on Provincial lands. • Federal: Tree residing on Federal lands.
Sapling	A young tree measuring one (1) to two (2) metres high and having a DBH of two (2) to four (4) centimetres.
Scaffold Branches	The permanent or structural branches of a tree.
Seedling	A plant grown from a seed with a height of not more than one (1) metre.
Significant Tree	Tree / shrub deemed valuable because it is unusually beautiful or distinctive, comparatively old, distinctive in size or structure for its species, rare or unusual in the subject area, provides a habitat for rare or unusual wildlife species in the subject area, or has an historical, cultural, or landmark significance.
Significant Woodland	Woodland that contains mature stands of trees 80 years or older, have interior forest habitat more than 100 metres from forest edge, and are adjacent to a surface water feature.
Specimen Tree	Individual tree located in the middle of a field or open space. A specimen tree is not automatically a significant tree.
Stress	Any factor that negatively affects the health of a tree.

Structural Defect	Flaws, decay, or other faults in the trunk, branches, or root collar of a tree, which may lead to failure.
Topping (Topped)	Cutting back a tree to buds, stubs, or laterals not large enough to become a new leader on the tree.
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)	The area surrounding a tree that is marked and fenced off and where there is no storage of materials of any kind, no parking or moving of vehicles, and no disturbance of the soil or grade.
Tree Shoots	Tree shoots are sprouts that emerge from dormant buds along the trunk or branch of a tree. In an urban environment, shoots are often associated with stress to the tree. Trees with severe dieback due to winter injury, drought and salt spray often produce many shoots as a means of compensating for the loss of leaf surface due to stress or injury.
Tree Suckers	Tree suckers are sprouts that form from the roots of existing trees and tend to form new trees or shrubs. In an urban environment suckers can be associated with stress to the tree and are prevalent after a disturbance such as when mature trees are cut down. Some tree species have the tendency to sucker.
Trunk Integrity (TI)	Assessment of the trunk for any defects or weaknesses. It is measured on a scale of poor, fair, good.
Vigour	Overall health; capacity to grow and resist stress.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Objectives

Stantec Consulting Ltd. was hired by City of Ottawa to complete a Tree Conservation Report as part of the application for zoning amendment and subdivision application for the redevelopment of 1770 Heatherington Road in Ottawa.

This report presents a detailed inventory and assessment of the trees growing within the study area. Tree protection and mitigation measures have been recommended based on preliminary development plans made available at the time of this report.

This report is to be read in conjunction with:

- Appendix A: TREE INVENTORY SCHEDULE
- Appendix B: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- Appendix C: CURRENT VEGETATION PLAN
- Appendix D: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
- City of Ottawa Tree Protection (By-law No. 2020-340)

1.2 Subject Site

The project site is located at 1770 Heatherington Road in Ottawa's Alta Vista neighbourhood (see Figure 1). The site is south of Walkley Road and east of Bank Street; it is 3.2 hectares (7.9 acres) in size. The site was previously a City of Ottawa public works yard with remnants of hard surfaces; the site is now naturally revegetated with the vegetation dominated by invasive non-native species. The main structures have been removed but various discarded site materials remain. A portion of the site has been re-developed into the Taggart Parkes Family Clubhouse which is situated in the middle of the subject site. The site is framed by commercial properties to the North, residential to the south and east, and the *Drive Test* centre to the West. Refer to the aerial (Figure 2) for site context. The Subject Site is located within the Inner Urban area of the City of Ottawa as defined by Schedule F of the *City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-law*.

