ARBORIST REPORT

(refer also to Tree Inventory & Preservation Plan By Baker Turner Inc., June 2025)

Thorny Brae Residential

1765, 1775 Thorny Brae Place
Mississauga, Ontario

Prepared By

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INTRODUCTION

Site Context

The site is located near the corner of Eglinton Ave. at 47 Dundas Street East. The proponent seeks to develop a low-rise condo community across the site.

There are many trees present on the site. These trees largely set within a lawn alongside single family houses on the former street. Towards the rear of the site there is a woodlot that extends at the top and along a steep slope heading down to the Credit River. This rear portion of the site is more naturalized and has been omitted from the development proposal. The development will result in the removal of all trees across the site, however, neighbouring trees and trees within the naturalized rear portion of the site will be protected.

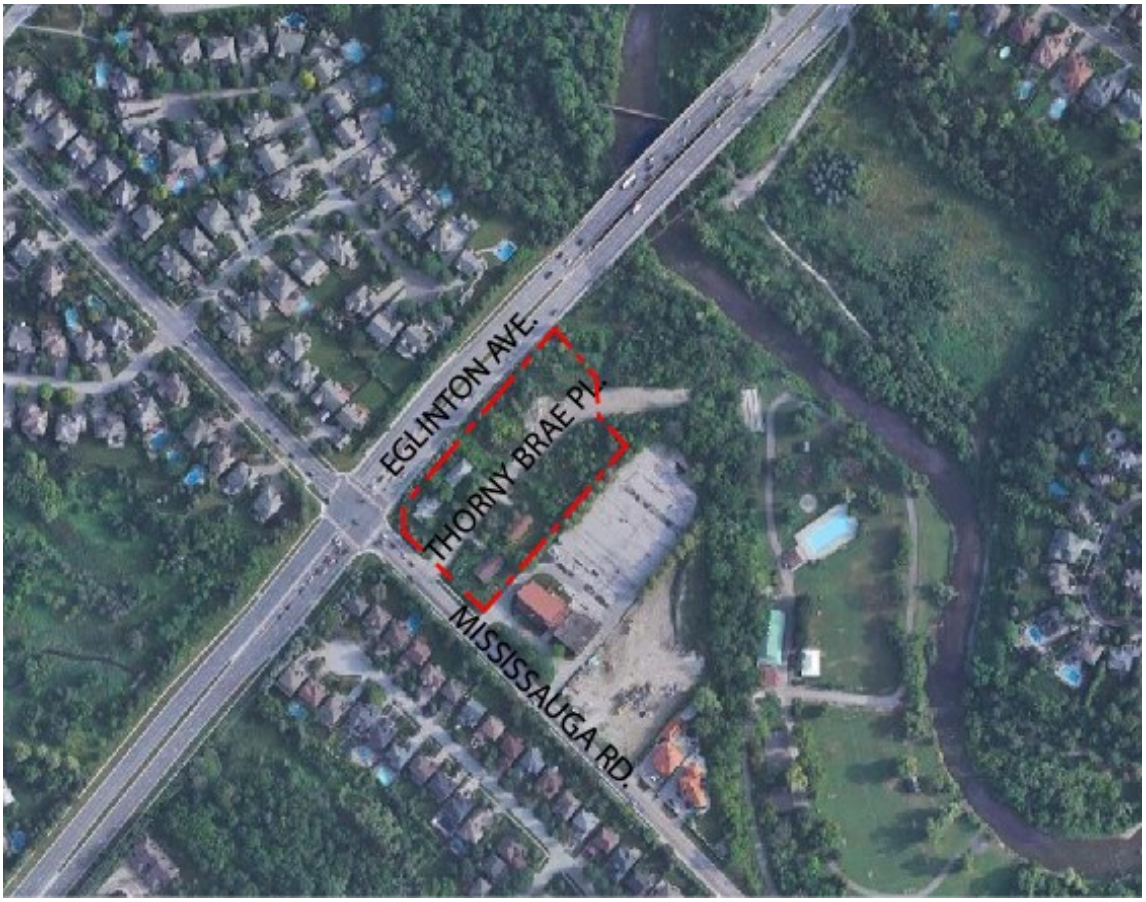


Figure 1: Context Plan.

Assignment

Baker Turner Inc. was retained to complete an inventory of the site/city trees and subsequently prepare an Arborist Report and a Tree Inventory & Preservation Plan. Trees were measured for approximate canopy width and trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) and assessed for structural and biological condition. Please refer to the inventory and locations provided on the tree inventory & preservation plan for details.

