2022-06-12

Tree Information Report 2022-14
Site: 7 Kemp Dr  Ottawa, ON. K2B 6J2
Owner(s): Anwar Fares
Application number:

This tree report concerns the building application that is being proposed for 7 Kemp Dr, Ottawa,ON.  Please refer to Appendix A, Table 1 on page 6 for an inventory of trees over 30 cm in Diameter at Breast Height(DBH), which will be impacted by construction and Figure 1, page 5 for their corresponding locations. Also, please refer to Appendix C for corresponding photos of inventoried trees on pages 8-17.

Given the storm damage that has occurred to trees, inventoried in Table 1, and the potential for remaining trees to be blown down it is not recommended that any of the current trees on site be retained. Refer to Figures a-d below, to see the individual trees in relation to the footprint of the building and Table 1 for the corresponding tree information.

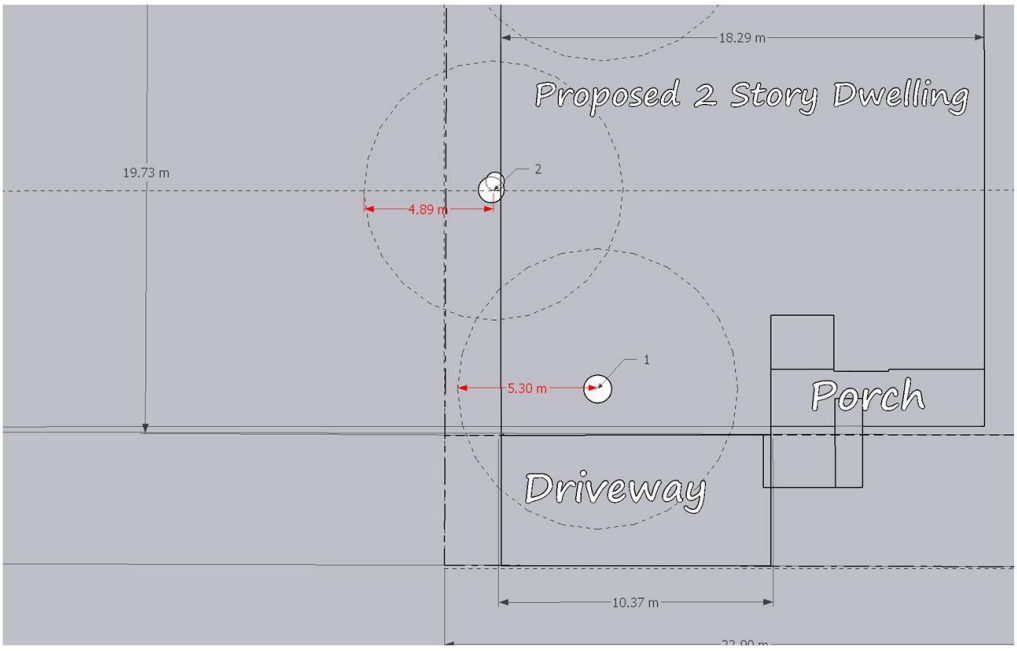


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Fig a. Scaled drawing shows the locations of Trees no 1&2 relative to the building foot print along with the theretical CRZ (Critical Root Zone)

Similarly, looking at Fig(s) b,c &d, trees 3-10 also fall either within the footprint of the building or within the area of excavation for a swimming pool and hardscaping.