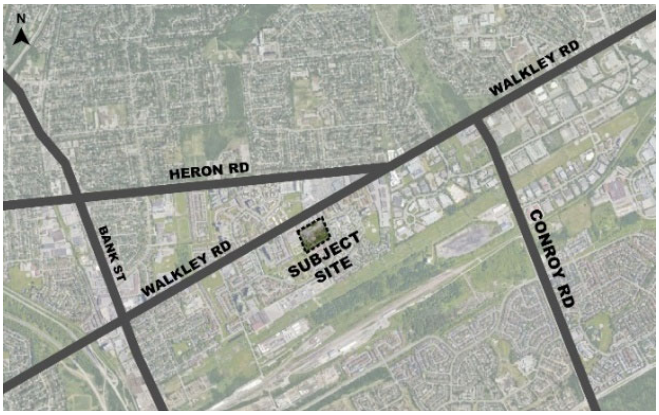

Figure 1: Key Map

Figure 2: Site Boundaries

2 Tree Assessment

An on-site tree assessment and inventory was conducted within the identified study area on March 8, 2024. The tree inventory was completed using the framework outlined by the *City of Ottawa's Tree Protection By-law* (By-law No. 2020-340) (City of Ottawa 2021a). All trees over 10 centimetres (cm) DBH (Diameter at Breast Height) within the project limits were assessed and inventoried. The assessment provided in this report and criteria applied during field investigations follows standard arboriculture techniques. All assessments were made by a visual inspection of the above ground portions of the trees viewed from ground level. No climbing, physical coring, excavation, or probing examination of the trees were made. Trees were assessed for species, quantity, trunk size and condition.

2.1 Methodology

Trees have been assessed and inventoried in accordance with *City of Ottawa's Tree Protection By-law* (By-law No.2020-340) (City of Ottawa 2021a). Tree Assessment Criteria (Trunk Integrity: TI, Canopy Structure: CS and Canopy Vigor: CV) use a subjective holistic approach considering abiotic and biotic tree disorders. Tree assessment includes a visual inspection for:

- Evidence of abiotic (environmental, mechanical, and physical damage) and biotic (insects and disease) stressors,
- Tree trunk integrity (TI) including an assessment of the trunk for any defects,
- Tree canopy structure (CS) including an assessment of the scaffold branches and canopy of the tree,
- Tree canopy vigour (CV) including assessment of the amount of deadwood versus live growth in the tree crown while also considering the size, colour and amount of foliage.

  * *Note, deciduous trees had not yet leafed out at the time of the site inventory. Only coniferous tree canopy vigor was assessed.*

The above criteria (TI, CS & CV) have been expressed per the following definitions:

Good	Tree displays less than 15% deficiency/defect within the given tree assessment criteria (TI, CS, CV).
Fair	Tree displays 15%-40% deficiency/defect within the given tree assessment criteria (TI, CS, CV).
Poor	Tree displays greater than 40% deficiency/defect within the given tree (TI, CS, CV).

The assessment of trees growing within the study area and along property boundaries was completed as part of this tree investigation. All existing trees growing on or within the property lines and with a DBH of 10cm or greater were assessed. When possible, trees were measured using a metric measuring tape. Trees were inventoried as a grouping where multiple trees formed one continuous canopy. Tree locations identified on the current vegetation plans in Appendix C are based on satellite imagery available for the

site, correlated with in-person observations. Tree location is approximate only. Survey plans made available at the time of this report did include tree locations for new plantings associated with the Taggart Parkes Family Clubhouse.

2.2 Observations

Field observations were undertaken to confirm the health, species composition, DBH, and number of trees within the subject site. Refer to the tree inventory table in Appendix A for detailed tree assessments and remarks. Tree quantities are summarized below:

- Thirty-two (32) individual trees and nine (9) groupings for a total of seventy (70) trees with a DBH equal to or greater than 10 cm were assessed and mapped.
- Eleven (11) different tree species were identified.
- Twelve (12) distinctive trees (30cm DBH or greater (City of Ottawa 2021a)) were identified.

The subject site is heavily disturbed with discarded / abandoned material (including stone/gravel/dirt piles, wood pallets, timber piles and precast concrete blocks & planters). The ground is heavily compacted (with large areas of abandoned paving) and poorly drained. Vegetation has naturalized over time with dense shrub and tree groupings having established along the site perimeter. Tree species present are primarily invasive and non-native. Refer to Appendix C for location and distribution of trees.

The west perimeter of the site has dense understory vegetation established between two fence lines. The space between the fences is low and wet with areas of standing water. Several dead and dying trees (assumed Emerald Ash Borer damage) are located between these fences.

An existing swale runs along the south edge of the site (between / along the property lines). Several locations along the swale contained standing water.

2.2.1 TREE OWNERSHIP

All trees inventoried are municipally owned. Select trees immediately adjacent the property boundary were identified and included in the mapping for tree protection where tree limbs and critical root zones extends into the site.

2.2.2 TREE SPECIES

A total of eleven (11) different species were identified. Refer to **Table 1** below. The two most predominant species include *Populus deltoides* and *Acer negundo.* Ninety-three percent (93%) of trees are deciduous and seven percent (7%) are coniferous.

