

**505, 511, 515 & 533 YONGE ST, BARRIE DEVELOPMENT
TREE INVENTORY, ANALYSIS, AND PRESERVATION REPORT**



505, 511, 515 & 533 YONGE ST., BARRIE

COUNTY OF SIMCOE

DECMEBER 2021

MUNICIPAL FILE: D28-008-2021

OUR FILE: LA 545-21

PREPARED BY:



LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE & CONSULTING ARBORISTS

606-55 CEDAR POINTE DRIVE,
BARRIE, ONTARIO L4N 5R7
TELEPHONE: 705-796-1122

Email: info@LEGGroupLtd.com Website: www.LEGroupLtd.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents.....	2
1.0 Scope/Assignment	3
2.0 Proposed Development.....	3
3.0 Method.....	4
4.0 Observations.....	5
5.0 Study Criteria	7
6.0 Analysis and Recommendations.....	7
6.1 Analysis.....	7
6.2 Summary and Recommendations.....	8
7.0 Arborist Declaration.....	10
8.0 Glossary of Arboriculture Terms.....	11

FIGURES

Figure 1: Aerial Photo of Subject Site and Surrounding Area.....	4
--	---

TABLES

Table 1: List of Observed Woody Plant Species on the Subject Site.....	5
--	---

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Proposed Site Plan.....	12
Appendix B: Tree Inventory/Preservation & Landscape Plans & Details.....	13-16
Appendix C: Stand Delineation Inventory Tables & Canopy Survey.....	17-18
Appendix D: Selected Site Photos.....	19-22

1.0 Scope/Assignment:

The Landmark Environmental Group Ltd. (LEGroup) is retained by **2570974 Ontario Inc/Core Advisory Group** (hereafter referred to as the Owners) and through **Innovative Planning Solutions Inc.** (hereafter referred to as the Owner's authorized representative) to provide Consulting Arboriculture services to lands generally north east of the intersection of Yonge Street and D'Ambrosio Drive, in the City of Barrie. The assignment is to prepare a Tree Inventory, Assessment, Preservation Plan and Report to support a proposed Zoning Amendment/Site Plan Application that will be submitted to the City of Barrie by establishing the characterization of the existing tree cover on and adjacent of the parcel and to identify any Butternut Tree (*Juglans cinerea*) in accordance with the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*.

The intent is to preserve trees to the extent possible given the proposed land development. Those trees that cannot be preserved either by poor or declining health, structural deficiencies or to facilitate the proposed development on the site, are indicated to be removed. This Report is intended to be reviewed by the City of Barrie's staff and to satisfy Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority requirements (Development Guidelines on partially Regulated lands) in compliance with applicable City by-laws and policies.

Specifically, LEGroup was assigned to provide the following services:

- Review of the applicable City of Barrie Tree Protection/Preservation policies and Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority development policies as they pertain to the subject site and discussion with the respective staff if necessary;
- Conduct a general field review to inventory tree specimens, groupings, trees along property limits, identifying the type, location, of any trees on site using the Tree Stand Delineation & Canopy Survey methods within the subject site and indicating the presence of any Butternut (in accordance with the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*);
- Provide a Tree Inventory, General Assessment, Preservation Plan and Report that sets out the methodology, observations, criteria, analysis and conclusions of our review and area conditions;
- Indicate on a Tree Inventory and Protection Plan, those trees that are suitable for preservation or removal and providing the methods of protecting the same;

It is the intent in the undertaking of this Report, to comply with the City of Barrie's Tree Preservation policies and any requirements of the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority.

2.0 Proposed Development:

The subject site municipally known as 505, 511, 515 and 533 Yonge Street, City of Barrie, and is located south of Yonge Street & Macmillan Crescent intersection, north east of Yonge Street & D'Ambrosio Drive intersection and west of Cox Mill Road. The land parcels are approximately of 2.71 ha. Total area (see **Proposed Site Plan, Appendix A**).

The proposed plan of the subject site is to be four (4) mixed use/residential buildings, with multiple above-ground and below ground parking spaces, snow storage dedicated locations and road accesses (see **Proposed Site Plan, Appendix A**).

The subject site is currently used as a commercial property (comprised within 505 Yonge Street) located on the south west portion of the subject site. The subject site also proposes multi-storied residential properties located to the south east of the subject site, as seen in **EX-1, Appendix B**.

The subject lands are bounded by commercial property 495 Yonge Street to the north west, residential

property 488 Yonge Street to the west, residential property 496 Yonge Street to the south west, City of Barrie property 11 Barrie Drive to the south, residential property 549 Yonge Street to the east and residential property 252 Cox Mill Road to the north.

The limits of the Arborist study were confined to the property lines that may be affected as a result of the proposed development and impacts of any boundary trees on both the subject site and within the dripline of neighbouring properties as per Park Planning pre-consultation comments. This Tree Inventory, Analysis and Preservation Plan and Report is submitted in support of and intended to accompany a proposed Zoning Amendment/Site Plan Application for the residential development as noted above.

Below, is an air photo illustrating the location of the subject site (red lines show the site limits):



Figure 1: Aerial image of Subject Site (property lines highlighted) and Surrounding Area (Courtesy of Simcoe County GIS)

3.0 Method:

LEG Group was requested to create a Tree Inventory, Assessment, Preservation Plan and Report that identifies the general health, size, and location of existing trees on site that are 10 cm dbh (diameter at breast height) and greater and their relative frequency/appearance (referred to as the Tree Stand Delineation Method), as well as identifying the location and canopy size of any offsite/boundary trees that extend into the site.