Table 1: Tree Inventory

DBH – Diameter of tree at breast height (1.37m) measured in centimeters.

Canopy Diameter (m) – Approximate diameter of canopy in meters.

Location Designation
C – Located in City-owned boulevard; S – Located within subject site; N – Located on a neighbour's private property; S - Subject site; B - Boundary tree

Biological Health
H (High Quality) - Desirable urban tree species with vigorous growth and no apparent symptoms of disease or pests.
MH (Medium-High Quality) - Desirable urban tree species with moderate growth or minor symptoms of disease that are aesthetic only and less than 5% dieback.
M (Medium Quality) – Any species with moderate growth and minor dieback of less than 20% of canopy and/or minor symptoms of disease or pests.
ML (Medium-Low Quality) - Low vigour, with dieback of 20% - 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) - Only insignificant defects to root crown or trunk and minor defects to canopy including limbs.
M (Medium Quality) - Minor defects to root crown, trunk and major limbs.
ML (Medium-Low Quality) – Major defects to long-term structure particularly at root crown, trunk and major limbs.
L (Low Quality) - Major defects that have an immediate risk of failure.

Recommended Action
P – Preserve; I – Preserve but will have injury within minimum tree protection zone; R - Remove for poor condition;
RC - Remove for Construction; R* - Recommend to Neighbour for Removal; R** or RC** - Remove with City's Approval

New Tree No.	Species	DBH (cm) [Combined DBH]	Measure to Drip Line Diameter (m)	Biological Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Location Designation
1	Pinus nigra	44	8	ML	M	RC	Tree removed since original survey	S
2	Pinus nigra	33	8	ML	M	RC	50% dead	S
3	Picea pungens	49	6	M	M	RC	15°LS, leaking sap	S
4	Pinus nigra	40.3	8	M	M	RC	BF, girdling wire at base, ~10 BB	S
5	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	n/a	n/a	D	D	R	EAB, Dead	S
6	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	n/a	n/a	D	D	R	EAB, Dead	S
7	Picea glauca	n/a	n/a	D	D	R	Fallen, Dead	S
8	Ulmus pumila	~65	12	ML	ML	RC	Multiple med. DBs, wetwood, multiple BB (~10)	S
9	Malus spp.	27.7	7	L	L	R	50% TD (rot, large wound), MB, falling trunk leaving whole canopy mostly dead	S
10	Ulmus laevis	25.9	7	ML	ML	RC	TB, DB (med), multiple DBs (~8)	S

New Tree No.	Species	DBH (cm) [Combined DBH]	Measure to Drip Line Diameter (m)	Biological Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Location Designation
11	Ulmus laevis	38.9	10	ML	ML	RC	TB, DB (med), multiple small-medium BB	S
12	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	35	7	D	D	R	DEAD	S
13	Pinus nigra	44	8	D	D	R	DEAD	S
14	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	18	6	D	D	R	DEAD	S
15	Picea glauca	12,15 [16.4]	5	H	MH	RC	Tree removed since original survey	S
16	Ulmus pumila	26.3, 23.8 [22.4]	7	M	M	RC	2 Leaders, IB, 20% TD, wound at base, ~15 DB (Small)	S
17	Morus alba	20.5, 17.2 [19.4]	6.5	M	M	RC	UB (SE), 2 Leaders, IB with wetwood, 10% TD, wounds at base x 2	S
18	Juniperus virginiana	24	3	MH	ML	RC	dead tips, supports #7	S
19	Thuja occidentalis	18, 17 [18.7]	5	M	M	RC	2L, 5°LS	S
20	Ulmus pumila	58	16	M	M	RC	~15 small to med. DBs	S
21	Morus alba 'Pendula'	24.5	3	M	ML	RC	TD 50% (large & small wounds), mass wounds at main union	S
22	Morus alba (reverted)	33	8	M	ML	RC	3 Leaders, IB, MB, PL with wetwood, massive wounds at old graft	S
23	Malus spp.	39.8, 41.5 [28.5]	10	L	L	R	2 large holes, 50% dead canopy from whole limbs, (hazard)	S
24	Malus spp.	19.1	3	M	ML	RC	MB, 10°L(S), 10% TD, Backfilled	S
25	Acer ginalla	28.3	7	M	M	R**	MB, erosion around roots, small wounds from DBs, unbalanced crown (s)	C
26	Elaeagnus angustifolia	8, 14.8 [15.1]	4	M	M	R**	10° lean (s), 2L	C
27	Elaeagnus angustifolia	18	6	M	ML	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	C
28	Elaeagnus angustifolia	23	6	M	ML	R**	5+ pruned limbs, watersprouts, 20° Lean (E)	C