Table 1: Tree Species Summary

Species - Botanical Name	Species – Common Name	Quantity	Distribution (%)
Acer negundo	Manitoba Mable	17	24%
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	1	1%
Fraxinus sp.	Ash species	1	1%
Picea abies	Norway Spruce	1	1%
Picea glauca	White Spruce	1	1%
Populus balsamifera	Balsam Poplar	7	10%
Populus deltoides	Eastern Cottonwood	30	43%
Salix species	Willow species	1	1%
Thuja occidentalis	Eastern Cedar	3	4%
Tilia americana	Basswood	2	3%
Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	6	9%
Total		**70**	100%

2.2.3 TREE SIZE

Fifty eight (58) trees or 83% of trees inventoried are between 10 - 29cm (DBH). Twelve (12) trees or 17% of trees are over 30cm in diameter, refer to **Table 2** below. Trees over 30cm DBH are considered distinctive trees as defined by the *City of Ottawa's Tree Protection By-law* (By-law No. 2020-340) (City of Ottawa 2021a). Refer to section 3.3 below for distinctive tree compensation requirements.

Table 2: Tree Size Summary

	10 to 29cm DBH	Over 30 cm DBH	TOTAL
No. of Trees	58 (83%)	12 (17%)	**70**

2.2.4 TREE CONDITION

The condition or health of trees within the subject site was found to be mostly fair. Trees were assessed for trunk integrity (TI), canopy structure (CS) and canopy vigour (CV)*****. Tree assessed as fair or poor typically included some of the following defects: weak unions, co-dominant branches, mechanical trunk damage.

***** *Deciduous trees had not yet leafed out at the time of the site inventory. Only coniferous tree canopy vigor was assessed.*

2.2.5 SPECIES-AT-RISK

No tree Species-at-Risk were identified within the subject site during the tree inventory.

2.3 Vegetation Quality and Suitability for Retention

Although most trees growing on the subject site show good health conditions, other factors should be evaluated when establishing the suitability for retention of a tree. These factors include the following:

- Location of the tree;
- Structural condition of the tree;
- Age and expected longevity of the tree;
- Species response and tolerance to disturbance; and
- Species invasiveness.

By considering all the factors listed above, trees recommended for retention will have a higher chance of responding positively to new site conditions for an extended period of time providing a safe environment for the property users.

3 Proposed Development & Tree Protection Recommendations

3.1 Proposed Development

Current development plans for 1770 Heatherington Road include a ring road before and after the Taggart Parkes Family Clubhouse for the development of affordable residential units as multi-family dwellings; in addition, the plan provides locations for parking lots. These changes to the property will impact trees and how the site is used; the following recommendations are made considering the current understanding of proposed development.

3.1.1 ANTICIPATED IMPACTS TO TREES

Based on current plans, it is anticipated that all trees inventoried on the subject site will require removal to facilitate development works. Trees recently planted around Taggart Parkes Family Clubhouse should be retained and protected.

3.2 Tree Protection Recommendations

To ensure tree survival of the trees to be retained during and after construction, mitigation measures should be in place during construction. Adequate protection of the trees to be retained and their immediate environment is crucial for the survival of these trees. As such the contractor shall apply the following measures to prevent damages to the trees to be retained.

3.2.1 MONITORING TREE HEALTH

Trees located adjacent to construction works will experience change in their immediate environment. As a result, tree health should be monitored. Photographs of trees to remain should be taken prior to construction, if possible, when the trees are in full leaf, as a record of their condition.

Monitoring tree health both during and after construction should be made a priority. Actions should be taken as early as possible if / when the health of a protected tree declines. Damages may include:

- Physical damage on tree bark;
- Broken branches;
- Compaction of root systems due to equipment and materials stored within the protected areas;
- Cutting of the roots; and
- Root exposure following excavation adjacent to trees to be preserved.

Services of a Certified Arborist should be used in order to give adequate care to damaged trees.

Trees that have died or have been damaged beyond repair by the Contractor during construction shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor as directed by the Contract Administrator at no cost for the owner.

3.2.2 PROTECTING TREES TO BE RETAINED

3.2.2.1 Tree Protection Fencing

All trees to remain shall be preserved and protected using a temporary tree protection fence. Most of a tree's critical roots reside in the top 150 to 250 millimetres of soil and can very easily be inadvertently damaged. To ensure protection of the root system of trees to remain, temporary tree protection fencing must be installed at the critical root zone (or beyond) of any trees which will be impacted by construction / demolition activities. The CRZ of a tree is the zone around the trunk where there should be no disturbance before, during, and after construction. The CRZ is established as being 10 centimetres from the trunk for every centimetre of trunk diameter. For trees with a DBH of less than 10 centimetres, the CRZ is established as 1.5 metres from the trunk.

