



## ARBORIST REPORT

DATE: 2021-09-01

PROJECT:	<b>Inglewood Campus of Care</b>
MUNICIPAL PROJECT#	N/A
VDZ PROJECT#	DP2020-43
SITE ADDRESS:	725 Inglewood Avenue; 721-735 Burley Drive West Vancouver
PREPARED FOR:	<b>ZGF Architects</b> #350 - 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 2G8
SITE REVIEW DATE(S):	October 2020 - January 2021
PROJECT ARBORIST:	Kyle MacGregor  ISA Certified Arborist PN9111-A, TRAQ Wildlife Dangerous Tree Assessor P2769

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ORIGINAL REPORT	April 12th, 2021 - K.M. & A.L.  August 16th, 2021 - K.M.  September 9th, 2021 - K.M.
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## ASSIGNMENT

VDZ have been retained by Baptist Housing C/O ZGF Architects to prepare an arborist report to assess the trees located at 725 Inglewood Avenue and 721-735 Burley Drive, West Vancouver, BC. Arborists, Sarah Bishop, Kyle MacGregor and Atiya Livingston performed a site review entailing identification and visual assessment of the tree(s) based on the documents provided by the client or representative(s).

The Project Arborist will provide recommendations for the retention of the tree(s) based on the existing site conditions and the proposed use of the site. Mitigation of development impact on the tree(s) has been considered as part of the tree assessment process.

## LIMITS OF THE ASSIGNMENT

VDZ's observations were limited to site visits from October 27th - November 20th, 2020 as well January 2021 to confirm findings. No tissue or soil samples were sent to a lab for identification or analysis. VDZ located the trees using existing landmarks and onsite navigation.

During winter deciduous trees are in winter dormancy and this is a limitation for assessing tree health at that time.

## TESTING AND ANALYSIS

VDZ used visual tree assessment, forestry measurement tools and mallet sounding to test the trees' health, condition and risk level. DBH was measured at 1.4m from grade.

## PURPOSE AND USE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to assist the property owner in compliance with the District of West Vancouver Interim Tree By-law No. 4892, 2016, Amendment Bylaw No. 5089, 2020.

Careful consideration was taken to evaluate the probable road layout, expansion, and elevation changes. This report was written with the intended purpose to assist project planning and speak to trees which are desirable for retention and site redesign.

## SITE REVIEW

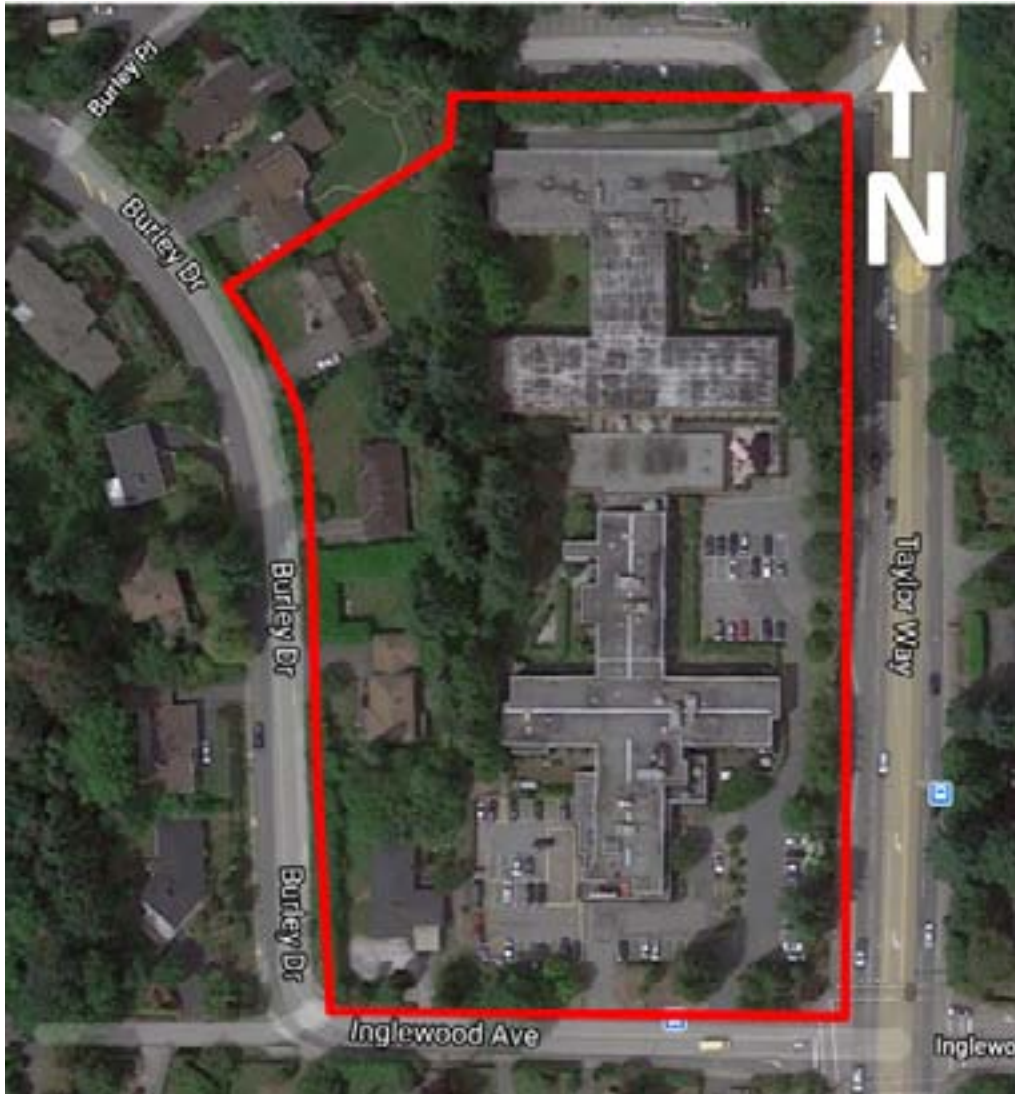


FIG. 1 - AERIAL VIEW OF PROPERTY (WestMap)

Off-site Trees – There are private off-site trees associated with this project.

Municipal Trees – There are District of West Vancouver trees associated with this project.

Straddling Trees - There are trees straddling the property line associated with this project.

## PROPOSED SITE DEVELOPMENT

Inglewood Campus of Care is a multi-phase legacy project just south of the Upper levels Highway. This development intends to provide a full-service seniors community which promotes aging in place. This will include affordable rental options as well assisted living facilities. Through an initial rezoning application and the acquisition of nearby single-family lots, the facility will grow from a total site area of 15,142 m<sup>2</sup> to 20,181m<sup>2</sup>.

## ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

VDZ conducted a site review and evaluation of the trees located at the above referenced properties between October 27th - November 20th 2020. They assessed the retention suitability of the trees both on- and off-site.

There are existing buildings on each lot. The site consists of a long-term care centre, and four single-family dwellings (Zone 3). The site is bordered by Burley Drive to the west, Inglewood Avenue to the south, and Taylor Way to the east. The flora is a mixture of conifer and deciduous trees and shrubs. A noticeable amount of Himalayan blackberry, invasive English Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), and Japanese knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*) are present on the site. There is no evidence of raptors nests, osprey nests or heron colonies on the site.

Removal of trees however between March 15 – August 15 (date subject to change depending on seasonal nesting behavior and therefore must be confirmed with the City) will require a bird nesting survey.

This is as prescribed by the federal Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA), 1994 and Section 34 of the BC Wildlife Act. It is the responsibility of the owner/developer to ensure they are in compliance with the city's regulations governing nesting birds on sites where development is occurring.

## TREE PRESERVATION SUMMARY

All the trees identified on the Tree Retention/Removal Plan and within the Tree Assessment Data Table have been given their Retention/Removal recommendation on a preliminary basis. Final recommendations will be based upon design/construction and grading details. Sections in tree retention appendix are not entirely to scale but are concepts meant to convey preliminary site challenges.

Long-term tree preservation success is dependent on minimizing the impact caused during pre-construction clearing operations, construction, and post construction activities. Best efforts must be made to ensure the Tree Protection Zone remains undisturbed. Given the project timeline with an expected completion date in 2028, it is suggested that retained trees be exposed to their eventual conditions early on. This allows the opportunity to monitor tree health during the course of construction. Additional plant health care procedures such as deep root fertilization, soil amendment and thoughtful pruning may also be required to support prescriptions. This may be through the early removal of asphalt surfaces and reinstatement of soft landscape early on in project phases and where applicable. Ongoing monitoring of retained trees through the development process and implementation of mitigating works (watering, mulching, etc.) is essential for success. Once excavation starts, the consulting arborist needs to be contacted to monitor the work that is done near the trees. All removals prescribed for trees which are located on neighboring or city property require owner's permission.

The retention of tree C5, a mature Big Leaf Maple was subject to supporting plans from civil, landscape and architecture which would consider future road and sidewalk alignment as well the long term health of this tree. Several designs were proposed and reviewed extensively in meetings and onsite. Unfortunately due to various constraints, particularly grading and the location of the tree - we concluded that it is not possible to retain. The tree developed next to existing curb and so does not allow for sidewalk routing to the South of the tree. Alternatively, the steep grades to the North prevents sidewalk routing behind. (Fig.34)

- Hazard trees 352, 360-362, 369-372, 376, 379, 380, 391-393 are recommended for immediate removal due to their poor condition. As of January 2021 all hazard trees identified with exception of those along Taylor way, have been removed.
- Trees C30-34 are recommended for removal due to their poor condition.
- Many trees conflict with proposed parkade and extends required to cut and shotcrete during construction.
- Japanese knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*) is present on site and may require an invasive species specialist.
- Multiple stems of invasive species, Holly trees, are on the property.
- 006+ 005 Retention is subject to the notching of parkade below to provide adequate setback as well canopy pruning to clear from above grade conflicts.
- Trees recommended for retention or transplant are to be monitored by the project Arborist during excavation within 2m or tree protection barriers.