The Tree Stand Delineation Method is the general accounting of existing vegetation identified by species composition (by *Latin* and common names), relative frequency of occurrence and relative health condition in accordance with the typical criteria used in best arboricultural practices to indicate the merits of tree preservation or removal of existing specimen trees. The stand(s) within the development area are identified in groupings set apart by natural gaps in the tree cover or clear transitions in species composition and were delineated into species groupings. These gaps and transitions serve to break the entire site into three (3) distinct Sections; 1-2-3 (see **EX-1 in Appendix B**).

A summary of the inventory, observations and assessments for the trees in each section and along property

lines is reported in the Observations section below. The summary provides the *Latin* and Common Names, general health and relative frequency that provides a defined character for each of the sections.

4.0 Observations:

On June 28th, 2021, LEGroup staff B. Bell (BScF, Forest Technician & ISA Member) and R. Thivierge (ISA Member), visited the subject site with the intent to review the trees and create an inventory/assessment of individual tree groupings present within the subject site.

LEGroup staff generally observed a predominantly wooded area with an existing commercial building, parking lots, a paved area, several residences fronting on to Yonge Street and their associated accessory buildings. The site can be access via Yonge Street using multiple entry points on 505, 511, 515 & 533 Yonge Street. The limit of LEGroup observations were conducted within the developable area and not in the area subject to top of bank.

The subject site was found to be of relatively even grade with an abrupt diagonal drop between the south east corner and towards the north east corner of the subject site (see **EX-1, Appendix B**). The abrupt drop indicated the extent of the adjacent Lovers Creek Environmentally Protected Land which is located towards the north east of the subject site. The soil profile appeared to be mainly silt and sand with some disturbed gravel along the slopes on the site. All soil types observed generally have a moderate amount of organic matter produced from the productive urban forest.

The following woody plant species were observed on the subject site during fieldwork:

<i>Latin Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black Willow
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm

Table 1. List of Observed Woody Plant Species on the Subject Site.

LEGroup staff observed that the majority of trees on-site were in fair to poor condition, exhibiting health defects characteristic of a woodland area including natural competition and mortality, lower branch dieback, phototropic leans, and one-sided branching.

The following is a general description of the three (3) Sections (1-3) on-site which are delineated in **EX-1, Appendix B**. These descriptions detail the tree's characteristics within the Section that coincide with the woody plant material observed in **Table 1** above (see **Tree Inventory Tables** in **Appendix C**).

Section 1

LEGroup staff observed Section One to be located in the north west portion of the subject site and spans the developed portion towards the south west (see **EX-1, Appendix B**). This Section is dominantly comprised of Manitoba Maple, and to a lesser extent, Black Walnut, White Ash, Norway Maple, Black

Willow, Birch, Red Cedar and White Spruce. LEGroup staff observed two (2) separate cohorts type comprised of a mature canopy, and intermediate canopy trees. The mature canopy trees consisted of White Spruce and a few Black Willows with an average DBH of 30-40cm. The intermediate canopy trees consisted of Manitoba Maple and Black Walnut with an average dbh of 15-25cm. Advanced and small regenerative trees were commonly observed to thrive in area of canopy gaps and primarily consists of White Ash, Manitoba Maple, Black Cherry, Black Walnut and Norway Maple. A typical view of Section One can be seen in **Photo A, Appendix D**.

The intermediate canopy of White Ash in Section One was observed to have a large amount of branch dieback and evident signs of Emerald Ash Borer galleries (*Agrilus planipennis*). The intermediate canopy trees were located on the steep slope of the Section One and were found to be in declining health due to poor form and structural characteristic's such as twisted trunks, included bark, interior decay and poor canopy weight distribution.

Section 2

LEGroup staff observed Section Two to be located in the north west corner of the subject site. This Section is dominantly comprised of Black Walnut and to a lesser extent, Manitoba Maple and Black Locust. Sugar Maple and American Elm were observed to be randomly present in Section Two. LEGroup staff observed two cohort types in Section Two which is comprised mainly of intermediate canopy trees and one (1) mature Black Walnut. The intermediate canopy trees consisted of Black Walnut, Manitoba Maple and Black Locust with an average DBH of 15-25cm. Advanced and small regenerative trees were commonly observed to thrive in area of canopy gaps which primarily consisted of Manitoba Maple, Black Cherry, American Elm, and Black Locust. A typical view of this Section can be seen in **Photo B, Appendix D**.

LEGroup staff observed one (1) mature Black Walnut with signs of interior decay due to the accumulation of water within the tree's main union, causing the tree to have a weaker structure and can be prone to failure during severe weather. The Black Walnut is located approximately in the center of Section Two, close to the adjacent parking lot. The damage observed by LEGroup staff indicates a compromised in the tree's structural integrity and vigor (branch die-back, large dead limbs and defoliation) (see **Photo C, Appendix D**).

Generally, the trees in this Section are in poor to fair health condition. LEGroup staff observed that the intermediate canopy trees are in poor-fair condition with common defects such as lower branch dieback, epicormic branching, poor branch form, phototrophic leans and natural growth suppression/mortality from the adjacent towering mature Black Walnut. Small shrubs such as Serviceberries, European Buckthorn, Red Osier Dogwood and Staghorn Sumac were also observed by LEGroup staff.

Section 3

Section Three is located near the south east corner of the subject site. This Section is mainly comprised of Eastern White Cedar, Eastern White Pine, Sugar Maple and to a lesser extent, White Ash and American Elm. In this Section, LEGroup staff observed three (3) separate cohorts type comprised of mature canopy trees, and intermediate canopy trees. These trees consisted of large Eastern White Pines with a DBH of 75-85 cm. The mature canopy trees consisted of Sugar Maples with an average DBH of 35-45 cm. The intermediate canopy trees consisted of Eastern White Cedar, American Elm and White Ash with an average a DBH of 15-25 cm. Small regenerative trees and shrubs were commonly observed to thrive in area of canopy gaps and primarily consisted of White Ash and Black Cherry. A typical view of this Section can be seen in **Photo D, Appendix D**.

