



McKINLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL
SOLUTIONS

Tree Conservation Report
1960 Scott Street, Ottawa, Ontario



April 2016

Prepared for Kelly Rhodenizer, Colonnade BridgePort

McKINLEY ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

613-620-2255 | mckinleyenvironmental@gmail.com

www.mckinleyenvironmental.com



Colonnade BridgePort
100 Argyle Avenue, Suite 100
Ottawa, Ontario, K2P 1B6

April 18th, 2016

Attn: Kelly Rhodenizer, Manager of Development Projects

RE: Tree Conservation Report (TCR) for 1960 Scott Street, Ottawa, Ontario

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This Tree Conservation Report (TCR) has been prepared for the proposed development at 1960 Scott Street, Ottawa, Ontario (Figure 1). We understand that the property is approximately 0.6 acres in size, and that the TCR is required to support the site plan application for the proposed redevelopment of the Site. We further understand that the Site will be redeveloped to accommodate a twenty two (22) storey condominium building (Refer to Development Concept).

1.1 Definitions

The following terms are used throughout this report:

- Diameter at Breast Height (dbh) means the measurement of the trunk of a tree at a height of 120 cm above grade for trees 15 cm diameter or greater, and at a height of 30 cm above grade for trees less than 15 cm diameter. Tree diameter measurements were taken with a calibrated dbh tape.
- The Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is 10 centimeters from the trunk of the tree for every centimeter of trunk dbh. The CRZ is calculated as $dbh \times 10 \text{ cm}$.

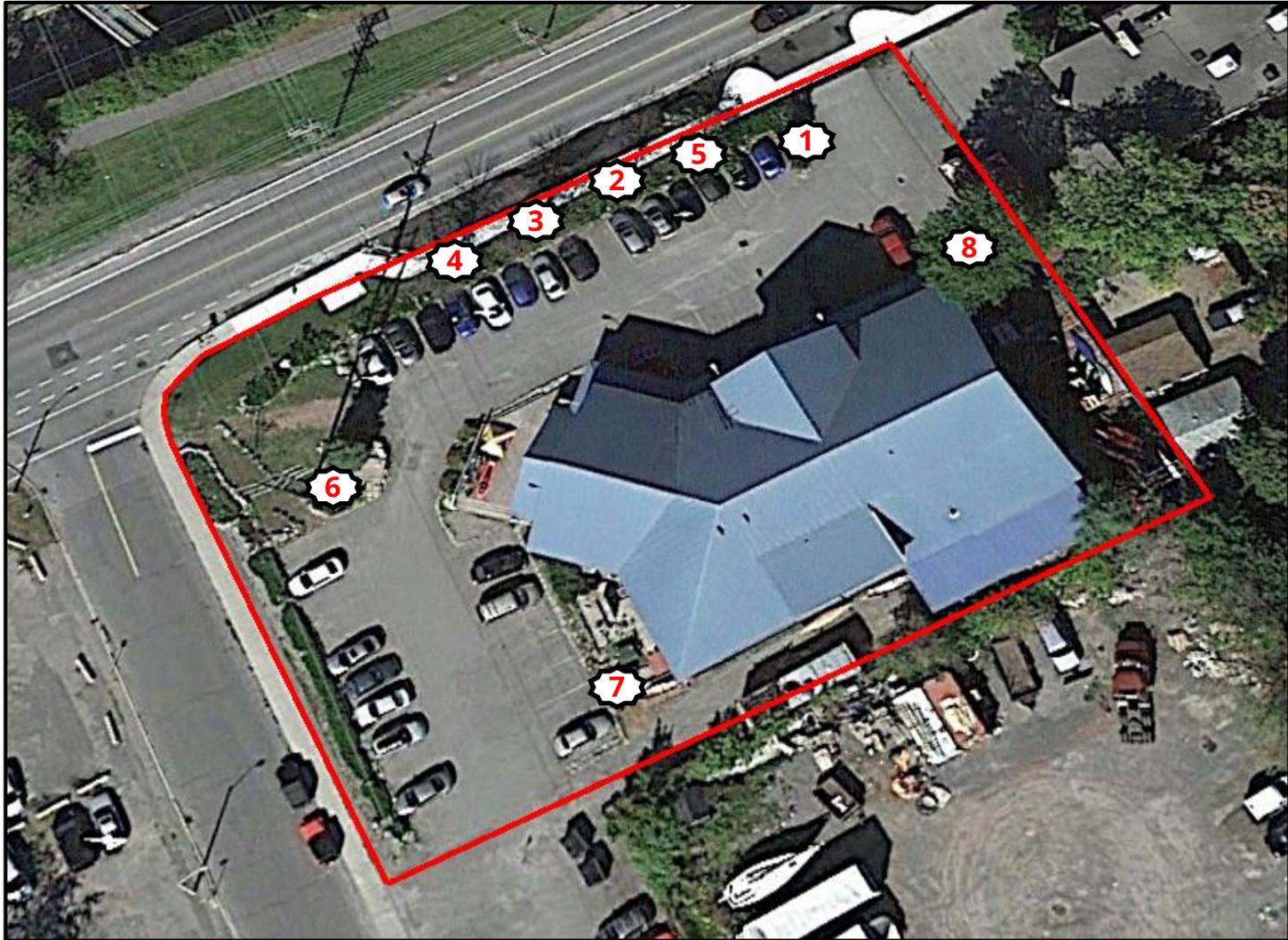
McKINLEY ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