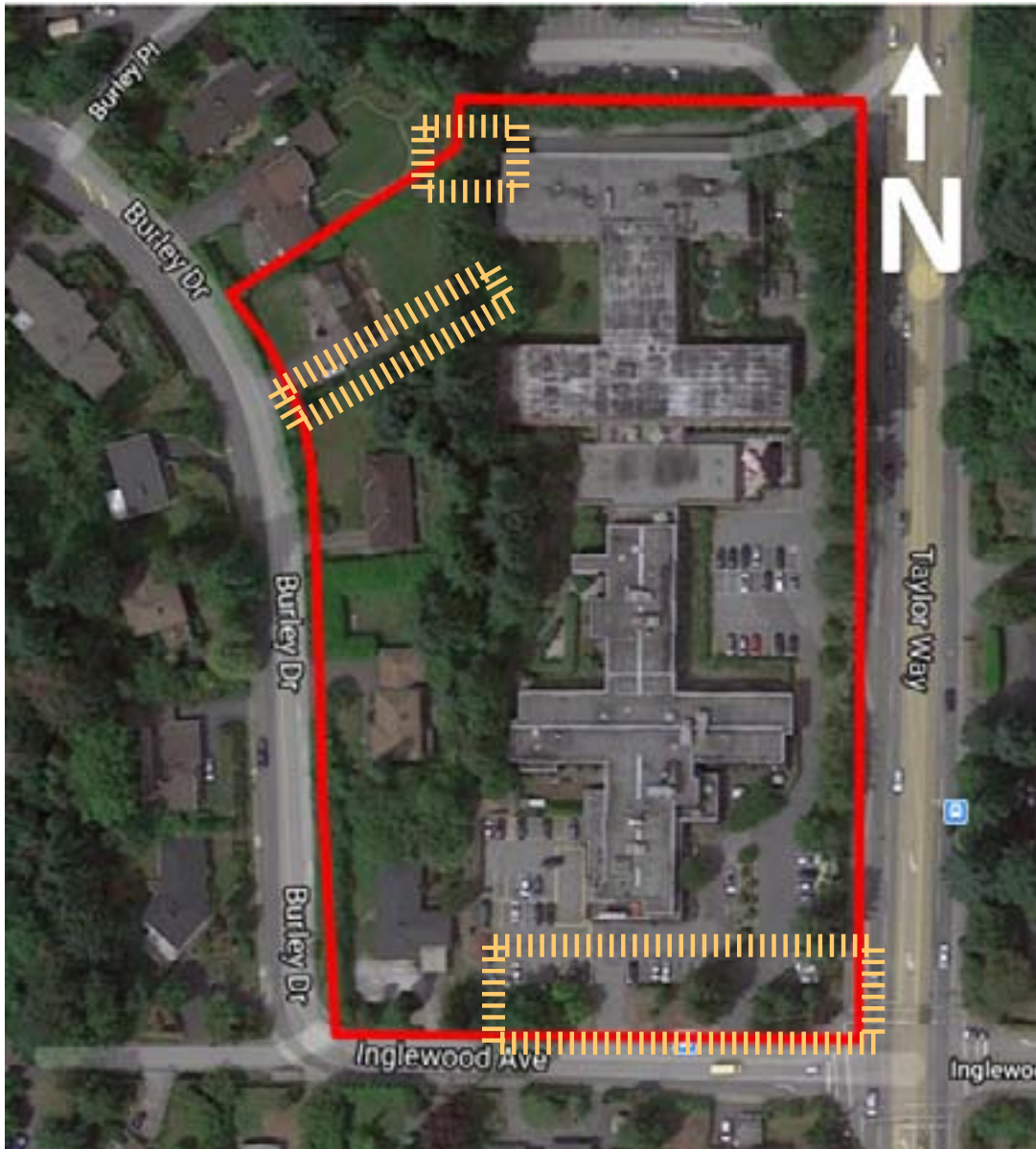
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## TREE HEALTH CARE PLAN DURING CONSTRUCTION

To ensure continued health of the protected trees during construction, the following is recommended:

1. Remove dead, dying, and diseased branches prior to the start of construction.
2. Install tree protection barriers per bylaw specifications.
3. Regular weekly watering of trees between June 1 – October 1.
4. Application of wood chips within the tree protection zone (1-3 inches).
5. Monthly monitoring of protected trees by assigned Arborist.

Retained protected trees will require supplemental watering on a weekly basis (weather dependent), as well as the application of wood chips or mulch to the tree protection zone within the tree protection barriers. Wood chips are preferred to ensure porous movement through soil and protection from compaction during construction. The mulch or wood chip height should not exceed the root collar (not to exceed 10cm) to avoid moisture retention concentrated on the stem. In addition to the City's requirements, recommendations include the pruning of dead or dying limbs prior to construction for worker safety, as well as monthly monitoring of the trees by an Arborist to ensure the health and well-being of the protected trees.



**FIG. 2 - AERIAL VIEW OF PROPERTY (WestMap)**

Orange dashed line delineate areas/stands of trees that are to be retained. Select trees in these retention zones are; in acceptable health, will withstand proposed construction works and are not conflicting with parkade extents, grade changes, road widening and other civil work necessary to facilitate the overall project scope.



TREE ASSESSMENT DATA

TPB Spec. = Tree protection Barrier specification (see pg. 15)

TPBs must be built to whichever distance is greater, C-Rad or TPB spec. The greater distances are in red.

City trees to be retained

City trees to be removed

Straddling trees to be retained

Straddling trees to be removed

Onsite trees to be removed

Onsite trees to be retained

Offsite trees to be retained

Offsite trees to be removed

Tree #	Tag #	Common Name (Botanical Name)	DBH (cm)	C-RAD (m)	LCR (%)	Condition / Comments	Retain / Remove	TPZ (m)
These trees are located on-site								
	001	Giant sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	57	3.2	30	<p style="text-align: right;">POOR</p> <p>CROWN - Significant amount of deadwood and dying branches. Dead needles. Pruning on the east for parking lot clearance.</p> <p>TRUNK - Spongy bark.</p> <p><b>Raking of planting bed and assessment of grade required to ensure root collar is not buried. Small retaining wall should also be removed.</b></p>	Retain	Yes - See TMP

	002	Giant sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	81	3.9	30	POOR CROWN - Significant amount of deadwood and dying branches. Dead needles. Pruning on the east for parking lot clearance. TRUNK - Spongey bark.  <b>Raking of planting bed and assessment of grade required to ensure root collar is not buried. Small retaining wall should also be removed.</b>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
	003	Giant sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	55	3.4	30	POOR CROWN - Significant amount of deadwood and dying branches. Dead needles. Pruning on the east for parking lot clearance. TRUNK - Spongey bark.  <b>Raking of planting bed and assessment of grade required to ensure root collar is not buried. Small retaining wall should also be removed.</b>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
	004	Katsura <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	11 12 13 15 15	3.4	60	FAIR TRUNK – 5 stems at 1m  <b>Raking of planting bed and assessment of grade required to ensure root collar is not buried.</b>	Retain	Yes - See TMP

005	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	75	5.8	70	<p>FAIR</p> <p>TRUNK – Flat on the southeast side. Pockets of resin surrounding trunk.</p> <p>ROOTS - Probably that roots have developed under the asphalt is low.</p>	<p>Retain</p> <p><b>Subject to:</b></p> <p><b>Retention of existing retaining wall, or partial removal (cut to grade).</b></p> <p><b>Minimal clearance pruning is required.</b></p>	Yes - See TMP
006	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	93	5.8	70	<p>FAIR</p> <p>TRUNK – Pockets of resin surrounding trunk. Previously tagged 31. Requires Parkade Adjustments and above grade pruning from building conflicts.</p> <p>ROOTS - Probably that roots have developed under the asphalt is low.</p>	<p>Retain</p> <p><b>Subject to:</b></p> <p><b>Retention of existing retaining wall, or partial removal (cut to grade).</b></p> <p><b>Minimal clearance pruning is required.</b></p>	Yes - See TMP
007	Sweetgum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	21	3.1	80	<p>GOOD</p> <p>TRUNK – Superficial frost cracking.</p>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
008	Sweetgum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	19	3.5	80	<p>GOOD</p> <p>TRUNK – Superficial frost cracking.</p>	Retain	Yes - See TMP

False Cypress stand along boulevard (Trees C7-C10 + 10) share a symbiotic root system. The face of the stand conflicts with proposed sidewalk / road widening and retaining for this cut. To the North the stand is partially affected by the proposed retaining walls. With the removal of full branching trees at either end of the stand value of the retained trees would be low. The interior trees are subordinate and sparsely branched. It is for this reason that we recommend removing the entire stand.

010	False cypress <i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	29	2.9	80	FAIR TRUNK – English ivy around the base, creeping into crown.	Remove
011	False cypress <i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	11 28 13 27 9 9 9	3.2	60	FAIR, in decline. TRUNK – Pockets of decay on the east side. Lichen and mold out of cavity on the east.  Previously tagged 02.	Remove
012	False cypress <i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	19 19 5 19 9	3.2	60	FAIR CROWN – Weighted to the southwest. TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at base.	Remove
013	False cypress <i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	16 14	3.2	60	FAIR CROWN – Majority of the crown is on the southwest side. TRUNK – Co-dominant at base.	Remove
014	False cypress <i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	29 25	3.2	50	FAIR CROWN – Weighted on the west. TRUNK – Co-dominant at base, leaning 10° west.	Remove

015	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	52	5.4	70	<p>GOOD</p> <p>CROWN – Pruning for parking clearance.</p> <p>ROOTS - Structural roots reaching north into the CRZ of 16, and south under the asphalt pathway and staircase.</p> <p>TRUNK - Resonosis around trunk, likely due to previous improper pruning cuts.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Conflicts with parkade and future grading.</p> <p>Root zone is predominately located beneath existing asphalt and bordered by concrete staircase.</p>
016	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	65	6.9	70	<p>POOR</p> <p>TRUNK – Co-dominant at 5 m, equally weighted. Crotch union with included bark from 0.5 m to union.</p> <p><b>HAZARD TREE RATING BEFORE CONSTRUCTION RISK IS CALCULATED - If failure was to occur, the tree would split and likely cause severe damage.</b></p>	<p>Remove</p>
017	Common sourwood <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	24 25	4.1	80	<p>FAIR</p> <p>TRUNK – Co-dominant at 0.5 m. English ivy at base.</p> <p>Previously tagged 030</p>	<p>Remove</p>
018	Sweet cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	44	3.4	70	<p>FAIR</p>	<p>Remove</p>
019	Sweet cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	50	4.2	70	<p>FAIR</p> <p>TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at 2 m. English ivy at the base.</p>	<p>Remove</p>
020	Sweet cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	50	5.3	70	<p>FAIR</p> <p>TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at 2 m.</p> <p>Previously tagged 026.</p>	<p>Remove</p>