Tree protection fencing shall be installed prior to any construction works on site, including but not limited to the demolition of structures. Fencing shall be installed to protect the critical root zone. Limb and / or prune as required to facilitate construction works and avoid damage to trees identified to remain / be protected under the supervision of a Certified Arborist. All tree protection fencing shall be installed as per City of Ottawa standards. Refer to latest Tree Protection Specification details from City of Ottawa inserted as Appendix E of this report. Fencing shall always be maintained in good repair during construction operations and shall only be removed upon completion and when agreed by the Contract Administrator. Temporary removal of fencing shall not be permitted without the approval from the Contract Administrator.

Within the CRZ of trees, as delineated by temporary tree protection fencing there should be:

- No disturbance or alteration of the existing grade without approval including addition of fill, excavation, or scraping of the soil;
- No installation of signs, notices or posters on trees;
- No storage of construction materials, surplus soil, construction waste, or equipment;
- No disposal (dumping or flushing) of contaminants or liquids; and
- No movement of vehicles (personal or business), equipment or pedestrians.

Should disturbances or alterations within the tree protection zone be unavoidable, refer to section **3.2.4 Working Within Protected Areas** for additional mitigation strategies.

3.2.2.2 Selective Pruning/Limbing

Select pruning / limbing will be required in some areas including along the path of travel for the equipment. Prior to providing access to site to heavy equipment, the contractor should walk the site and complete

selective pruning / limbing by a certified arborist. It is recommended that all efforts be made to protect and preserve existing trees.

Where limbs or portions of trees are removed to accommodate construction work, they will be removed carefully in accordance with accepted arboricultural practices.

3.2.3 CLEARING AND GRUBBING OF TREES

Any trees designated for removal and located outside a tree protected area will have the stumps completely excavated and removed unless such removal will adversely affect existing trees / ecology to remain. Utility locates should be completed prior to initiate any clearing and grubbing works.

3.2.3.1 Wildlife Protection

Clearing operations are prohibited between April 8 to August 28 of any year to protect breeding migratory birds and at-risk bat species. Should tree removal during this period be unavoidable, the contractor is required to retain the services of a qualified Biologist who will conduct a breeding migratory bird screening. This screening will identify and ensure there is no evidence of breeding migratory bird activities. Tree removal will be allowed within five (5) days of conducting the screening and confirming the absence of breeding migratory bird activities.

3.2.4 WORKING WITHIN PROTECTED AREAS

3.2.4.1 Excavation Work

To ensure the roots are not disturbed more than necessary and where excavation works are unavoidable within the CRZ of trees, the following mitigation measures shall be used:

- **All excavation within the CRZ of trees shall be by hand or hydro excavation using the smallest tools.** Root cutting shall be made using a sharp spade or knife at the limit of disturbance prior to any construction activities.
- **The Contractor shall only tunnel or bore within the CRZ, instead of creating a trench.**
- **Any roots that are exposed by construction activities must be covered with native topsoil immediately,** to ensure that the roots do not dry out or have any further damage occur to them.

In all those instances where root pruning is required, the service of a Certified Arborist or Qualified Tree Worker under the supervision of a Certified Arborist shall be retained. In addition, all remedial works must be conducted by a certified care professional to ensure proper care is administered in order to enable the continued health of the trees.

3.2.4.2 Grading Work

Where re-grading is required within the CRZ, it should be performed by hand under the supervision of a Certified Arborist.

3.2.4.3 Root Protection

If any tree roots of trees to remain are exposed during construction, they should be immediately reburied with soil or temporarily covered with burlap, filter cloth, or woodchips and kept moist (i.e. watering with a soft-spray nozzle at least three times a week). A covering plastic should be used to retain moisture during an extended period when watering may not be possible (i.e. over weekends).

3.2.5 ADDITIONAL PROTECTION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures shall also be respected:

- When working near vegetation, **the Contractor shall ensure that exhaust fumes from all equipment are NOT directed towards any tree's canopy**.
- **Where necessary, the trees will be given an overall pruning to restore their appearance.** Not more than one-third of the total branching shall be removed during a single operation. The services of a Certified Arborist shall be retained for this task.