Generally, the trees in this Section are in marginal to fair health. The super-canopy Eastern White Pines were observed to have lower branch dieback, included bark (due to co-dominant stems), interior decay at base (barreling) and are otherwise in poor to marginal condition. The mature canopy trees in Section Three (Sugar Maple) were observed to have a natural amount of lower branch dieback, epicormic branching,

inhibited root growth due to adjacent septic tank and are in otherwise in marginal to fair condition. For the intermediate trees LEGroup staff commonly observed lower branch dieback, epicormic branching, phototrophic competition and one-sided branching. This section along with Section One (1) borders the adjacent Lovers Creek Channel's Environmentally Protected Area located towards the south east side of the subject site.

LEGroup staff conducted a canopy survey of trees located along the extents of the developable areas and property lines. In total, LEGroup captured the location, species and canopy extents of fifty-one (51) trees comprised of offsite trees and trees located along the lands subject to easement which can be seen in **EX-1** Plan in **Appendix B**.

LEGroup staff did not identify any Butternut Tree (*Juglans cinerea*) on the subject parcel during the on-site inventory in accordance with the requirements of the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*.

5.0 Study Criteria

Tree species were recorded for each Subject site Section (see **Tree Inventory Tables in Appendix C**) as set out in Method paragraph above, and our findings in our Observations noted above, in accordance with the criteria established by common arboricultural practice including:

- Latin/Common Name of tree;
- General Size (mm cal);
- Condition/Comments; and
- Recommendation for Preservation or Removal

General tree locations within each Section on the Tree Inventory and Preservation Plan were recorded however, the locations are approximate as shown on Drawing **EX-1** in **Appendix B**.

6.0 Analysis and Recommendations

6.1 Analysis

The following analysis criteria were generally applied to measure the merits of tree preservation:

- Species (including native & non-native)
- Size/Maturity
- Structure
- Health
- Location
- Areas of proposed development.

These criteria were applied to the tree assessments to determine the extent of preservation and removal. In addition, the criterion is applied to assist in assessment of their potential for survival in-situ post construction.

Staff observed many of the trees have been observed to be in poor to fair condition. Majority of the trees within the site are opined to be of Birch, Red low intrinsic value including Manitoba Maple, Eastern White Cedar and American Elm.

As a result of the observations noted above, the proposed development, and health/structural assessment of the trees within the developable area, LEGroup staff recommend that on-site trees delineated in **TP-1 & TP-2, Appendix B** be removed. Trees that are within the LSRCA Top of Bank are recommended to be preserved as the proposed building envelopes do not conflict with the existing trees and aid in the overall

preservation of City of Barrie's urban forest (**TP-2, Appendix B**). Trees in Section One to Three located along the north property line and trees in the "Area Recommended for Tree Preservation" in **TP-1 & TP-2, Appendix B**, are recommended to be retained to provide a buffer between neighboring properties and the LSRCA Top of Bank.

Within the subject site, portions of Sections One to Three outside of the LSRCA Top of Bank line, are recommended to be removed as proposed in **TP-1 & TP-2, Appendix B**, all of which conflict with the proposed building envelopes, have low intrinsic value, and possess a low likelihood of survival post construction. The total canopy area recommended to be removed is 6,555 m² on the subject site.

LEGroup staff observed fifty-one (51) trees during the canopy survey and are recommending the preservation of thirty-nine (39) live trees (Tree nos. 3-15, 18, 20-32, 35-39, 43 & 46-51) along the LSRCA Top of Bank line and along the north property line delineated in **TP-1 and TP-2**.

LEGroup observed nine (9) dead trees (Tree nos. 16, 17, 19, 33, 34, 40, 41, 42, & 45) along the LSRCA top of bank that are recommended for removal to increase the aesthetics in the area and to reduce potential tree failures in the future.

LEGroup observed two (2) onsite trees (Tree nos. 1, & 2) along the south LSRCA Top of Bank line that conflict with the proposed development and have an existing concrete septic tank located underneath their canopies (see **Photo E, Appendix D**). With development works proposed to occur in Tree No. 1 & 2 driplines and the decommissioning works of the existing concrete septic, LEGroup recommends these trees be removed.

After review of the subject site grading plan, LEGroup notes that there are grading activities proposed to encroach the canopies of Tree No. 43, 44, 45 & 46 (see **TP-1 & TP-2, Appendix B**). Tree No. 44 & 45 are located onsite along the north property and are recommended for removal as there is a proposed retaining wall located inside the canopy of Tree No. 44 and Tree No. 45 is dead. Tree No. 43 is located offsite on 495 Yonge Street and Tree No. 46 is located on the shared property line. LEGroup recommends the applicant to obtain signatures from the owners of 495 Yonge Street for their consent to harm or remove Tree No. 43 & 46 and to encroach the 5m Development Setback line as set out on **TP-1 & TP-2** (as per City of Barrie detail *BSD-1235*). Tree No. 43 & 46 are to be preserved with tree preservation fencing at the edge of their dripline. The recommendations for preservation/removal noted above can be reviewed in **TP-1 and TP-2, Appendix B**.

6.2 Summary and Recommendations

In summary, in support of the future residential development and tree preservation requirements for a proposed Zoning Amendment/Site Plan Application for the above-noted 505, 511, 515 & 533 Yonge Street, Barrie site the applicant is required to submit a Tree inventory and Assessment plan for review by the City of Barrie.