021	Trident maple <i>Acer buergerianum</i>	32	5.1	80	GOOD ROOTS – Growing in a box, wood.	Remove
022	Bitter cherry <i>Prunus emarginata</i>	20	-	-	POOR, snag. TRUNK – Surrounded by ivy. 3 m tall.	Remove
023	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	33 30	4.9	40	FAIR, in decline. CROWN – Lots of deadwood in lower crown. TRUNK – English ivy up 2/3rds of the trunk.	Remove
024	Balsam fir <i>Abies balsamea</i>	45	7.2	60	FAIR TRUNK - 2/3rd covered in English ivy.	Remove
025	Douglas fir	49	7.9	50	FAIR TRUNK - 2/3rd covered in English ivy.	Remove
026	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	49	7.7	40	FAIR TRUNK - 2/3rd covered in English ivy.	Remove
027	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	36	4.9	10	POOR CROWN - Very little left, thinning. Dead branches make up most of crown TRUNK - 2/3rd covered in English ivy, needs to be removed or height reduced.	Remove
028	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	43	5.7	30	FAIR TRUNK - 2/3rd covered in English ivy, suppressed by adjacent trees. West side bare.	Remove
029	Red alder <i>Alnus rubra</i>	35	7.1	30	POOR TRUNK - 2/3rd covered in ivy. Leaning 20° north at the base. Superficial frost cracking.	Remove
030	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	40	7.0	40	FAIR TRUNK - 2/3rd covered in ivy.	Remove
031	Red alder <i>Alnus rubra</i>	21	6.0	30	FAIR TRUNK - 2/3rd covered in ivy. Suckers present. North lean 110°.	Remove
032	Red alder <i>Alnus rubra</i>	19	3.0	20	POOR CROWN - Dead top.	Remove

033	Red alder <i>Alnus rubra</i>	18	5.3	20	POOR TRUNK - Bark sloughing off base of tree. Black staining across trunk. North lean 20°. Defect in trunk 0.5 m from the base on the north side.	Remove	
034	Red alder <i>Alnus rubra</i>	27	3.0	20	POOR CROWN - Thinning. TRUNK - Black staining across stem.	Remove	
035	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	20	-	-	Dead standing.	Remove	
036	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	28	4.0	40	FAIR CROWN – All on the northeast side.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
037	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	32	5.0	60	FAIR CROWN - Mainly on west side.  Anchored through presence of trees #42, #44, #43, #40, #39, #37 to the west and additional English laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> )	Retain  <b>New retaining walls must be placed to ensure stability.</b>	Yes - See TMP
038	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	40	5.9	60	FAIR TRUNK – Ivy up 1/3 of the stem.  Anchored through presence of trees #42, #44, #43, #40, #39 #37 to the west and additional English laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> )	Retain  <b>New retaining walls must be placed to ensure stability.</b>	Yes - See TMP
039	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	39	5.0	20	FAIR CROWN – Lots of deadwood.  Anchored through presence of trees #42, #44, #43, #40, #37 to the west and additional English laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> )	Retain  <b>New retaining walls must be placed to ensure stability.</b>	Yes - See TMP
040	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	43	5.0	20	FAIR TRUNK – Flat at the base on the southwest side. Hollow on the northwest side.	Retain	Yes - See TMP

041	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	51	4.7	50	FAIR ROOTS – Exposed structural roots on the east. Growing in raised planting bed – likely steep on east due to retaining wall.  Anchored through presence of trees #42, #44, #43, #40, #39 #37 to the west and additional English laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> )	Retain  <b>New retaining walls must be placed to ensure stability.</b>	Yes - See TMP
042	English laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	19 18 12 10 14 14 10 18	7.3	80	FAIR CROWN - Pruning cuts on the west. TRUNK – Eight stems. ROOTS – Growing from a raised planter, damaged roots from the planter. Structural roots 12 cm growing above grade on the south side.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
043	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	60	4.0	60	FAIR CROWN – Deadwood in the lower crown. ROOTS - Grown from raised planter, roots restricted on the north and east side. 20 cm structural roots growing above grade on the west side.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
044	Vine maple <i>Acer circinatum</i>	7 8	2.0	70	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR TRUNK – Geotropic lean east, self-corrects after 1 m. Co-dominant at base.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
045	Vine maple <i>Acer circinatum</i>	7 9 10	4.6	60	FAIR CROWN – Topped twice on the east side. TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at base.	Remove	
046	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	86	4.9	60	FAIR TRUNK – Candelabra branching at 5m, co-dominant; 7 – union.	Remove	
047	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	22	3.5	20	FAIR TRUNK – Branching structure on the west side.	Remove	



048	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	32	4.0	10	FAIR CROWN – Dead lower crown on east side. TRUNK – Crook in stem at 4 m. Suppressed by 49.	Remove
049	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	60	7.0	40	FAIR TRUNK- Candelabra branching at 3 m. Central stem is dead.	Remove
050	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	42	5.0	10	POOR CROWN – Pruning cuts on east side. TRUNK – Candelabra branching at 3m. Central stem is dead.	Remove
051	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	33	6.0	10	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR CROWN – Majority on the west side top. TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at 4 m. English ivy 1/3 base. Light lean to the west. Suppressed by 53.	Remove
052	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	52	5.1	40	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR CROWN – Flagging on the east side. TRUNK – Candelabra branching at 4 m. English ivy up ¼ of the stem.	Remove
053	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	52	4.5	30	FAIR CROWN – Live crown on the west side. TRUNK – Candelabra branching at 3 m. English ivy up ¾ of the stem. ROOTS – Beside dead hemlock.	Remove
054	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	35	5.5	<10	POOR CROWN – Branching only on the lower east side. TRUNK – Candelabra branching at 3 m. English ivy up ¼ of the stem.	Remove
055	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	36	1.2	<10	POOR TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at 5 m. English ivy up ¾ of the stem.	Remove
056	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	57	4.6	40	FAIR TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at 4 m.	Remove

057	Holly <i>Ilex spp.</i>	15 17	5.0	<10	POOR TRUNK – Wound on the west side.	Remove
058	Holly <i>Ilex spp.</i>	11 11 14	4.2	<10	POOR TRUNK – Wound on the west side.	Remove
059	Holly <i>Ilex spp.</i>	13 14	4.2	<10	POOR TRUNK – Wound on the west side.	Remove
060	Holly <i>Ilex spp.</i>	17 13	2.6	<10	POOR TRUNK – Wound on the west side.	Remove
061	Holly <i>Ilex spp.</i>	15 10	3.3	<10	POOR TRUNK – Wound on the west side.	Remove
062	Holly <i>Ilex spp.</i>	15	2.7	<10	POOR TRUNK – Wound on the west side.	Remove
063	Holly <i>Ilex spp.</i>	13	5.3	<10	POOR TRUNK – Wound on the west side.	Remove
064	Flowering cherry <i>Prunus spp.</i>	31	-	-	Dead standing. Some suckers with leaves.	Remove
065	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	47	5.5	40	FAIR CROWN – Live crown on the east. Flagging. TRUNK – ¼ ivy at the base.	Remove
066	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	13	1.5	<10	POOR CROWN – Branching only on the east. TRUNK – Supressed.	Remove
067	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	26	3.0	20	FAIR CROWN – Lower crown dead from suppression. Branching on the east side.	Remove
068	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	26	3.5	20	FAIR CROWN – Branching on the east. Dead until upper crown.	Remove
069	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	32	4.0	30	FAIR CROWN – Branching on the east. Dead until upper crown.	Remove
070	Flowering cherry <i>Prunus spp.</i>	22	-	-	CROWN – Previously pruned at 1.6 m. Dead standing,	Remove

071	Red alder <i>Alnus rubra</i>	42	6.5	40	FAIR TRUNK – Leaning east. Frost crack on the south side at 4 m. ROOTS – Exposed structural roots on the west.	Remove
072	Red alder <i>Alnus rubra</i>	33	6.5	30	FAIR TRUNK – Leaning east. ROOTS – Exposed roots on the west side.	Remove
073	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	35	5.5	50	FAIR CROWN – Branching on the east side, flagging.	Remove
074	Japanese maple <i>Acer japonicum</i>	4 4 1	1.6	50	FAIR	Remove
075	Flowering dogwood <i>Cornus florida</i>	7	1.6	40	FAIR	Remove
076	Japanese maple <i>Acer japonicum</i>	3 3 3 4 4 4	2.0	40	FAIR	Remove
077	Flowering cherry <i>Prunus spp.</i>	34	7.7	40	FAIR TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at 2 m. ROOTS – Exposed roots on the east and west side. Growing in retaining wall. Has uplifted the asphalt.	Remove
078	Flowering cherry <i>Prunus spp.</i>	26	6.0	40	FAIR TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at 2 m. ROOTS – Exposed roots on the east and west side. Growing in retaining wall. Has uplifted the asphalt.	Remove
079	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	38	4.7	50	FAIR ROOTS – Growing at the bottom of a landscaped bed. Retaining wall is to the northeast and southwest side.	Remove
080	Common cherry-laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	30	4.0	60	GOOD TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at 1.5 m.	Remove

081	Red alder <i>Alnus rubra</i>	27	4.4	70	GOOD TRUNK – Leaning to the northeast. Ivy up ¼ from the base. ROOTS – Top of slope.	Remove
082	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	24	3.3	90	GOOD CROWN – West side is thinner than the other sides. TRUNK – Ivy at the base. ROOTS – Mid-slope of the terrace.	Remove
083	Flowering cherry <i>Prunus spp.</i>	18	5.3	60	FAIR CROWN – Majority on the east side. TRUNK – Ivy up stem until the union. Third stem previously removed. ROOTS – Structural root has upheaved the asphalt.	Remove
084	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	51	5.5	40	GOOD TRUNK – Bows east, self-corrects. ROOTS – Top of slope.	Remove
085	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	52	6.0	50	FAIR TRUNK – Ivy at the base of the stem. ROOTS – Top of slope.	Remove
086	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	47	3.5	60	FAIR CROWN – Deadwood on the south side, suppressed by neighbouring tree. TRUNK – Co-dominant at 2 m. Ivy ¼ up the stem. ROOTS – Top of slope.	Remove
087	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	49	3.5	60	FAIR TRUNK – Candelabra branching. Stem forks at 8 m. Ivy up ¼ of the stem. ROOTS – Top of slope.	Remove
088	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	48	3.7	60	FAIR CROWN – Deadwood on the north and south side, suppressed by neighbouring tree. TRUNK – Ivy up ¼ of the stem. ROOTS – Top of slope.	Remove

089	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	48	4.2	60	FAIR CROWN – No branching on the west side. TRUNK – Tri-dominant stem at 4 m. 25° lean to the southeast. Ivy up ¼ of the stem. ROOTS – Top of slope.	Remove
090	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	49	4.5	50	FAIR TRUNK – Ivy creeping up stem. ROOTS – Top of slope.	Remove
091	Holly <i>Ilex spp.</i>	24	3.4	60	FAIR TRUNK – Zit-like spots all over stem. Leans to the east.	Remove
092	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	59	4.5	40	FAIR TRUNK – Ivy up ¼ of the stem. ROOTS – Upheaving the sidewalk.	Remove
093	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	53	5.0	40	FAIR TRUNK – Ivy up of the stem, creeping into the lower crown. ROOTS – Upheaving the sidewalk.	Remove
094	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	48	4.1	40	FAIR TRUNK – Ivy up of the stem, creeping into the lower crown. ROOTS – Upheaving the sidewalk.	Remove
095	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	48	4.1	40	FAIR TRUNK – Ivy up ¼ of the stem. ROOTS – Upheaving the sidewalk.  Birdhouse on the stem, to be checked by RPBio.	Remove
096	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	33	4.2	40	FAIR CROWN – Flagging. TRUNK – Ivy up ¼ of the stem. ROOTS – Upheaving the sidewalk.	Remove
097	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	42	4.2	40	FAIR CROWN – Flagging. TRUNK – Ivy up ¼ of the stem. ROOTS – Upheaving the sidewalk.	Remove
098	Carolina cherry-laurel <i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	20	3.0	50	FAIR ROOTS – Impeded by concrete ground cover. Existing building is to the south.	Remove

