



URBAN FORESTRY & FOREST MANAGEMENT CONSULTING

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RE: TREE DISCLOSURE REPORT – 518 MARIPOSA CRESCENT

This report details pre-construction tree disclosure information for the above noted property in Ottawa. The need for this report is related to trees protected under the Urban Tree Conservation By-law 2009-200 and the Municipal Trees and Natural Areas Protection By-law 2006-279. The work proposed for the subject property consists of the demolition of the existing bungalow and construction of a new, larger single family home.

Tree disclosure reports are to include assessments of all impacted distinctive trees on the subject and adjacent private properties. Distinctive trees are identified as having diameters of 50 cm or greater. Seven such trees were found to be present on the subject property – all sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*). All city-owned trees of any diameter are also to be included in disclosure reports. No such trees were found to be present.

Two other private, non-distinctive trees are included in this report as they were flagged as important elements by the Rockcliffe Park Heritage Committee. These trees, a Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), are located directly adjacent to the north-eastern corner of the existing house. The lack of eavestroughs on the house allowed water to pond at the foundation edges for many years, creating one of the primary factors necessary for tree root growth - consistent soil moisture. A cursory visual inspection shows an abundance of both tree's roots near and directly against the foundation wall. Unfortunately, the demolition of the foundation wall will greatly impact these two trees so the point they will not survive.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the City of Ottawa's Infill Tree Conservation Program Guidelines. The approval of this report by the City of Ottawa and the issuing of a permit by them authorize the removal of approved trees. **Importantly, although this report may be used to support the application for a City tree removal permit, it does not by itself constitute permission to remove trees or begin site clearing activities. No such work should occur before a tree removal permit is issued by the City of Ottawa. Further, the removal of any shared trees or trees located on adjacent properties will require permission from neighbouring owners prior to removal.**



TREE SPECIES, SIZE, OWNERSHIP, CONDITION AND STATUS

Table 1 below details the species, size (diameter), ownership, condition and status of the seven distinctive and two other important trees found on the subject property.

Table 1. Species, size, ownership, condition and status of trees at 518 Mariposa Crescent.

Tree No.	Tree Species	D.B.H ¹ (cm)	Ownership	Tree Condition, age class and Status (to be removed or preserved and protected)
1	Sugar maple	59.4	Private	Fair; mature; upright stem form with crown asymmetrical towards south/southeast due to competition with adjacent trees; competing lateral on southwest at 8m – extends over hydro lines; former co-dominant leader dead – major deadwood present; good root collar; to be preserved and protected
2	Sugar maple	57.5	Private	Fair; mature; crown asymmetrical towards south due to adjacent trees – extends over hydro lines; suppressed lateral at 8m with cavity at union; good root collar; to be preserved and protected
3	Sugar maple	86.3	Private	Fair; very mature; central stem with competing lateral at 7m with weak union (reaction wood present); both stems divergent towards northwest due to adjacent trees; co-dominant leaders at 11m with cavity at union; major deadwood present; to be preserved and protected
4	Sugar maple	78.9	Private	Fair; very mature; generally upright stem form with living crown held low; guy wire to hydro pole attached to main stem at 4.5m on south side; major basal cavity on west side from grade to 1.75m – covered by wire mesh (as recommended by IFS in 2005); good root collar on all sides except west; to be preserved and protected
5	Sugar maple	52.9	Private	Fair; mature; co-dominant stems at 7m with cavity at union - moderately divergent; southern stem extends over hydro lines; to be preserved and protected
6	Sugar maple	75.5	Private	Fair; very mature; main stem upright with co-dominant leaders at 10m; competing lateral at 2.5m on northwest – strong union; major wound and cavity on main stem 7-10m; good root collar; to be preserved and protected
7	Sugar maple	77.5	Private	Fair; very mature; generally upright, symmetrical crown; moderate basal wound on west side grade to 1m with rooting; to be preserved and protected

¹ diameter at breast height, or 1.4m from grade (unless otherwise noted)

Table 1. Con't

Tree No.	Tree Species	D.B.H ¹ (cm)	Ownership	Tree Condition, age class and Status (to be removed or preserved and protected)
8	White cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	33.8	Private	Good; mature; good crown density, annual growth increment and needle colour; to be removed (roots have grown directly against nearby foundation wall and will be greatly disturbed during demolition)
9	Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	40.5	Private	Fair; mature; fair good crown density, annual growth increment and needle colour; within restricted rooting zone – suffering growing stress (esp. drought); non-native species; to be removed (roots have grown directly against nearby foundation wall and will be greatly disturbed during demolition)

Pictures 1, 2, 3 and 4 on pages 4, 5 and 6 of this report show the majority of trees on the subject property.

TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION MEASURES

Preservation and protection measures intended to mitigate damage during construction will be applied for the trees to be preserved. The following measures are the minimum recommended to ensure tree survival during and following construction:

1. Erect a fence (snow or metal) as close as possible to the critical root zone (CRZ¹) of trees;
2. Attach signs to the fence indicating the area within is a protected space (do not attach any signs, notices or posters to any tree);
3. Do not place any material or equipment within the CRZ of trees;
4. When possible do not raise or lower the existing grade within the CRZ;
5. Tunnel or bore instead of digging or trenching within the CRZ of trees;
6. Do not damage the root system, trunk or branches of any tree – if damage does occur cut the wound cleanly and, especially in the case of roots, seal the wound with wax;
7. Ensure that exhaust fumes from all equipment are not directed towards any tree's crown.

¹ The critical root zone (CRZ) is established as being 10 centimetres from the trunk of a tree for every centimetre of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH). The CRZ is calculated as DBH x 10 cm.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions concerning this tree disclosure report.

Yours,

Andrew Boyd

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Picture 1. Sugar maples in rear yard of 518 Mariposa Crescent (note asymmetrical nature of crowns in foreground).



Picture 2. Sugar maples in rear yard of 518 Mariposa Crescent in relation to existing house.



Picture 3. Spruce (right) and cedar trees in relation to front corner of 518 Mariposa Crescent.



Picture 4. Front corner spruce and cedar trees at 518 Mariposa Crescent.