

4816 Bank Street - Sparta Lands

Tree Conservation Report

Submitted to Phoenix Homes
18 Bentley Ave, Ottawa, ON K2E 6T8

Prepared by Arcadis Professional Services (Canada) Inc.
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Project Number: 30258325
Submission Date: August, 2025

CLIENT:	Pheonix Homes
PROJECT NAME:	4816 Bank Street
REPORT TITLE:	Tree Conservation Report
ARCADIS IBI REFERENCE:	30258325
VERSION:	FINAL
ORIGINATOR:	Brittany Semmler, Ecologist
REVIEWER:	Casey Little, ISA Certified Arborist

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1 Introduction

Arcadis Professional Services (Canada) Inc. (Arcadis) has been retained by Phoenix Homes to prepare a Tree Conservation Report (TCR) for the proposed residential development, located at 4816 Bank Street, within part of Lot 21, Concession 4, in the Township of Gloucester, within the City of Ottawa (the Subject Property).

1.1 Site Location and Description

The Subject Property covers approximately 2.63 hectares (ha) and is generally irregular in shape. The property is located west of Bank Street and south of Miikana Road in the community of Leitrim in Ottawa.

The property is within the City of Ottawa's Existing Urban Boundary, outside of the Greenbelt, designated as Development Reserve Zone, and as Evolving Neighbourhood Overlay (Schedule B7) as designated in the City's Official Plan (City OP).

A review of recent and historic aerial imagery highlights the land uses within and adjacent to the Subject Property (GeoOttawa, 2025). This review reveals that the Subject Property has been used for residential purposes from as far back as 1976. The lands at this time consisted of multiple out-buildings surrounded by mixed meadow, with scattered trees and shrubs throughout. The larger trees on site were concentrated in the southern extents. Surrounding land use in this area at this time was predominately agricultural.

Aerial imagery from 2002 reveals that the Subject Property had naturalized and larger trees/shrubs have grown in the northern extents. Vegetation growth had also increased in the surrounding lands, and less properties appeared to be farmed.

Today, the Subject Property consists of several small buildings with a mix of open meadow and shrub thicket in the northern and central extents, with a mature woodland in the southern extent of the property boundary. All adjacent lands consist of residential and commercial properties.

The Subject Property is limited in terms of natural heritage features, with only drainage ditches present along Bank Street. No other surface water features are present on or adjacent to the Site.

1.2 Objective

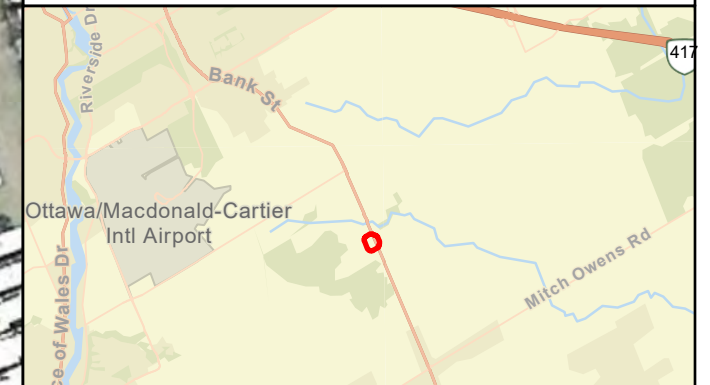
This Tree Conservation Report (TCR) follows the City of Ottawa Tree Conservation Report Guidelines (City of Ottawa, 2021), which required a site visit to identify trees larger than 10 cm in diameter that could be impacted by the project. Information on tree groupings, their species, size (diameter-at-breast height, dbh) and health were recorded. The TCR summarizes the results, identifies the ownership of the trees, and based on the current design plans provides commentary on which trees could be retained and those that are recommended to be pruned or removed. This information is depicted on the mandatory Map 1 and Map 2 of the TCR, as per the guidelines. In the paragraphs below, we have outlined the field methodology and findings of the tree inventory. This report will help determine the project's potential impact on existing trees and provide general recommendations to avoid and/or mitigate tree loss and injury.



