



Tree Information Report

Submitted as part of Building Permit Application for the City of Ottawa

Address: 19-21 St. Francis

Date: August 29, 2021

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Site Visit: August 26, 2021

Committee of Adjustment

Received | Reçu le

2023-03-22

City of Ottawa | Ville d'Ottawa

Comité de dérogation

Tree Information:

The following is an inventory of all trees that are protected under City of Ottawa Tree Protection (By-law No. 2020-340) on the site and adjacent City property. This includes Distinctive Trees (private trees with a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 30 cm or greater) and city-owned trees of all sizes. It also includes Distinctive Trees on adjacent properties whose Critical Root Zone (CRZ) extend into the subject area. The CRZ is an area around the trunk with a radius equivalent to 10 times the diameter of the trunk. This does not take into account infrastructure such as buildings and asphalt and assumes the tree has no restrictions on root growth.

Tree ¹	Species	Diameter at breast height (cm)	Ownership ^{2,3}	Condition	Action	Arborist Recommendations
1	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	71 cm	City	Poor; large cavity in at 1.5 m from old branch wound that extends to old branch wound further up tree, 15X50 cm, and extends 26 cm across and 50 cm down, area around cavity is bulging, risk of failure, crown dieback	Remove immediately to reduce risk of failure	Contact City Forestry Department to remove tree; avoid any significant site construction prior to removal
2	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	30 cm	Private	Fair; slight lean towards subject property	Remove – within the area of excavation	Remove based on current plans
3	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	58 cm	Private	Fair/Good; 2 codominant stems	Remove – within the area of excavation	Remove based on current plans

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Ce document est présenté dans la langue dans laquelle il a été fourni.



4	American elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>)	44 cm	Private	Good/fair; has anthracnose and beetle holes in trunk	Remove – within the area of excavation	Remove based on current plans
5	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	44 cm	Private	Good/fair; lean towards subject property	Retain	Retain and protect
6	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	31 cm	Private	Good	Retain	Retain and protect
7	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	40 cm	Private	Poor; 15% lean toward subject property, old branch attachment wound on upper side	Remove	Remove based on poor health
8	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	29, 30.5 cm	Private	Fair; heavy lean over shed on adjacent property to the rear, included bark at base	Remove	Remove based on lean over infrastructure on adjacent property
9	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	40 cm	Private	Fair/poor; lean over adjacent property, frost crack and included bark at main branch union	Remove	Remove based on health
10	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	31 cm	Private	Fair; lean towards subject property	Remove	Remove based on lean and conflict with proposed development
11	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	42 cm	Private	Fair; 15-30% lean over adjacent property	Remove	Remove based on lean and conflict with proposed development

¹ Please refer to the attached Tree Information map for tree numbers. Note that this includes a tree layer added to the site plan (in pdf format) provided by the client. This layer includes only information about the trees and the original site plan is not altered in this process.

² Ownership of the tree in this report is based on the information provided and should not be used as a determination of ownership. For ownership disputes, a survey should be relied on. For boundary trees, consent from the adjacent property owner is required for removal as part of the application.

³ Trees on adjacent properties do not include a full assessment. The diameters are estimated, and the health is estimated based on what is visible from the subject property. Trees along the property line may also have limited health assessments if part of the tree is not visible.

This site is heavily treed, predominantly with Norway maple that have naturally seeded in the strips of soil along the property boundary. Many of these trees are leaning as they grow towards the sunlight in a densely packed environment. There is also some Eutypella canker present in some of the trees. Although these trees provide the many benefits of an urban forest, they have not been well maintained and many are not suitable for retention due to a combination of fair health, lean and conflict with the proposed development. Two of the healthier, more upright, Norway maples have been identified for retention. Some of the smaller tree that are less than 30 cm that have not been identified in this report may be suitable for retention as well.

The city-owned Norway maple at the front is actually on the property line with the adjacent property at 13 St Francis. Because of the large cavity in this tree (risk of failure), and the decline in the canopy (as



seen using Google streetview), this tree should be removed as soon as possible by the City, especially before any construction happens on the site that may further increase the risk of failure.

Prior to any site works, protective fencing should be installed around the trees as indicated in the attached Tree Information Map and maintained until all construction on site has been completed as per the **City of Ottawa Tree Protection Specifications (March 2021)**. Within the fenced area, the following tree protection guidelines should be applied:

- Do not change the grade
- Do not store construction material
- Do not operate machinery
- Do not convert to hard surface or change the landscaping
- Do not excavate unless it is a method that has been pre-approved by the City
- Do not place signs, notices or posters to any tree
- Do not damage the root system, trunk, or branches of any tree
- Direct the exhaust away from the tree

The tree protection fencing must be 1.2 m in height and constructed of a rigid or framed material (e.g. modulus – steel, plywood hoarding, or snow fence on a 2"X4" wood frame) with posts 2.4 m apart such that the fence location cannot be altered. All supports must be placed outside of the CRZ and installation must minimize damage to existing roots.

If the fenced tree protection area must be reduced to facilitate construction, *one* of the following mitigation measures should be applied:

- Place a layer of 6-12 inches (15 to 30 cm) of woodchip mulch to the area
- Apply ¾ (2 cm) inch plywood, or road mats over a 4+ inch (10 cm) thick layer of the wood chip mulch
- Apply 4-6 inches (10 to 15 cm) of gravel over a taut, staked, geotextile fabric

The undersigned personally inspected the property and issues associated with this report on August 26.
On Behalf of Dendron Forestry Services,



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