099	Quince tree <i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	8 8 8 8 8	3.0	50	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR CROWN leaning south due to existing building to the north. Previously pruned. TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at base. Located in a private patio.	Remove	
100	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	30	5.5	40	FAIR CROWN – Flagging. South side suppressed by neighbour. ROOTS – Mid-slope.	Remove	
301	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	60	5.5	40	FAIR CROWN – Self-pruning. TRUNK – Ivy up ¼ of the stem. ROOTS – Top of slope. Exposed to the east side along the slope. Upheaving the sidewalk.	Remove	
302	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	27	5.5	40	FAIR CROWN – Self-pruning. TRUNK – Ivy up ¼ of the stem. Holly and Dull Oregon grape sprouting at the base. ROOTS – Mid-slope, anchor root on the west side into the slope. Exposed to the east side along the slope. Upheaving the sidewalk.	Remove	
303	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	34	5.5	40	FAIR CROWN – Self-pruning. TRUNK – Ivy up ¼ of the stem. Dull Oregon grape sprouting at the base. ROOTS – Mid-slope. Exposed to the east side along the slope. Upheaving the sidewalk.	Remove	
304	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	34	5.5	40	FAIR CROWN – Self-pruning. TRUNK – Ivy up ¼ of the stem. ROOTS – Mid-slope. Exposed to the east side along the slope. Upheaving the sidewalk.	Remove	
305	Common cherry-laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	21	4.2	90	GOOD Straddling the property line.	Remove	

	306	Red maple <i>Acer rubrum</i>	20	3.7	40		FAIR	Remove	
	307	Silver maple <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	25	3.7	40		FAIR CROWN – Previously snapped branch. TRUNK – Frost crack at 2 m.	Remove	
	308	Red maple <i>Acer rubrum</i>	25	4.0	40		FAIR TRUNK – Co-dominant at 4 m. English ivy engulfing the stem.	Remove	
	309	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	37	2.9	-		POOR CROWN – Topped at 6 m. TRUNK – Ivy up ¼ of the stem. Dead standing.	Remove	
	310	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	20	3.0	60		HANDPLOTTED. FAIR CROWN – On the east side. Deadwood on the west. Previously sheared like a hedge. TRUNK – Ivy up ¼ of the stem.	Remove	
	311	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	30	3.0	60		FAIR CROWN – Deadwood on the west side. Previously sheared like a hedge. TRUNK – Ivy up ¼ of the stem.	Remove	
	312	Beaked hazelnut <i>Corylus cornuta</i>	5-23	7.0	40		POOR CROWN – Topped multiple times. TRUNK – 15 stems starting at the base. Damage at base on the southside. Decay present.	Remove	
	313	Common cherry-laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>						Remove	
	314	Beaked hazelnut <i>Corylus cornuta</i>	6-25	6.5	50		POOR CROWN – Pruned on the south side. Deadwood and broken stems. TRUNK – 16 stems at the base.	Remove	
	315	Common cherry-laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	7-18	6.5	40		FAIR CROWN – Previously topped and pruned. TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at the base (11 stems).	Remove	

316	Japanese maple <i>Acer japonicum</i>	2 4	4.5	60	GOOD TRUNK - Co-dominant at 0.3 m.	Remove
317	Flowering cherry <i>Prunus spp.</i>	5-20	4.0	60	FAIR CROWN – Previously pruned. TRUNK – 15 stems starting at 0.25 m from the base.	Remove
318	Holly <i>Ilex spp.</i>	19	2.5	40	FAIR TRUNK – Leaning east, 10°.	Remove
319	Flowering cherry <i>Prunus spp.</i>	31	6.0	20	POOR TRUNK – Co-dominant at base. Engulfed in ivy. Union at 2.5 m.	Remove
320	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	25	4.5	20	POOR TRUNK 0 Engulfed in ivy.	Remove
321	Beaked hazelnut <i>Corylus cornuta</i>	6 8 14 16	5.0	20	POOR TRUNK – One fused at 2.1. Multi-stemmed at the base. South leaning, overing in ivy.	Remove
322	Flowering cherry <i>Prunus spp.</i>	26	5.0	30	POOR TRUNK – Two stemmed at 3 m. Ivy up 2/3rds of the stem, into the crown. Leaning south. ROOTS – Anchor root to the north.	Remove
323	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	39	4.7	75	GOOD	Remove
324	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	44	3.0	15	POOR, cause of death is likely ivy. TRUNK – Multi-stemmed at 2 m, English ivy at the base.	Remove
325	Bald cypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	22	3.3	35	POOR CROWN – Previously topped at the co-dominant union. Leans southwest.	Remove
326	False cypress <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	19 14	3.3	<10	POOR, near dead standing. TRUNK – Co-dominant at base. Stems inosculated at 2m.	Remove



327	False cypress <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	27	5.0	<10	POOR TRUNK – Leaning at the base, 25°. Co-dominant at 6 m. ROOTS – Ground upheaving on the northeast side, opposite of the lean. <b>PRIORITIZE REMOVAL.</b>	Remove
328	English laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	21	5.1	80	GOOD TRUNK – Heavily leans northwest.	Remove
329	English laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	20	5.1	75	GOOD TRUNK – Heavily leans northwest.	Remove
330	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	75	7.6	75	GOOD CROWN – Suppressed due to adjacent hemlock. ROOTS – Exposed structural root 5 m out.	Remove
331	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	46	4.5	60	FAIR CROWN – West side barely exists due to suppression, heavily weighted on the east.	Remove
332	English laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	10 17 13	2.2	50	FAIR CROWN – Weighted on the west. TRUNK – Multi-stemmed.	Remove
333	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	37	5.0	20	FAIR ROOTS – Trees connected at base, #333, 334, 335.	Remove
334	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	31	5.0	15	FAIR ROOTS – Trees connected at base, #333, 334, 335.	Remove
335	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	33	5.0	25	FAIR ROOTS – Trees connected at base, #333, 334, 335.	Remove
336	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	62	7.6	70	GOOD	Remove
337	English laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	22	3.3	50	FAIR TRUNK – Leaning 30° north. Multi-stemmed at 2 m, leaning mostly east.	Remove
338	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	30	9.6	25	FAIR	Remove

	339	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	60	9.0	40	FAIR	Remove	
	340	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	25	4.1	40	FAIR	Remove	
	341	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	64	8.7	55	FAIR CROWN – Witches broom infection. ROOTS – Exposed 5 m out.	Remove	
	342	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	23	-	-	Dead standing, overwhelmed by ivy and witches' broom.	Remove	
	343	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	30	-	-	Dead standing, overwhelmed by ivy and witches' broom.	Remove	
	344	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	15	-	-	Dead standing.	Remove	
	345	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	33	4.8	15	POOR, in decline. CROWN – Little to none on the east side. TRUNK – Phototropic lean west.	Remove	
	346	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	41	3.8	30	CROWN – Excessive cone production. ROOTS – Growing from nurse stump.	Remove	
	347	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	38	3.1	25	POOR TRUNK – Ivy throughout tree.	Remove	
	348	English laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	10	3.0	70	FAIR	Remove	
	349	English laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	20	3.0	65	FAIR	Remove	
	350	English laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	4 4 6	3.0	65	FAIR TRUNK - Multi-stemmed at base.	Remove	
	351	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	25	3.0	40	FAIR CROWN – Little to none on the east side.	Remove	
	352	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	64	5.0	20	POOR CROWN – Witches broom and excess cone production.	Removed Dec. 2020	
	353	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	41	5.0	20	POOR CROWN – Witches broom.	Remove	

354	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	75	9.0	30	FAIR – POOR CROWN – Deadwood in upper crown, seasonal flagging. TRUNK – Co-dominant at 4 m, included bark stretches from union to base on the northwest side (~2 m).	Remove	
355	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	23	4.0	15	POOR TRUNK – Slight phototropic lean.	Remove	
356	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	51	5.0	15	FAIR – POOR CROWN – Lots of deadwood in lower crown due to suppression.	Remove	
357	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	15	4.0	10	POOR, almost dead standing.	Remove	
358	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	64	4.2	30	FAIR TRUNK - Ivy up 1/4 of the stem. Superficial 6 m frost crack along the west side.	Remove	
359	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	23	2.0	20	FAIR TRUNK - Ivy up 1/4 of the stem.	Remove	
360	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	50	5.0	30	FAIR CROWN - Lots of witches' broom , growth only on the west side.	Removed Dec. 2020	
361	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	69	5.7	30	FAIR CROWN - Witches' broom. ROOTS - Overlapping and interlocking at the base to 362.	Removed Dec. 2020	
362	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	40 10	4.8	30	FAIR CROWN - Witches' broom. TRUNK - Subordinate stem. ROOTS - Overlapping and interlocking at the base to 361.	Removed Dec. 2020	
363	Sitka spruce <i>Picea sitchensis</i>	65	8.2	60	GOOD CROWN - Deadwood throughout crown. Majority on the west side due to suppression.	Remove	

364	Sitka spruce <i>Picea sitchensis</i>	26	7.2	80	GOOD CROWN - Deadwood throughout crown. Majority on the west side due to suppression. TRUNK - Phototropic lean south, does not self-correct.	Remove
365	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	79	7.2	60	GOOD TRUNK - Slight lean west at the base, self-corrects.	Remove
366	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	25	5.0	20	FAIR	Remove
367	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	37	5.0	20	FAIR CROWN - Self-pruning.	Remove
368	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	56	4.2	30	FAIR	Remove
369	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	37	3.0	10	FAIR CROWN - Lots of witches' broom. ROOTS - Overlapping and interlocking with 370.	Removed Dec. 2020
370	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	43	3.0	10	FAIR CROWN - Lots of witches' broom. ROOTS - Overlapping and interlocking with 369.	Removed Dec. 2020
371	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	25	4.4	10	FAIR CROWN - Top broken at 6 m, remaining crown is on the north side. Lots of witches' broom.	Removed Dec. 2020
372	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	44	4.9	10	POOR TRUNK - Pencil rot 2 m from the base on the northeast side. Decay is localized to this region.	Removed Dec. 2020
373	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	48	4.1	40	GOOD CROWN - Self-pruned. TRUNK - Ivy up 1/4 of the stem.	Remove
374	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	18	4.1	50	FAIR CROWN - On the east side. TRUNK - Ivy up 1/4 from the base. <b>Japanese knotweed is growing beside the tree.</b>	Remove

