



TREE ASSESSMENT REPORT ISSUED FOR 100% SUBMISSION

DOWNTOWN SEWER SEPARATION - PHASE 4
YORK ST. - CLARENCE ST. TO COLBORNE ST.
LONDON, ONTARIO

PREPARED BY: RON KOUDYS LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTS INC

DATE: SEPTEMBER, 2023

RKLA PROJECT #: 22-260



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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Ron Koudys Landscape Architects Inc. (RKLA) was retained by AECOM to conduct a tree inventory and assessment in conjunction with the proposed street reconstruction of York Street between Clarence Street and Colborne Street. The construction will include new sanitary sewers, new storm sewers, watermain replacements, utility upgrades, road reconstruction, street lighting, traffic signals, landscaping and urban design improvements. This report outlines the expected impacts of the proposed work on the existing trees within or in proximity to the limits of disturbance and makes recommendations for tree removal and impact mitigation strategies based both on tree health and expected construction impacts.

1.2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The inventory captured 44 individual trees. Trees were identified within the City ROW and on adjacent private property. No tree species listed as endangered or threatened under O. Reg. 230/08: Species at Risk in Ontario List under Endangered Species Act, 2007, S.O. 2007, c. 6 were observed during the tree inventory. All trees observed are common & typical of the current land uses.

1.2.1 SPECIES BREAKDOWN

The following chart outlines the breakdown of tree species observed in association with this project.

%	Qty.	Botanical Name	Common Name
34%	15	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Honeylocust
14%	6	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree
12%	5	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden
9%	4	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine
7%	3	<i>Acerx freemanii</i>	Freeman Maple
7%	3	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce
5%	2	<i>Acer platanooides</i>	Norway Maple
5%	2	<i>Amelanchierspp.</i>	Serviceberry
2%	1	<i>Abies alba</i>	White Fir
2%	1	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue Beech
2%	1	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry
2%	1	<i>Platanusx acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree
100%	44	Total	

1.2.2 TREE REMOVAL AND PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Removal of 17 trees located within the City right-of-way of York Street due to road/sidewalk reconstruction and/or tree condition.
2. Removal of 3 trees located at 267 York Street due to road/sidewalk reconstruction and tree condition.
3. Review tree preservation drawing for location of tree preservation barriers.
4. Follow the pre-construction, construction process, and post-construction recommendations listed in this report.

5. Follow all City of London tree protection guidelines and by-laws.

Note that this arborist report has been prepared using the latest drawings and information provided by the client. Any subsequent design or site plan changes affecting trees may require revisions to this report. Any new information or drawings are to be provided to RKLA prior to report submission to planning authorities.

2.0 ASSIGNMENT AND SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of the tree inventory includes the City ROW of York Street from Colborne Street to Clarence Street and private property adjacent to York Street.

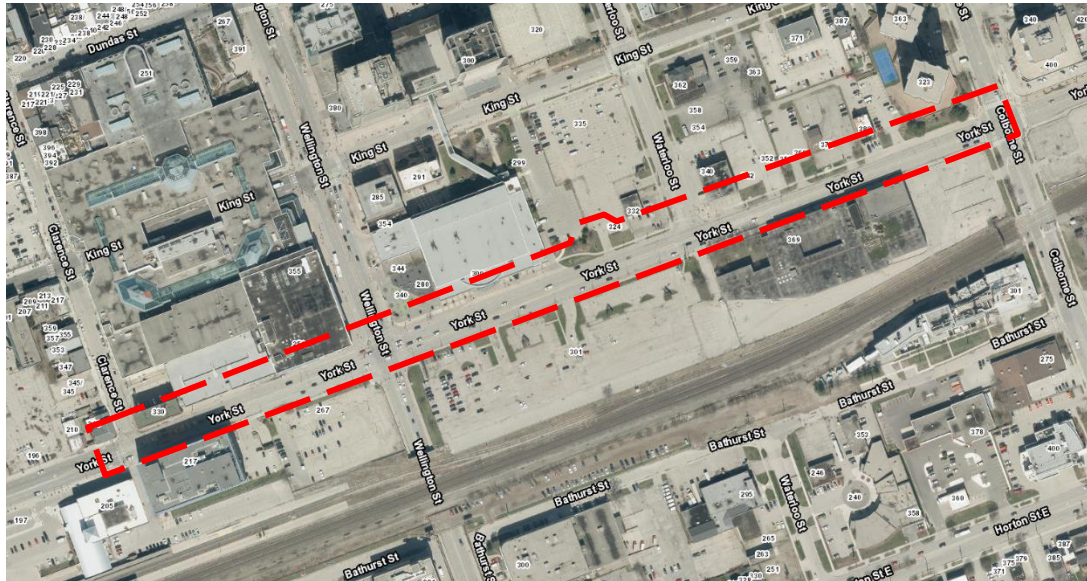


Figure 1 - City of London Mapping.
Scope of tree inventory noted by red dashed line.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Field work was completed on October 21st, 2022 by RKLA staff member Luke Koudys, ISA certified arborist ON 2865A, and additional RKLA staff to review the trees based on health and condition. A site walk-through was completed on August 2nd, 2023 with AECOM and City staff to review tree recommendations. A topographic survey supplied by the City of London was used as a base for the field work. Trees within the given scope with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of $\geq 5\text{cm}$ were identified and assessed as individuals. Trees were NOT tagged in the field. Each tree was assigned a number which are identified on the tree data table and on the tree preservation drawings. Identification numbers include 1 - 44.

The following information was recorded for each individual tree:

- Genus + specific epithet (tree species)
- Diameter at breast height (DBH) (centimetres)
- Crown radius (metres)
- Crown Condition (overall general vigour of crown)
- Structural Form (excellent, good, fair, poor)
- Structural Integrity (good, fair, poor, hazard)
- General Comments

3.1 HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Trees were assessed following accepted arboricultural techniques and best practices using a limited visual inspection. The inspection included a 360 degree (where possible) visual examination of the above-ground parts of each tree for structural defects including cavities, wounds, scars, external indicators of internal decay, evidence of insect presence, discoloured or deformed foliage, canopy and root distribution, and the overall condition of the tree. Evaluation of tree health was based on visible tree health indicators including live buds, foliage condition, deadwood, structural defects, form, and signs of disease or insect infestation. Field observations were reviewed against available online imagery of the trees to assist in determining tree canopy health. Quantified health assessments included in the inventory are explained here:

Crown Condition Assessment

- 5 Healthy: less than 10% crown decline
- 4 Slight decline: 11% - 30% crown decline
- 3 Moderate decline: 31% - 60% crown decline
- 2 Severe decline: 61% - 90% crown decline
- 1 Dead - No visible indication of living foliage or buds in crown

Structural Form Assessment

- Excellent: An ideal expression of a specific tree species, true to form, balanced canopy, good flare, typical internode length, full crown, etc.
- Good: A satisfactory and generally expected expression of a specific tree species, with only minor or typical variances from an ideal form.
- Fair: Nearly satisfactory, with defects or a combination of defects such as codominant leaders, unbalanced crown, poor/no flare, shortened internodes, has been poorly pruned, etc.
- Poor: Significantly flawed expression of a specific tree species

Structural Integrity Assessment

- Good: Defects if present are minor (e.g. twig dieback, small wounds); defective tree part is small (e.g. 5-8 cm diameter limb) providing little if any risk.
- Fair: Defects are numerous or significant (e.g. dead scaffold limbs); defective parts are moderate in size (e.g. limb greater than 5-8 cm in diameter).
- Poor: Defects are severe (trunk cavity in excess of 50%); defective parts are large (e.g. majority of crown).
- Hazard: Defects are severe and acute; defective part or collective defective parts render the tree a high risk threat to potential targets.

3.2 CRITICAL ROOT ZONES AND TREE PRESERVATION BARRIERS

The critical root zone of a tree is the portion of the root system that is the minimum necessary to maintain tree vitality and stability. Critical root zones are commonly prescribed by municipal bylaws based solely on DBH and/or drip line, and are typically expressed as a circular shape around the tree. There are a number of other factors, however, that should be considered when establishing a critical root zone, particularly in

a streetscape setting where there are physical barriers such as sidewalks and curbs that have shaped and limited typical root development patterns.

Factors that inform location and extent of a tree preservation barriers to protect the critical root zone include: species tolerance to root loss and other construction impacts (as established by authoritative resources and professional experience), tree trunk size (DBH), tree health and vigour, structural condition, landscape context, soil type, moisture availability, topography, ground cover, crown size and balance (drip line), current physical root restrictions, visible root arrangement, relationship to neighbouring trees, relationship between tree and proposed construction, type of proposed construction, etc.

Critical root zones will be protected in the field with tree preservation barriers.

4.0 TREE INVENTORY DATA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on a combination of tree species tree health/condition and requirements of the proposed street reconstruction.

4.1 TREE DATA TABLE

Grey indicates recommended removal.

