

TREE INVENTORY

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Canopy diameter (m)	Biological Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Location
1	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (Little-leaf Linden)	44	10	M	M	P	Multibranch node with tight branching, included bark, a medium-sized girdling root and a 10" lean towards the subject site.	N
2	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (Little-leaf Linden)	44.5	10	M	M	P	Multibranch node with tighter branching, included bark, and large pruned limbs.	N
3	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (Little-leaf Linden)	34	9	M	M	P	Large ripping wound on main limb, multibranch node and other large broken or pruned limbs.	N
4	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (Little-leaf Linden)	37	8	M	M	P	Large pruned limbs and pollarded ends.	N
5	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (Little-leaf Linden)	35.5	8	ML	M	P	Many dead branches including the leader (approx. 30% of canopy) and a multibranch node.	N
6	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (Little-leaf Linden)	37	9	M	M	I	Co-dominant leaders, crossing branches, included bark and medium sized cut branches.	N
7	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (Little-leaf Linden)	35	7	L	L	RN	Large wound down trunk of approx. 50% of trunk circumference and 75% of canopy is dead.	N
8	<i>Acer negundo</i> (Manitoba Maple)	14	3	M	M	P	Growing against fence, 10" lean towards site and some medium-sized broken branches.	N
9	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> (Northern Catalpa)	27, 29.5	9	M	ML	P	Co-dominant leaders, 1 dead limb and heavy vine.	N

ROOT SENSITIVE EXCAVATION - - - - -
Trench to be dug at the limit of excavation.

- 20cm wide and 1m deep or to the depth of excavation (whichever is less),
- dug by hand or with a hydrovac prior to excavation to establish the boundary of future excavation.

While digging this trench roots that are encountered that extend into the area to be excavated may be cut with a sharp cutting tool. There shall be no use of blunt tools or construction equipment to cut the roots. There shall be no pulling or ripping at roots.

Once dug, the side of the excavated trench closest to trees being protected must be covered following one of two approaches. Option 1: re-fill with native soil, backfilled using lifts of 15 cm, tamped by hand, and soaked. Option 2: Sprayed with a light mist to add moisture without causing erosion and covered with a light-coloured tarpaulin to preserve moisture in the soil.

10	<i>Juglans nigra</i> (Black Walnut)	18	4	MH	MH	P	Vine in canopy	N
11	<i>Crataegus</i> sp. (Hawthorn)	16, 17, 18	7	M	M	P	Heavy vine in canopy, many large wounds.	N
12	<i>Malus</i> sp. (Crabapple)	22	6	M	ML	P	Wound of 30% trunk circumference, heavy vine in canopy and 10" to north.	N
13	<i>Acer negundo</i> (Manitoba Maple)	16	4	M	ML	P	45° lean towards site.	N
14	<i>Acer negundo</i> (Manitoba Maple)	24	7	M	ML	P	45° lean towards north.	N
15	<i>Carya cordiformis</i> (Bitternut Hickory)	56.5	10	H	H	P	Two large dead branches.	N
16	<i>Carya cordiformis</i> (Bitternut Hickory)	31.5	7	H	H	P	Unbalanced canopy to north.	N
17	<i>Acer negundo</i> (Manitoba Maple)	15	4	M	M	P	20" lean towards site and large dead branch.	N
18	<i>Crataegus</i> sp. (Hawthorn)	16, 16	6	ML	ML	P	20" lean towards north and towards site, large broken branches and canopy with many dead branches.	N
19	<i>Tilia americana</i> (Basswood)	52.5	10	M	M	I	Large dead and broken branches.	N
20	<i>Tilia americana</i> (Basswood)	22, 27, 29, 29	10	M	ML	P	Multiple leaders, one leader is dead (could be a hazard to building below given steep slope, and has included bark between limbs).	N
21	<i>Acer negundo</i> (Manitoba Maple)	32	10	M	M	I	20" lean down slope.	N
22	<i>Prunus serotina</i> (Black Cherry)	28	6	M	M	I		N
23	<i>Tilia americana</i> (Basswood)	14, 15	4	H	H	P	Co-dominant leaders	N
24	<i>Acer saccharum</i> (Sugar Maple)	17	6	H	H	P		N
25	<i>Carya cordiformis</i> (Bitternut Hickory)	49.5	10	H	H	I	Large hole at 2m height	N
26	<i>Quercus rubra</i> (Red Oak)	38	8	M	M	I	Leans 45° to south and has 2 large dead branches.	N
27	<i>Malus</i> sp. (Crabapple)	15, 15	6	ML	ML	I	50% dead and broken canopy	N
28	<i>Carya cordiformis</i> (Bitternut Hickory)	20	6	MH	H	I	Leaned on by tree 26.	N
29	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> (Bur Oak)	20	6	H	H	P	Slightly suppressed by nearby tree.	N
30	<i>Carya cordiformis</i> (Bitternut Hickory)	~50	8	ML	ML	I	Multiple wounds on uphill side of tree along many leaders, large broken and hanging limb creating potential hazard given steep slope.	N