Legend

— Site

10 5 0 10 20 30 40
Meters
Scale: 1:1,000



Project:

4816 Bank Street - Sparta Lands

Title:

Site Boundary

Prepared By:



Project: 30258325

Date: 8/7/2025

Figure: 1

2 City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-Law

The Subject Property is located within the City of Ottawa's Tree Protection By-law No. 2020-340 (January 1, 2021) limits. The intent of this By-Law is to respect the protection of municipal trees and municipal natural areas in the City of Ottawa and trees on private property in the urban area of the City of Ottawa.

Under the Tree Protection By-law, the following protected trees cannot be injured or removed without a tree permit from the city:

- *All City-owned trees throughout the urban and rural area.*
- *All trees 10 cm or more in diameter at breast height on private properties within the urban area that are subject to a Planning Act application for Site Plan, Plan of Subdivision, or Plan of Condominium.*
- *All trees 10 cm or more in diameter at breast height on private properties within the urban area that are over 1 hectare in size.*
- *All distinctive trees on private properties 1 hectare or less in size, where distinctive trees are defined as:*
 - o *Trees measuring 30 cm or more in diameter at breast height within the City's inner urban area.*
 - o *Trees measuring 50 cm or more in diameter at breast height within the City's suburban area.*

The Tree Protection By-law requires permits to be obtained before City-owned trees or protected privately owned trees are removed. It also sets out requirements for compensation to be provided when trees are removed, so that they can be replaced.

A Tree Conservation Report (TCR) is required as a part of the application package for all Plans of Subdivision, Site Plan Control Applications, Common Elements Condominium Applications, and Vacant Land Condominium Applications where there is a tree of 10 centimeters in diameter or greater on the site and/or if there is a tree on an adjacent site that has a Critical Root Zone (CRZ) extending onto the development site. The purpose of the TCR is to demonstrate how tree cover will be retained and protected on the Site, including mature trees, stands of trees, and hedgerows, using a design with nature approach. A design with nature approach incorporates the natural features of a site into the design and engineering of a proposed development. The TCR also shows which trees must be removed on the site to accommodate the proposed development.

3 Methodology

3.1 Tree Inventory

Trees were assessed and inventoried on August 27, 2024, by qualified professionals as defined in Section 1 of the City of Ottawa's *Tree Protection By-law (2020-340)* (City of Ottawa, 2020). The dates, times, surveyor name(s), and weather conditions for all surveys are listed in **Table 1** below.

Tree health assessments were conducted as per the guidance in *Schedule E – Tree Conservation Report Guidelines*. As per the *Tree Protection By-law (2020-340)* (City of Ottawa, 2020), trees with a DBH of 30 cm or greater are considered Distinctive Trees.

A random plot, 12.6m² in size, was placed within the only mature woodland ecosite on the Subject Property, and all trees ≥10cm DBH within this plot were assessed as a group as permitted by the

city's TCR guidelines. Trees were measured using a calibrated diameter tape at 1.4 m above ground.

Tree inventory data included the following metrics: tree species, general health conditions, DBH, UTM coordinates, and other notable characteristics identified by the surveyor (i.e., number of stems, cavities, etc.).

Targeted searches for Butternut, a tree species listed as Endangered in Ontario under the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*, were undertaken as the species has known occurrences throughout the Study Area. Using a georeferenced footprint of the Project, a 50 m buffer was applied to the edge of the Subject Property, and all Butternuts within the setback were evaluated.

3.2 Tree Ownership

All trees inventoried are located on private property, owned by the Client, and are situated at 4816 Bank Street.

3.3 Limitations of Assessment

The inventory and assessment provided in this report has been completed using techniques of visual observation of above-ground parts of each tree. This tree assessment is therefore valid at the time of inspection, and no guarantee can be made about the continued health of the trees deemed to be in good condition. In addition, there can be variability associated with the accuracy of the GPS used during the inventory. As such, the inventoried tree locations are approximate.