GENERAL INFORMATION				SIZE		HEALTH & CONDITION				RECOMMENDATIONS		
ID #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	LOCATION	DBH (cm)	CANOPY RADIUS (m)	CROWN CONDITION	STRUCTURAL FORM	STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY	COMMENTS	EXPECTED CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS	PRESERVE OR REMOVE	NOTES REMOVAL/PRESERVATION RATIONALE
1	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	City ROW at 342 York Street	30	4	4	Good	Good	Circling roots	Minor conflict with road reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict and tree condition
2	<i>Acerx freemanii</i>	Freeman Maple	City ROW at 342 York Street	15	2	5	Good	Good		Conflict with road reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict
3	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	City ROW at 258 York Street	32	3	4	Good	Good	Sparse canopy	Minor conflict with road reconstruction	Preserve	Tree protection barrier – canopy pruning required
4	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	City ROW at 360 York Street	16	2	4	Fair	Good	Poor pruning, epicormic growth	Conflict with road reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict
5	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	City ROW at 372 York Street	18	4	5	Good	Good	Poor pruning	Minor conflict with road reconstruction	Preserve	Tree protection barrier – canopy pruning required
6	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	City ROW at 372 York Street	21	3.5	5	Fair	Good	Codominant leaders, narrow crotch at union, poorly pruned	Minor conflict with road reconstruction	Preserve	Tree protection barrier – canopy pruning required
7	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	City ROW at 323 Colborne Street	36, 14	6	5	Fair	Poor	Multi-stem 2, exposed damaged surface roots, basal cavity forming, frass	Minor conflict with road reconstruction	Preserve	Tree protection barrier
8	<i>Platanusx acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree	City ROW at 323 Colborne Street	13	3	3	Fair	Fair	Slight lean south, poorly pruned, exposed roots	Minor conflict with road reconstruction	Preserve	Tree protection barrier

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ID #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	LOCATION	DBH (cm)	CANOPY RADIUS (m)	CROWN CONDITION	STRUCTURAL FORM	STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY	COMMENTS	EXPECTED CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS	PRESERVE OR REMOVE	NOTES REMOVAL/PRESERVATION RATIONALE
9	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	City ROW at 323 Colborne Street	43	5	4	Good	Good	Limbed up 2 meters	Minor conflict with road reconstruction	Preserve	Tree protection barrier
10	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	City ROW at 323 Colborne Street	57, 22	5.5	5	Fair	Fair	Hydro pole in canopy	Minor conflict with road reconstruction	Preserve	Tree protection barrier – canopy pruning required
11	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue beech (hornbeam)	City ROW at 323 Colborne Street	18, 17, 13, 8, 5	3	5	Good	Good	Multi-stem 6, unions close to grade	Minor conflict with road reconstruction	Preserve	Tree protection barrier
12	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	City ROW at 323 Colborne Street	30	3	5	Good	Good	Lean south east, exposed damaged surface roots, cavity forming	Minor conflict with road reconstruction	Preserve	Tree protection barrier
13	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	City ROW York Street at 323 Colborne Street	42	5	4	Good	Good		Minor conflict with road reconstruction	Preserve	Tree protection barrier
14	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	City ROW at 323 Colborne Street	50	4.5	5	Good	Good		Minor conflict with road reconstruction	Preserve	Tree protection barrier – canopy pruning required
15	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	City ROW at 369 York Street	11	2	5	Good	Good	Stunted	Conflict with road reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict and tree condition
16	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	City ROW at 369 York Street	11	1.5	3	Fair	Good	Basal wound, stunted	Conflict with road reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict and tree condition
17	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	City ROW at 369 York Street	10	1	3	Good	Good	Basal wound, stunted	Conflict with road reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict and tree condition
18	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	City ROW at 369 York Street	12	1.5	5	Good	Good	Epicormic growth	Conflict with road reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict and tree condition
19	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	City ROW at 369 York Street	11	1.5	4	Good	Good	Trunk wound, epicormic growth trunk split 1 meter from base	Conflict with road reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict and tree condition
20	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	City ROW at 369 York Street	9	1	4	Good	Good	Stunted, trunk wound, cavity forming	Conflict with road reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict and tree condition
21	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	267 York Street	26	3	5	Good	Good	Mature epicormic growth a base	Conflict with sidewalk reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict and tree condition
22	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little leaf Linden	267 York Street	28	3	3	Poor	Fair	Epicormic growth, dead leader, exposed damaged roots, sitting high in garden bed	Conflict with sidewalk reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict and tree condition

GENERAL INFORMATION				SIZE		HEALTH & CONDITION				RECOMMENDATIONS		
ID #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	LOCATION	DBH (cm)	CANOPY RADIUS (m)	CROWN CONDITION	STRUCTURAL FORM	STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY	COMMENTS	EXPECTED CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS	PRESERVE OR REMOVE	NOTES REMOVAL/PRESERVATION RATIONALE
23	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	267 York Street	29	2.5	2	Poor	Fair	Dead leader	Conflict with sidewalk reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict and tree condition
24	<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.	Serviceberry	City ROW York Street	6, 6, 5, 4, 3, 3	1.5	5	Good	Good	Some minor trunk wounds, located in island planter	Planter is proposed to be removed	Remove	Construction conflict
25	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	City ROW York Street	21	2.5	4	Good	Good	Minor epicormic growth, located in island planter	Planter is proposed to be removed	Remove	Construction conflict
26	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	City ROW York Street	22	2	5	Good	Good	Minor epicormic growth, located in island planter	Planter is proposed to be removed	Remove	Construction conflict
27	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	City ROW York Street	23	2.5	5	Good	Good	Minor epicormic growth, located in island planter	Planter is proposed to be removed	Remove	Construction conflict
28	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	City ROW York Street	22	2.5	5	Good	Good	Minor epicormic growth, located in island planter	Planter is proposed to be removed	Remove	Construction conflict
29	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	City ROW York Street	23	2.5	5	Good	Good	Minor epicormic growth, located in island planter	Planter is proposed to be removed	Remove	Construction conflict
30	<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.	Serviceberry	City ROW York Street	6, 5, 5	1.5	3	Good	Fair	Snapped branch, deadwood, minor trunk wounds, located in island planter	Planter is proposed to be removed	Remove	Construction conflict
31	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman Maple	299 York Street	33	4	4	Good	Good	Large wound on south side of trunk	Minor conflict with sidewalk construction	Preserve	Tree protection barrier
32	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	299 York Street	13	2	4	Good	Good	Sparse canopy, limbed up 2 meters	None	Preserve	Tree protection barrier
33	<i>Abies alba</i>	White Fir	299 York Street	28	3	5	Good	Good	Limbed up 2 meters	None	Preserve	Tree protection barrier
34	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Colorado Spruce	299 York Street	17	3	4	Good	Good		None	Preserve	Tree protection barrier
35	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Colorado Spruce	299 York Street	23	3	5	Good	Good		None	Preserve	Tree protection barrier
36	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman Maple	299 York Street	34	3	4	Fair	Fair	Low branching, epicormic growth, cavity	None	Preserve	Tree protection barrier
37	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Honey Locust	369 York Street	~28	2.5	5	Fair	Good	Wound at primary union, trunk located under 2 meters from existing retaining wall	None	Preserve	Existing retaining wall to provide protection from construction
38	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Honey Locust	369 York Street	~25	3	5	Good	Good	Some lower branching, trunk located under 2 meters from existing retaining wall	None	Preserve	Existing retaining wall to provide protection from construction

GENERAL INFORMATION				SIZE		HEALTH & CONDITION				RECOMMENDATIONS		
ID #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	LOCATION	DBH (cm)	CANOPY RADIUS (m)	CROWN CONDITION	STRUCTURAL FORM	STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY	COMMENTS	EXPECTED CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS	PRESERVE OR REMOVE	NOTES REMOVAL/PRESERVATION RATIONALE
39	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	369 York Street	~25	3	5	Good	Good	Minor included bark at primary union, trunk located under 2 meters from existing retaining wall	None	Preserve	Existing retaining wall to provide protection from construction – canopy pruning required
40	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	369 York Street	~28	3	5	Good	Good	Trunk located under 2 meters from existing retaining wall	None	Preserve	Existing retaining wall to provide protection from construction – canopy pruning required
41	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	369 York Street	~28	3	5	Good	Good	Trunk located under 2 meters from existing retaining wall	None	Preserve	Existing retaining wall to provide protection from construction
42	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	369 York Street	~35	4	5	Good	Good	One larger low scaffold branch (toward south), trunk located under 2 meters from existing retaining wall	None	Preserve	Existing retaining wall to provide protection from construction
43	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	369 York Street	~35	4	5	Good	Good	Trunk located under 2 meters from existing retaining wall	None	Preserve	Existing retaining wall to provide protection from construction
44	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honey Locust	City ROW at 280 York Street	13	2	5	Fair	Fair	Located in tree grate, stunted	Conflict with road reconstruction	Remove	Construction conflict

5.0 POTENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS ON TREES

Some trees have been recommended for removal due to direct and unavoidable conflict with the proposed street/sidewalk reconstruction and / or poor tree health. Other trees that may be in proximity to the proposed construction are candidates for preservation. Trees to be preserved may be affected by the construction process, or by the construction itself. It is imperative that the design team and the construction crew understand the potential for, and the causes of tree damage. Trees recommended for preservation may experience some or all of the following potential construction impacts. Strategies and methods to avoid these impacts are outlined in the Construction Impact Mitigation Recommendations section of this report.