The summarized recommendations are as follows:

- That Tree nos. 3-15, 18, 20-32, 35-39, 43 & 46-51 in the north east portion of the site within the LSRCA setback and along the north properties line are to be protected with tree preservation fencing at the edge of the trees dripline as shown on **TP-1 & TP-2 in Appendix B**;
- That Tree nos. 1, 2, 16, 17, 19, 33, 34, 40, 41, 42, 44 & 45 Trees captured in the canopy survey conflict with the proposed development, or are dead, are recommended for removal as delineated in **TP-2 & TP-2 in Appendix B**;
- That trees in Sections One to Three conflict with the proposed development envelopes and possess low intrinsic value, are recommended for removal as delineated in **TP-1 & TP-2**. The detail for tree

preservation fencing can be found in **LD-1 in Appendix B**;

- That a Consent to Harm agreement be drawn up and that the applicant obtain signatures from the owners of 495 Yonge Street for their consent to harm or remove Tree 43 & 46 in order to facilitate grading along the shared property line;
- No equipment storage or refueling is to take place within the tree preservation zone as established by the preservation fencing;
- Tree preservation fencing is to be removed only after construction on the site is complete and all equipment is removed off the site;
- Existing tree branching that interferes with the development works may be lightly pruned by qualified personnel;
- Removal of Trees should occur outside of breeding bird season (April 1 – August 30), if not possible, consultation with an ecologist to provide a nesting survey is required 48 hours prior to clearing (*Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*);
- For other preservation methods, please refer to the Tree Preservation Notes on drawing **LD-1 in Appendix B**.

7.0 Arborist's Declaration

It is the policy of Landmark Environmental Group Ltd to attach the following clause regarding the limitations:

The Consulting Arborist's visual assessment and recommendations, made in this Report, have been completed based on accepted arboricultural practices and represents a fair and accurate assessment of the number, type, size and condition of trees on the subject property. Such visual assessments of all tree components could include scars, bark damage, external decay, insect infestations, discoloured foliage, crown dieback, an excessive degree of lean from the vertical and above-ground root defects. In addition, environmental conditions, which could affect overall health of the trees such as damaging maintenance practices, have also been taken into consideration where appropriate. However, no tree was dissected, cored or rooting systems assessed through excavation.

We hereby certify that Brock Bell and Rebecca Thivierge has:

- Personally, conducted visual inspection of the trees and property referred to in this arborist report and have stated my findings accurately in accordance with accepted arboricultural practices without personal interest or bias;
- No current or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of this Report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved;
- That the analysis, opinions and conclusions stated are our own and based on commonly accepted arboricultural practices;
- That our compensation is not contingent on the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favours the client; and
- That we are members in good standing with the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).

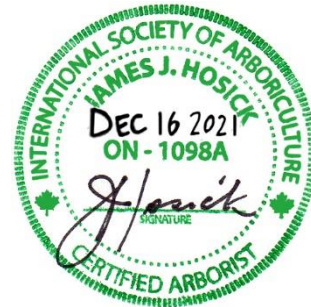
I trust the above-noted recommendations are of assistance. If there are any questions regarding 505, 511, 515 & 533 Yonge Street, Tree Inventory, and Preservation Report, please do not hesitate to contact our Firm at (705) 796-1122.

Prepared by:



Brock Bell BScF
Consulting Arborist/Forestry Technician
Landmark Environmental Group Ltd

Reviewed by



Jim Hosick MSc (PI), OALA, RPP
Principal, Landscape Architect + Consulting Arborist
ISA Certified Arborist ON-1098A
Registered Professional Forester (Provisional)
Landmark Environmental Group Ltd



Rebecca Thivierge
Assistant Consulting Arborist
Landmark Environmental Group Ltd.

8.0 Glossary of Arboricultural Terms

Advanced Regeneration – Trees that have been established natural underneath the Mature canopy cover.

Arboriculture – practice and study of the care of trees and other woody plants in the landscape.

Bark whitening – commonly observed in Ash trees; occurs when birds scale the bark in search of larvae and bugs (EAB).

Branch – stem arising from a larger stem. A subdominant stem.

Canopy – collective branches and foliage of a tree or a group of trees' crowns.

Co-dominant branches/stems (dual Leaders)– forked branches nearly the same size in diameter, arising from a common junction and lacking a normal branch union.

Cohort – Tree demographic determined by the height of the canopy(s) relative to the age structure.

Crown – upper part of the tree, measured from the lowest branch, including all the branches and foliage.

DBH – acronym for tree diameter at breast height. Measured 1.4 meters above ground.

Dieback – condition in which the branches in the tree crown die from the tips toward the centre.

Drip-line – imaginary line defined by the branch spread of a single plant or group of plants.

Epicormic Shoot – Shoot arising from a latent or adventitious bud (growth point).

Included Bark – bark that becomes embedded in a crotch (union) between branch and trunk or between codominant stems. Causes a weak structure.

Intermediate Canopy Tree – Trees that are underneath the Mature crown cover relative to their specific location, usually possesses smaller canopy's and receive a small amount light in proportion to canopy cover.

Interior Decay – Moisture or fungus that has entered a wound in a tree and has begun to rot away the internal, structural wood.

Leader – primary terminal shoot or trunk of a tree. Large, usually upright stem. A stem that dominates a portion of the crown by suppressing lateral branches.

Mature Canopy Tree – Tallest and largest trees by height and DBH relative to their specific location; makes up the dominant canopy cover.

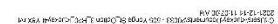
Pruning – removing branches from a tree or other plants to achieve a specified objective.

Root Ball - The largest density of roots located underneath trunk of tree.