4 Existing Conditions

The Site is flat with no presence of steep slopes, valleylands or escarpments. There are no valued woodlands designated as Natural Environment Areas, or significant woodlands on or adjacent the Site. There are no rare communities, or other unique ecological features (i.e., Provincially Significant Wetlands, Area's of Natural and Scientific Interest).

The Study Area is located within the South Nation Conservation (SNC) jurisdiction and associated watersheds (SNC 2025). There are no surface water features or wetlands regulated by SNC within the Subject Property.

The Subject Site is mostly comprised of open meadow, and thicket habitat, with a mature wooded area at the southern extents of the property. The adjacent lands to the south, east and west are fully developed (commercial and residential, respectively).

The ELC survey identified a total of three (3) upland vegetation communities (minimum size 0.5 ha as per ELC, unless a significant smaller community is identified) within the Study Area.

The upland natural environment includes:

Mixed Meadow (dominated by herbaceous species with no more than 25% cover provided by either shrub or tree species)

Thicket (communities with >25% shrub cover and <25% tree cover)

Deciduous Forest (communities with >60% canopy cover composed of >75% deciduous trees)

All meadow communities surveyed within the Site are impacted by land use activities occurring within the past 30 years. The native vegetation communities present are considered common within Ontario.

5 Tree Inventory Results

5.1 Site Visit Dates and Conditions

A summary of the dates, times, and ambient conditions for the site visits are provided in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Summary of tree inventory field visits.

DATE	STAFF	WEATHER CONDITIONS	AIR TEMP (°C)
2024-08-27	B. Semmler & D. Shaw	Partly Cloudy, Moderate Breeze	29
2025-06-24	B. Semmler & C. Little	Sunny, Light Breeze	33

5.2 Tree Inventory Summary

One (1) random plot was placed in the Subject Property in the only ecosite where mature trees dominated the landscape (Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest - FODM5), and all trees ≥ 10 cm dbh within the plot was inventoried. A total of 22 trees with a DBH greater than 10 cm were assessed within the Subject Property. Three different tree species; Sugar Maple, American Elm and Green Ash, were found in varying stages of maturity with an overall average of 21 cm DBH. Three Sugar Maples meet the definition of a 'Distinctive Tree' as per *Tree Protection By-law No. 2020-340* (any tree located on private property with a DBH of 30 cm or greater, within the inner urban area), however one of these was assessed as Poor condition, while the other two were assessed as Very Good. Two other mature Sugar Maples located in the center of the Subject Property also met the definition of a "Distinctive Tree", however were not located in the tree assessment plot location. These trees are displayed in **Figure 2**.

Table 2 provides a summary of the tree inventory results by plot, and **Figure 2** displays these results.

5.3 Species at Risk

Targeted surveys for Butternut were undertaken during the tree inventory surveys. **A total of eight Butternuts were located within the Study Area.** These trees were assessed during the leaf-on period on August 27, 2024. It was determined that six of the eight trees were Category 1, one was Category 2, and one was determined to be a putative hybrid. MECP consultation will be required for the removal of these trees.

Table 2: Summary of tree inventory results

Tree Plot Number	Tree Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Distinctive Tree ¹	Condition ²
01	1	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	37.3	Yes	Very Good
01	2	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	15.2	No	Very Good
01	3	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	23.7	No	Very Good
01	4	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	15.3	No	Very Good
01	5	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	42.4	Yes	Very Good
01	6	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	23.5	No	Very Good
01	7	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	22.5	No	Good
01	8	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	27.3	No	Good
01	9	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	18.7	No	Good
01	10	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	15.3	No	Good
01	11	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	18.3	No	Good
01	12	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	12.2	No	Good
01	13	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	18.1	No	Good
01	14	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	17.3	No	Good
01	15	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	20.5	No	Poor
01	16	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	35.2	Yes	Poor
01	17	American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	16.5	No	Poor
01	18	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	26.6	No	Dead
01	19	Unknown	---	18.1	No	Snag
01	20	Unknown	---	12.7	No	Snag
01	21	American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	23.9	No	Snag
01	22	Unknown	---	18.2	No	Snag