New Tree No.	Species	DBH (cm) [Combined DBH]	Measure to Drip Line Diameter (m)	Biological Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Location Designation
29	Elaeagnus angustifolia	22	6	M	L	R**	45°L (s), leans on fence	C
30	Elaeagnus angustifolia	13.5	5	M	M	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	C
31	Elaeagnus angustifolia	18	7	ML	L	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	C
32	Elaeagnus angustifolia	21	4	M	ML	R**	Heavy prune up trunk, 2PL, WS, 10°Lean(S)	C
33	Elaeagnus angustifolia	18	3	M	ML	R**	Heavy prune up trunk, 2PL	C
34	Acer ginalla	22	7	M	M	R**	20% TD, backfilled, UB (S)	C
35	Elaeagnus angustifolia	10	3	ML	ML	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	C
36	Elaeagnus angustifolia	23.8	5	M	ML	R**	2PL, heavy prune up trunk, 10°Lean(E), WS	C
37	Elaeagnus angustifolia	12	6	ML	L	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	C
38	Elaeagnus angustifolia	23.4	5	M	ML	R**	Curve to 90°Lean(e), 2 PL, heavy prune up trunk, BF	C
39	Elaeagnus angustifolia	17.9	5	M	ML	R**	30°Lean (SE), heavy prune up trunk, BF	C
40	Elaeagnus angustifolia	15.9	4	M	ML	R**	Heavy prune up trunk, 30% TD at base	C
41	Elaeagnus angustifolia	21.8	7	M	ML	R**	WS, 2PL, 45° Lean (S), heavy prune up trunk, BF	C
42	Elaeagnus angustifolia	18, 20.9 [19.7]	8	M	ML	R**	5 pruned limbs/branches, 1 dead branch with IB wound, 20°L (S), watersprouts	C
43	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	n/a	n/a	D	D	R**	DEAD	C
44	Ulmus pumila	11, 10 [14.5]	5	M	M	RC	2L, DB(small)	S
45	Ulmus pumila	15	6	M	M	RC	20°L(E), DB(small)	S
46	Ulmus pumila	13.9	3	M	M	RC	10°Lean (N)	S
47	Ulmus pumila	19.5	6	M	M	RC	UB(E), DB(small)	S

New Tree No.	Species	DBH (cm) [Combined DBH]	Measure to Drip Line Diameter (m)	Biological Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Location Designation
48	Ulmus pumila	18.5	6	M	M	RC	DB(small), wound at base, crack at base, multipe wounds 1m ht.	S
49	Acer negundo	21, 26, 13 [24.5]	10	M	ML	RC	MB, growing through fence, vine, IB, wound from fence top rail	S
50	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	15, 12, 12 [19.7]	4	D	D	R		S
51	Juglans nigra	11.1	3	H	MH	RC	V	S
52	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	11	2	D	D	R		S
53	Ulmus pumila	13.1	3	M	M	RC	10% TD at base, crack to 0.5m ht.	S
54	Ulmus pumila	14	3	M	M	RC	10% TD at base, BB (med sized), V	S
55	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	14.1	3	L	L	R	2 Leaders	S
56	Acer negundo	22.5	7	M	M	RC	L20°(SE) to house, 2L, small DBs	S
57	Juglans nigra	12.4	2	H	H	RC		S
58	Malus spp.	13.8	4	M	ML	RC	45° Lean (N), BF	S
59	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	18	5	L	L	R	DEAD	S
60	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	16	4	L	L	R	DEAD	S
61	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	16	4	L	L	R	DEAD	S
62	Pinus sylvestris	28	6	L	L	R	DEAD	S
63	Pinus sylvestris	32	6	L	L	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	S
64	Pinus sylvestris	32.1	6	D	D	R	Dead	S
65	Pinus sylvestris	41	6	M	M	RC	DB (med)	S
66	Pinus sylvestris	25.9	3	ML	M	RC	small canopy	S
67	Pinus sylvestris	21.8	3	ML	M	RC	small canopy	S
68	Pinus sylvestris	42.5	6	M	M	RC	DB (small)	S
69	Pinus sylvestris	34.8	5	M	M	RC	DB (small)	S
70	Pinus sylvestris	30.5	5	M	M	RC	DB (small)	S
71	Pinus sylvestris	28.5	5	M	M	RC	BF, top 50% canopy ok	S
72	Ulmus americana	15	8	ML	ML	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	S
73	Pinus sylvestris	22	4	L	L	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	S