375	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	24	4.1	50	FAIR CROWN - On the east side. TRUNK - Ivy up 1/4 from the base. <b>Japanese knotweed is growing beside the tree.</b>	Remove
376	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	38	4.0	40	FAIR CROWN - Lots of deadwood in the lower crown. Witches' broom.	Removed Dec. 2020
377	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	15	-	-	Dead standing.	Remove
378	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	15	-	-	Dead standing.	Remove
379	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	36	-	-	Dead standing. CROWN - Witches' broom and dwarf mistletoe. Top broken at 8 m. TRUNK - Wood pecker feeding all over stem.	Removed Dec. 2020
380	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	49	4.5	40	GOOD No visible defects. <b>Must be removed due to windfirm assessment with surrounding hazardous removals</b>	Removed Dec. 2020
381	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	40	-	-	POOR, dead standing. CROWN - Witches' broom and dwarf mistletoe. Top broken at 10 m. TRUNK - Wood pecker feeding all over stem. Vertical cracking down the stem on the south side, 1 m to base. Sounded with mallet = hollow.	Remove
382	European horse-chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	17	3.0	40	FAIR CROWN - Majority on the west side. TRUNK - Leaning 20° west.	Remove
383	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	44	4.2	50	FAIR CROWN - Majority on the east side. Seasonal flagging.	Remove
384	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	25	4.2	40	POOR CROWN - Broken top. TRUNK - Phototropic lean northeast.	Remove

385	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	33	4.5	40	FAIR	Remove
386	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	16	4.0	30	FAIR	Remove
387	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	52	4.2	60	GOOD	Remove
388	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	22	4.3	40	FAIR	Remove
389	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	29	-	-	HANDPLOTTED, snag.	Remove
390	Dogwood <i>Cornus spp.</i>	27	5.0	40	FAIR TRUNK - Slight lean east.	Remove
391	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	39	5.0	20	FAIR ROOTS - Anchor roots on the north, west and east side CROWN - Sparse crown to the west due to shade supression	Removed Dec. 2020
392	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	33	4	<10	POOR CROWN - Crook in the top stem at 10m. Shade suppressed and asymmetrical growth to the west. Dying from the inside up and out. TRUNK - Wrapping marks on the stem	Removed Dec. 2020
393	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	42	-	-	POOR Dead standing TRUNK - Tri-forked at base and co-dominant 5m. White mould on the stem 2m from base	Removed Dec. 2020
394	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	10-30	4.0	80	GOOD TRUNK - Multi-stemmed at the base.	Remove
395	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	18	3.2	60	FAIR Sub-dominant growing tree CROWN - Broken branch in the crown	Remove
396	White spuce <i>Picea glauca</i>	23	3.0	90	GOOD	Remove

	397	Common holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	7, 7, 10, 7, 8	2.0	50	TRUNK - Multi-stemmed at base	FAIR	Remove	
	398	Golden chain tree <i>Laburnum</i> spp.	9, 8, 4	2.0	40		FAIR	Remove	
	399	Katsura <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	36	5.0	60	TRUNK - Tri-stem at 2m with included bark present.	GOOD	Remove	
	Hedge 1	Emerald green cedar <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Smaragd'	3-8				FAIR 1.8m tall, 14m wide x 1m	Remove	
	Hedge 2	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	10-30		90		GOOD 7m tall, 4m wide x 13m Topped for hydro clearance	Remove	
	Hedge 3	Pyramidal cedar <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Py- ramidalis'	15-25		90		GOOD 3-5m tall, 3m wide x 13m	Remove	
	Hedge 4	Pyramidal cedar <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Py- ramidalis'	5-15		70		FAIR 2-5m tall, 3m wide x 19m	Remove	
	Hedge 5	English laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	5-16		90		GOOD 5-6m tall, 2.6-3.9m wide x 24m Pruned, topped and multi-stemmed at the base. Wider at the western edge of the hedge	Retain Arborist to Monitor Work within TPZ	TPB To Dripline
	Hedge 6	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	5-15		90		GOOD 3m tall, 0.5m wide x 8m All topped	Retain Arborist to Monitor Work within TPZ	TPB To Dripline

	Hedge 7	Group of mixed species: English yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i> Himalayan blackberry <i>Rubus armeniacus</i> and Ornamental shrubs	5-20		50-90	FAIR 4-8m tall, 4m wide x 8m	Remove	
	Hedge 8	English laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	8-15		70	6m tall, 3m wide x 22m (east - west) 20m (north-south) ROOTS - Uplifting driveway to the south	Remove	
	Hedge 9	English laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	3-15		60	GOOD 3-8m tall, 3m wide x 15m long Topped for hydro-clearance	Remove	
	Hedge 10	English laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	3-15		60	GOOD 3-8m tall, 3m wide x 15m long	Remove	
The following trees are straddling the property line								
S1	009	Sweet gum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	18	3.7	80	GOOD TRUNK – Superficial frost cracking.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
S2	NT	Bitter cherry <i>Prunus emarginata</i>	16 17	2.0	40	FAIR TRUNK – Co-dominant at 0.5 m. English ivy on 2/3rds of tree.	Remove	
The following trees are located off-site								
OS1		Red maple <i>Acer rubrum</i>	20	4.8	60	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR CROWN – Most on the north side. TRUNK – Co-dominant at 2 m. Frost cracking. ROOTS - Exposed structural roots on the east.	Retain	Yes - See TMP



OS2		Red maple <i>Acer rubrum</i>	22	4.6	60	<p>FAIR</p> <p>CROWN – Most on the north side. TRUNK – Co-dominant at 2 m. ROOTS - Exposed structural roots on the east.</p> <p><b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b></p> <p><b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> ‘Excelsa’ hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b></p>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS3		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	8 8 15	3.0	50	<p>FAIR</p> <p>TRUNK – Tri-stemmed at the base.</p> <p><b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b></p> <p><b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> ‘Excelsa’ hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b></p>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS4		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	18 16	3.0	50	<p>HANDPLOTTED. FAIR</p> <p>TRUNK – Two stems at the base.</p> <p><b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b></p> <p><b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> ‘Excelsa’ hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b></p>	Retain	Yes - See TMP

OS5		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	30 22	3.0	50	FAIR  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS6		Red maple <i>Acer rubrum</i>	30	3.0	50	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR TRUNK - Co-dominant 2 m from base.  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS7		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	18 28 26	4.0	50	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR TRUNK - Three stems.  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS8		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	30	4.0	60	FAIR  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP

OS9		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	33	4.0	60	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR TRUNK – Sub-ordinate stem.  <b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b>  <b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> ‘Excelsa’ hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS10		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	35	4.0	60	FAIR  <b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b>  <b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> ‘Excelsa’ hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS11		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	35	4.0	60	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR TRUNK - Sub-ordinate stem, topped for clearance  <b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b>  <b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> ‘Excelsa’ hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS12		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	35	4.0	60	FAIR  <b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b>  <b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> ‘Excelsa’ hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b>	Retain	Yes - See TMP

OS13		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	32	4.0	50	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS14		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	35	4.0	60	FAIR  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retian	Yes - See TMP
OS15		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	32	-	40	HANDPLOTTED. POOR CROWN - Advanced decay in the top, mostly deadwood.  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP

OS16		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	32	4.0	40	POOR CROWN - Decay in top, mostly deadwood.  <b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b>  <b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS17		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	26 15	4.0	50	FAIR TRUNK - Co-dominant, sub-ordinate appears dead.  <b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b>  <b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS18		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	28	4.0	50	HANDPLOTTED. POOR CROWN - Mostly deadwood in lower crown.  <b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b>  <b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b>	Retain	Yes - See TMP

OS19		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	32	4.0	50	<p>POOR</p> <p>CROWN - Mostly deadwood in lower crown.</p> <p><b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b></p> <p><b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b></p>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS20		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	26	4.0	60	<p>HANDPLOTTED. FAIR</p> <p><b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b></p> <p><b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b></p>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS21		Sugar maple <i>Acer saccharum</i>	30	5.0	60	<p>HANDPLOTTED. GOOD</p> <p>TRUNK - Some superficial frost cracks on the southside.</p> <p><b>Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.</b></p> <p><b>Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.</b></p>	Retain	Yes - See TMP

OS22		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	28	4.0	50	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS23		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	25	4.0	50	FAIR  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS24		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	30	4.0	40	FAIR  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS25		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	30	4.0	60	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP

OS26		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	35	4.0	50	FAIR  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS27		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	35	4.0	60	FAIR  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS28		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	35	4.0	60	FAIR  Will benefit from vertical mulching to breakup compacted soil as well structural soil if applicable.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS29		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	27	4.0	50	FAIR  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS30		Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	28	4.0	60	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP



OS31	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	19	4.0	40	FAIR  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS32	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	20	4.0	20	FAIR CROWN – Very little crown, shaded out.  Suggest exploring options with neighbor to remove row (OS2-OS31) and plant <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Excelsa' hedge to provide full branching to the ground.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS33	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	23	4.0	60	FAIR	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS34	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	81	6.0	40	FAIR TRUNK – Geotropic lean north, self-corrects.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS35	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	49	5.0	40	FAIR	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS36	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	22	4.0	50	FAIR CROWN – All on the southwest side. TRUNK - Co-dominant at 4 m.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS37	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	5,5			NOT A TREE Chlorosis present in leaves <i>Lot line appears to run along retaining wall which should be maintained. Will need to plant Thuja Plicata "excelsa" against face of hedge running along Burley to reinstate future void when section along 735 is removed.</i>	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS38	Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	75	9.0	50	GOOD ROOTS - Growing from top of berm that has a steep drop directly to the east of the trunk. TRUNK - Co-dominant at 7m. CROWN - Lots of snapped branches through crown. Majority of crown on the south side. Hydro-pruned on the south-side.	Retain	Yes - See TMP

OS39		False cypress <i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	28, 32	7.0	60	FAIR TRUNK - Co-dominant at 0.5m, forks at 2 and 3m. Stems lean away from another at the base and self-correct. ROOTS - Girdling roots surrounding tree. Growing atop a berm	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS40		Zebrina western red cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Zebrina'	14, 13, 3, 4, 36, 33, 35, 32, 14, 12, 18	8.0	60	GOOD TRUNK - Multi-stem at base with cabbage form. ROOTS - Growing adjacent to stone wall and driveway.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
OS Hedge 1		Pyramidal cedar <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Pyramidalis'	5-20	2.0	60	FAIR 10m tall, 2m wide x 9m CROWN - Shade suppressed with majority of the crown on the south side. Pruned for car and driveway clearance. TRUNK - Leans south 10°.	Retain	Yes - See TMP
The following trees belong to the municipality								
C1	NT	Katsura <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	15 3 4 3	2.7	60	FAIR TRUNK – 4 stems at 1 m	Remove	
C2	NT	Flowering cherry <i>Prunus</i> spp.	16	2.3	50	FAIR	Retain	Yes - See TMP
C3	NT	-	12	-	-	Dead standing	Remove	