Root Collar – the area at base of the tree where the root flare or trunk makes contact with the ground

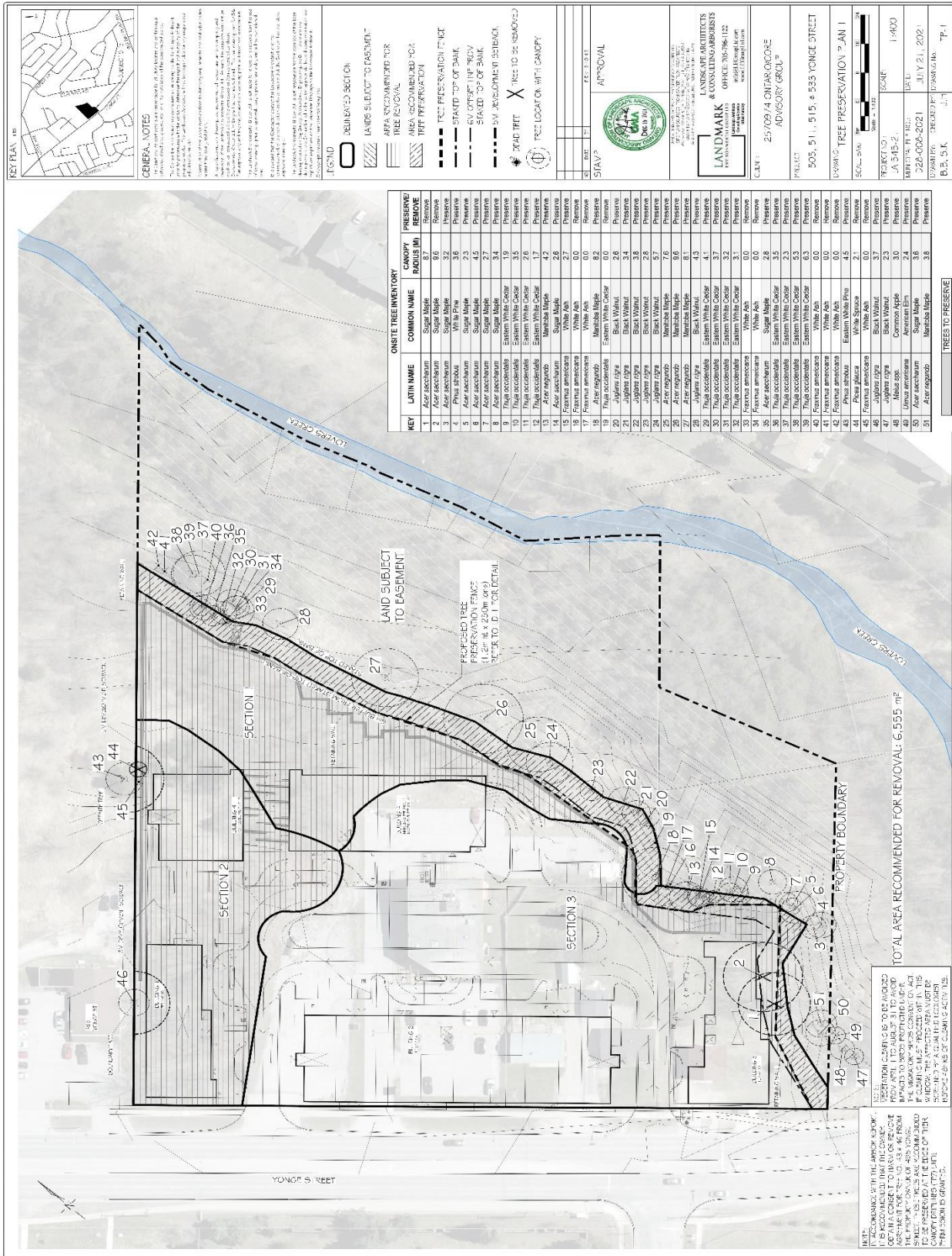
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) – Defined area within which certain activities are prohibited or restricted to prevent or minimize potential injury to designated trees, especially during construction or development

013557-4 (c) 2021-12-14 15:07:30 AEST



[illegible]

Tree Preservation Plan 1 (TP-1)



Landscape Details (LD-1)

[illegible][illegible]

1. SIGNING BOARD FOR MAINTENANCE OF TREE TRUNKS, BRANCHES AND TWIGS. 2. BOARD USED FOR THE REGULARLY SCHEDULED TREE REMOVALS AND TRIMMING. 3. BOARD MUST REMAIN POSTED UNTIL THE EXPIRATION OF THE PROJECT OR UNTIL APPROVAL. 4. BOARD MUST BE MAINTAINED IN A CLEAN AND READABLE CONDITION. 5. THE SIGNATURE OF THE MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL MUST BE PROVIDED BY THE MAINTENANCE. 6. THE SIGNATURE OF THE MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL MUST BE PROVIDED BY THE MAINTENANCE.	TREE PRESERVATION AREA NO UNAUTHORIZED TREE CUTTING, REMOVALS, OR DISTURBANCE IS PERMITTED IN THIS AREA	1. SIGNING BOARD FOR MAINTENANCE OF TREE TRUNKS, BRANCHES AND TWIGS. 2. BOARD USED FOR THE REGULARLY SCHEDULED TREE REMOVALS AND TRIMMING. 3. BOARD MUST REMAIN POSTED UNTIL THE EXPIRATION OF THE PROJECT OR UNTIL APPROVAL. 4. BOARD MUST BE MAINTAINED IN A CLEAN AND READABLE CONDITION. 5. THE SIGNATURE OF THE MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL MUST BE PROVIDED BY THE MAINTENANCE.
---	---	---