New Tree No.	Species	DBH (cm) [Combined DBH]	Measure to Drip Line Diameter (m)	Biological Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Location Designation
74	Pinus sylvestris	28	6	L	L	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	S
75	Pinus sylvestris	30	6	L	L	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	S
76	Ulmus laevis	15, 18x2, 24 [27.4]	12	L	L	R	DEAD, falling	S
77	Ulmus laevis	17, 20, 29, 33 [31.5]	13	L	L	R	DEAD, falling	S
78	Juglans nigra	11.7	5	H	H	RC		S
79	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	14.2	2.5	L	L	R	Vine, 20% TD from 0.3m ht. to 1.2m ht.	S
80	Juglans nigra	12.9	4	H	H	RC		S
81	Juglans nigra	16.8, 13.7 [17.5]	7	H	H	RC	2L	S
82	Ulmus laevis	17	6	ML	ML	R	DEAD	S
83	Ulmus pumila	11	4	ML	M	R	Tree removed since original survey	S
84	Ulmus laevis	15	6	ML	ML	R	DEAD	S
85	Ulmus laevis	16	6	ML	ML	R	DEAD	S
86	Acer negundo	12.8	5	M	M	RC	Heavy vine	S
87	Thuja occidentalis	24.4, 22.1, 24.5, 12 [28.8]	6	M	M	RC	3L, DB (small), lean to 10° (68 tag)	S
88	Thuja occidentalis	21.3, 14.9, 10.5, 14, 14.7, 18.2 [30.6]	6	M	M	RC	Lean up to 20° all directions, concrete block btwn trunk (067 tag)	S
89	Thuja occidentalis	11.9, 21.1, 18.3, 17, 10.5, 10 [29.8]	6	M	M	RC	IB, lean up to 45° (066 tag)	S

New Tree No.	Species	DBH (cm) [Combined DBH]	Measure to Drip Line Diameter (m)	Biological Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Location Designation
90	Thuja occidentalis	23.1, 21.9, 16.9, 13.4 [27.4]	6	M	M	RC	Lean up to 20° all directions	S
91	Thuja occidentalis	18.2	2.5	L	ML	R	75% Dead canopy, 25% TD canopy at base (tag 160)	S
92	Pinus nigra	44.5	6	M	M	RC	DB (small), dead tips, (69 tag)	S
93	Picea pungens	33	7	M	MH	RC	UB (S), twig dieback 40%	S
94	Picea pungens	33.6	7	M	MH	RC	UB (NW), twig dieback 40%	S
95	Picea pungens	41.6	7	M	MH	RC	UB (E)	S
96	Ulmus laevis	21	4	ML	M	RC		S
97	Ulmus laevis	13, 13 [16.1]	6	ML	M	RC	Dutch Elm Disease	S
98	Ulmus laevis	14	5	D	D	R	DEAD	S
99	Populus nigra	19	4	D	D	R	DEAD	S
100	Tilia cordata	12	4	D	D	R	DEAD, fallen	S
101	Populus nigra	10.5	3	H	H	RC		S
102	Populus tremuloides	25.2	5	H	H	RC		S
103	Populus tremuloides	16, 10 [16.1]	5	D	D	R	DEAD	S
104	Pinus sylvestris	20.5	6	M	M	RC	TB, sup, MB	S
105	Pinus sylvestris	28.4	6	MH	MH	RC		S
106	Ulmus americana	15	3	M	M	RC		S
107	Juglans nigra	18.3	7	H	H	RC		S
108	Ulmus laevis	14.5	4	D	D	R	Fallen, DEAD	S
109	Ulmus laevis	20	6	D	D	R	DEAD	S
110	Salix nigra	19, 11, 12, 13, 10 [25.5]	6	M	M	RC	lean up to 60°	S
111	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	16, 17 [18.2]	7	D	D	R	DEAD	S
112	Acer platanoides	31.9	6	MH	M	P	MB	C
113	Acer platanoides	23	6	MH	M	R**	MB	C