5.1 SOIL COMPACTION

Soil compaction is caused by heavy or repeated compression or vibration of the soil around the tree. Soil compaction reduces the amount and size of macro and micro pore space that is vital for subsurface movement of air and water. The harmful effects of soil compaction include, but are not limited to: slower water infiltration, poor aeration, reduced root growth and an overall increased susceptibility to biotic and abiotic stressors.

5.2 ROOT LOSS

Root loss occurs when roots are severed. The majority of roots are typically located within the top 60cm of soil and can extend outward up to three times the extent of the tree drip line. Excavation of any kind within the critical root zone* can sever roots. Two categories of roots need to be considered when evaluating impacts of root loss - small, fibrous absorbing roots, and large structural roots. Significant loss of either or both of these functions can cause stress and/or affect the structural stability of the tree. Note, however, that it is commonly accepted that healthy trees can typically tolerate and recover from the removal of approximately 33% (up to a maximum of 50%) of their root mass. Thorough consideration regarding extent of acceptable root removal is dependent on individual species characteristics, root loss distribution, and site specific conditions (*ref. Trees and Development: A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees During Land Development by Nelda Matheny and James R. Clark, 1998. Pg 72*).

* Refer to 'Critical Root Zones and Tree Preservation Barriers' in this report for definition.

5.3 GRADE CHANGES

Lowering of the grade around trees has immediate and long term effects on trees. Lowering of grade requires immediate root loss from cutting the roots which results in water stress from the root removal and potential reduced structural stability.

Raising the grade around a tree can be equally damaging. The addition of fill over the root zone of a tree alters the roots' ability for normal water and gas exchange that is necessary for healthy root growth and stability. Fill essentially suffocates the roots and can lead to the slow and eventual decline of the tree.

5.4 MECHANICAL DAMAGE

Mechanical damage is caused by physical contact with a tree that damages the tree to any degree. During land development and construction activities, there is an increased risk of both minor and fatal mechanical damage to trees from construction equipment. Minor damage can create entry points for insects and pathogens, and fatal damage can cause irreparable structural damage. Mechanical damage to tree roots is particularly damaging to a tree when tree roots are already confined to a limited space such as a narrow BLVD.

5.5 CHANGES TO EXPOSURE - SUN AND WIND

Trees can be negatively affected by increased exposure to sun or wind when neighbouring trees are removed. This can be of particular concern when 'interior trees' (trees that have developed surrounded by other trees) are suddenly exposed to forest edge conditions. These trees may experience higher intensity of direct sunlight resulting in leaf scald, and instability due to increased wind and snow loads.

Trees can be negatively affected by decreased exposure to sunlight. Proposed development that includes tall buildings located to the south and west of mature existing trees can greatly reduce the amount of daily direct sunlight. While this change in

environment may not cause the immediate or eventual death of a tree, it can certainly slow development and alter growing habits and patterns, and must therefore be a consideration when evaluating trees for potential preservation.

5.6 SOIL CONTAMINATION

Soil health around a tree can be compromised by contamination from spills or leaks of fuels, solvents, or other construction related fluids.

5.7 WATER AVAILABILITY

Grading and servicing requirements for development can affect water availability for trees. Trees may experience a loss of available water due to a lowered water table or the capture or redirection of subsurface and/or overland flow. Conversely, trees may experience an increase of available water due to changes in site grading and storm water retention efforts.

The successful survival of the trees to be preserved is largely dependent on adhering to the construction impact mitigation recommendations that follow.

6.0 CONSTRUCTION IMPACT MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are provided to guide the removal process, mitigate construction impacts, and ensure compliance with provincial, federal, and municipal regulatory requirements. Some of the recommendations listed below are noted to be undertaken by an ISA certified arborist.

6.1 PRE-CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

- a) Prior to any construction activity, tree preservation fencing is to be installed as per the attached tree preservation drawings and details and to be reviewed/accepted by the consulting landscape architect or arborist.
- b) Trees to be removed must be clearly marked via spray paint or other agreed upon methods prior to removal. Tree marking can be completed by project arborist, City of London construction administrator, or approved appointee.
- c) Where high quality specimens to be preserved are adjacent to areas subject to intensive construction activities, these trees are to have additional protection measures implemented to protect their trunks from mechanical damage. These measures may include trunk armour. Trees that require additional protection will be clearly identified on the tree preservation plan with detailed information on specific protection measures.
- d) In accordance with the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994, all removals must take place between September 1st and March 31st to avoid disturbing nesting migratory birds. If tree removal occurs between April 1st and August 31st, a biologist is required to complete a search for nests. Once cleared, the contractor has 48 hours to remove. If removal does not occur within 48 hours, another search will be required.
- e) Care should be taken during the felling operation to avoid damaging the branches, stems, trunks, and roots of nearby trees to be preserved. Where possible, all trees

are to be felled towards the construction zone to minimize impacts on adjacent vegetation. All removals to be undertaken by an ISA certified arborist.

- f) Within the critical-root zone of trees to be preserved, the existing ground-layer vegetation (typically turf) is to be preserved intact so as not to disturb the soil and roots therein.
- g) Final site-grading plans should ensure that the existing soil moisture conditions are maintained.
- h) Trees identified on the attached plan as numbers 3, 5, 6, 10, 14, 39 and 40 are to have their canopies pruned to help mitigate the conflict between construction requirements and low-hanging branches.
- i) Some trees may be candidates for pre-construction root pruning to help reduce stress and prepare the tree for nearby construction activity. These trees are to be identified on the tree preservation plan along with root pruning specifications. To be undertaken by an ISA certified arborist.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

- a) Tree preservation fencing is to be maintained in good condition and effective for the duration of construction until all construction activity is complete or as per the project arborist or landscape architect.
- b) Tree preservation fencing is to remain intact as per the tree preservation drawings, and can only be temporarily removed with the express written consent from the project arborist or landscape architect. Should tree preservation fencing need to be temporarily relocated or moved to facilitate construction; it is to be reinstated as per the tree preservation plans as soon as possible. The project arborist is to be immediately informed if tree preservation fencing is temporarily removed.
- c) No construction, excavation, adding of fill, stockpiling of construction material, or heavy equipment is permitted within the tree protection zone.
- d) When excavation near a tree is required, and it is anticipated that roots will be severed and exposed, duration of exposure is to be minimized to prevent root desiccation.
- e) During the excavation process, roots 25mm or larger that are severed and exposed should be hand pruned to leave a clean-cut surface. To be undertaken by an ISA certified arborist. Exposed severed roots that cannot be covered in soil on the same day as the cuts are made are to be kept moist. Exposed roots are to be kept moist by covering them with water soaked burlap or any other means available to prevent them from drying out. Adequate moisture levels are to be maintained until such time as topsoil has been replaced satisfactorily or as otherwise directed by the contract administrator.
- f) Avoid idling heavy equipment under or within close proximity to trees to be preserved to prevent canopy damage from exposure to the heat of the exhaust.
- g) Should branches on City owned trees be damaged by or during construction, the contractor is to notify City of London Forestry Operations as soon as possible. No person(s) other than City staff or the City's designated contractor may perform work on any City tree.
- h) Open trenching within a critical root zone is prohibited.
Alternative excavation methods such as horizontal boring and vacuum/trenchless excavation are required where proposed services or installation requirements

conflict with critical root zones. If, during construction, there is concern regarding the feasibility of employing proposed trenchless excavation methods, the contractor is to immediately inform and consult with the contract administrator, consulting engineer and consulting arborist to find a solution.

- i) Form new concrete sidewalks, if proposed, with fibre expansion material in place of wood forms where the trunk flare of a tree conflicts with (is in direct contact with) existing concrete sidewalks.
- j) Sidewalks to be replaced that are in close proximity to trees should remain in place as long as possible or until the replacement sidewalks are ready to be installed. Specific locations where this is recommended will be noted on the tree preservation plan.
- k) It is recommended that the existing ground-layer vegetation at the base of trees remain intact within the critical root zone so as not to disturb the soil around the base of the existing trees. This includes the practice of NOT replacing existing turf with new sod. A heavy application of seed in these instances is preferred.
- l) Regular communication with the site supervisor and regular monitoring of the site by the project arborist or landscape architect is recommended to ensure proper procedures are followed and protection barriers are maintained.
It is the responsibility of the site supervisor to promptly contact the project arborist and/or Forestry Operations if any concerns or questions arise regarding trees.
- m) Watering of preserved trees may be required during construction. Watering details including frequency, timing, method, and volume will be determined by the consulting arborist and the contract administrator.