TREE INVENTORY LEGEND

Biological Health
H (High Quality) - Vigorous growth and desirable urban tree species with no apparent symptoms of disease or pests.
MH (Medium-High Quality) - Moderate growth of high quality urban species with minor symptoms of disease that are aesthetic only and have less than 5% dieback.
M (Medium Quality) - Moderate growth of any species with minor dieback of less than 15% of canopy and/or minor symptoms of disease or pests.
ML (Medium-Low Quality) - Low vigour, with dieback of 15% - 50% of canopy and/or major symptoms of disease or pests.
L (Low Quality) - More than 50% of the canopy is dead.

Structural Condition
H (High Quality) - No apparent defects to root crown, trunk, leader, or major limbs.
MH (Medium-High Quality) - No significant defects to root crown or trunk and minor defects to canopy including limbs.
M (Medium Quality) - Minor defects to important elements (root crown, trunk, leader, and main branch union or major limbs).
ML (Medium-Low Quality) - Major defects that suggest risk of declining to low quality within 2-10 years.
L (Low Quality) - Major defects that have an immediate risk of failure.

Recommended Action
P - Preserve
I - Injury due to construction
R - Remove for poor condition
RC - Remove for Construction
R* - Remove with Neighbours Approval
RN - Encourage Neighbour or City to Remove due to poor condition
R** - Remove with City's Approval
Pr - Prune tree to removed dead wood and preserve sound branching structure

Comments
B Borer
BB Broken or hanging branches
BF Backfilled
CS Compacted soil
DB Dead branches
FFB Fungus Fruiting Bodies
G Girdling
HA Hazard
IB Included bark
LS Lean showing direction
L (i.e. lean south)
ZL 2 leaders or codominant stems
MB Multibranch node
MSML Multistem
PL Pruned limbs
SU Suppressed crown

Trees less than 10cmØ caliper, and large shrubs may exist on the site. It is the contractor's responsibility to determine the extent of possible removals by field review prior to submission of quotations for removals work.

Tree locations are estimated by the arborist. For accurate locations a topographic survey will be required.

LEGEND

--- Property line
--- Easement Line
----- Tree preservation hoarding - framed hoarding
----- Root Sensitive Excavation
• Existing tree to be preserved
• Minimum tree protection zone
• Existing tree in poor condition. Encourage neighbouring property owner to remove.

LIMITING CONDITIONS:

This tree inventory was derived from data gathered on the site using accepted arboricultural practices. This includes a visual examination of all above ground parts of the tree for structural defects and signs of health and vigour. All examination took place from the ground plane and no trees were cored, probed or climbed. There was also no detailed inspection of the root crown where excavation would have been required.

This inventory describes the health, structural stability and identifies potential hazards of the trees to a reasonable extent. Where dead branches or other are identified in the notes it is the owner's responsibility to take action. This inventory does not provide or imply a guarantee that these trees or branches will remain standing intact. The stability of any tree or branches of a tree cannot be predicted with absolute certainty under all circumstances.

There is, likewise, no guarantee of survival for those trees to be preserved during construction but which are subject to injury. Tree preservation guidelines that are provided in this report are generally suitable for the tree as determined by the visual assessment. However, there is no guarantee that these guidelines will be followed throughout construction unless an arborist is retained for complete supervision of the site at all times. Even with complete supervision, roots in an urban environment are unpredictable. Guidelines that support an even distribution of roots may not be effective in cases where roots have clustered in small areas.

The assessment in this inventory is valid only at the time of inspection.

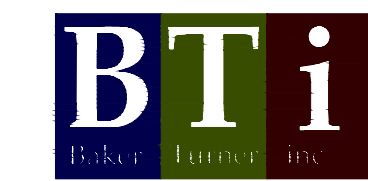
Ion Woodside
ISA Certified Arborist
ON-1439A
Baker Turner Inc.

Note: All Drawings by Baker Turner Inc. to be Printed in Colour.