New Tree No.	Species	DBH (cm) [Combined DBH]	Measure to Drip Line Diameter (m)	Biological Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Location Designation
114	Acer platanoides	25.7	6	MH	MH	R**		C
115	Acer platanoides	21.4	5	M	M	R**	Crossing branches, crack, MB	C
116	Acer platanoides	18.3	5	M	M	R**	BF	C
117	Acer platanoides	16.4	4	M	M	R**	Crack 1.5m-2.5m	C
118	Ulmus americana	15	5	M	M	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	S
119	Ulmus americana	19	6	M	M	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	S
120	Ulmus americana	12, 17 [17.0]	6	M	M	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	S
121	Ulmus americana	12, 14 [16.1]	3	M	M	RC	2L, IB	S
122	Populus tremuloides	19.8	4	MH	MH	RC	Crack	S
123	Ulmus laevis	10.7	3	M	M	RC		S
124	Ulmus laevis	23	8	M	M	RC	Minor vine	S
125	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	12, 10 [14.8]	3	D	D	R	DEAD	S
126	Juglans nigra	13.6	4	H	H	RC	10° Lean (W)	S
127	Juglans nigra	13.8, 18.3, 13.4, 16.3 [24.9]	8	M	M	RC	IB x 2, wound, 10% TD	S
128	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	12	2	D	D	R	DEAD, Vine	S
129	Juglans nigra	24.5, 23.3 [21.9]	10	M	M	RC	2L, 1 hanging branch	S
130	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	13.9	5	L	L	R	EAB, UB (S)	S
131	Juglans nigra	14, 18 [17.9]	6	M	MH	RC	DB(med), IB, 2 L, UB (S), Vine	S
132	Juglans nigra	15	5	MH	MH	RC	10° Lean (W)	S
133	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	14	4	L	L	R	DEAD	S
134	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	14, 10 [15.5]	4	D	D	R	DEAD	S

New Tree No.	Species	DBH (cm) [Combined DBH]	Measure to Drip Line Diameter (m)	Biological Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Location Designation
135	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	10.5	5	D	D	R	DEAD, fallen	S
136	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	17	3	D	D	R	DEAD, Broken/ Fallen	S
137	Acer negundo	11.7, 11.5, 10 [18.2]	7	ML	ML	RC		S
138	Juglans nigra	25.5	7	MH	MH	RC	DB(small)	S
139	Juglans nigra	29.9	8	MH	M	RC	Vine	S
140	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	10.1	3	L	L	R		S
141	Juglans nigra	11.3	4	H	H	RC	DB (med), IB, ML	S
142	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	10.1	2	L	L	R		S
143	Ulmus laevis	18.1	5	M	ML	RC	Vine	S
144	Acer negundo	16, 13.1 [17.1]	6	M	M	RC	20° Lean (NW), 2L, IB	S
145	Juglans nigra	19.7	6	MH	MH	RC	ML, V	S
146	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	13	5	D	D	R	DEAD	S
147	Tilia Americana	11.8	3	H	MH	RC	UB (N)	S
148	Juglans nigra	11.1	3	H	H	RC		S
149	Tilia americana	12.9	3	H	H	RC		S
150	Tilia Americana	10	2	H	H	RC		S
151	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	15	5	D	D	R	DEAD	S
152	Tilia americana	10.8	2	H	H	RC		S
153	Tilia americana	14.1	2.5	ML	M	RC	50% Canopy Dead	S
154	Juglans nigra	14.4	4	H	H	RC		S
155	Juglans nigra	23.4	7	H	H	RC		S
156	Juglans nigra	17, 16, 21 [23.2]	7	MH	M	RC	3L crossing, IB	S
157	Juglans nigra	19.7	7	H	H	RC	V(grape)	S
158	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	16.7	6	L	L	R	No EAB?	S
159	Juglans nigra	16.9	4	H	H	RC		S

New Tree No.	Species	DBH (cm) [Combined DBH]	Measure to Drip Line Diameter (m)	Biological Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Location Designation
160	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	20.9	5	D	D	RC	EAB, DEAD	S
161	Juglans nigra	18	6	H	H	RC		S
162	Quercus rubra	19.1	5	H	H	RC		S
163	Juglans nigra	13.5, 22.3, 17.7 [23.1]	9	MH	M	RC	IB, 3 Leaders, heavy vine	S
164	Juglans nigra	23.7	7	MH	M	RC	Vine, 2L	S
165	Juglans nigra	16.4	5	H	MH	RC	Vine	S
166	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	15.5	4	D	D	R	EAB, DEAD	S
167	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	11.5	3	L	L	R		S
168	Crataegus sp.	12 ,8x4 [21.0]	5	M	M	RC	DB(med), BB	S
169	Pinus sylvestris	22.7	5	M	M	RC		S
170	Pinus sylvestris	19.4	5	M	M	RC		S
171	Juniperus virginiana	18	4	M	M	RC	Crack	S
172	Robinia pseudoacacia	11.5	4	H	H	RC		S
173	Crataegus	7, 6, 5, 5, 6, 6 [18.7]	4	M	M	RC		S
174	Quercus macrocarpa	10	2	H	H	RC		S
175	Crataegus	10, 8, 8, 8, 7 [20.2]	4	M	M	RC		S
176	Ulmus laevis	12, 18, 28 [24.1]	6	L	L	R	Tree removed since original survey	S
177	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	13	3	L	L	R	EAB	S
178	Tilia Americana	12	3	H	MH	RC	89?, Crossing branches	S
179	Tilia Americana	10	2	M	ML	RC	Vine, 30% TD	S