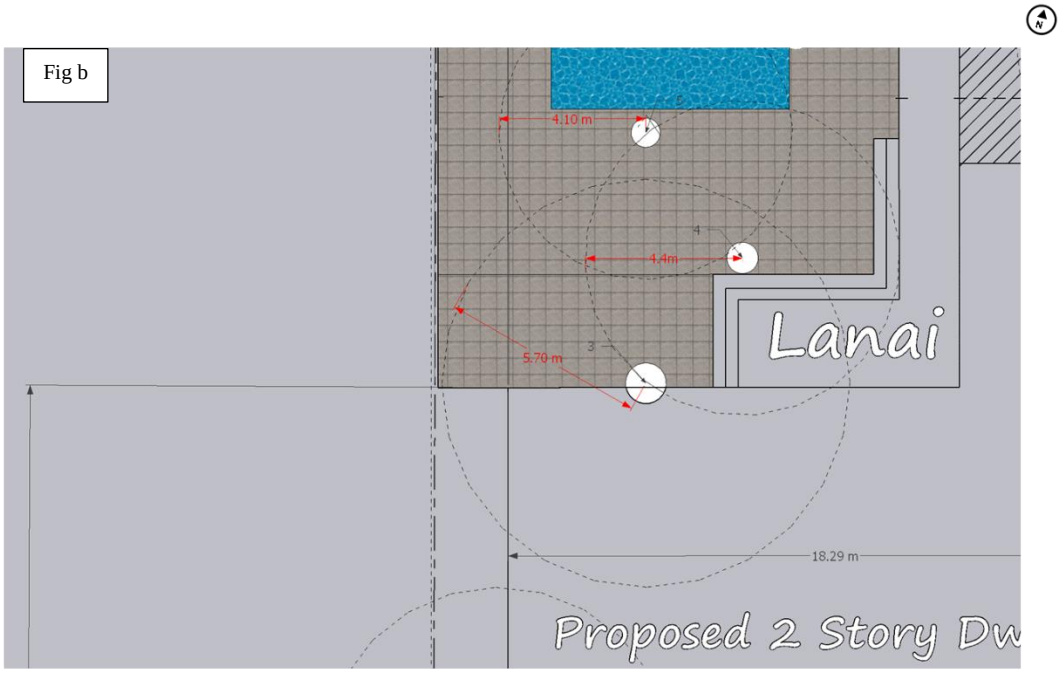


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Fig c

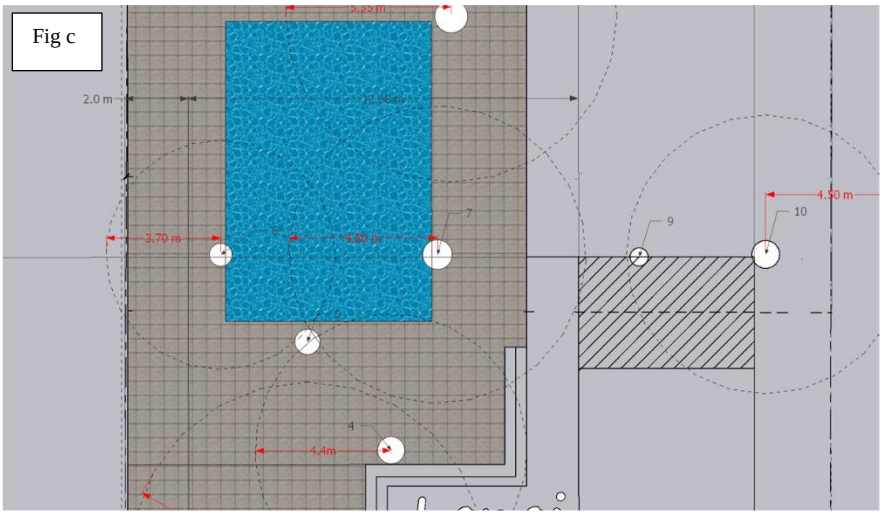


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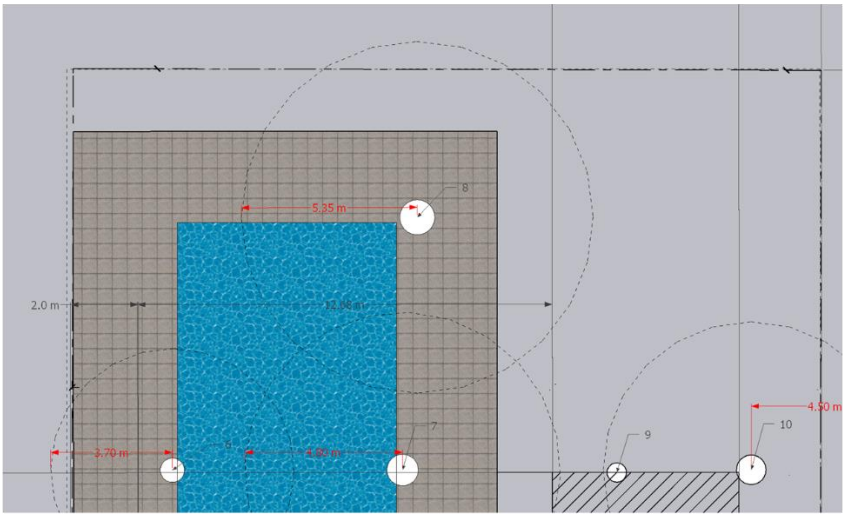
Fig d

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Figs b,c &d. Scaled drawings showing the locations of Tree no's 3-10 relative to the building foot print along with the theoretical CRZ (Critical Root Zone)

In closing, it essential that we find ways to accommodate and make allowances for trees in our built environments. It is not only a benefit to society, but also evidence-based data has demonstrated the net benefits to the homeowner.