REVISIONS

DATE	DESCRIPTION
23 Dec, 24	Issued for Submission
23 Feb, 24	Issued for Submission
29 Jan, 24	Issued for Submission

NOTE: Contractor is to check and verify all dimensions and conditions on the project, and is to immediately report any discrepancies to the landscape architect before proceeding with the work.



Landscape Architecture | Site Design

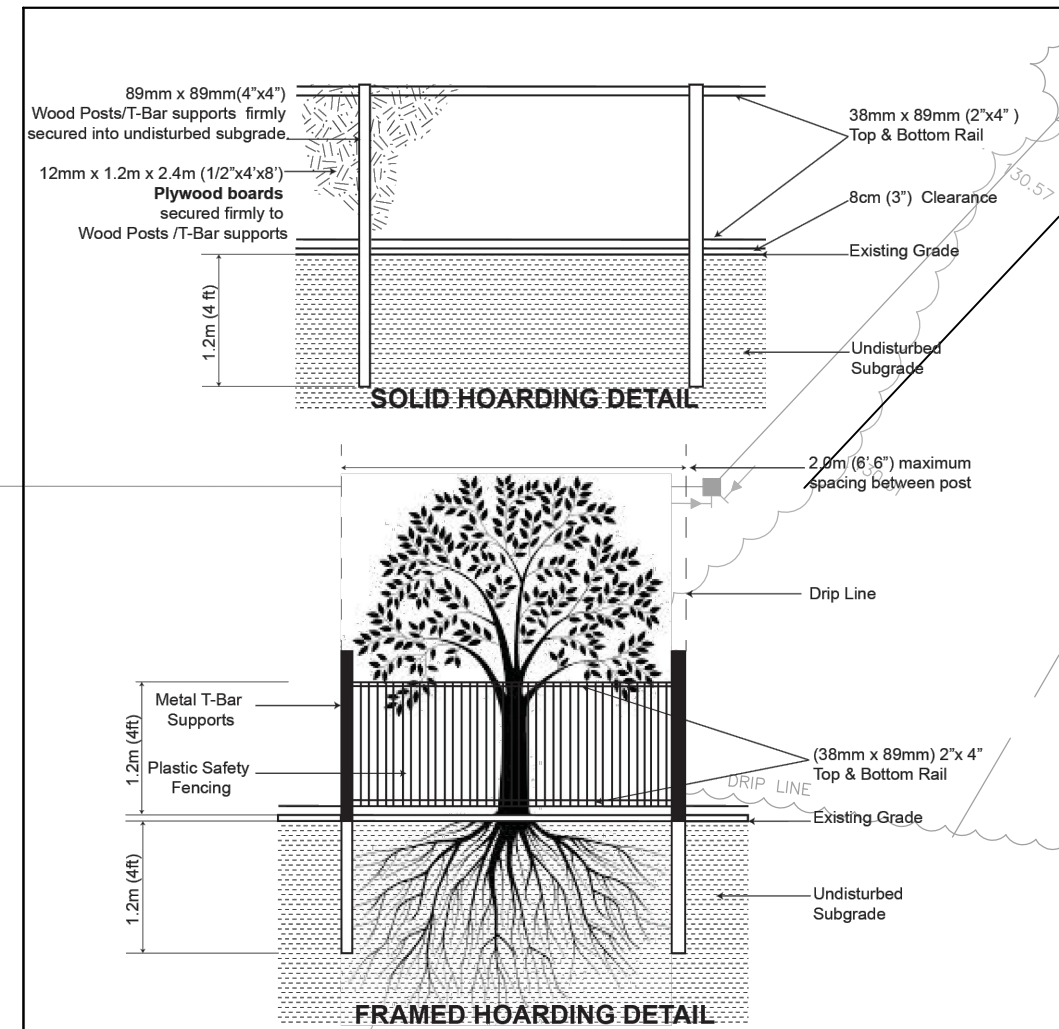
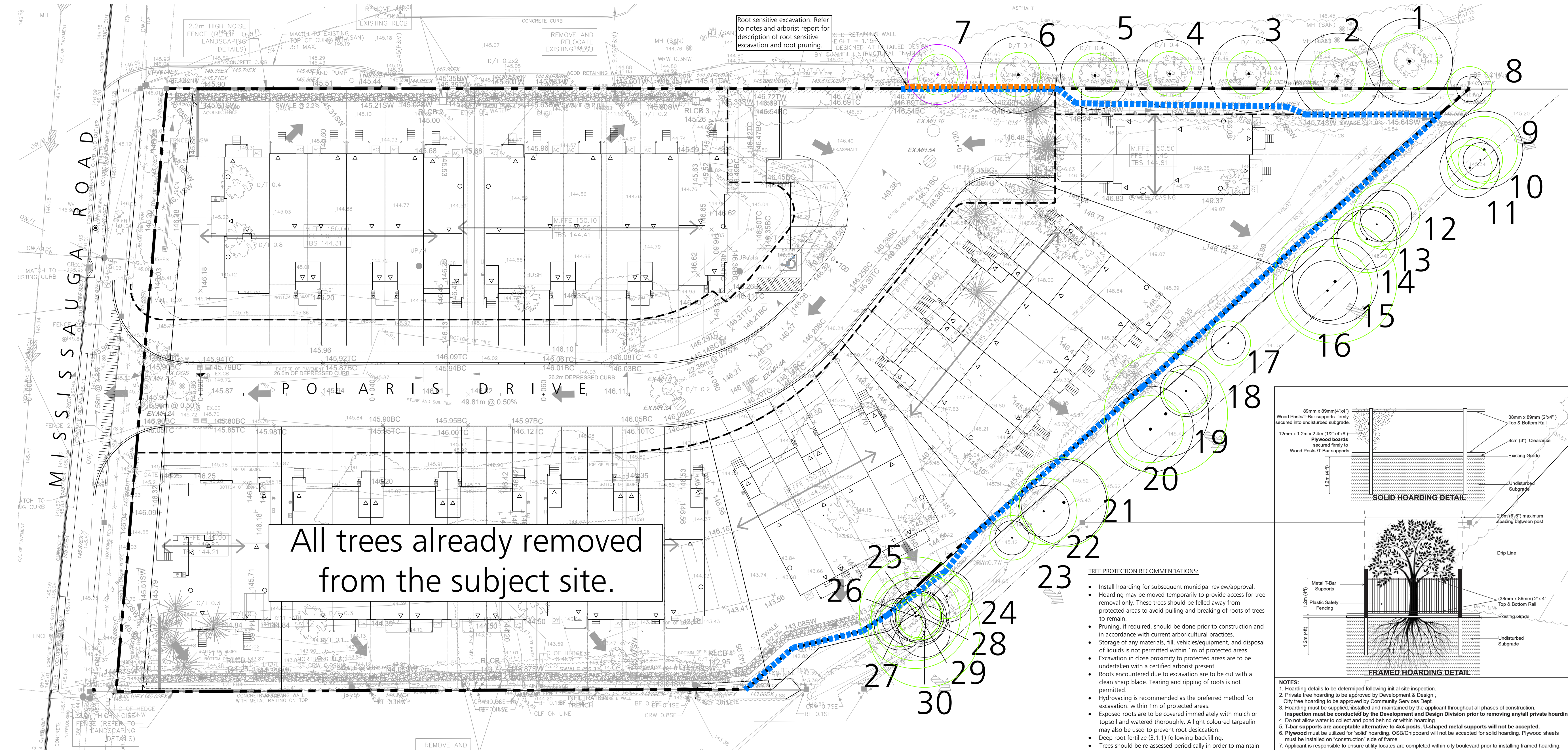
Suite 200, Second Floor
2010 Winston Park Drive
Oakville Ontario L6H 5R7
Tel: (289) 291-7620
email: tba@bakerturner.com