6.3 POST-CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

- a) Avoid discharging rain water leaders adjacent to retained trees, as this may result in an overly moist environment which can cause root rot.
- b) After all work is completed, tree preservation fences and any other impact mitigation paraphernalia must be removed under the direction of the project arborist or construction administrator.
- c) A final review must be undertaken by the project arborist or landscape architect to ensure that all mitigation measures as described above have been met.
- d) Post construction monitoring of trees may be required. Monitoring schedule to be determined with design team and Forestry Operations.

7.0 CITY OF LONDON TREE PROTECTION BY-LAWS & SPECIFICATIONS

Note that this project is located in the City of London. It follows therefore, that all applicable City of London rules, regulations, and by laws are to be respected. The City of London has several by-laws and specifications related to trees that must be understood and followed by the design team, the contractor, and all sub-contractors working on projects within the City. Note that there has been a change to the penalty table in Section B, Part 5 of the Standard Contract Documents for Municipal Construction from the 2019 edition to the current 2020 edition.

All project parties to be aware of and familiar with the following City of London documents in their entirety and potential penalties noted therein for noncompliance:

*City of London - Boulevard Tree Protection By-law
CP-1555 - 252 - in force and effect March 1, 2021*

*City of London Design Specifications and Requirements Manual (2022)
Section 12 - Tree Planting and Protection Guidelines*

*Standard Contract Documents for Municipal Construction (2020/2021 Edition)
Section B - Part 5 - Tree Planting and Protection Guidelines (TPP)*

8.0 DISCLAIMER

The assessment of the trees presented within this report has been made using accepted arboricultural techniques. These include a visual examination of the above-ground parts of each tree for structural defects, scars, external indications of decay, evidence of insect presence, discoloured foliage, the general condition of the trees and the surrounding site, as well as the proximity of property and people. None of the trees examined were dissected, cored, probed, or climbed, and detailed root crown examinations involving excavation were not undertaken.

Notwithstanding the recommendations and conclusions made in this report, it must be realized that trees are living organisms and their health and vigour is constantly changing. They are not immune to changes in site conditions or seasonal variations in the weather.

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the trees recommended for retention are healthy, no guarantees are offered or implied, that these trees or any part of them will remain standing.

Note that this arborist report has been prepared using the latest drawings and information provided by the client. Any subsequent design or site plan changes affecting trees may require revisions to this report. Any new information or drawings are to be provided to RKLA prior to report submission to planning authorities.

9.0 CONTACT INFORMATION

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N6A 1V7

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Fax: 519-645-2474

Staff: Field work and report author

Luke Koudys – Luke@rkla.ca

Qualifications ISA Certified Arborist ON-2865A

Kathleen Garrett – Katie@rkla.ca

Qualifications ISA Certified Arborist ON-3009A

10.0 APPENDIX A - TREE PHOTOS

All photographs taken by RKLA during field work – October 21st, 2022 unless otherwise stated.

Individual Tree Images

York Street

Appendix A

TREES WITH RED BORDERS ARE TO BE REMOVED



TREE ID #1 - NORWAY MAPLE
City ROW at 342 York Street



TREE ID #2 - FREEMAN MAPLE
City ROW at 342 York Street



TREE ID #3 - HACKBERRY
City ROW at 258 York Street



TREE ID #4 - NORWAY MAPLE
City ROW at 360 York Street

Image captured by Google Maples 2022

Individual Tree Images

York Street

Appendix A

TREES WITH RED BORDERS ARE TO BE REMOVED



TREE ID #5 - HONEY LOCUST
City ROW at 372 York Street



TREE ID #6 - HONEY LOCUST
City ROW at 372 York Street



TREE ID #7 - NORWAY MAPLE
City Row at 323 Colborne Street



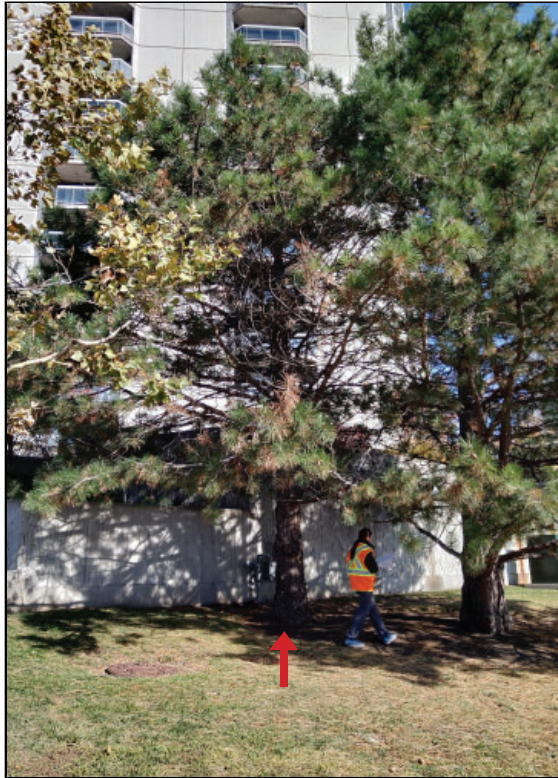
TREE ID #8 - LONDON PLANE TREE
City Row at 323 Colborne Street

Individual Tree Images

York Street

Appendix A

TREES WITH RED BORDERS ARE TO BE REMOVED



TREE ID #9 - AUSTRIAN PINE
City ROW at Colborne Street



TREE ID #10 - AUSTRIAN PINE
City ROW at 323 Colborne Street



TREE ID #11 - BLUE BEECH
City ROW at 323 Colborne Street



TREE ID #12 - LITTLE LEAF LINDEN
City ROW at 323 Colborne Street

Individual Tree Images

York Street

Appendix A

TREES WITH RED BORDERS ARE TO BE REMOVED



TREE ID #13 - AUSTRIAN PINE
City ROW 323 Colborne Street



TREE ID #14 - AUSTRIAN PINE
City ROW at 323 Colborne Street



TREE ID #15 - HONEY LOCUST
City ROW at 369 York Street



TREE ID #16 - HONEY LOCUST
City ROW at 369 York Street

Individual Tree Images
York Street
Appendix A

TREES WITH RED BORDERS ARE TO BE REMOVED



TREE ID #17 - HONEY LOCUST
City ROW at 369 York Street



TREE ID #18 - HONEY LOCUST
City ROW at 369 York Street



TREE ID #19 - HONEY LOCUST
City ROW at 369 York Street



TREE ID #20 - GINKGO
City ROW at 369 York Street

Individual Tree Images
York Street
Appendix A

TREES WITH RED BORDERS ARE TO BE REMOVED



TREE ID #21 - LITTLE LEAF LINDEN
267 York Street



TREE ID #22 - LITTLE LEAF LINDEN
267 York Street



TREE ID #23 - LITTLE LEAF LINDEN
267 York Street



TREE ID #24 - SERVICEBERRY
City ROW York Street

Individual Tree Images

York Street

Appendix A

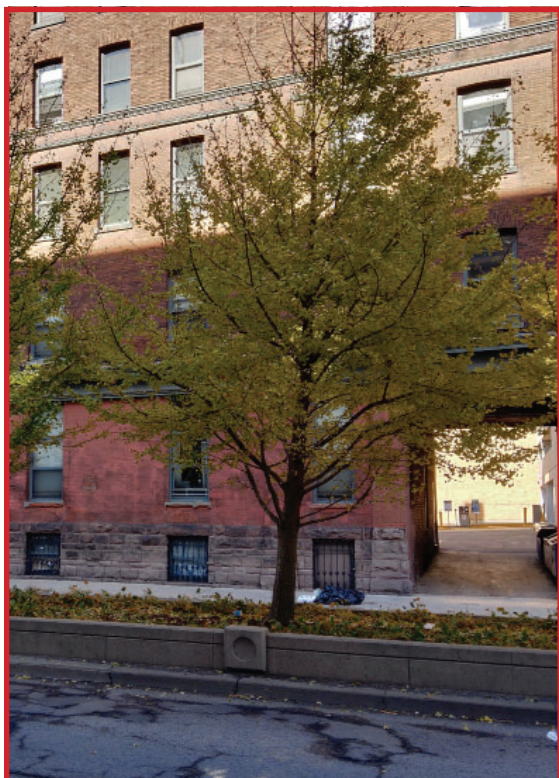
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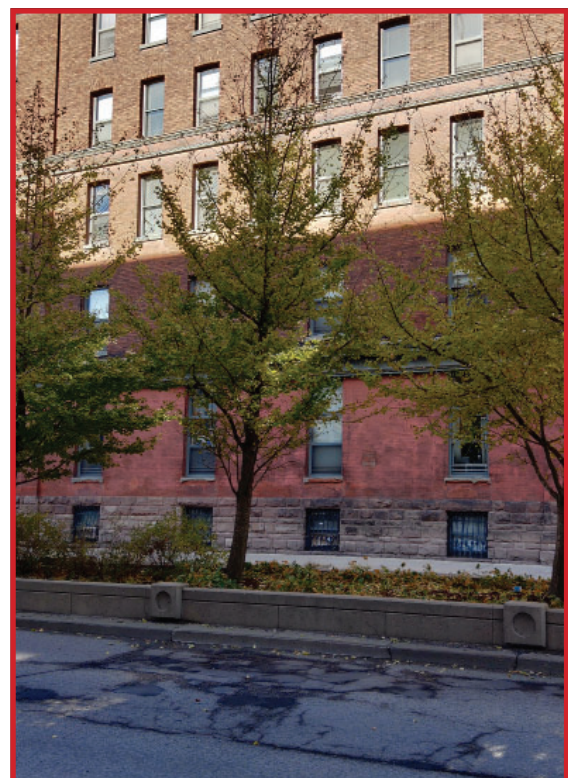
TREE ID #25 - GINKGO
City ROW York Street