FOR: ARMA DOLD
REASON: SIGNATURE BOARD

FOR: ARMA DOLD
REASON: SIGNATURE BOARD

FOR: ARMA DOLD
REASON: SIGNATURE BOARD

DATE: 10/10/10
TIME: 10:00 AM

DATE: 10/10/10
TIME: 10:00 AM

DATE: 10/10/10
TIME: 10:00 AM

[illegible][illegible]

Appendix C: Stand Delineation Inventory Tables

Section 1	
Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black Willow
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar

Section 2	
Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm

Section 3	
Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm

Canopy Survey Inventory Table

ONSITE TREE INVENTORY				
KEY	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	CANOPY RADIUS (M)	PRESERVE/ REMOVE
1	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	8.7	Remove
2	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	9.6	Remove
3	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	3.2	Preserve
4	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	3.6	Preserve
5	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	2.3	Preserve
6	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	4.5	Preserve
7	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	2.7	Preserve
8	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	3.4	Preserve
9	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	1.9	Preserve
10	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	3.5	Preserve
11	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	2.6	Preserve
12	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	1.7	Preserve
13	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	4.2	Preserve
14	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	2.6	Preserve
15	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	2.7	Preserve
16	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	0.0	Remove
17	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	0.0	Remove
18	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	8.2	Preserve
19	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	0.0	Remove
20	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	2.6	Preserve
21	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	3.4	Preserve
22	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	3.8	Preserve
23	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	2.8	Preserve
24	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	5.7	Preserve
25	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	7.6	Preserve
26	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	9.6	Preserve
27	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	8.1	Preserve
28	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	4.3	Preserve
29	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	4.1	Preserve
30	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	3.7	Preserve
31	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	3.2	Preserve
32	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	3.1	Preserve
33	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	0.0	Remove
34	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	0.0	Remove
35	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	2.8	Preserve
36	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	3.5	Preserve
37	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	2.3	Preserve
38	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	5.3	Preserve
39	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	6.3	Preserve
40	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	0.0	Remove
41	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	0.0	Remove
42	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	0.0	Remove
43	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	4.5	Preserve
44	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	2.1	Remove
45	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	0.0	Remove
46	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	3.7	Preserve
47	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	2.3	Preserve
48	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Common Apple	3.0	Preserve
49	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	2.4	Preserve
50	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	3.6	Preserve
51	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	3.8	Preserve

	TREES TO PRESERVE
--	-------------------

Appendix D: Selected Photos



Photo A: Section One (1), photo taken looking east towards Lovers Creek Channel. A typical view of the Section's woody plant materials.



Photo B: Section Two (2), photo taking looking north west toward adjacent commercial property (495 Yonge Street). A typical view of the Section's woody plant material.

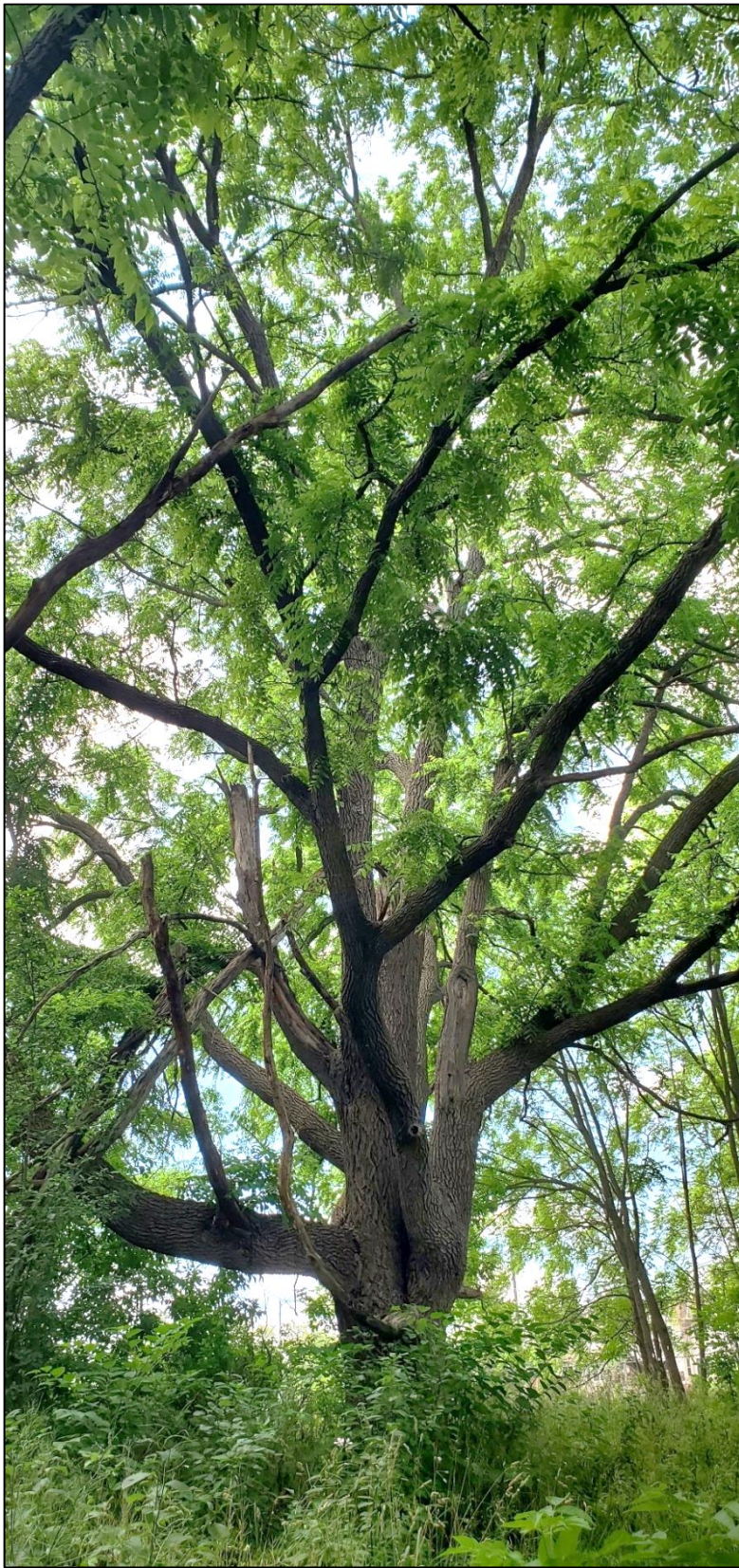


Photo C: Section Two (2), Black Walnut potential interior decay at leader's union. Photo taking looking south towards Yonge Street.