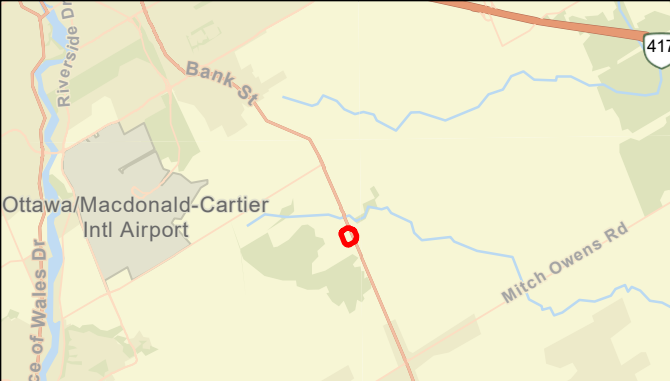
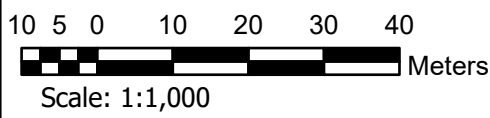
¹ Any tree located on private property with a DBH of 30 cm or greater, within the inner urban area

² Very Good: No apparent health problems; good structural form.
Good: Minor problems with health and/or structural form.
Fair: Significant problems with health and/or structural form.
Poor: Major problems with health and structural form.
Snag: Standing dead or dying tree, often missing a top.
Dead: Dead.



Legend

- Site
- Tree Survey Plot (12.6m)
- Distinctive Tree Health Conditions**
 - Very Good
 - Poor
- Tree Health Conditions**
 - Very Good
 - Good
 - Poor
 - Dead
 - Snag
- Butternut Health Category**
 - Category 1
 - Category 2
 - Hybrid
- Ecological Land Classification**
 - 1 - Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest (FODM5)
 - 2 - Dry-Fresh Mixed Meadow (MEMM3)
 - 4 - Sumac Deciduous Shrub Thicket (THDM2-1)



Project:
**4816 Bank Street -
Sparta Lands**

Title:
Current Vegetation
(Map 1 as per City Guidelines)

Prepared By:
 **ARCADIS** Design & Consultancy
for natural and
built assets

Project: 30258325
Date: 8/7/2025

Figure: 2

6 Description of the Proposed Development

The proposed development is located west of Bank Street and south of Miikana Road in the community of Leirtrim, in the City of Ottawa. It is anticipated that the proposed development will be constructed in a single phase. The land uses included are 124 Back-to-Back Stacked Terrace Houses, 24 Back-to-Back Townhomes, 72 3-Storey Apartments and associated asphalt-paved local roads, driveways, and landscaped areas.

The draft site plan for the proposed development is illustrated in **Figure 1**.

6.1 Construction Activities

Based on the Concept Plan the development of this property will include the following major Project components:

- Surveying and staking out the development;
- Clearing of vegetation, excavation, and grading;
- Excavation to accommodate underground utilities including water, sewer, gas, and hydro;
- Construction of roads, homes, and apartments; and
- Landscaping and fencing.

7 Impact Assessment and Recommendations

Based on the conceptual site plan, all trees on site are slated for removal. Impacts to individual trees within the Subject Property are not known at this time as the plot method was used to gather general tree composition, age, and overall health. The mature wooded area situated in the southern extents of the site measures approximately 0.86 ha. It is expected that all trees in these limits will be removed. The several mature trees greater than 10 cm DBH scattered in the northern extents of the Subject are also expected to be removed because of the proposed development.