TREE ID #26 - GINKGO
City ROW York Street



TREE ID #27 - GINKGO
City ROW York Street



TREE ID #28 - GINKGO
City ROW York Street

Individual Tree Images
York Street
Appendix A

TREES WITH RED BORDERS ARE TO BE REMOVED



TREE ID #29 - GINKGO
City ROW York Street



TREE ID #30 - SERVICEBERRY
City ROW York Street



TREE ID #31 - FREEMAN MAPLE
299 York Street



TREE ID #32 - WHITE SPRUCE
299 York Street

Individual Tree Images

York Street

Appendix A

TREES WITH RED BORDERS ARE TO BE REMOVED



TREE ID #33 - WHITE FIR
299 York Street



TREE ID #34 - COLORADO SPRUCE
299 York Street



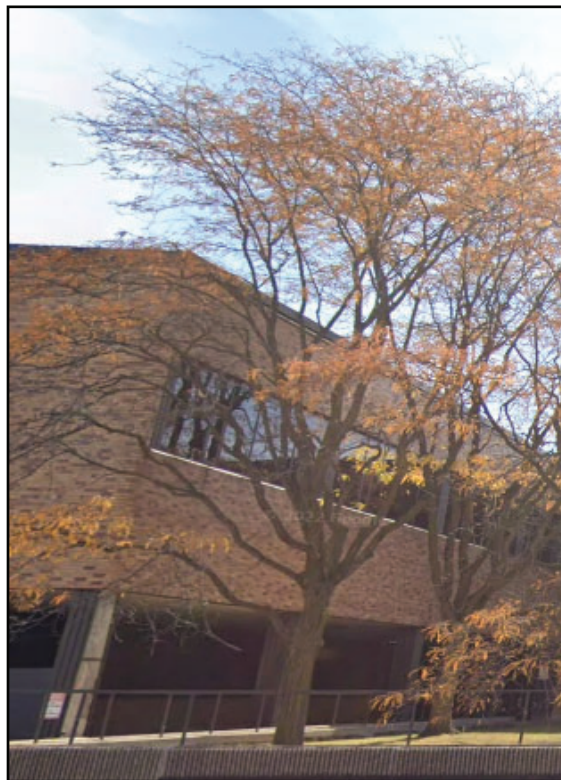
TREE ID #35 - COLORADO SPRUCE
299 York Street



TREE ID #36 - FREEMAN MAPLE
299 York Street

Individual Tree Images
York Street
Appendix A

TREES WITH RED BORDERS ARE TO BE REMOVED



TREE ID #37 - HONEY LOCUST
369 York Street

Image captured by Google Maples 2022



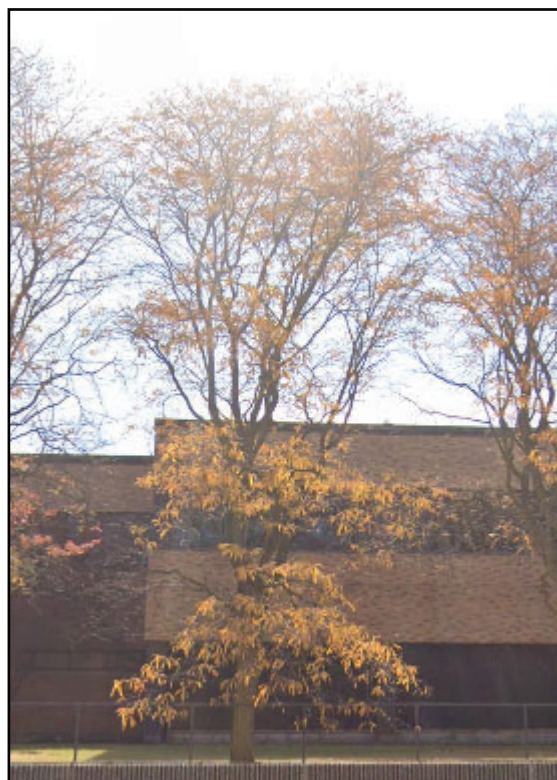
TREE ID #38 - HONEY LOCUST
369 York Street

Image captured by Google Maples 2022



TREE ID #39 - HONEY LOCUST
369 York Street

Image captured by Google Maples 2022



TREE ID #40 - HONEY LOCUST
369 York Street

Image captured by Google Maples 2022

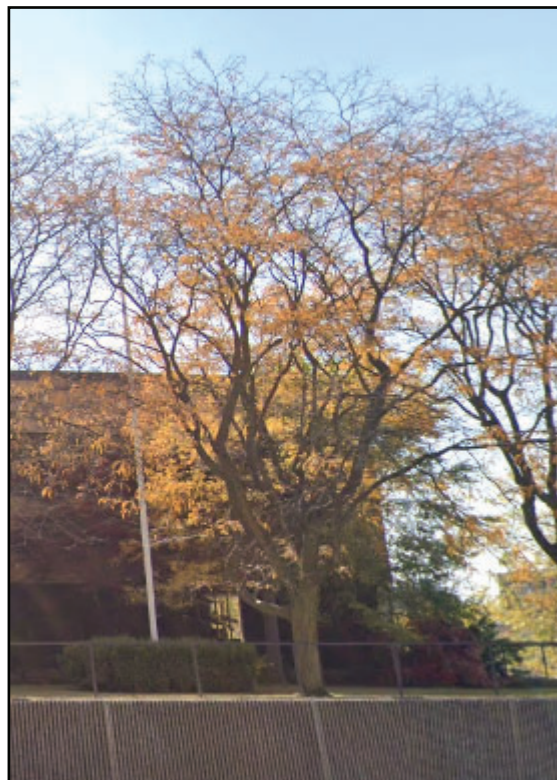
Individual Tree Images
York Street
Appendix A