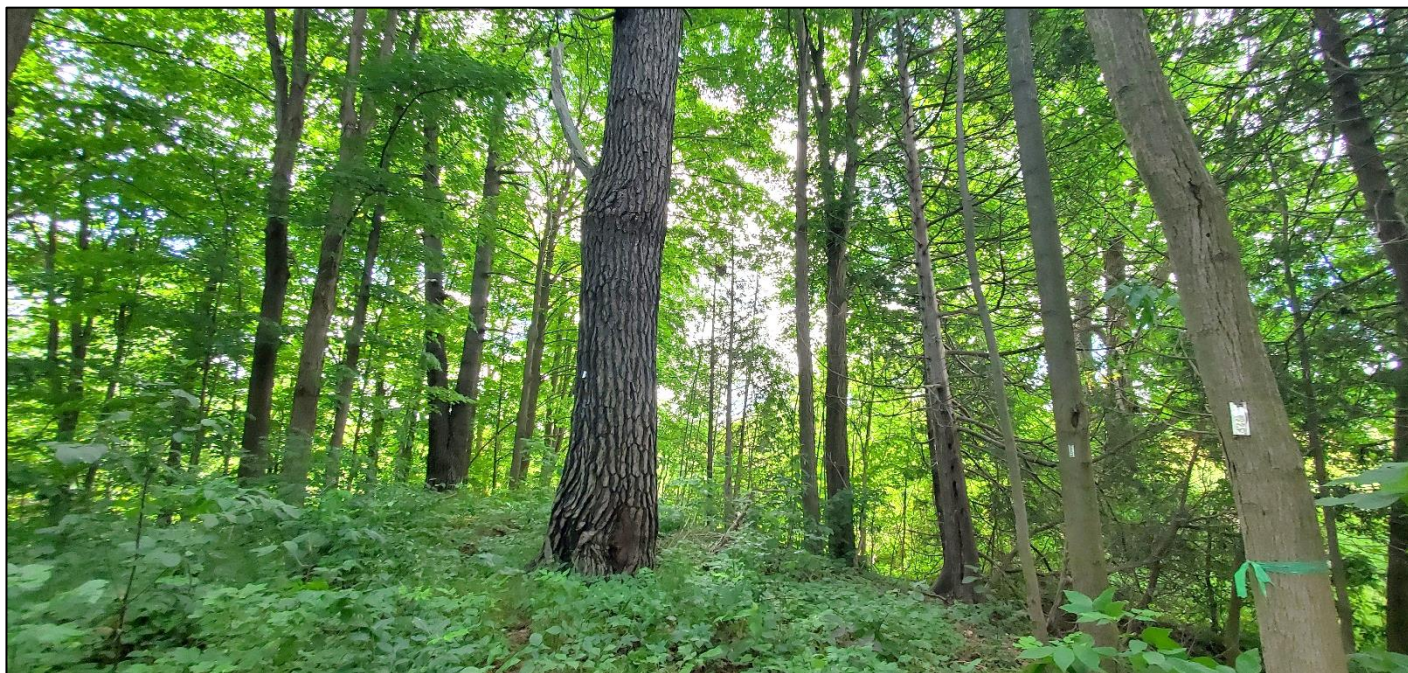


Photo D: Section Three (3), photo taking looking east. A typical view of the Sections woody plant material.