613-620-2255 | mckinleyenvironmental@gmail.com

www.mckinleyenvironmental.com

FIGURE 1: TREE LOCATIONS

1960 Scott Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1Z 8L8
Tree Conservation Report



— - Survey Area

2.0 TREE INVENTORY

The Site is an existing developed property within the urban area. Currently, the Site is occupied by a retail/commercial office building and parking lot. There are no forested areas or other natural habitats within the Site. A total of eight (8) trees are present within the Site. Table 1 summarizes the tree inventory results.

Table 1: Tree Inventory Results

Tree Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Tree Diameter (cm)	Origin
Tree #1	Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	14.5	Planted
Tree #2	Ornamental Oak sp.	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	3.5	Planted
Tree #3	Ornamental Oak sp.	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	4.0	Planted
Tree #4	Ornamental Oak sp.	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	4.5	Planted
Tree #5	Ornamental Oak sp.	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	4.0	Planted
Tree #6	Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	19.5	Planted
Tree #7	Red Pine Shrub	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	N/A	Planted
Tree #8	White Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	39, 42, 43*	Regrowth

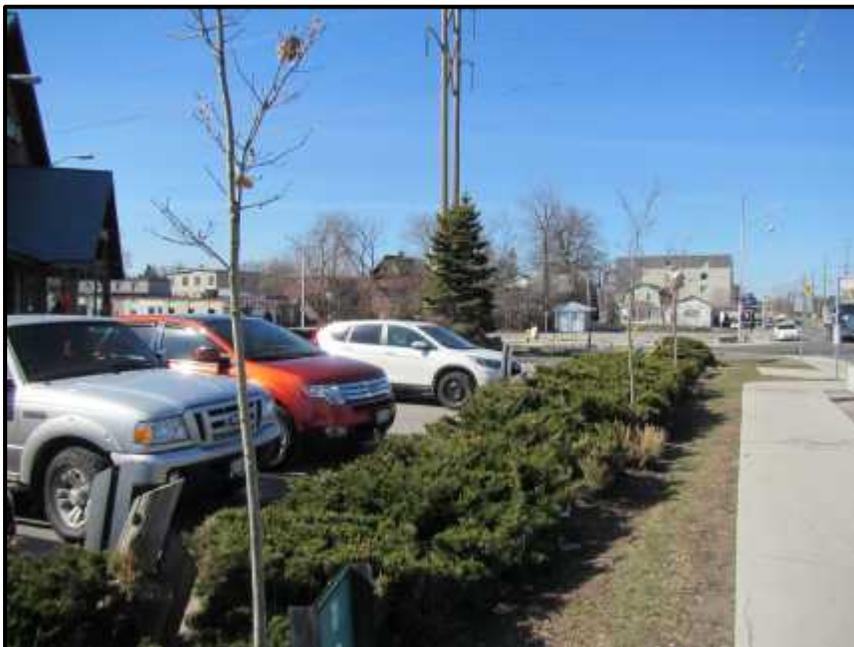
*The White Elm had three connected branching trunks

Photographs of the trees within the Site are included below. Rows of planted Creeping Juniper shrubs (*Juniperus horizontalis*) are present along Scott Street and McRae Avenue. The garden beds along Scott Street include a planted Norway Spruce (Tree #1) and four (4) recently planted Ornamental Oaks (Trees #2 to #5). A second Norway Spruce (Tree #6) is located along McRae Avenue, and a low growing Red Pine Shrub is found close to the existing building (Tree #7). All of these trees are of a comparatively young age and were planted as landscaping features. These trees could be readily replaced by new landscaping features following re-development of the Site.