C4	NT	Japanese bloodgood maple <i>Acer palmatum 'Bloodgood'</i>	10 5 6 11 13 15	3.9	70	<p>GOOD</p> <p>TRUNK – 6 stems at 0.25 m.</p> <p>ROOTS – Exposed structural roots.</p> <p>Requires min 42" rootball to transplant. Transplant to occur in Fall or late Winter using drum lace or mechanical spade methods.</p> <p>Not considered a bylaw sized tree.</p>	<p>Remove / Relocate</p> <p>To facilitate road works, should be transplanted to a more suitable location. To be coordinated with Landscape.</p>	
C5	NT	Bigleaf maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	85	9.2	80	<p>FAIR</p> <p>TRUNK – 2 stems at 5 m.</p> <p>ROOTS – Exposed structural roots on the west side.</p> <p>Laying sidewalk to the south of the existing curb is ideal for the health and retention of this tree.</p> <p><u>See section in Appendix B - FIG. 34</u></p>	<p>Remove:</p> <p>The health of this tree will be greatly compromised do to disturbance of the root system with proposed road upgrades. Location of tree, being immediately next to existing road as well steep grades behind does not allow for future sidewalk, bikelane and road alignment to support retention.</p>	

C6	NT	Bigleaf maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	30	3.4	60	FAIR TRUNK – Co-dominant at 6 m. Trunk is being choked by English ivy (3/4 of stem). <b>Ivy must be removed for the health of the tree. Dead and diseased branches must be removed.</b>	Remove	
C7	NT	False cypress <i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	40	2.9	80	FAIR TRUNK – English ivy around the base, creeping into crown. <b>Ivy must be removed for the health of the tree. Dead and diseased branches must be removed.</b>	Remove	
C8	NT	False cypress <i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	36	2.9	80	FAIR TRUNK – English ivy around the base, creeping into crown. <b>Ivy must be removed for the health of the tree. Dead and diseased branches must be removed.</b>	Remove	
C9	NT	False cypress <i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	33	2.9	80	FAIR TRUNK – English ivy around the base, creeping into crown. <b>Ivy must be removed for the health of the tree. Dead and diseased branches must be removed.</b>	Remove	
C10	NT	False cypress <i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	26	2.9	80	FAIR TRUNK – English ivy around the base, creeping into crown.	Remove	
C11	NT	Bigleaf maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	35 38	9.0	60	FAIR TRUNK – Co-dominant at 1 m. Eastern stem has ivy over 2/3rd of the trunk.	Remove	

C12	NT	Bigleaf maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	42	9.0	60	FAIR TRUNK – English ivy up 2/3rd of the stem.	Remove	
C13	NT	Bigleaf maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	15 15	5.0	60	FAIR CROWN – Majority on the east side. ROOTS – Growing at the top of slope.	Remove	
C14	NT	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	31	5.0	60	FAIR TRUNK – Co-dominant at the base, beside topless bigleaf maple snag.	Remove	
C15	NT	Bigleaf maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	38 39	9.0	60	FAIR TRUNK – Co-dominant at base. Ivy up 3/4rds of the stem.	Remove	
C16	NT	Bigleaf maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	26	6.0	50	HANDPLOTTED. FAIR	Remove	
C17	NT	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	55	6.0	60	FAIR	Remove	
C18	NT	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	20	4.0	60	FAIR Tree is suppressed by surrounding mature trees.	Remove	
C19	NT	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	20	4.0	60	FAIR Tree is suppressed by surrounding mature trees.	Remove	
C20	NT	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	15	4.0	60	FAIR Tree is suppressed by surrounding mature trees.	Remove	
C21	NT	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	20	4.0	60	FAIR Tree is suppressed by surrounding mature trees.	Remove	
C22	NT	Bigleaf maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	40	9.0	50	FAIR	Remove	
C23	NT	Bigleaf maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	20 24	5.0	60	FAIR TRUNK – Co-dominant at base. Geotropic lean east. ROOTS – Mid-slope.	Remove	
C24	NT	Red alder <i>Alnus rubra</i>	30	6.0	50	FAIR ROOTS – Mid-slope.	Remove	
C25	NT	Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	20	4.0	60	GOOD Tree is suppressed by surrounding mature trees.	Remove	

C26	NT	Bigleaf maple Acer macrophyllum	35	7.0	60	TRUNK – English ivy up ¾ of the stem.	FAIR	Remove	
C27	NT	Bigleaf maple Acer macrophyllum	38 22	6.0	30	TRUNK – English ivy up ¾ of the stem. Co-dominant at the base. Deadwood throughout crown.	POOR	Remove	
C28	NT	Western redcedar Thuja plicata	40 35	3.5	70	TRUNK – Co-dominant at base.	GOOD	Remove	
C29	NT	Western redcedar Thuja plicata	40	3.5	70		GOOD	Remove	
C30	NT	Red alder Alnus rubra	40	2.0	10	TRUNK – ¾ surrounded by ivy. Likely dead from ivy and the surrounding competitors/	POOR	Remove	
C31		Red alder Alnus rubra	28	4.5	30	TRUNK – Vertical cracking at 8 m, 1 m long. Slight lean south (10°). Suckers present.	POOR CROWN – Dead top.	Remove	
C32		Red alder Alnus rubra	30	4.5	30	TRUNK – Large 2 m long vertical crack on the west side.	POOR CROWN – Dead top. Mostly epicormic shoots.	Remove	
C33		Red alder Alnus rubra	30	-	-	TRUNK – Slight lean E towards the highway. Dead standing with English ivy over ¾ of the stem	POOR	Remove	
C34		Red alder Alnus rubra	35	4.5	20	TRUNK – English ivy on ¾ of stem.	POOR, in decline. CROWN – Mostly epicormic shoots.	Remove	
C35		Black cottonwood Populus trichocarpa	60	10	60	TRUNK – Geotropic lean east towards the highway. Ivy creeping up 2/3rds of the stem. ROOTS – Growing mid-slope.	FAIR	Remove	
C36		Western redcedar Thuja plicata	27 25	50	60	TRUNK – Co-dominant at the base.	FAIR	Remove	

C37		Bigleaf maple Acer macrophyllum	48	6.6	70	TRUNK – Co-dominant at 6 m. Ivy creeping up 2/3rd of the stem.	FAIR	Remove
C38		Bigleaf maple Acer macrophyllum	47	8.0	70	TRUNK – Geotropic lean towards the highway.	GOOD	Remove
C39		Red alder Alnus rubra	30	2.0	10	TRUNK – Leaning east over road.	POOR	Remove
C40		Bigleaf maple Acer macrophyllum	37	9.2	80	TRUNK - Northwest bow, self-corrects.	GOOD	Remove
C41		Western redcedar Thuja plicata	22 10	3.0	30	CROWN - Mostly deadwood, suppressed by neighbouring trees. TRUNK - Co-dominant at base. <b>REMOVE DUE TO CONDITION - will not affect C40.</b>	POOR	Remove
Hedge 11	C42 C43 C44 C45 C46 C47 C48 C49 C50 C51 C52 C53 C54	Western redcedar Thuja plicata	27 20 21 17,12 22 23 20 22 23 21 20 21,13 11,12	2.0	90	7 m tall, grown as a hedge/ Co-dominant at base  Co-dominant at base Co-dominant at 0.25 m, with included bark.	FAIR	Remove

Hedge 12	C55	Western hemlock	21	2.6	50	FAIR	Remove	
	C56	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	18					
	C57		26					
	C58		25					
	C59		24					
	C60		27					
	C61		24					
	C62		16					
	C63		15					
	C64		12					
	C65	16,18	Fused at the base, included bark 0.5m from base					
	C66	20						
	C67	19						
	C68	28						
	C69	25						
	C70	22, 20	Co-dominant at base					
	C71	22						
	C72	17						
	C73	18						
	C74	16						
	C75	18						
	C76	18						
	C77	16						
	C78	18						
	C79	24, 18	Fused at the base, included bark 0.5m from base					
	C80	17						
	C81	23						
	C82	25						
	C83	17						
	C84	14, 15	Co-dominant at base					
	C85	16						
	C86	17						
C87	19							
C88	19							
C89	19							
C90	18							
C91	15							
C92	16							



Hedge 13	C93	Mixed Hedge:	14	3.0	50	FAIR Condition C101 - Ivy up 1/4 of stem C105 - SNAG, dead standing	Remove
	C94		10				
	C95	Western redcedar	18				
	C96	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	8				
	C97		9				
	C98	Western hemlock	18				
	C99	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	15				
	C100		18				
	C101	Cherry	10				
	C102	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	16				
	C103		26				
	C104		21				
	C105		9				
	C106		17				
C107		17					
C108		14					
C109		14					
C110		13					
C111		19					
C112		17					
C113		18					

**Tables 1-4 : Summary of Trees**

Address: 725 Inglewood Ave, 721-735 Burley Drive

Registered Arborist: Kyle MacGregor ISA PN 9111A, WDTA P2769, TRAQ

Table 1: Summary of on-site trees

DBH (cm)	Remove	Retain
<29	67	4
30-44	61	4
45-74	48	5
<75	5	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>17</b>

Table 2: Summary of straddling trees

DBH (cm)	Remove	Retain
<29	0	1
30-44	1	0
45-74	0	0
<75	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 3: Summary of off-site trees

DBH (cm)	Remove	Retain
<29	0	13
30-44	0	20
45-74	0	4
<75	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>

Table 4: Summary of City trees

DBH (cm)	Remove	Retain
<29	10	1
30-44	19	0
45-74	8	0
<75	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 5 : Summary of Tree Preservation**

Address: 725 Inglewood Ave, 721-735 Burley Drive

Registered Arborist: Kyle MacGregor ISA PN 9111A, WDTA P2769

<b>On-Site Trees</b>	<b>Number of Trees</b>	<b>Number of Replacements</b>
Total Replacement Trees Required: <75cm Trees Requiring 3 to 1 Replacement Ratio = 4	5	15
<b>Straddling Trees</b>		
Total Replacement Trees Required: <75cm Trees Requiring 3 to 1 Replacement Ratio = 0	0	0
<b>Off-Site Trees</b>		
Total Replacement Trees Required: <75cm Trees Requiring 3 to 1 Replacement Ratio = 0	0	0
<b>City Trees</b>		
Total Replacement Trees Required: <75cm Trees Requiring 3 to 1 Replacement Ratio = 1	3	9



# **APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A: PHOTOS

APPENDIX B: TREE RETENTION AREAS +  
SECTIONS

APPENDIX C: TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

APPENDIX E: LIMITATIONS

APPENDIX F: TREE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A close-up photograph of tree bark. The bark is dark brown and deeply textured with vertical ridges and grooves. Patches of bright green moss and pale green lichen are scattered across the surface, particularly in the crevices and along the ridges. The lighting is natural, highlighting the rough texture of the wood.

