

Cisco - 10253303

Tree Conservation Report

Cisco Ottawa Campus – 2000 & 3000 Innovation Drive

July 24, 2026



Cisco Ottawa Development Center
2000 & 3000 Innovation Drive
Tree Conservation Report

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Cisco Ottawa Development Center – 2000 & 3000 Innovation Drive

July 2026

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000	CL	December 8, 2025	Draft report submitted for Client review.
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1 Introduction

Arcadis Canada Inc. (Arcadis) has been retained by Cisco Systems (the 'Client') to prepare a Tree Conservation Report (TCR) for the proposed re-development located at 2000 and 3000 Innovation Drive, on Part Lot 8, Concession 3, in Kanata, ON – within the Urban boundary of the City of Ottawa (the 'Site').

1.1 Project Location and Site Description

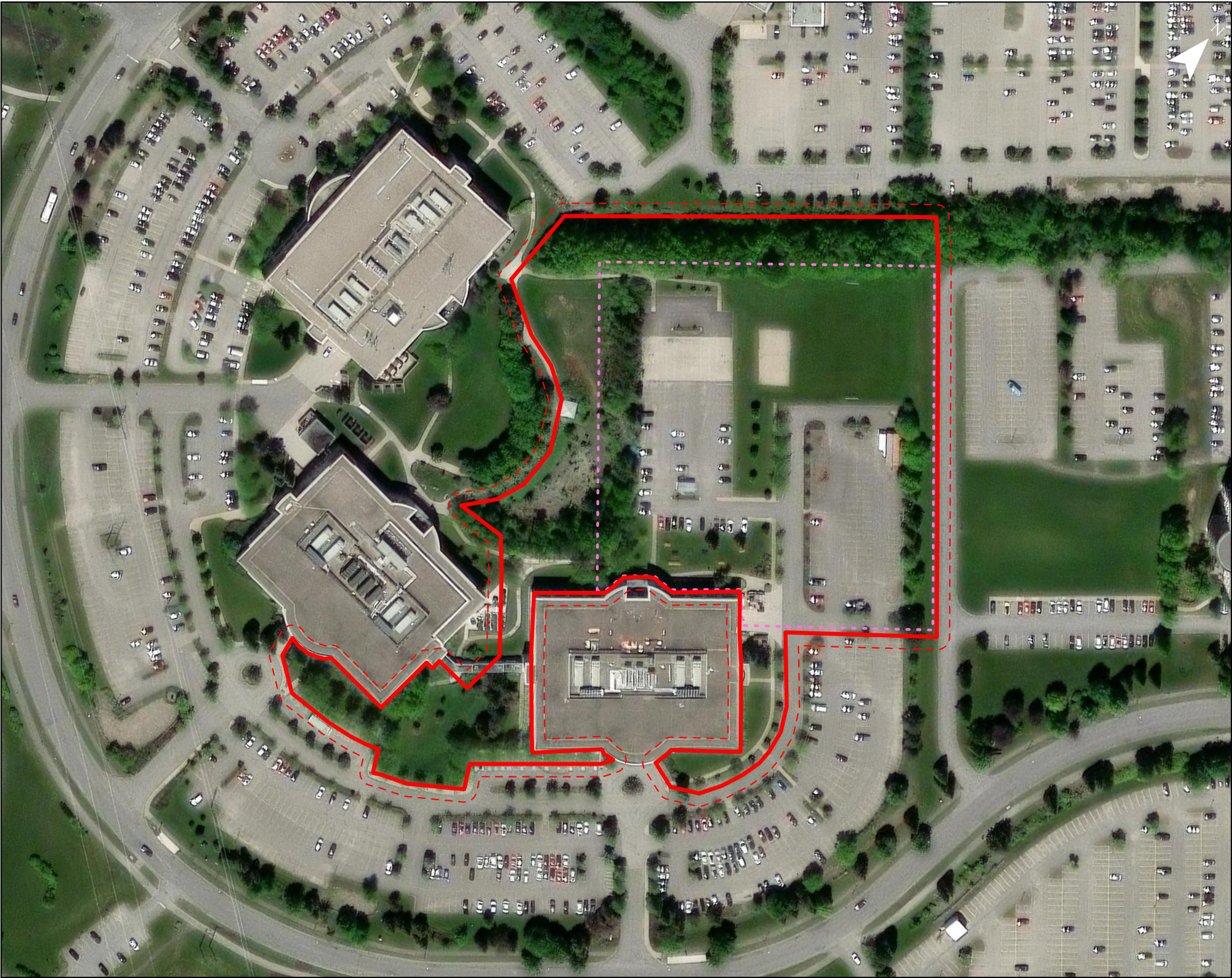
The subject property occupies approximately 7.6 hectares in total within the Kanata North Business Park, a prominent technology hub in Ottawa. The Site is located on the south-west corner of the lands encircled by Innovation Drive, east of the Richcraft Recreation Complex and west of Hines Road. The Site fronts on to Innovation Drive with side and rear lot lines abutting neighbouring industrial buildings along Innovation Drive. The subject property consists of two interconnected, two-storey office and laboratory buildings developed in the late 1990s or early 2000s; one located at 2000 Innovation Drive, and one located at 3000 Innovation Drive. The buildings are primarily used for office, research, and development functions, and include ancillary spaces such as computing laboratories, storage areas, and electrical and mechanical rooms. Exterior features include extensive asphalt-surfaced parking areas, landscaped grassed margins, and a sports field. The subject property is fully serviced by the City of Ottawa's municipal water, sanitary sewer, stormwater, hydro, and telecommunications infrastructure.