Under the current challenges of intensified land use, thought needs to be given to what trees are suitable for the right location. This consideration ensures longevity for the tree and maximizes the net benefits to the homeowner. Truthfully, tree installations are an afterthought when it come to designing our built environments, particularly under stringent space requirements. However, given the knowledge, planning and foresight the opportunity to have many trees thrive is a possibility.

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# Appendix A

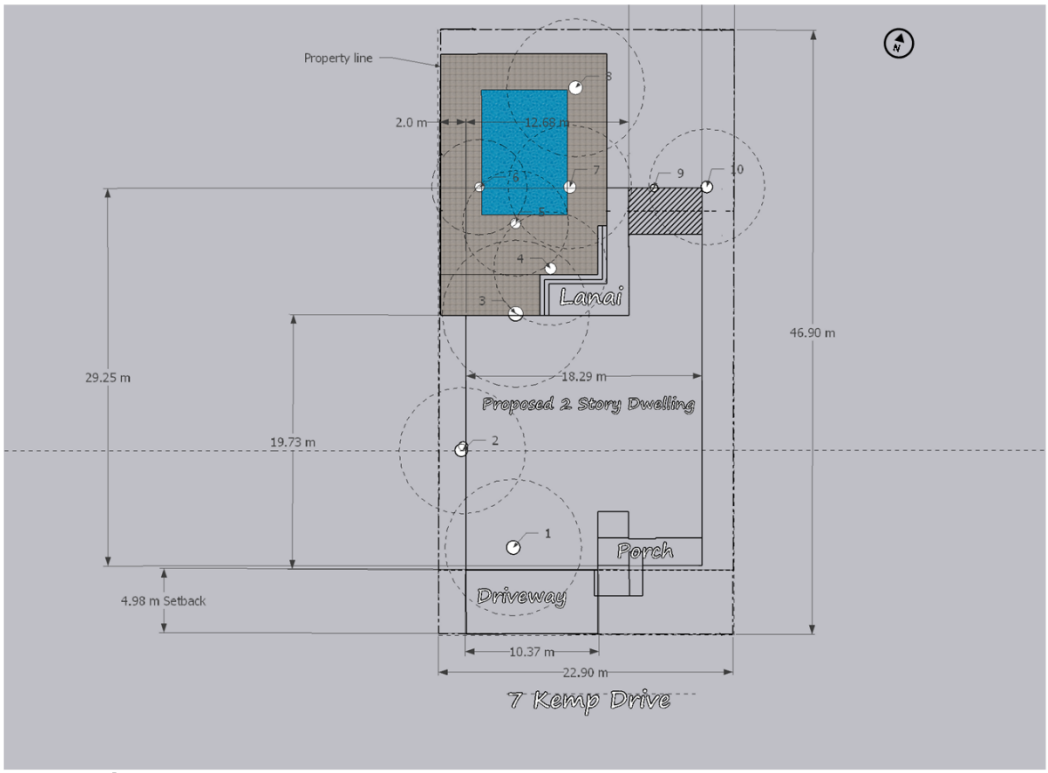


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*Figure 1: Scaled drawing showing site plan for proposed construction located at 7 Kemp Dr. Surveyed locations of trees over 30cm DBH are numbered and are shown in association with their established CRZ based on 10x their DBH.*

Table 1: Inventory of trees over 30cm DBH which will be impacted by proposed construction.