New Tree No.	Species	DBH (cm) [Combined DBH]	Measure to Drip Line Diameter (m)	Biological Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Location Designation
180	Juglans nigra	37.9, 26.4 [25.4]	10	H	H	RC	2L, WS	S
181	Juglans nigra	32.2	8	H	H	RC		S
182	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	16, 14 [17.3]	5	L	L	R	2 Leaders, Vine	S
183	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	13.4	3	L	L	R	EAB	S
184	Picea glauca	41.8	7.5	H	H	RC		S
185	Picea glauca	48.4	8	H	H	RC		S
186	Ulmus pumila	11.7, 12.4 [15.5]	5	H	MH	RC	2L, IB	S
187	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	12, 9, 7 [16.7]	5	L	L	R		S
188	Ulmus pumila	21.8	4	ML	ML	RC	Little budding could be dead, at least 50% dead canopy	S
189	Ulmus pumila	28.1	8	M	M	RC		S
190	Picea pungens	32.1	6	M	M	RC	20% canopy dieback	S
191	Ulmus pumila	18	4	H	MH	RC	Wire through canopy	S
192	Acer platanoides	26.8	6	H	H	RC		S
193	Picea pungens	12	2	M	M	RC		S
194	Prunus avium	26.2	6	M	M	RC	several cracks, IB with branch	S
195	Prunus avium	17, 18, 12, 10, 10 [25.9]	6	M	M	RC	MB, IB at main union	S
196	Picea pungens	9	1.5	M	M	RC	Top dead	S
197	Picea glauca	~15	2	D	D	R	DEAD	S
198	Thuja occidentalis	10, 15, 10 [18.7]	2	M	M	RC		S
199	Thuja occidentalis	10, 10, 9, 14 [20.7]	2	M	M	RC		S
200	Thuja occidentalis	23, 15 [19.5]	2	M	M	RC	10° Lean (SE)	S

New Tree No.	Species	DBH (cm) [Combined DBH]	Measure to Drip Line Diameter (m)	Biological Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Location Designation
201	Picea pungens	19	3	H	H	RC		S
202	Salix rubens	47.4, 51.7, 21 [34.7]	16	M	M	RC	2L, ~6 large dead/ broken limbs girdling wire, 20% TD	S
203	Malus sp.	30	5.5	M	ML	RC	2L, IB crossing branch, UB (W)	S
204	Tilia x cordata	47.4	8	M	M	P	4 pruned limbs, leaving 2 holes	N
205	Tilia x cordata	46.1	8	M	M	P	5 pruned limbs, tight unions	N
206	Tilia x cordata	43.2	8	M	M	P	Multibranch node, 3 pruned limbs leaving 1 hole, IB	N
207	Tilia x cordata	34.8	6	M	M	P	3L, 1 pruned limb, 10° Lean to parking lot, BF, 1 hanging branch	N
208	Tilia x cordata	39.4	8	M	M	P	2 pruned limbs, 1 hanging branch	N
209	Tilia x cordata	49.2	8	M	M	P	Crossing branches, IB, med. Pruned branch, 3 holes in trunk, BF	N
210	Malus sp.	18.5, 23 [20.4]	3	ML	ML	P	50% dead canopy, 1 dead trunk, 2L	N
211	Tilia Americana	18.7, 32.3 [22.6]	7	M	M	P	IB, 25° lean to parking lot	N
212	Juglans nigra	26.8	7	H	MH	P	vine, hanging branch	N
213	Juglans nigra	27	9	H	H	P	V	S
214	Juglans nigra	16	4	H	H	n/a	Tree removed since original survey	S
215	Ulmus laevis	20	6	D	D	R	DEAD	S

TREE IMAGES

Figure 2: Former Thorny Brae intersection looking north too single-family dwelling and corner of Eglinton Ave. and Mississauga Rd.