TREES WITH RED BORDERS ARE TO BE REMOVED



TREE ID #41 - HONEY LOCUST
369 York Street

Image captured by Google Maples 2022



TREE ID #42 - HONEY LOCUST
369 York Street

Image captured by Google Maples 2022



TREE ID #43 - HONEY LOCUST
369 York Street

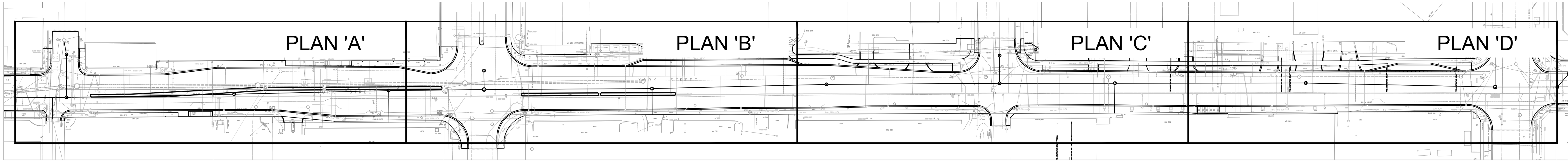
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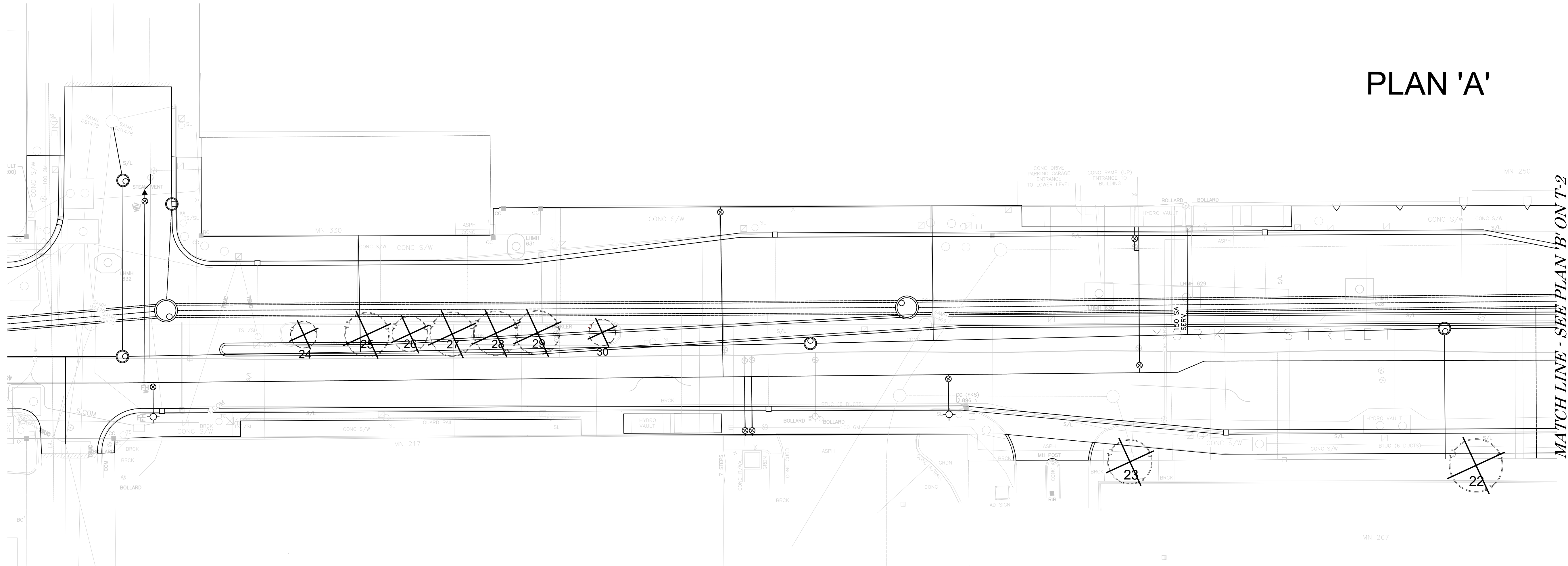
TREE ID #44 - HONEY LOCUST
City ROW at 280 York Street

Image captured by Google Maples 2022

11.0 APPENDIX B - TREE PRESERVATION DRAWINGS



KEY MAP- N.T.S



TREE PRESERVATION PLAN
SCALE = 1:250

LEGEND

5

EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREES
TO REMAIN
TREE NUMBER

9

EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREES
TO BE REMOVED

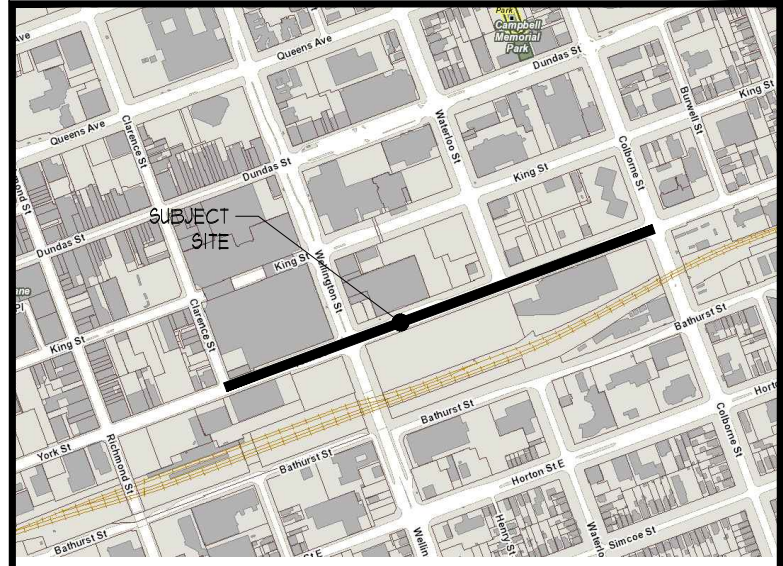
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EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREES
TO BE REMOVED
TREE NUMBER

6

EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREES
TO REMAIN
TREE NUMBER

TREE PROTECTION BARRIER



KEY MAP



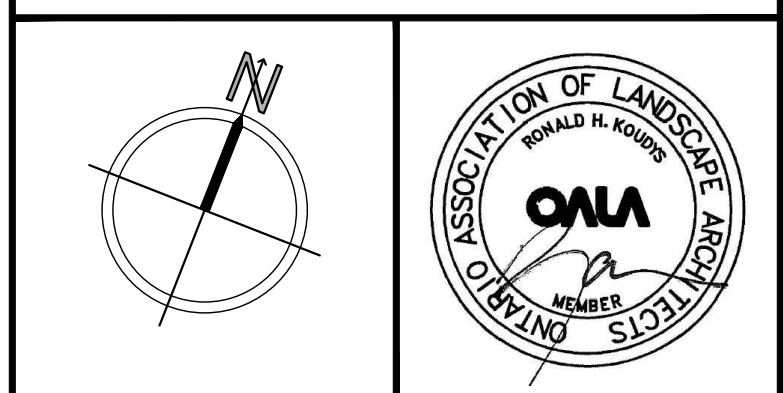
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Ronald H. Koudys, O.A.L.A. C.S.L.A. DATE

DATE	DESCRIPTION	No.
2023-09-13	ISSUED FOR 100% SUBMISSION	4
2023-06-22	ISSUED FOR 90% SUBMISSION	3
2023-06-21	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	2
2023-02-10	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	1

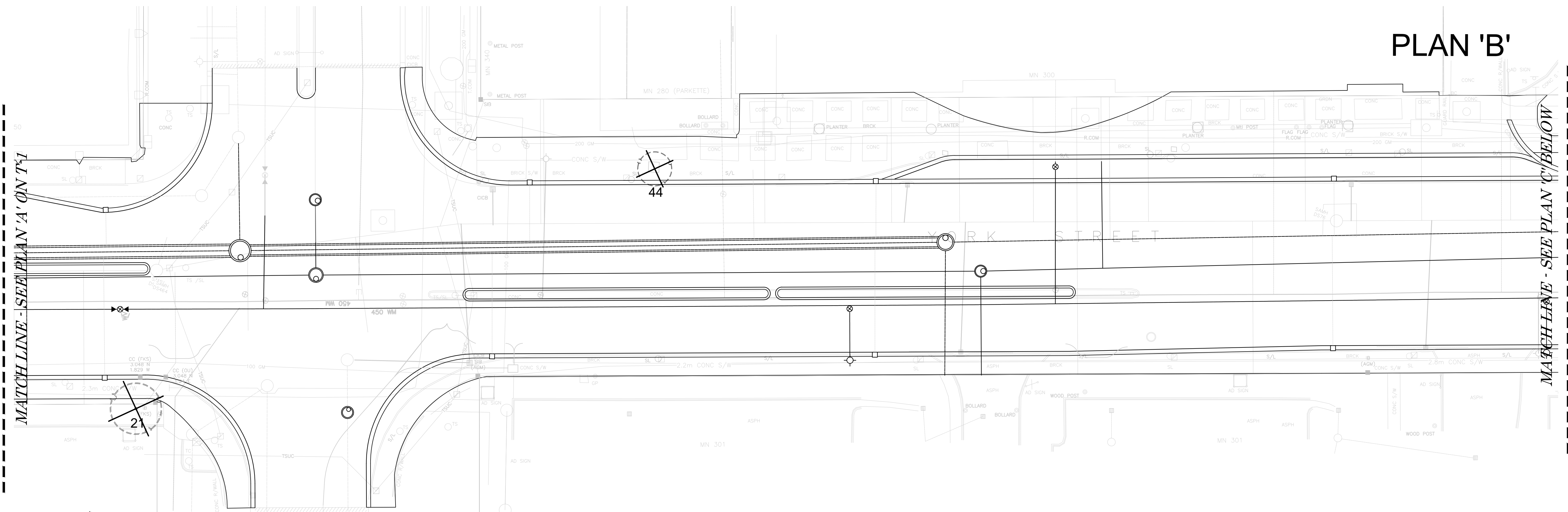
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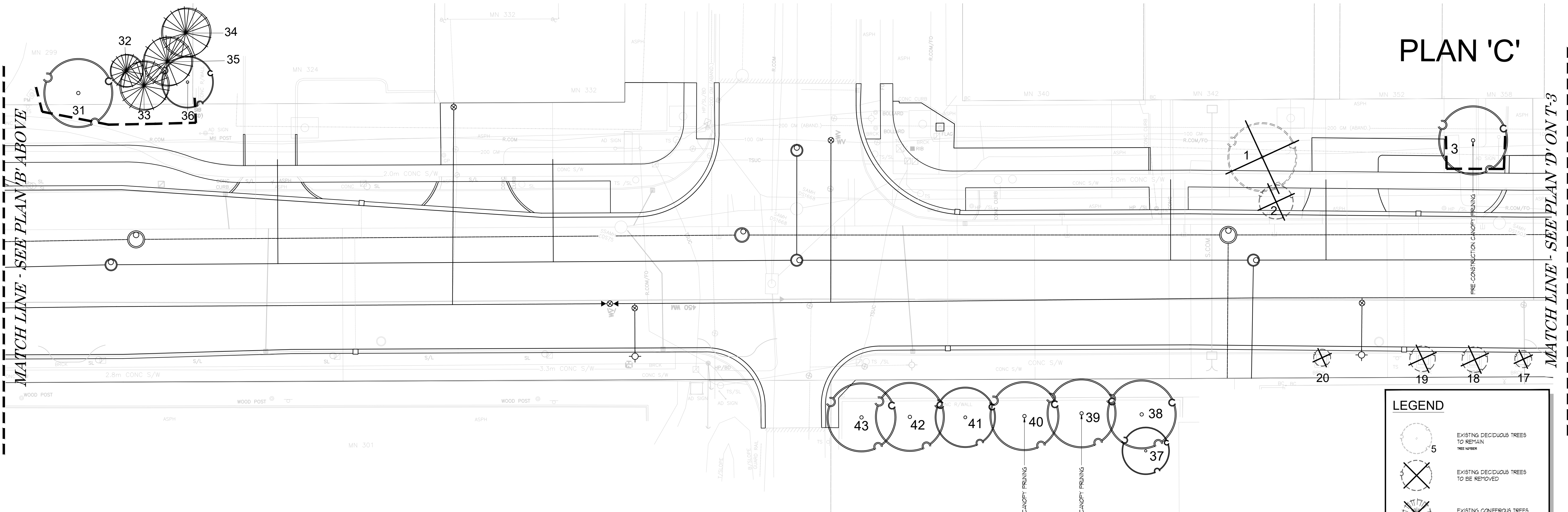
PROJECT TITLE:
DOWNTOWN SEWER
SEPARATION PHASE 4
TREE ASSESSMENT
LONDON, ON