Tree #8 is a moderately large White Elm with a three-pronged trunk. The tree is growing along the fence line. This tree was likely allowed to grow in this position due to a lack of maintenance over a number of years, until the tree was too large to easily remove. Although the White Elm is the largest tree in the Site, it is not exceptionally large or old compared to other specimens in the area. The tree is in fair condition, but is not well situated for long-term retention. This specimen would not be considered significant.



Photograph 1: Norway Spruce (Tree #1) looking west along Scott Street (April 16th, 2016).



Photograph 2: Ornamental Oaks (Trees #2 to #5) looking west along Scott Street (April 16th, 2016).



Photograph 3: Norway Spruce (Tree #6) looking south along McRae Avenue (April 16th, 2016).



Photograph 4: Red Pine shrub (Tree #7) planted near existing building (April 16th, 2016).



Photograph 5: American Elm (Tree #8) growing near fence line. Looking south from parking lot (April 16th, 2016).

3.0 VEGETATION REMOVAL AND TREE MITIGATION

Trees #1 to #7 are of a comparatively young age and were planted as landscaping features. These trees could be readily replaced by new landscaping features following redevelopment of the Site. Tree #8 was likely allowed to grow in its current position due to a lack of maintenance over a number of years, until the tree was too large to easily remove. The tree currently encroaches on the nearby fence and is not well situated for long term retention. Although the White Elm is the largest tree in the Site, it is not exceptionally large or old compared to other specimens in the area. This specimen would not be considered significant. The Concept Plan would result in the removal of all eight (8) trees. This level of tree removal is not considered a significant environmental concern, as none of the trees represent exceptional specimens of conservation value.

There are no trees located nearby to the north, west, or south of the Site. Scott Street and McRae Avenue are located to the north and west (respectively) and the property to the south is currently

being redeveloped to accommodate a high rise building. There are therefore no potential impacts to adjacent trees in those areas. Trees are found in the backyards of the residential properties to the east of the Site. However, none of these appear to be in close proximity to the edge of the proposed development. Tree mitigation measures have been proposed to help protect and preserve trees around the proposed development. Trees to be retained adjacent to the tree clearing area should be protected by the following tree preservation measures:

- Mark the edge of the tree clearing area to ensure only designated trees are removed. Protect the critical root zone (CRZ) of retained trees, where the CRZ is established as being 10 cm from the trunk of a tree for every centimeter of trunk dbh. The CRZ is calculated as $dbh \times 10 \text{ cm}$;
- When trees to be removed overlap with the CRZ of trees to be retained, cut roots at the edge of the CRZ and grind down stumps after tree removal. Do not pull out stumps. Ensure there is not root pulling or disturbance of the ground within the CRZ;
- If roots must be cut, roots 20 mm or larger should be cut at right angles with clean, sharp horticultural tools without tearing, crushing, or pulling;
- Do not place any material or equipment within the CRZ of any tree;
- Do not attach any signs, notices, or posters to any tree;
- Do not damage the root system, trunk, or branches of any tree; and
- Ensure that exhaust fumes from all equipment are directed away from any tree canopy.

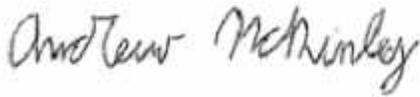
Tree cutting must be undertaken outside of the core migratory bird breeding season of April 15th to August 15th each year in order to avoid impacting the nests of migratory birds (City of Ottawa 2015). If tree clearing is required during this time, the affected trees must first be inspected by a qualified biologist to ensure no migratory bird nests are present. Due to the small number of trees that will be removed, no other mitigation for wildlife is required.

The Concept Plan shows potential tree and shrub planting locations. The planting locations and specific planting requirements will be confirmed by a Landscaping Plan. Plantings should emphasize the use of native trees and shrubs. Planting of Ash trees should be avoided due to the high likelihood that any planted Ash trees will become infested with Emerald Ash Borer.

4.0 CLOSURE

We trust that the above information is sufficient; should you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned, at your convenience.

Sincerely,



Dr. Andrew McKinley, EP, RP Bio.
Senior Biologist, McKinley Environmental Solutions



McKINLEY ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

613-620-2255

mckinleyenvironmental@gmail.com

www.mckinleyenvironmental.com

5.0 REFERENCES

City of Ottawa (2015) Protocol for Wildlife Protection During Construction.



McKINLEY ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

613-620-2255

mckinleyenvironmental@gmail.com

www.mckinleyenvironmental.com