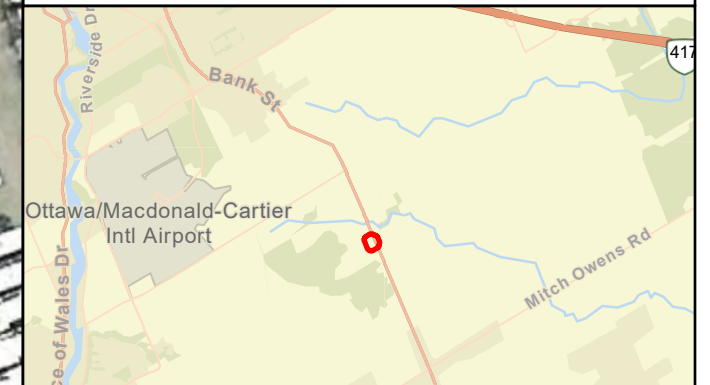
Legend

- Site
- Site Plan (Nov, 2024)

Proposed Removals

- ✕ Tree Removal
- ✕ Distinctive Tree Removal
- ✕ Butternut Removal
- ▨ Vegetation Removal

10 5 0 10 20 30 40
Meters
Scale: 1:1,000



Project:

4816 Bank Street - Sparta Lands

Title:

Tree Impact Assessment and Recommendations

(Map 2 as per City Guidelines)

Prepared By:



Project: 30258325

Date: 8/7/2025

Figure: 3

8 Mitigation Measures and Construction Management

8.1 Tree Removals

Based on the proposed project design and existing conditions of the trees on site, all trees ≥ 10 cm DBH have been recommended for removal. The following recommendations are provided:

- ✓ Retain a Certified Arborist during site layout operations to confirm recommended tree removals, in proximity to the construction limits.
- ✓ If tree retention is possible, have the Certified Arborist confirm retention areas and clearly mark each individual tree for protection on site. Follow the recommendations below for trees that may be retained.

8.2 Tree Protection Measures

The most typical construction damage to trees is root damage from compaction and severance. While the drip line of a tree's canopy is typically thought to be associated with the root area, the root zones can extend significantly beyond the drip line of the tree, sometimes up to 2 or 3 times the height of the tree. Some trees on site are growing along the edge of proposed construction and will be at risk of contact with, and damage from, heavy equipment. To protect trees, grade changes and construction activities that could cause soil compaction should generally be kept away from trees as much as possible.

To successfully preserve trees that may be recommended for on-site retention, the following series of mitigation measures is recommended. These recommended measures largely center on the minimum CRZ of trees (The CRZ is calculated as DBH x 10 cm), as defined by the City's *Tree Conservation Report Guidelines*. The following measures are recommended to protect the CRZ of all trees slated for retention and/or impact:

Proposed Mitigation Measures – Planning and Design Stage

- ✓ At the Detail Design stages a tree impact assessment, within a revised TCR, should be carried out by an ISA Certified Arborist to assess impacts to all trees within the proposed development area.
- ✓ The development of a landscaping and compensation planting plan should be done in coordination with the City of Ottawa to identify targets for planting and appropriate species as per the *Tree Protection (By-law No. 2020-340) Schedule B – Tree Compensation Requirements*.
 - o Where possible, retention of all “Distinctive Trees” within the Subject Property should be considered at the Detail Design phase.
- ✓ Invasive species, such as Buckthorn, Dog Strangling Wine, and Garlic Mustard, should be prioritized for removal and replaced with suitable native species.
- ✓ Prior to construction activities, overhanging limbs, and any exposed tree roots of trees to be retained (property boundary) should be pruned in a manner that minimizes physical damage and promotes quick wound closure and regeneration. Maintenance of roots or limbs should be carried out by an ISA Certified Arborist or a tree care specialist under the supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist.