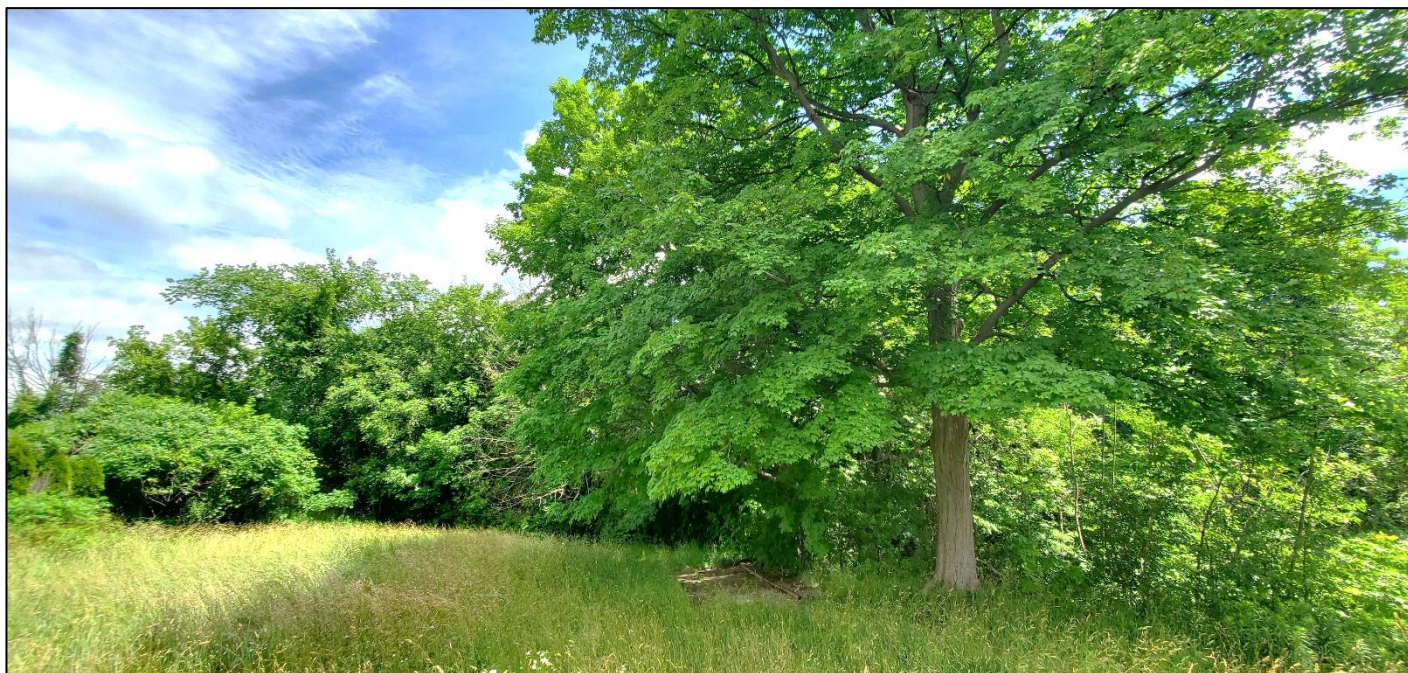


Photo E: Section Three (3), Sugar Maples (Tree No. 1 & 2) recommended for removal in close proximity of existing concrete septic. Photo taken looking east.

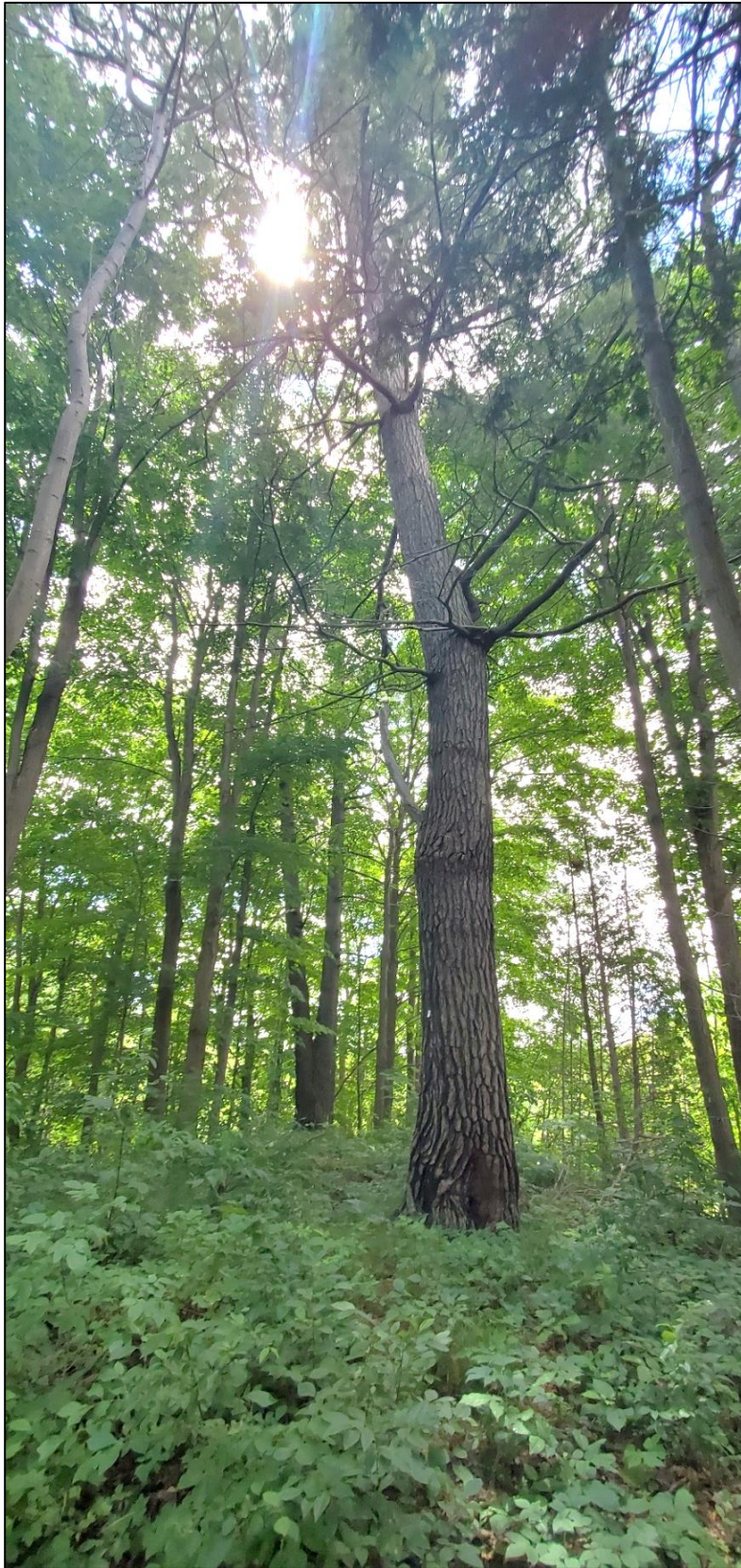


Photo F: Photo of Eastern White Pines recommended for preservation near the LSRCA Setback. Photo taken looking east.