3.3 Compensation Plantings

Based on current development plans, it is anticipated that all trees inventoried on site will require removal to facilitate construction. All trees required for removal must be compensated with new plantings to meet minimum City of Ottawa compensation requirements.

4 Conclusion

This report provides a detailed description of the species, health, and sizes of the trees growing within 1770 Heatherington Road. The Subject Site is located within the Inner Urban area of the City of Ottawa as defined by Schedule F of the *City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-law*.

A total of seventy (70) trees including 11 different species with a DBH equal to or greater than 10 cm were assessed. Of the trees assessed over 10cm DBH, 58 trees (83%) were under 30cm and 12 trees (17%) were above 30cm in diameter and considered distinctive (within the City of Ottawa Inner Urban area and larger than 30cm DBH).

All trees inventoried on site are anticipated to require removal to facilitate construction. Many of these trees are naturally established non-native species. Trees recently planted around Taggart Parkes Family Clubhouse should be retained and protected.

Compensation tree plantings shall include native species where appropriate and be tolerant of urban conditions. It is highly recommended that the quantity of tree plantings should not only replace / compensate for the removed trees but aim to maximize the future canopy cover of the area and enhance the existing green space present on site.

5 References

City of Ottawa. 2021a. Tree Protection By-law No. 2020-340. Available: www.ottawa.ca/en/living-ottawa/laws-licences-and-permits/laws/law-z/tree-protection-law-no-2020-340.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Tree Inventory & Preservation Charts

Tree Inventory & Preservation Chart

** Trunk Integrity (**TI**) Canopy Structure (**CS**) Canopy Vigor (**CV**)*

Project: **1604019432 - Heatherington Rd** Date of Field Work: **2024-03-12**

Condition: **Good **F**air **P**oor*

				Tree Count (by DBH Range) (cm)				Condition			Remarks			
ID #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	10-29	30-49	50+	Total Count	TI	CS	CV	Defects: Biological / Structural / Mechanical	Other	Ownership	Construction Requirement
1	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	10	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	crossing branches	-	Municipal	
2	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	12	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	crossing branches	-	Municipal	
3	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	15	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	branch tip dieback	-	Municipal	
4	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	10	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	weak union, codominant branches & stems	-	Municipal	
5	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	10	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	weak union, codominant branches & stems	canopy under overhead utiliy line	Municipal	
6	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	38	*0*	*1*	*0*	**1**	P	P	-	wood decay, cankers, codominant branches & stems, weak union, trunk cavity, mechanical trunk damage, lost leader	chain link fence embeded in trunk	Municipal	
7	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	15	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	codominant branches & stems, crossing branches	-	Municipal	
8	*Picea abies*	Norway Spruce	30	*0*	*1*	*0*	**1**	F	G	G	soil compaction	presumed to be remaining established tree from previous site use, fill material around trunk, overhead utility line through canopy.	Municipal	
9	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	46	*0*	*1*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	codominant branches & stems, weak union	2 stems (26,45 DBH), bird nest present	Municipal	
10	*Tilia americana*	Basswood	55	*0*	*0*	*1*	**1**	F	F	-	frost cracks, trunk cavity, weak union, crossing branches, suckering	presumed to be remaining established tree from previous site use	Municipal	
11	*Tilia americana*	Basswood	42	*0*	*1*	*0*	**1**	F	G	-	suckering	presumed to be remaining established tree from previous site use	Municipal	
12	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	19	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	P	F	-	vertical branches, crossing branches, mechanical trunk damage, soil compaction	tree growing through asphalt paving	Municipal	
13	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	12	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	natural lean, weak union, codominant branches & stems, mechanical trunk damage	chain link fence embeded in trunk	Municipal	
14	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	12	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	P	F	-	codominant branches & stems, mechanical trunk damage	chain link fence embeded in trunk	Municipal	
15	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	20	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	G	F	-	codominant branches & stems, vertical branches	-	Municipal	
16	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	14	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	G	G	-	-	-	Municipal	
17	*Populus balsamifera*	Balsam Polar	20	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	frost cracks, vertical branches		Municipal	
18	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	48	*0*	*1*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	crossing branches, mechanical trunk damage	chain link fence embeded in trunk	Municipal	
19	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	46	*0*	*1*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	natural lean, mechanical trunk damage	chain link fence embeded in trunk	Municipal	
20	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	35	*0*	*1*	*0*	**1**	P	F	-	codominant branches & stems, mechanical trunk damage	2 stems(15,35 DBH), chain link fence embeded in trunk	Municipal	
21	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	19	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	G	G	-	-	-	Municipal	