Proposed Mitigation Measures – Construction Implementation

- ✓ Removals shall be determined at the detailed design stage. The retention of healthy trees shall be prioritized where possible, and Tree Protection Fencing shall be installed in a manner that protects the CRZ of retainable trees.
- ✓ A qualified professional shall mark all trees (dead and alive) that need to be removed, relative to the staked grading limits and referring to the tree inventory.
- ✓ At the Detail Design phase, Tree Protection Fencing shall be installed as per the updated TCR to protect the CRZ of the trees to be retained.
 - o Tree protection fencing must be at least 1.2 m in height, and constructed of rigid or framed materials (i.e., moduloc - steel, plywood hoarding, or snow fence on a 2"x4" wood frame) with posts 2.4 m apart, such that the fence location cannot be altered. All supports and bracing must be placed outside of the CRZ, and installation must minimize damage to existing roots, as per the City of Ottawa Tree Protection Specification (Refer to **Appendix A**).
 - o Protection fencing around trees that will be retained shall be installed at the critical root zone (CRZ) to ensure no impacts to this area. The CRZ is calculated as the DBH x 10 cm.
 - o Tree protection fencing shall be monitored weekly to ensure that it is in working order. Should deficiencies be identified, the contractor must ensure to fix the fence within 48 hours of notice.
 - o Do not place any material or equipment within the CRZ of any trees to be preserved.
 - o There shall be no access to the area beyond the limit of construction. All construction access shall be limited to the development side of the tree protection fence.
 - o Do not attach any signs, notices, or posters to any tree.
 - o Do not raise or lower the existing grade within the CRZ of trees without approval.
 - o Do not tunnel or bore when digging within the CRZ of a tree without approval.
 - o A qualified professional shall inspect the fencing prior to commencement of construction activities to confirm the tree protection measures are adequate.
 - o Local adjustment of the protection fence should occur to slightly alter grading to mitigate adverse harm to specific trees along the forest edges.
 - o Groups of trees can be fenced together if the fencing still meets the recommended placement described above.
- ✓ Excavation activities around trees shall not damage the root system, trunk, or branches of any tree to be preserved.
- ✓ Exhaust fumes from all heavy machinery, vehicles, generators, and other equipment shall not be directed towards any trees for prolonged periods of time.
- ✓ Tree removals should be avoided during the breeding bird/active bat season (April 1st to September 30th) to limit disturbance to nesting birds/roosting bats and their young.
 - o If trees are to be removed during the breeding bird/roosting bat season, it should be preceded by a nest survey and/or bat cavity survey by a qualified biologist. Surveys should be undertaken a maximum of 48 hours prior to the commencement of removals. If nests/roosts are found during a survey, or during construction, an appropriate buffer must be applied, and the nest/roost must not be disturbed until the young have fledged.

- ✓ All Green and White Ash trees removed should be treated as infected by the Emerald Ash Borer beetle and appropriately disposed of so not to infect other areas of the city.

Proposed Mitigation Measures – Post-Construction

- ✓ An updated removals tally shall be provided to the City Forester for review to ensure general compliance with the permit.
- ✓ Post-construction tree maintenance methods should be used to repair any damage caused to trees by construction activities. These may include but are not limited to treating trunk and crown injuries, irrigation and drainage, mulching, and aeration of root zone.
- ✓ Within 12 months of completion of construction, an assessment of preserved trees should be conducted. Trees that are dead, in poor health, or hazardous should be removed or pruned, as determined by an ISA Certified Arborist. Tree removal, if necessary, should occur promptly to avoid the foreseeable risk of trees falling and causing damage or harm to people and/or property.

It is anticipated that the proposed development will result in a decrease of mature trees within a 0.86 ha wooded area, and loss of several mature individuals located in the northern extents of the Subject Property. With the successful implementation of the mitigation measures recommended above, impacts to trees on site will be confirmed by a Certified Arborist during site layout, and where possible, recommendations for tree retention will be provided and updated in a revised TCR.