| Tree no. | Species | DBH(cm) | Location | Ownership | Condition | Arborist Rcommendaiton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Picea glauca* | 53 | Front left of property. Inside footprint of new building. | 7 Kemp Dr. | Storm damaged | Tree removal. |
| 2 | *Malus (multistem)* | 35<br>49 | Front left of property. 2m from dividing property line. Just outside footprint of new building. | 7 Kemp Dr. | Storm damaged | Tree removal. |
| 3 | *Picea glauca* | 57 | Middle, left of property. 6m from adjacent property. Within footprint of new building. | 7 Kemp Dr. | Dead tree. Signs of advance decomposition in the bole. Storm damaged | Tree removal. |
| 4 | *Malus* | 44 | Middle, left of property.8.7m from adjacent property. Within footprint of hardscaping and pool | 7 Kemp Dr. | Mature with some dieback. Canker in one parent limb. Storm damaged | Tree removal. |
| 5 | *Pinus resinosa* | 41 | Back left of property. 4m from adjacent property. Within area to be excavated for pool. | 7 Kemp Dr. | Co-dominant structure. Some dieback in lower canopy. As the tree reaches maturity it is highly prone to failure. | Tree removal. |
| 6 | *Picea glauca* | 37 | Back left of property. 3.2 m form adjacent property. Withing area to be excavated for pool | 7 Kemp Dr. | As the tree reaches maturity it is highly prone to failure as a stand alone in high winds. | Tree removal. |
| 7 | *Picea glauca* | 48 | Back left of property. 10 m form adjacent property. Within area to be excavated for pool. | 7 Kemp Dr. | Poor structure Poor vigour in lower canopy. As the tree reaches maturity it will be prone to uprooting in high winds. | Tree removal. |
| 8 | *Malus* | 53 | Back left of property. 10.6m form | 7 Kemp Dr. | Over mature w significant | Tree removal. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | adjacent property and 4.5 m from back property line. Within area to be excavated for pool. | | dieback. Storm damaged. | |
| 9 | *Juniperus virginiana* | 29 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 10 | *Abies blasamea* | 45 | Back right of property line 2m from adjacent severance. Within area of proposed excavation. | 7 Kemp Dr. | Storm damaged at the top. Tree is listing after the storm of May 21,2022 | Tree removal. |