ID #	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Tree Count (by DBH Range) (cm) 10-29	30-49	50+	Total Count	Condition TI	CS	CV	Remarks Defects: Biological / Structural / Mechanical	Other	Ownership	Construction Requirement
22	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	12	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	vine in crown, natural lean	-	Municipal	
23	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	24	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	G	G	-	-	-	Municipal	
24	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	18	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	weak union, codominant branches & stems, crossing branches, soil compaction	tree growing through asphalt paving	Municipal	
25	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	20	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	codominant branches & stems, weak union, vertical branches	-	Municipal	
26	*Picea glauca*	White Spruce	32	*0*	*1*	*0*	**1**	G	G	-	-	-	Municipal	
27	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	12	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	mechanical trunk damage	chain link fence embeded in trunk	Municipal	
28	*Salix species*	Willow Species	11	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	suckering, codominant branches & stems, crossing branches	-	Municipal	
29	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm	10	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	F	F	-	codominant branches & stems, crossing branches, weak union	-	Municipal	
30	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	10	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	G	G	-	-	-	Municipal	
31	*Fraxinus sp.*	Ash Tree	15	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	P	F	-	Emerald Ash borer damage, vine in crown, crossing branches	chain link fence embeded in trunk	Municipal	
32	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	27	*1*	*0*	*0*	**1**	P		-	codominant branches & stems, crossing branches, weak union, suckering	multi-stems (20-27 DBH), chain link fence embeded in trunk	Municipal	
G1	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	-	*5*	*0*	*0*	**5**	F	F	-	weak union, codominant branches & stems, crossing branches	-	Municipal	
G2	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	-	*5*	*2*	*0*	**7**	F	F	-	natural lean, weak union, codominant branches & stems, crossing branches, mechanical trunk damage	chain link fence embeded in trunk	Municipal	
G3	*Thuja occidentalis*	Cedar	-	*3*	*0*	*0*	**3**	F	F	F	branch tip dieback, codominant branches & stems, crossing branches	-	Municipal	
G4	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	-	2	0	0	**2**	G	G	-	-	-	Municipal	
G5	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	-	*6*	*0*	*0*	**6**	F	F	-	codominant branches & stems, crossing branches	-	Municipal	
G6	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	-	3	0	0	**3**	F	F	-	crossing branches	-	Municipal	
G7	*Populus balsamifera*	Balsam Polar	-	6	0	0	**6**	F	F	-	vertical branches, suckering, weak union, wood decay	-	Municipal	
G8	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	-	*3*	*1*	*0*	**4**	F	F	-	mechanical trunk damage, crossing branches, natural lean	growing around stockpiled precast concrete planters	Municipal	
G9	*Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood	-	*2*	*0*	*0*	**2**	G	F	-	crossing branches	-	Municipal	