9 Permits and Approvals

The City of Ottawa's *Tree Protection By-law No. 2020-340* describes the rules that govern tree ownership in Ottawa and the responsibility of tree maintenance, including administration and enforcement. As per Part IV: Sections 42 – 44 Prohibition: *No person shall injure or destroy a tree without a permit*. Sections 45 to 48 - Application for tree permit stipulates the process of applying for a permit under this by law.

Therefore, it is recommended that consultation should be undertaken with the city prior to construction to confirm the requirements for tree removal permits associated with the municipal tree protection by law. Where required, tree removal permits must be obtained from the city prior to the start of construction.

10 Summary and Conclusions

Tree removals will be required for the construction of the proposed residential development at 4816 Bank Street. Tree removals within the Subject Property have been assessed by cross referencing inventoried wooded locations with the Draft Concept Site Plan (**Figure 3**). The site plan has been developed to satisfy requirements of the City's OP.

It is anticipated that the proposed development will result in a decrease of mature trees within a 0.86 ha wooded area, and loss of several mature individuals located in the northern extents of the Subject Property. With the successful implementation of the mitigation measures recommended above, impacts to trees on site will be confirmed by a Certified Arborist during site layout, and where possible, recommendations for tree retention will be provided and updated in a revised TCR.

The mitigation measures described in this report have been developed to avoid or limit negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed development. This study was completed by Brittany Semmler, HBSc, and reviewed by Casey Little, Certified Arborist, with technical and field assistance provided by Daniel Shaw. The results and findings of this study have been reported without bias or prejudice. The conclusions of this study are based on our own professional opinion, substantiated by the findings of this study, and have not been influenced in any way.

Written by:



Brittany Semmler
Ecologist

Reviewed by:

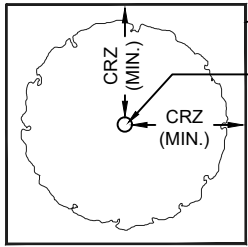


Casey Little, Certified ISA Arborist
Sr. Ecologist | Certified ISA Arborist

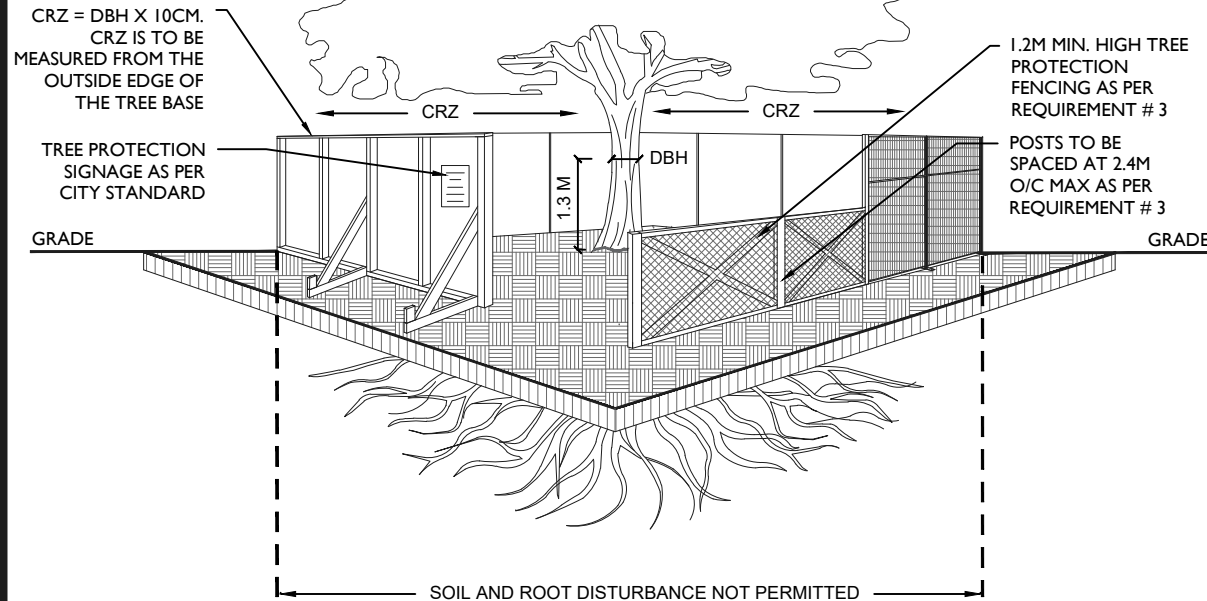
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APPENDIX A – City of Ottawa Tree Specifications