# Appendix B-Determining Tee Protection Measures

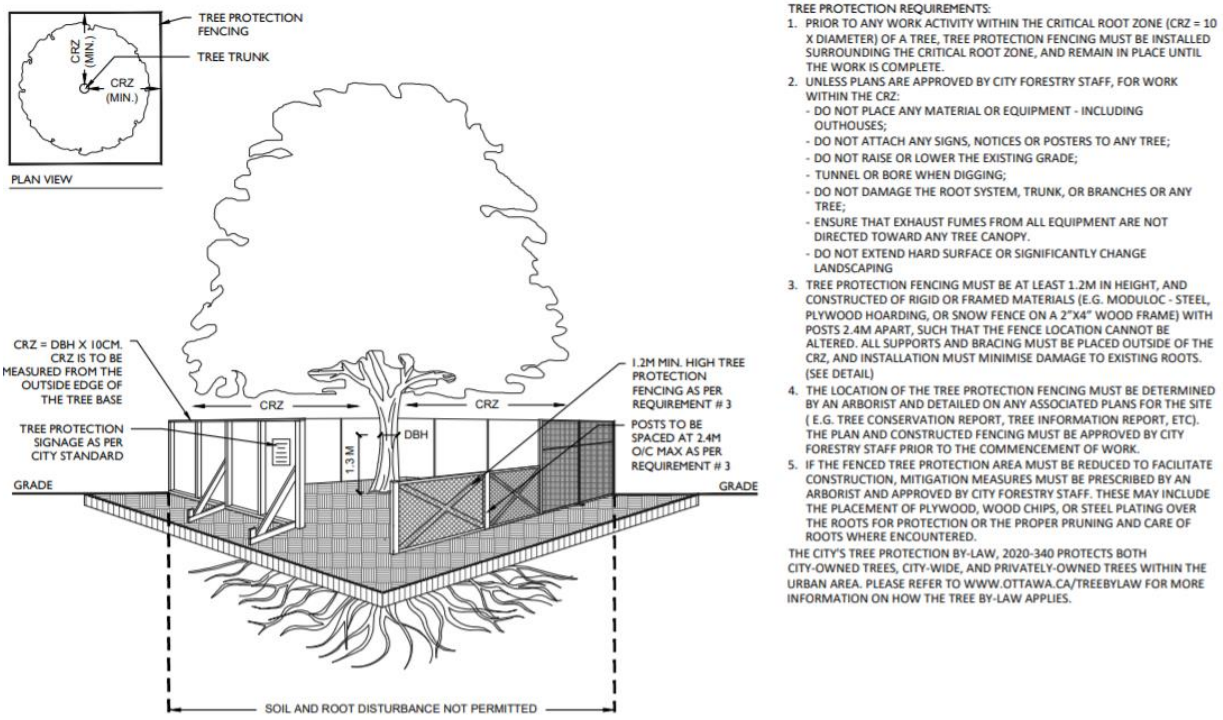


*Figure 3: Tree protection guidelines set out by the City of Ottawa's "Tree Protection Bylaw"*

# Appendix C- Tree Photos

Tree No. 1 *Picea glauca* DBH 53cm.

Tree No.2 *Malus.* DBH 35cm and 49cm.

Tree No. 3 *Picea glauca. DBH 57*

Tree No. 4 *Malus* DBH 44cm.

Tree No. 5 *Pinus resinosa*. DBH 41cm.

Tree No. 6 *Picea glauca* DBH 37cm.

Tree No. 7 *Picea glauca* DBH 48cm.

Tree No. 8 *Malus*  DBH 53cm.

Tree No. 9 *Juniperus virginiana* DBH 29cm.

Tree No. 10 *Abies balsamea. DBH 45*

# Appendix D- Definitions

"**boundary tree**" means a tree, of which any part of the trunk is growing across one or more property lines;
**"DBH"** or **"diameter at breast height"** means the measurement of a trunk of a tree at a height of one hundred and thirty (130) cm from the ground;

"**infill development**" means low rise residential development that is not subject to site plan control, plan of subdivision, or plan of condominium;
**"Critical Root Zone" CRZ** The critical root zone (CRZ) is established as being 10 centimetres from the trunk of a tree for every centimetre of trunk diameter. The trunk diameter is measured at a height of 1.3 metres for trees of 15 centimetres diameter and greater and at a height of 0.3 metres for trees of less than 15 centimetres diameter.

# Tree Protection (By-law No. 2020-340)

**Section 74**

Where a tree is a protected tree, no person shall fail to implement the following tree protection measures, unless otherwise authorized by the General Manager:

1.
    1. prior to any work activity, tree protection fencing must be installed around the outer edge of the critical root zone, or as per the approved Tree Conservation Report or Tree Information Report, as applicable, and remain in place until the work is complete;

    2. tree protection fencing shall be at least 1.2 metres in height and installed in such a way that the fence cannot be altered; and

    3. such other measures as required by the General Manager to protect the tree.

# Addendum

It is anticipated that the excavation will extend approximately 1m beyond the footprint of the new infill. If tree protection measure are put in place it is vital for the health of the retained trees that the following parameters be adhered to;

(City of Ottawa Tree Protection Bylaw )

1. prior to any work activity, tree protection fencing must be installed around the outer edge of the critical root zone (see Appendix B Fig3), or as per the approved Tree Conservation Report or Tree Information Report, as applicable, and remain in place until the work is complete;

2. tree protection fencing shall be at least 1.2 metres in height and installed in such a way that the fence cannot be altered; and

3. such other measures as required by the General Manager to protect the tree.

Having established the CRZs for the retained trees, this means that a tree protection barrier is to be in place before, during and after all construction activities. Only once the last piece of machinery has left the site may the barriers be taken down. This barrier is to be 1.2 m high, forming an enclosure with a radius 6m and 3.25m, respectively, from the base of the trees and constructed of rigid framing material.

This last point needs to be emphasized. In many cases contractors opt to incorporate snow fencing into the tree protection barrier. This is acceptable provided snow fencing is built into wooden framing and not wired, or zip tied to a metal stake. For machine operators it is too tempting and far to easy to remove an ephemeral barrier. The barrier needs to be built in such a way that it can not be taken down (even temporarily).

Best arboriculture practices are set out by the International Society of Arboriculture and form the basis of the Tree Protection Bylaw (No. 2020-340) and the measures outlined in this report. If these measures are taken seriously and upheld, then the tree(s) will continue to thrive and

continue to be a benefit to society. If these measures are not upheld the tree(s) will suffer to differing degrees depending on how many concessions are made to tree protection measures.