DRAWING TITLE:
TREE PRESERVATION
PLAN

DATE: OCTOBER 2022	SCALE: AS NOTED	DRAWING No. T-1
DRAWN: RKL/A Inc.	CHECKED BY: RHK	
PROJECT No. 22-260Lf		



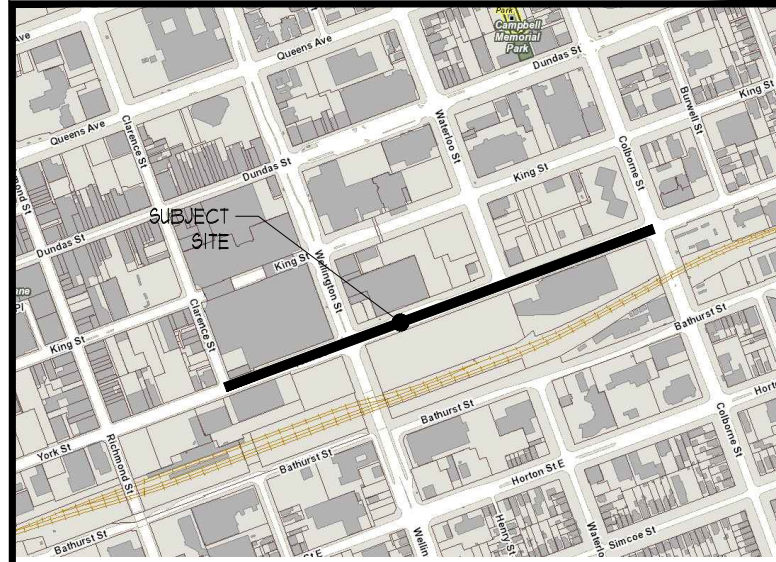
PLAN 'B'



PLAN 'C'

LEGEND

- EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREES TO REMAIN
- EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREES TO BE REMOVED
- EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREES TO BE REMOVED
- EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREES TO REMAIN
- TREE PROTECTION BARRIER



KEY MAP



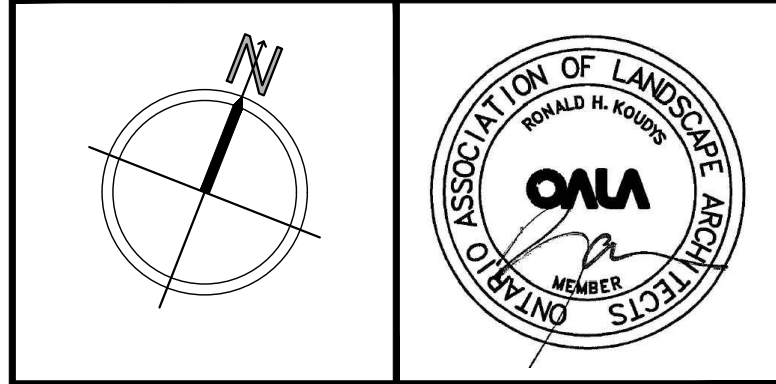
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PLOTTING INFORMATION:
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PLOTTED SCALE + 1:1



PROJECT TITLE:
DOWNTOWN SEWER SEPARATION PHASE 4
TREE ASSESSMENT
LONDON, ON

DRAWING TITLE:
TREE PRESERVATION PLAN

DATE: OCTOBER 2022	SCALE: AS NOTED	DRAWING No. T-2
DRAWN: RKL/A Inc.	CHECKED BY: RHK	
PROJECT No. 22-260L1		

MATCH LINE - SEE PLAN 'C' ON T-2

TREE PRESERVATION PLAN

SCALE = 1:250

CONSTRUCTION IMPACT MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

PRE-CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

- PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, TREE PRESERVATION FENCING IS TO BE INSTALLED AS PER THE ATTACHED TREE PRESERVATION DRAWINGS AND DETAILS AND TO BE REVIEWED/ACCEPTED BY THE CONSULTING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OR ARBORIST.
- TREES TO BE REMOVED MUST BE CLEARLY MARKED VIA SPRAY PAINT OR OTHER AGREED UPON METHODS PRIOR TO REMOVAL. TREE MARKING CAN BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT ARBORIST, CITY OF LONDON CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR, OR APPROVED APPOINTEE.
- WHERE HIGH QUALITY SPECIMENS TO BE PRESERVED ARE ADJACENT TO AREAS SUBJECT TO INTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, THESE TREES ARE TO HAVE ADDITIONAL PROTECTION MEASURES IMPLEMENTED TO PROTECT THEIR TRUNKS FROM MECHANICAL DAMAGE. THESE MEASURES MAY INCLUDE TRUNK ARMOUR. TREES THAT REQUIRE ADDITIONAL PROTECTION WILL BE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED ON THE TREE PRESERVATION PLAN WITH DETAILED INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC PROTECTION MEASURES.
- IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT, 1994, ALL REMOVALS MUST TAKE PLACE BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 1ST AND MARCH 31ST TO AVOID DISTURBING NESTING MIGRATORY BIRDS. IF TREE REMOVAL OCCURS BETWEEN APRIL 1ST AND AUGUST 31ST, A BIOLOGIST IS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE A SEARCH FOR NESTS. ONCE CLEARED, THE CONTRACTOR HAS 48 HOURS TO REMOVE. IF REMOVAL DOES NOT OCCUR WITHIN 48 HOURS, ANOTHER SEARCH WILL BE REQUIRED.
- CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN DURING THE FELLING OPERATION TO AVOID DAMAGING THE BRANCHES, STEMS, TRUNKS, AND ROOTS OF NEARBY TREES TO BE PRESERVED. WHERE POSSIBLE, ALL TREES ARE TO BE FELLED TOWARDS THE CONSTRUCTION ZONE TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS ON ADJACENT VEGETATION. ALL REMOVALS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY AN ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST.
- WITHIN THE CRITICAL-ROOT ZONE OF TREES TO BE PRESERVED, THE EXISTING GROUND-LAYER VEGETATION (TYPICALLY TURF) IS TO BE PRESERVED INTACT SO AS NOT TO DISTURB THE SOIL AND ROOTS THEREIN.
- FINAL SITE-GRADING PLANS SHOULD ENSURE THAT THE EXISTING SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS ARE MAINTAINED.
- TREES IDENTIFIED ON THE ATTACHED PLAN AS NUMBERS 3, 5, 6, 10, 14, 29 AND 40 ARE TO HAVE THEIR CANOPIES PRUNED TO HELP MITIGATE THE CONFLICT BETWEEN CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND LOW-HANGING BRANCHES.
- SOME TREES MAY BE CANDIDATES FOR PRE-CONSTRUCTION ROOT PRUNING TO HELP REDUCE STRESS AND PREPARE THE TREE FOR NEARBY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. THESE TREES ARE TO BE IDENTIFIED ON THE TREE PRESERVATION PLAN ALONG WITH ROOT PRUNING SPECIFICATIONS, TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY AN ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST.