Figure 3: Corner of Mississauga Rd. and Eglinton Ave looking east.

Figure 4: Looking east along Eglinton Ave. to row of Scots pine.

Figure 5: View of Scots pine row amongst understorey brush.

Figure 6: Canopy opening at centre of site looking north west towards rear of site and Eglinton avenue in the background.

Figure 7: former Thorny Brae cul-de-sac looking south towards trees amongst scrubland.

Figure 8: Trees along single-family house on south side of former Thorny Brae Pl.

Figure 9: Trees and hedges at south side of property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All trees on the subject site are proposed for removal. Many of these trees are already in poor condition, dead and even fallen. Among the healthy trees a full summary of removals is provided below including a total number of healthy removals over 15cm DBH in size.

On top of these removals, there are several trees proposed for removal along the property boundary with the city-owned boulevards. Here too many of the trees are dead but others are healthy but stand in the way of grading and construction.

Healthy trees on the subject site for removal:

1-4, 8, 10, 11, 15-22, 24, 45, 47-49, 56, 65-71, 81, 87-89, 90, 92-97, 102, 105-107, 110, 121, 122, 124, 127, 129, 131, 132, 137-139, 143-145, 155-157, 159, 160-165, 168-171, 173, 175, 180, 181, 184-186, 188-192, 194, 195, 198-200, 201-203. A total of 91 trees.

City-owned boulevard trees proposed for removal:

25, 26, 28, 29, 32-34, 36, 38, 39-42, 113-117. A total of 18 trees.

It should be noted that trees 27, 30, 31, 35, 37, and 43 that were previously documented on the site are now either removed or dead.

Tree Preservation

There will be other trees that will need to be protected. Trees along the boundary with neighbouring property to the south and within the subject site in areas that are not subject to construction will be protected. Along the projects east and south boundary there will be a proposed tree protection hoarding or continued maintenance of the existing fence to provide protection.

Additional Tree Preservation Notes

In the case that any changes are made that extend works into conflict with trees tree protection hoarding may be used (see figure 10) and within the tree protection hoarding there may be no:

- Demolition, construction, replacement or alteration of permanent or temporary buildings or structures.
- Installation of large stones, boulders or additional hard surface treatment
- Altering grade by adding or removing soil or fill, excavating, trenching, topsoil or fill scraping, compacting soil or fill, dumping or disturbance of any kind
- Storage of construction materials, equipment, wood, branches, leaves, soil or fill, construction waste or debris of any sort
- Application, discharge or disposal of any substance or chemical that may adversely affect the health of a tree e.g. concrete sluice, gas, oil, paint, pool water or backwash water from a swimming pool
- Causing or allowing water or discharge, to flow over slopes or through natural areas
- Access, parking or movement of vehicles, equipment or pedestrians related to construction activities.
- Cutting, breaking, tearing, crushing, exposing or stripping tree's roots, trunk and branches.
- Nailing or stapling into a tree, including attachment of fences, electrical wires or signs
- Stringing of cables or installing lights on trees
- Soil remediation, removal of contaminated fill
- Excavating for directional or micro-tunneling and boring