Project Title
Polaris Drive Residential

Mississauga Road Properties
Mississauga Road & Polaris Drive
Mississauga, ON

Tree Inventory and Preservation Plan

Date	Issued
November 2023	
Job Number	Drawn By
BTI-1715	DA
Scale	Checked By
1:250	AP, JW
Sheet Number	File Number
TS.1	FILE NO.



TREE PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Install hoarding for subsequent municipal review/approval.
- Hoarding may be moved temporarily to provide access for tree removal only. These trees should be felled away from protected areas to avoid pulling and breaking of roots of trees to remain.
- Pruning, if required, should be done prior to construction and in accordance with current arboricultural practices.
- Storage of any materials, fill, vehicles/equipment, and disposal of liquids is not permitted within 1m of protected areas.
- Excavation in close proximity to protected areas are to be undertaken with a certified arborist present.
- Roots encountered due to excavation are to be cut with a clean sharp blade. Tearing and ripping of roots is not permitted.
- Hydrovac is recommended as the preferred method for excavation, within 1m of protected areas.
- Exposed roots are to be covered immediately with mulch or topsoil and watered thoroughly. A light coloured tarpaulin may also be used to prevent root desiccation.
- Deep root fertilize (3:1:1) following backfilling.
- Trees should be re-assessed periodically in order to maintain an up to date understanding of health and structure.

TREE PRESERVATION HOARDING