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Appendix B Site Photographs

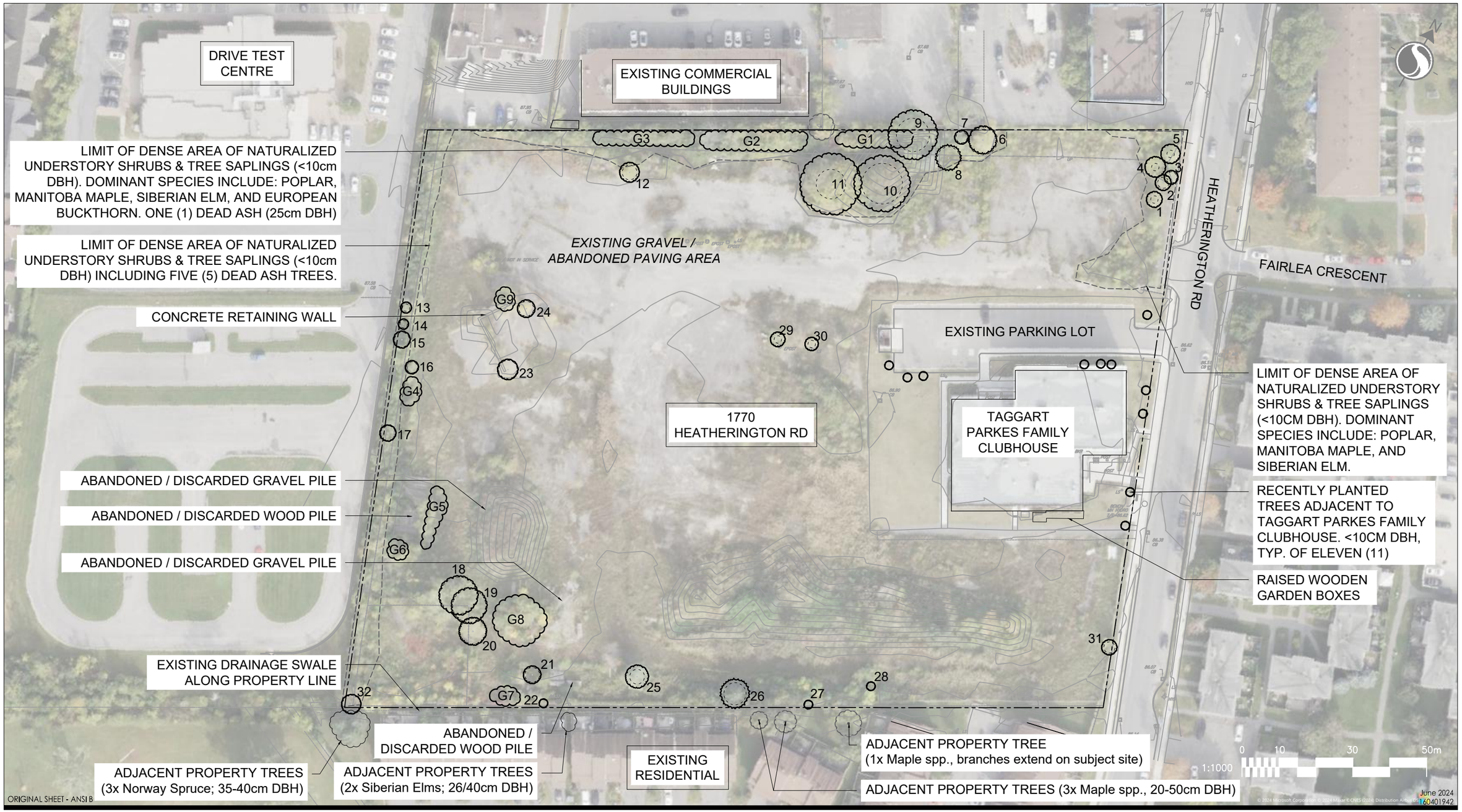
	**Photograph 1: Recently planted trees around the Taggart Parkes Family Clubhouse, all under 10cm DBH.**
	**Photograph 2: Area with naturalized saplings and dense understory.**

	**Photograph 3: Example of several trees with mechanical trunk damage.**
	**Photograph 4: Dense understory along the north property line.**

	**Photograph 5: Dense understory between the two fences along the west property line.**
	**Photograph 6: Several dead trees on the property are recommended to be removed.**

	**Photograph 7: One of two conifers found on subject site.**
	**Photograph 8: An adjacent property tree with a wide canopy with some branches that enters into subject site.**

Appendix C Current Vegetation Plan



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ORIGINAL SHEET - ANSI B

Stantec

Stantec Consulting Ltd.
400 - 1331 Clyde Avenue
Ottawa ON
Tel. 613.722.4420
www.stantec.com

Legend

- ## — EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREE AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
- ## — EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREE AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
- ## — EXISTING TREE GROUP AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
- CRITICAL ROOT ZONE
- PROPERTY LINE

Notes

1. REFER TO EXISTING TREE SCHEDULE.
2. PLAN IS FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
3. AERIAL MAPPING FROM MICROSOFT BING MAPPING. AERIAL IMAGE 2024.
4. LOCATION OF TREES ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY, BASED ON SITE OBSERVATIONS AND ALIGNED TO AERIAL MAPPING.