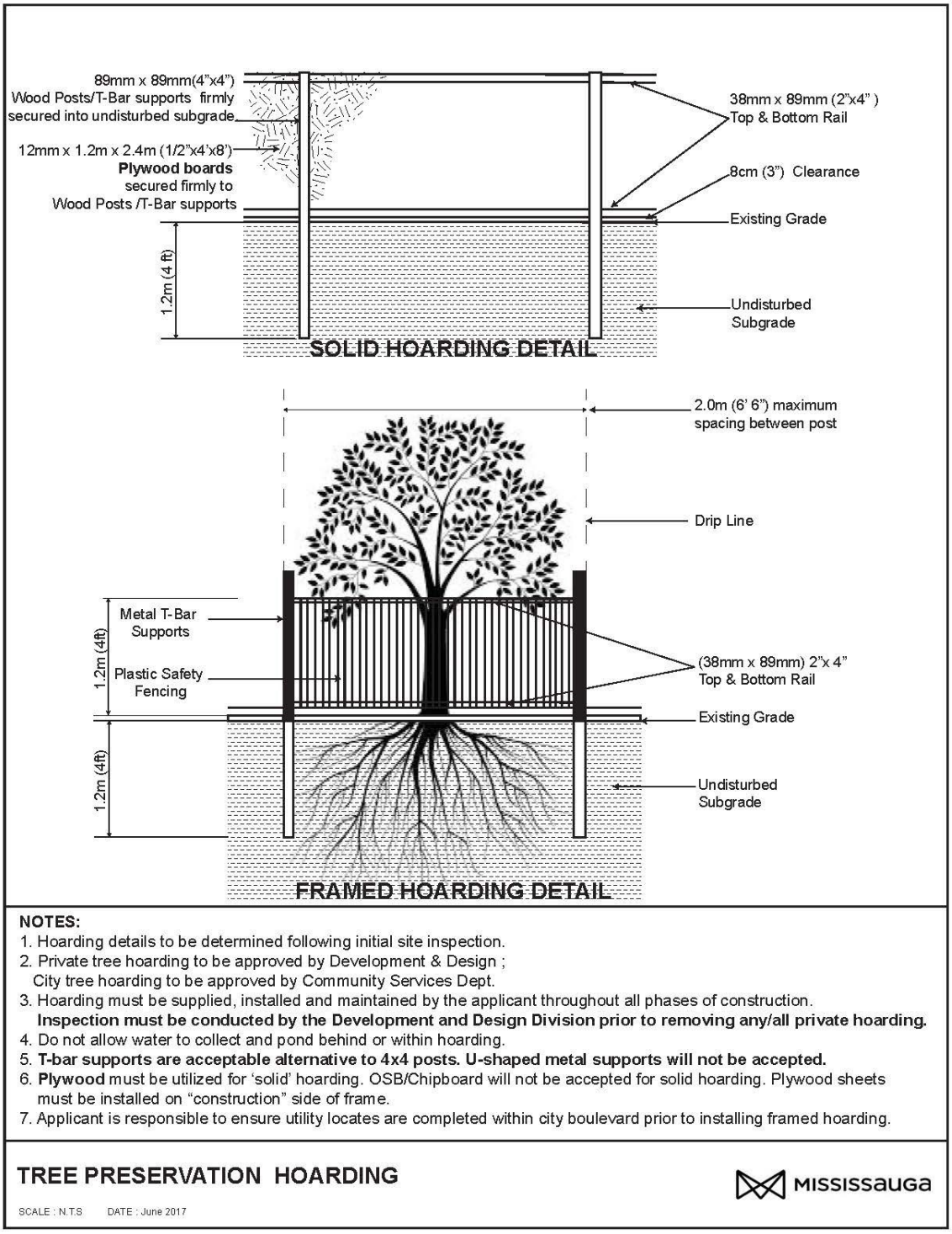


Figure 10: Mississauga Tree Protection Hoarding – Solid and Framed

Once construction begins:
Additional monitoring and maintenance may be required. At regular intervals during construction, at the close of construction and one year after the close of construction all preserved trees should be assessed for potential pests and signs of injuries from construction. Injuries from construction weaken trees and provide a vector for infection. A pest management approach may then be initiated where required.

Supplemental irrigation may be required throughout construction for trees to be preserved. Irrigate tree roots during drought conditions by deep root watering once per month throughout the growing season and the following year after work has been completed.

However, before watering ensure that soil is not already overly saturated by removing a handful of soil from 5cm below grade within the root zone. If the soil has a sour smell, do not water in that area and check any irrigation system that may be overwatering the area. When taking soil bear in mind micro variations in the root zone such as depressions where water may be settling. Multiple samples may be required to gauge the need for additional watering.

All applications of water should be a minimum of 3cm applied over the protected root zone. Watering must be done slowly to ensure that water does not run away from the root zone and to ensure soil around the root system of the tree is well saturated. Additional supplemental watering is required for some trees and detailed in the tree maintenance recommendations.

After Construction is Complete:
Supplements of fertilizer may be helpful after activities to supplement deficiencies; however, it should not be considered a cure-all. At times fertilizer may spur growth at the expense of tree functions that are defensive in nature.

Fertilizer should not be applied to preserved trees from the start of construction activities to one year after the close of construction. One year after the close of construction trees must be re-assessed and soil tested. In cases where soil tests indicate a nutrient deficiency, a fertilizer regime may be required.

LIMITING CONDITIONS

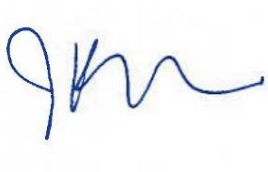
This tree inventory was derived from data gathered on the site using accepted arboricultural practices. This includes a visual examination of all above ground parts of the tree for structural defects and signs of health and vigour. All examination took place from the ground plane and no trees were cored, 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 suppose 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.

All field data was collected and report prepared by Jon Woodside, ISA Certified Arborists.



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