# **APPENDIX A: Photos**



FIG. 3



FIG. 4



FIG. 5



FIG. 6



FIG. 7



FIG. 8



FIG. 9



FIG. 10



FIG. 11





FIG. 12



FIG. 13



FIG. 14



FIG. 15



FIG. 16



FIG. 17



FIG. 18



FIG. 19



FIG. 20



FIG. 21



FIG. 22



FIG. 23



FIG. 24



FIG. 25



FIG. 26



FIG. 27



FIG. 28



FIG. 29



FIG. 30



**APPENDIX B:  
Tree Retention  
Areas**



**FIG 31** - Tree retention area NW Corner - subject to review of final grading plan.



**FIG 32** - Tree retention area, NW Corner. Subject to review of final grading plan.



**FIG 33** - C1-C4, #1-4 C4 to be transplanted to accomodate future road alignment Location TBC with Landscape.



**FIG 34** - Western Red Cedars 005 + 006 to be retained.





FIG 33 - Tree #15 to be removed to accomodate future parkade excavation and grading changes.

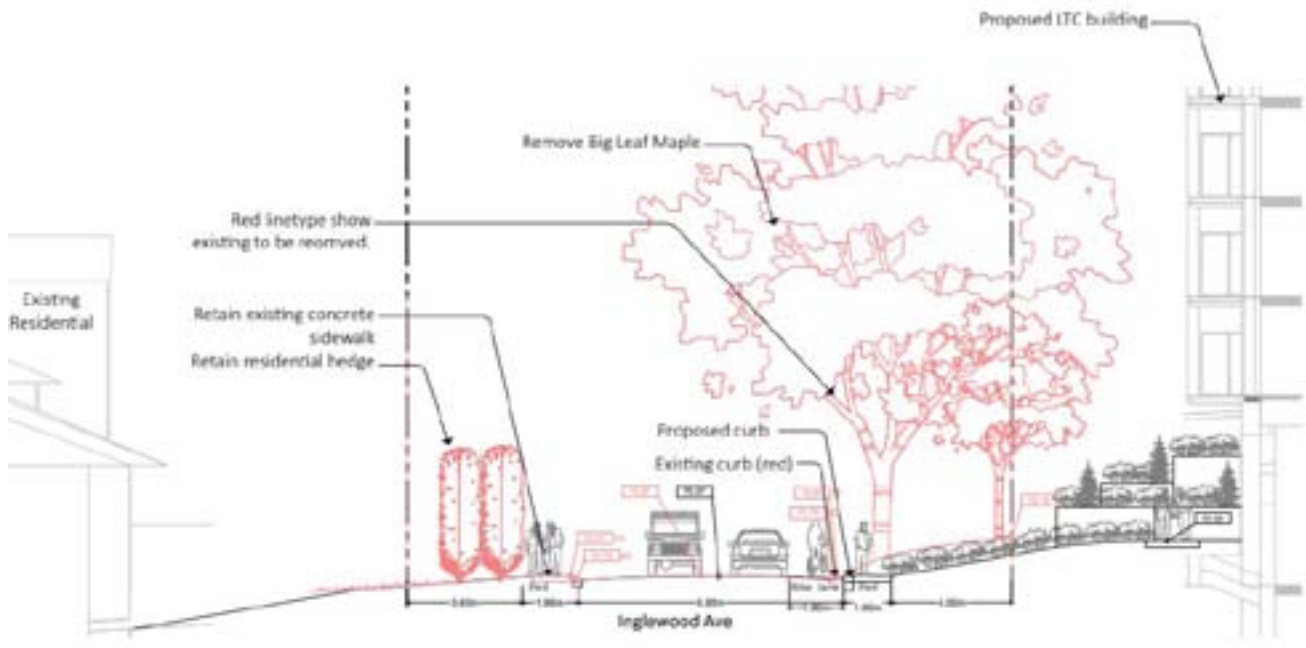


FIG 34 - Landscape section illustrating constraints influencing removal of Big Leaf Maple C5

A close-up photograph of tree bark, showing a mix of reddish-brown and greyish-green colors. The bark is textured with vertical ridges and grooves. Patches of bright green moss and light green lichen are scattered across the surface, particularly in the upper left and right areas. The overall appearance is that of an old, weathered tree trunk.

**APPENDIX C:  
Tree Protection  
Barriers**

## Specifications for Tree Protection Barriers



### TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS

Subject to any additional specifications imposed by a director, all tree protection barriers that are required to be constructed pursuant to this bylaw must meet the following requirements:

1. the tree protection barrier must be 1.2 m in height.
2. 2x4"s must be used for vertical posts, top and bottom rails and cross-bracing (in an "X"); round, untreated vertical posts may be used with a minimum diameter of 90 mm.
3. spacing between vertical posts must be no further apart than 3.7 m on centre.
4. the structure must be sturdy with vertical posts driven firmly into the ground.
5. there must be continuous plastic mesh screening (e.g. orange snow fencing).
6. signage must be displayed indicating that the area within the protection barrier is a "protection zone" and stating that no encroachment, storage of materials or damage to trees is permitted within the protection zone.
7. located at distances based on tree diameter, using the table below:

Trunk Diameter (DBH) measured at 1.4 m from the ground	Protection Zone minimum fence distance from the tree
200 mm	1.2 m
250 mm	1.5 m
300 mm	1.8 m
350 mm	2.1 m
400 mm	2.4 m
450 mm	2.7 m
500 mm	3.0 m
550 mm	3.3 m
600 mm	3.6 m
750 mm	4.5 m
900 mm	5.4 m
1000 mm	6.0 m

#### IF THERE ARE OBSTACLES TO INSTALLATION OF TREE PROTECTION BARRIER

If the protection zone of any tree is within an existing building, asphalt or accessory building, an independent certified Arborist must be on-site during demolition. The barrier then must be constructed at the appropriate distance.



**APPENDIX D:  
Glossary**

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## GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

**Abutment:** A structure built to support the lateral pressure of an arch or span, e.g., at the ends of a bridge.

**Adapted Trunk Diameter Method:** This method uses the trees age and tolerance to construction damage to determine the factor that will be multiplied by the diameter to provide a sufficient tree protection zone given these factors.

**Age:** The relative age (young, intermediate, mature) within the particular stand of trees or forest.

**Algae:** Is a simple, nonflowering plant (includes seaweeds and many single-celled forms). They do contain chlorophyll (but lack true stems, roots, and vascular tissue)

**ALR:** The Agricultural Land Reserve in which agriculture is recognized as the priority.

**Bole:** The stem or trunk of a tree.

**Chlorotic:** Yellowing of plant tissues caused by nutrient deficiency &/or pathogen.

**Co-dominant Leaders:** Forked dominant stems nearly the same size in diameter, arising from a common junction.

**Co-dominant Within Stand:** Individual tree whose height is generally equal to trees (regardless of species) within the same stand.

**Compaction:** Compression of the soil that breaks down soil aggregates and reduces soil volume and total pore space, especially macropore space.

**Conk:** A fungal fruiting structure typically found on trunks and indicating internal decay.

**Dead Standing:** A tree that has died but is still standing erect.

**DBH:** The Diameter of the tree at 1.40 meters above the ground.

**Dominant Within Stand:** Individual tree whose height is significantly greater than adjacent trees (regardless of species) within the same stand.

**C-rad:** Crown radius, is the dripline measured from the edge of the trunk to the outermost branches of the crown.

**CRT:** Critical Root Zone

**CRZ:** Critical Root Zone - The area between the trunk and to the end of the Drip Line.

**Fair:** Healthy but has some defects such as co-dominant trunk, dead branches.

**Feeder Roots:** The smaller roots responsible for water and nutrient absorption and gas exchange. These roots can extend far beyond the Drip Line (or outer canopy) of the tree.

**Fungus (singular) / Fungi (plural):** Unicellular, multicellular or syncytial spore-producing organisms that feed on organic matter (including molds, yeast, mushrooms and toadstools)

**Girdling Root:** Root that encircles all or part of the trunk of a tree or other roots and constricts the vascular tissue and inhibits secondary growth and the movement of water.

**Good:** Good form and structure, healthy with no defects.

**Hazardous:** Significant hazard exists with a high risk of immediate failure; which could result in serious damage to property or person(s).

**Height:** Height of tree is approximate.

**LCR:** Live Crown Ratio – The ratio of crown length to total tree length.

**Level 1 Limited Visual Assessment:** Limited visual assessment looking for obvious defects such as, but not limited to dead trees, large cavity openings, large dead or broken branches, fungal fruiting structures, large cracks, and severe leans.

**Level 2 Basic Visual Assessment:** Detailed visual inspection (aboveground roots, trunk, canopy) of tree(s) may include the use of simple tools to perform assessment (i.e. sounding mallet, trowel, measuring tape, binoculars). The assessment does not include advanced resistance drilling of trunk.

**Level 3 Advanced Assessment:** To provide detailed information about specific tree parts, defects, targets, or side conditions. May include aerial inspection, resistance drilling of tree parts, laboratory diagnosis of fungal or plant tissue.

**Mildew:** Is a minute powdery or web-like fungi (of different colours) that is found on diseased or decaying substances.

**Moss:** A small, green, seedless plant that grows on stones, trees or ground.

**No Disturbance Zone:** (Trunk Diameter x 6) + Trunk Radius + (60 cm excavation zone). For example, a 50-cm diameter tree would have a No Disturbance Zone = 3.85 meters measured from the edge of the trunk.

**Poor:** multiple defects, disease, poor structure and or form, root and or canopy damage.

**Phloem:** Plant vascular tissue that transports sugar and growth regulators. Situated on the inside of the bark, just outside the cambium. Is bidirectional (transports up and down). Contrast with xylem.

**Phototropic:** Growth toward light source or stimulant.

**Retain & Monitor:** Monitor health and condition of tree every 12 months for signs of deterioration.

**Root Crown:** Also, called the root collar, it includes the flare at the base of the trunk and the initial roots that develop below the trunk. These roots generally taper and subdivide rapidly to form the root system of the tree.

**SPEA:** Streamside Protection and Enhancement Area

**Spiral Decline:** The health and condition of the tree is deteriorating.

**Sub-dominant Within Stand:** Individual tree whose height is significantly less than adjacent trees (regardless of species) within the same stand.

**Suppressed:** Individual tree whose growth, health and condition is negatively impacted by adjacent tree(s).

**TPZ:** Tree Protection Zone - The area between the trunk and the Tree Protection Barrier.

**Wildlife Tree:** A tree or a group of trees that are identified to be retained to provide future wildlife habitat. Wildlife habitat can exist in tree risks (cavities, dead snags, broken tops). Often times the tree risk to potential targets (people & property) is reduced by removing that part of the tree posing the risk

of failure, but the tree (or portion of) is retained to provide future habitat.