PLAN VIEW



ACCESSIBLE FORMATS AND COMMUNICATION
SUPPORTS ARE AVAILABLE, UPON REQUEST

TREE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

1. PRIOR TO ANY WORK ACTIVITY WITHIN THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE (CRZ = 10 X DIAMETER) OF A TREE, TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE INSTALLED SURROUNDING THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE, AND REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE WORK IS COMPLETE.
2. UNLESS PLANS ARE APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF, FOR WORK WITHIN THE CRZ:
 - DO NOT PLACE ANY MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT - INCLUDING OUTHOUSES;
 - DO NOT ATTACH ANY SIGNS, NOTICES OR POSTERS TO ANY TREE;
 - DO NOT RAISE OR LOWER THE EXISTING GRADE;
 - TUNNEL OR BORE WHEN DIGGING;
 - DO NOT DAMAGE THE ROOT SYSTEM, TRUNK, OR BRANCHES OR ANY TREE;
 - ENSURE THAT EXHAUST FUMES FROM ALL EQUIPMENT ARE NOT DIRECTED TOWARD ANY TREE CANOPY.
 - DO NOT EXTEND HARD SURFACE OR SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE LANDSCAPING
3. TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE AT LEAST 1.2M IN HEIGHT, AND CONSTRUCTED OF RIGID OR FRAMED MATERIALS (E.G. MODULOC - STEEL, PLYWOOD HOARDING, OR SNOW FENCE ON A 2"X4" WOOD FRAME) WITH POSTS 2.4M APART, SUCH THAT THE FENCE LOCATION CANNOT BE ALTERED. ALL SUPPORTS AND BRACING MUST BE PLACED OUTSIDE OF THE CRZ, AND INSTALLATION MUST MINIMISE DAMAGE TO EXISTING ROOTS. (SEE DETAIL)
4. THE LOCATION OF THE TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE DETERMINED BY AN ARBORIST AND DETAILED ON ANY ASSOCIATED PLANS FOR THE SITE (E.G. TREE CONSERVATION REPORT, TREE INFORMATION REPORT, ETC). THE PLAN AND CONSTRUCTED FENCING MUST BE APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
5. IF THE FENCED TREE PROTECTION AREA MUST BE REDUCED TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION, MITIGATION MEASURES MUST BE PRESCRIBED BY AN ARBORIST AND APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF. THESE MAY INCLUDE THE PLACEMENT OF PLYWOOD, WOOD CHIPS, OR STEEL PLATING OVER THE ROOTS FOR PROTECTION OR THE PROPER PRUNING AND CARE OF ROOTS WHERE ENCOUNTERED.

THE CITY'S TREE PROTECTION BY-LAW, 2020-340 PROTECTS BOTH CITY-OWNED TREES, CITY-WIDE, AND PRIVATELY-OWNED TREES WITHIN THE URBAN AREA. PLEASE REFER TO WWW.OTTAWA.CA/TREEBYLAW FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HOW THE TREE BY-LAW APPLIES.



TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATION

TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR RETAINED TREES, BOTH ON SITE AND ON ADJACENT SITES, PRIOR TO ANY TREE REMOVAL OR SITE WORKS AND MAINTAINED FOR THE DURATION OF WORK ACTIVITIES ON SITE.

SCALE: NTS

DATE: MARCH 2021

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