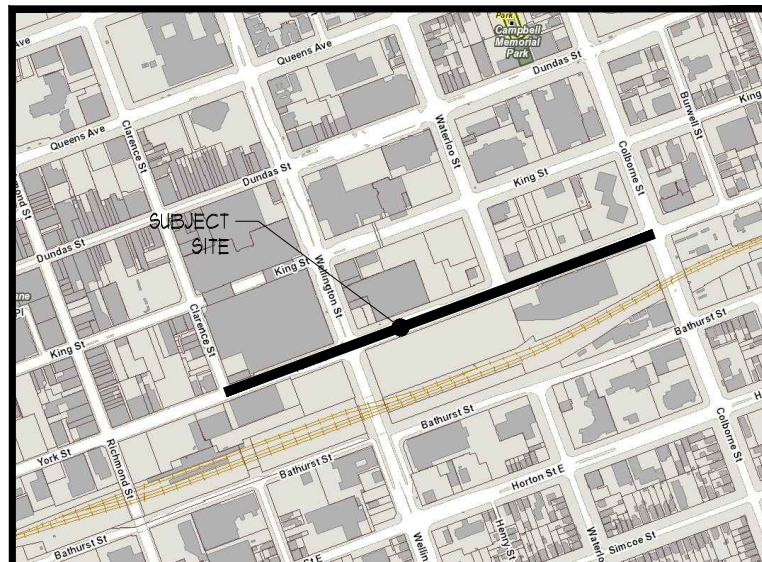
RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

- TREE PRESERVATION FENCING IS TO BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD CONDITION AND EFFECTIVE FOR THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION UNTIL ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IS COMPLETE OR AS PER THE PROJECT ARBORIST OR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.
 - TREE PRESERVATION FENCING IS TO REMAIN INTACT AS PER THE TREE PRESERVATION DRAWINGS, AND CAN ONLY BE TEMPORARILY REMOVED WITH THE EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT FROM THE PROJECT ARBORIST OR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. SHOULD TREE PRESERVATION FENCING NEED TO BE TEMPORARILY RELOCATED OR MOVED TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION, IT IS TO BE REINSTATED AS PER THE TREE PRESERVATION PLANS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THE PROJECT ARBORIST IS TO BE IMMEDIATELY INFORMED IF TREE PRESERVATION FENCING IS TEMPORARILY REMOVED.
 - NO CONSTRUCTION, EXCAVATION, ADDING OF FILL, STOCKPILING OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, OR HEAVY EQUIPMENT IS PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE.
 - WHEN EXCAVATION NEAR A TREE IS REQUIRED, AND IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT ROOTS WILL BE SEVERED AND EXPOSED, DURATION OF EXPOSURE IS TO BE MINIMIZED TO PREVENT ROOT DESICCATION.
 - DURING THE EXCAVATION PROCESS, ROOTS 25MM OR LARGER THAT ARE SEVERED AND EXPOSED SHOULD BE HAND PRUNED TO LEAVE A CLEAN-CUT SURFACE, TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY AN ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST. EXPOSED SEVERED ROOTS THAT CANNOT BE COVERED IN SOIL ON THE SAME DAY AS THE CUTS ARE MADE ARE TO BE KEPT MOIST. EXPOSED ROOTS ARE TO BE KEPT MOIST BY COVERING THEM WITH WATER SOAKED BURLAP OR ANY OTHER MEANS AVAILABLE TO PREVENT THEM FROM DRYING OUT. ADEQUATE MOISTURE LEVELS ARE TO BE MAINTAINED UNTIL SUCH TIME AS TOPSOIL HAS BEEN REPLACED SATISFACTORILY OR AS OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR.
 - AVOID IDLING HEAVY EQUIPMENT UNDER OR WITHIN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO TREES TO BE PRESERVED TO PREVENT CANOPY DAMAGE FROM EXPOSURE TO THE HEAT OF THE EXHAUST.
 - SHOULD BRANCHES ON CITY OWNED TREES BE DAMAGED BY OR DURING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR IS TO NOTIFY CITY OF LONDON FORESTRY OPERATIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. NO PERSON(S) OTHER THAN CITY STAFF OR THE CITY'S DESIGNATED CONTRACTOR MAY PERFORM WORK ON ANY CITY TREE.
 - OPEN TRENCHING WITHIN A CRITICAL ROOT ZONE IS PROHIBITED.
- ALTERNATIVE EXCAVATION METHODS SUCH AS HORIZONTAL BORING AND VACUUM/TRENCHLESS EXCAVATION ARE REQUIRED WHERE PROPOSED SERVICES OR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS CONFLICT WITH CRITICAL ROOT ZONES. IF, DURING CONSTRUCTION, THERE IS CONCERN REGARDING THE FEASIBILITY OF EMPLOYING PROPOSED TRENCHLESS EXCAVATION METHODS, THE CONTRACTOR IS TO IMMEDIATELY INFORM AND CONSULT WITH THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR, CONSULTING ENGINEER AND CONSULTING ARBORIST TO FIND A SOLUTION.
- FORM NEW CONCRETE SIDEWALKS, IF PROPOSED, WITH FIBRE EXPANSION MATERIAL IN PLACE OF WOOD FORMS WHERE THE TRUNK FLARE OF A TREE CONFLICTS WITH (IS IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH) EXISTING CONCRETE SIDEWALKS.
 - SIDEWALKS TO BE REPLACED THAT ARE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO TREES SHOULD REMAIN IN PLACE AS LONG AS POSSIBLE OR UNTIL THE REPLACEMENT SIDEWALKS ARE READY TO BE INSTALLED. SPECIFIC LOCATIONS WHERE THIS IS RECOMMENDED WILL BE NOTED ON THE TREE PRESERVATION PLAN.
 - IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE EXISTING GROUND-LAYER VEGETATION AT THE BASE OF TREES REMAIN INTACT WITHIN THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE SO AS NOT TO DISTURB THE SOIL AROUND THE BASE OF THE EXISTING TREES. THIS INCLUDES THE PRACTICE OF NOT REPLACING EXISTING TURF WITH NEW SOIL. A HEAVY APPLICATION OF SEED IN THESE INSTANCES IS PREFERRED.
 - REGULAR COMMUNICATION WITH THE SITE SUPERVISOR AND REGULAR MONITORING OF THE SITE BY THE PROJECT ARBORIST OR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT IS RECOMMENDED TO ENSURE PROPER PROCEDURES ARE FOLLOWED AND PROTECTION BARRIERS ARE MAINTAINED. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SITE SUPERVISOR TO PROMPTLY CONTACT THE PROJECT ARBORIST AND/OR FORESTRY OPERATIONS IF ANY CONCERNS OR QUESTIONS ARISE REGARDING TREES.
 - WATERING OF PRESERVED TREES MAY BE REQUIRED DURING CONSTRUCTION. WATERING DETAILS INCLUDING FREQUENCY, TIMING, METHOD, AND VOLUME WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE CONSULTING ARBORIST AND THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR.

POST-CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

- AVOID DISCHARGING RAIN WATER LEADERS ADJACENT TO RETAINED TREES, AS THIS MAY RESULT IN AN OVERLY MOIST ENVIRONMENT WHICH CAN CAUSE ROOT ROT.
- AFTER ALL WORK IS COMPLETED, TREE PRESERVATION FENCES AND ANY OTHER IMPACT MITIGATION PARAPHERNALIA MUST BE REMOVED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE PROJECT ARBORIST OR CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR.
- A FINAL REVIEW MUST BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE PROJECT ARBORIST OR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT TO ENSURE THAT ALL MITIGATION MEASURES AS DESCRIBED ABOVE HAVE BEEN MET.
- POST CONSTRUCTION MONITORING OF TREES MAY BE REQUIRED. MONITORING SCHEDULE TO BE DETERMINED WITH DESIGN TEAM AND FORESTRY OPERATIONS.

PLAN 'D'



KEY MAP



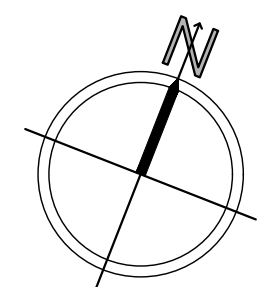
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Ronald H. Koudys, O.A.L.A. C.S.L.A. DATE

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PLOTTING INFORMATION:
PLOTTED DATE + 2023-09-13
PLOTTED SCALE + 1:1



PROJECT TITLE:
**DOWNTOWN SEWER
SEPARATION PHASE 4**
TREE ASSESSMENT
LONDON, ON

DRAWING TITLE:
**TREE PRESERVATION
PLAN**

DATE: OCTOBER 2022	SCALE: AS NOTED	DRAWING No. T-3
DRAWN: RKL/A Inc.	CHECKED BY: RAK	
PROJECT No. 22-260Lf		