**Witches Broom:** A dense mass of shoots growing from a single point, with the resulting structure resembling a broom or a bird's nest.

**Xylem:** Thin overlapping cells that helps provide support and that conducts water and nutrients upward from the roots all the way to the leaves.

A close-up photograph of tree bark, showing a mix of reddish-brown and light green colors. The bark is textured and appears to be covered in moss and lichen. The text "APPENDIX E: Limitations" is overlaid in the center in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

**APPENDIX E:  
Limitations**



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## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS FOR OPERATIONS WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE

- The Contractor shall not engage in any construction activity within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) without the approval of the Project Arborist including: operating, moving or storing equipment; storing supplies or materials; locating temporary facilities including trailers or portable toilets and shall not permit employees to traverse the area to access adjacent areas of the project or use the area for lunch or any other work breaks. Permitted activity, if any, within the Tree Protection Zone maybe indicated on the drawings along with any required remedial activity as listed below.
- In the event that construction activity is unavoidable within the Tree Protection Zone, notify the Project Arborist and submit a detailed written plan of action for approval. The plan shall include: a statement detailing the reason for the activity including why other areas are not suited; a description of the proposed activity; the time period for the activity, and a list of remedial actions that will reduce the impact on the Tree Protection Zone from the activity. Remedial actions shall include but shall not be limited to the following:
- In general, demolition and excavation within the drip line of trees and shrubs shall proceed with extreme care either by the use of hand tools, directional boring and/or Air Spade. If any excavation work is required within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ), the Project Arborist must be present during excavation, and a trench should be 'hand dug' to a depth of 60 cm outside the Drip Line, to uncover any potential roots. The Project Arborist should cleanly prune roots and recommend the appropriate treatment for any structural roots encountered.
- Knife excavation where indicated or with other low impact equipment that will not cause damage to the tree, roots soil.
- When encountered, exposed roots, 1 inches and larger in diameter shall be worked around in a manner that does not break the outer layer of the root surface (bark). These roots shall be covered in Wood Chips and shall be maintained above permanent wilt point at all times. Roots one inch and larger in diameter shall not be cut without the approval of the Project Arborist. Excavation shall be tunnelled under these roots without cutting them. In the areas where roots are encountered, work shall be performed and scheduled to close excavations as quickly as possible over exposed roots.
- Tree branches that interfere with the construction may be tied back or pruned to clear only to the point necessary to complete the work. Other branches shall only be RETAINED when specifically indicated by the Project Arborist. Tying back or trimming of all branches and the cutting of roots shall be in accordance with accepted arboriculture practices (ANSI A300, part 8) and be performed under supervision of the Project Arborist.
- Do not permit foot traffic, scaffolding or the storage of materials within the Tree Protection Zone.
- Protect the Tree Protection Zone at all times from compaction of the soil; damage of any kind to trunks, bark, branches, leaves and roots of all plants; and contamination of the soil, bark or leaves with construction materials, debris, silt, fuels, oils, and any chemicals substance. Notify the Project Arborist of any spills, compaction or damage and take corrective action immediately using methods approved by the Project Arborist

This report is valid for the day the trees were reviewed. This report is not to be re-printed, copied, published, or distributed without prior approval by VDZ + A Consulting Inc.

Sketches, diagrams, and photographs contained in this report being intended as visual aids, should not be constructed as engineering reports or legal surveys.

Only the subject tree(s) was inspected and no others. This report does not imply or in any other way infer that other trees on this site or near this site are sound and healthy.

The tendency of trees or parts of trees to fall due to environmental conditions and internal problems are unpredictable. Defects are often hidden within the tree or underground. The project arborist has endeavored to use his skill, education, and judgement to assess the potential for failure, with reasonable methods and detail. It is the owner's responsibility to maintain the trees and inspect the trees to reasonable standards and to carry out recommendations for mitigation suggested in this report.

If you have any further questions or concerns regarding this report, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,



Kyle MacGregor, Project Arborist  
ISA Certified Arborist PN 9111A  
T.R.A.Q.  
Certified Wildlife Danger Tree Assessor, #P2769



**APPENDIX F:  
Tree Management  
Plan**

## TREE MANAGEMENT PLAN

See attached Tree Mangement  
Plan

Original size: 24x36

Print as 11x17 for foldout



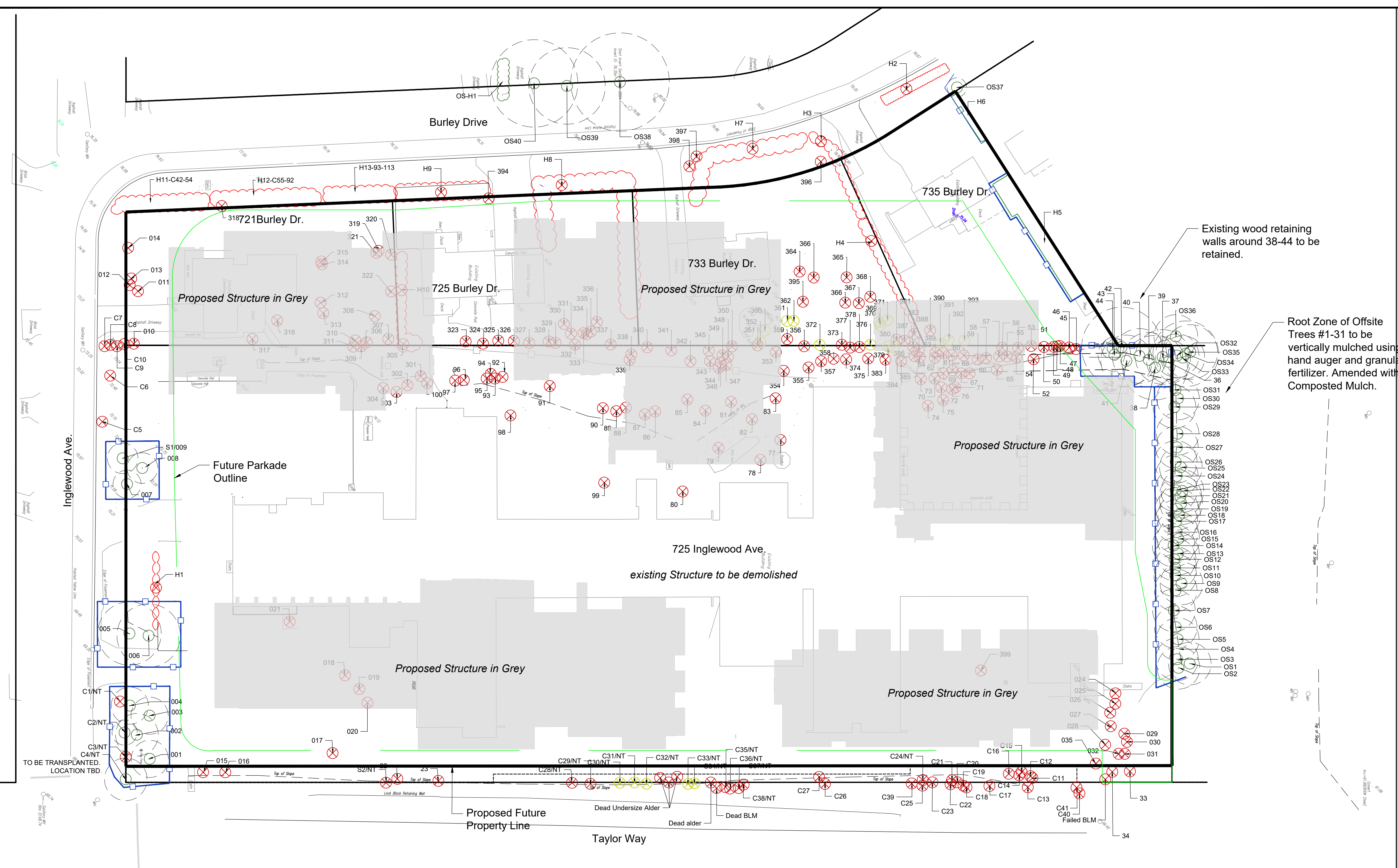
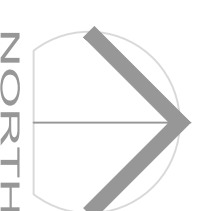
No.	By:	Description	Date
4	TM	Issued for DP	2021-Sept-09
3	TM	INTERNAL DP Review	2021-Sept-09
2	TM	Issued for Development Permit	2021-Apr-15
1	TM	Issued for Preliminary Costing	2020-Dec-04

REVISIONS TABLE FOR DRAWINGS  
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No.	By:	Description	Date
REVISIONS TABLE FOR SHEET			

Project:  
**Inglewood Campus Care Facility**  
 Location:  
 725 Inglewood Ave,  
 West Vancouver, BC,  
 V7T 1X5

Drawn: KM TS	Stamp:
Checked: TM	
Approved: DJ	Original Sheet Size: 22"x34"
Scale: 1:400	CONTRACTOR SHALL CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON THE WORK AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCY TO THE CONSULTANT BEFORE PROCEEDING. ALL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF THE OWNER AND MUST BE RETURNED AT THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK. ALL REZONING/PPA/HABP DRAWINGS MUST NOT BE PRICED FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS LABELED ISSUED FOR TENDER/CONSTRUCTION.



- Note:
- Contact VDZ+A project Arborist for inspection 72 hrs prior to any grading or excavation within the tree protection zone. (typ) If during excavation it is found that it cannot be completed without severing roots that are critical to the trees health or stability it may be necessary to remove additional trees.
  - Read this plan together with the arborist report prepared by VDZ+A.
  - An additional 1m setback is shown for all hand-plotted trees to be retained
  - If Stump Grinding is to occur in close proximity to trees which are to be retained then it is requested stumps to be removed under Arborist supervision.
  - It is the responsibility of the client or his/her representative to contact the project arborist for the purpose of:
    - Locating TPZ Fencing
    - Locating Work Zone and Machine access corridors where required
    - Reviewing the Report with the project foreman or site supervisor.
    - Hazard Trees to be removed by December 31st, 2020

**LEGEND**

Tag #	Symbol	Description
CR		Existing Tree to be Retained
XX		Existing Tree to be Removed
C-XX		Hazard Tree to be Removed
S-XX		Tree Protection Fencing
XX-NT		Hazard Tree Removed Dec. 2020

Tree Tag Legend  
 XX - Tag number  
 C-XX - Munciple tree  
 OS-XX - Off-site tree  
 S-XX - Straddling tree. Written permission required from owner to remove trees.  
 XX-NT - No Tag #  
 WRC= Western Red Cedar  
 BLM= Big Leaf Maple  
 RA= Red Alder