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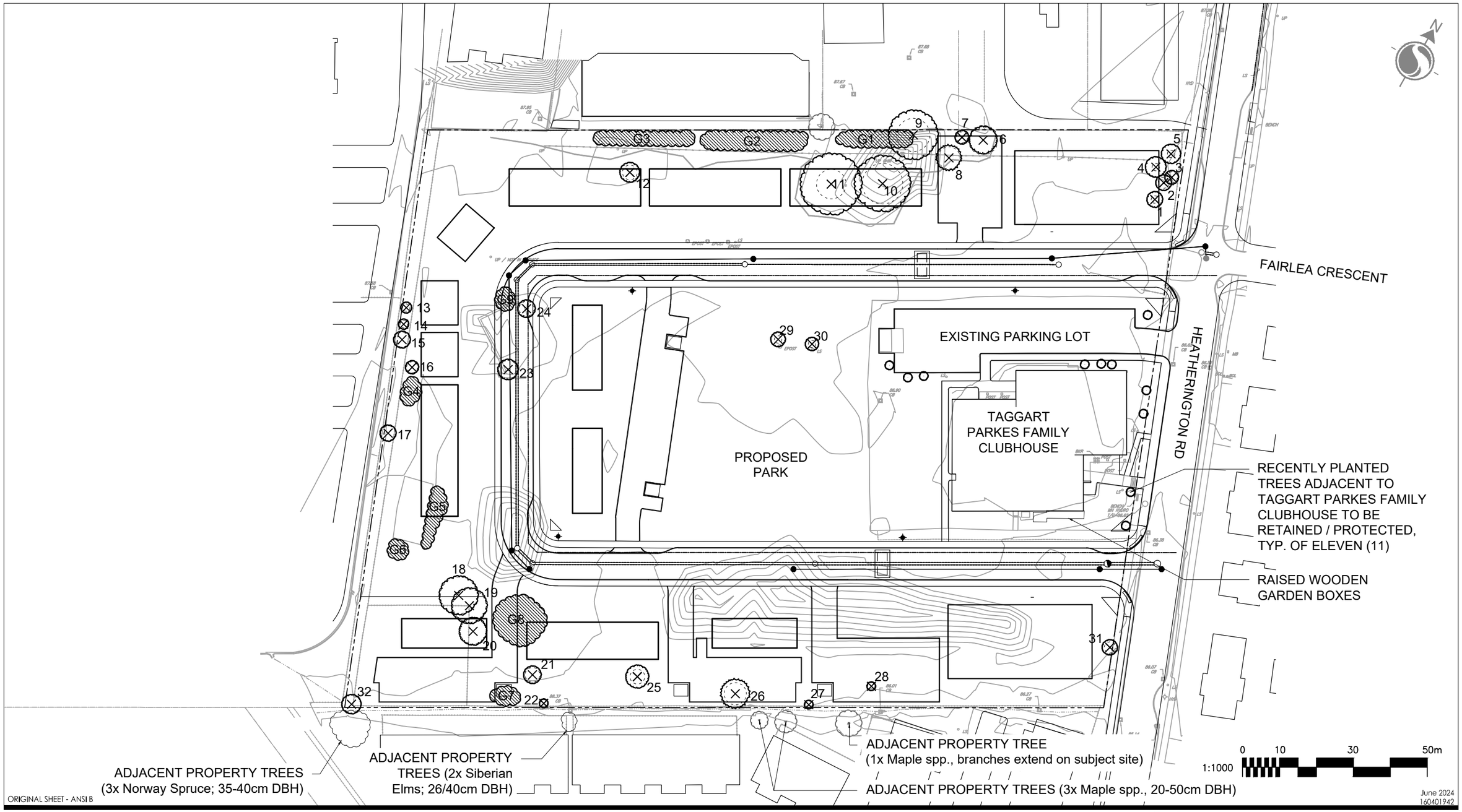
1770 HEATHERINGTON ROAD

Figure No.
1.0

Title
CURRENT VEGETATION PLAN

160401942

Appendix D: Proposed Development



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June 2024
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Legend

- ## EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREE AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
- ## EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREE AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
- G# EXISTING TREE GROUP AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
- PROPERTY LINE
- CRITICAL ROOT ZONE
- ANTICIPATED TREE REMOVAL(S)
- TREE PROTECTION FENCE

Notes

1. REFER TO EXISTING TREE SCHEDULE.
2. PLAN IS FOR REFERENCE ONLY. REFER TO LATEST ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL, AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN PLANS.
3. LOCATION OF TREES ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY, BASED ON SITE OBSERVATIONS AND ALIGNED TO AERIAL MAPPING.
4. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS FOR REFERENCE ONLY. DESIGN PLANS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE THROUGH FURTHER ONGOING DESIGN DEVELOPMENT.

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CITY OF OTTAWA
1770 HEATHERINGTON ROAD

Figure No.
2.0

Title
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
& CONSERVED VEGETATION PLAN