The topography is flat, and the Site is heavily landscaped with hundreds of planted trees and shrubs surrounding the buildings. A naturalized strip of deciduous trees is situated at the northwestern extents of the Site, and there is a parkette in the center of the Site with multiple seating areas and various deciduous and coniferous trees plantings. The Site is surrounded by additional general industrial development to the north, east and west, and forested vacant land to the south.

Refer to **Figure 1** on the following page to view the Site Location.

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 the individual trees and 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
- Search Area (5 m)
- Limits Of Construction

Scale: 1:1,500

Marshes Golf Club
March Rd
Carling Ave
KANATA
417
South March Highlands Conservation Forest - Rural Portion

Project Name:

Cisco OTT Campus: Tree Conservation Report

Title:

Site Location and Survey Area

Prepared By:

Design & Consultancy
for natural and
built assets

Project: 30270525

Date: 2026-06-15

Figure: 1

2 City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-Law

The Site 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:*
 - *Trees measuring 30 cm or more in diameter at breast height within the City's inner urban area.*
 - *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 Limitations

The assessment presented in this report has been made using accepted standard arboriculture techniques as outlined in Chapter 4 (Data Collection) of the *Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition, Second Printing* (2020). The trees observed were not climbed, cored, or dissected, and excavation for detailed root crown inspection was not performed. Since some symptoms may only be present seasonally, the extent of observations that can be made may be limited by the time of year the inspection took place.

As trees are living organisms, their health and vigor continually change over time due to seasonal variations, changes in site conditions, and other factors. For this reason, the assessment presented in this report is valid at the time of inspection, and no guarantee is made about the continued health of trees that are deemed to be in good condition. It is recommended that the trees be reassessed periodically to identify changes in condition. While every standing tree has the potential for failure and therefore poses some risk, a tree assessment is a good indication of present health and potential problems that could arise in the future.

4 Methodology

Two site visits were completed on September 5, 2025, and November 20, 2025, to assess the trees within the proposed impact areas. Tree locations and associated unique identification numbers were provided in the topographic survey completed by a certified Ontario Land Surveyor on (add date of survey), and all trees on Site were identified, measured, and assessed for condition. Information collected on the individual trees included:

- Species
- Diameter at breast height (DBH)
- Approximate crown spread
- Condition

The Tree Inventory and Assessment Table containing this information is included in **Appendix A**. Mandatory Map 1 as per City of Ottawa, 2021, is displayed below and depicts the locations of the numbered trees assessed (**Figure 2**). The assessment methodology is outlined in the sections below.

4.1 Tree Size

Size refers to trunk diameter at breast height (DBH or caliper) measured in centimeters (cm) at 1.4 meters (m) above the ground. Where trees had more than one trunk from the base, the size of each trunk was recorded. Where trees forked into codominant trunks the diameter was measured at the narrowest point below the fork.

4.2 Tree Assessment

The assessment involved a visual examination of the above-ground parts of each tree. The crown, trunk, and root structure of each tree were observed and assessed noting any abiotic and/or biotic disorders as well as structural defects present. Several structural defects and health problems were observed and are included in the Tree Inventory and Assessment Table (**Appendix A**). The following list provides an explanation of the short forms used in the table of the deficiencies observed on Site:

- DB - Dieback refers to the ends of branches dying, which is often associated with root problems.
- CRB - Crossing branches are often associated with narrow branch angles. Branches that cross over each other often rub, causing damage and therefore weakness to one or both branches, and crossing branches can eventually girdle each other.
- MBR – When a tree has multiple branches from the same point of attachment, the branches usually have characteristics of weakly attached branches.
- ADV – Adventitious shoots refer to vigorous growth of shoots from pruning cuts, inner branches, or along the trunk that usually occur in response to stress.
- EXR - Exposed surface roots can be a result of erosion and soil compaction combined with increasing root diameter. It is important to protect exposed roots from pedestrian and vehicular traffic, and lawn mowers. Damage to roots can cause stress and can result in canopy dieback.
- FC - Frost cracking is a winter injury caused by temperature fluctuations on bark and inner wood when the sun warms a tree trunk and then temperatures drop quickly, causing splitting of the bark that can extend into the wood below. Frost cracking can be associated with snow reflection and southwest-facing trunk exposures and particularly affects young trees and species with thin bark.

- GR - Girdling roots are roots that cross over each other or around the trunk of the tree. As these roots grow larger, they can restrict the uptake of nutrients and water and inhibit structural anchorage.
- MEC - Mechanical Damage is a generalized term to describe damage to vegetation from using equipment and from weather related events. Damage to vegetation from equipment can be simple carelessness or incorrect use of the equipment.
- BNL - Broken / No Leader occurs if the central leader is broken, damaged or very weak, or has a dead terminal bud.
- VI - Cucumber vine, grapevines and dog-strangling vine growing over the canopy of trees suppress vigour and eventually kill trees by blocking sunlight and restricting growth. They also add weight that can make trees more susceptible to breakage during storms.
- UC - Unbalanced Crown is a tree's crown that is much more extensive in one direction than another, often due to competition from the crown of a nearby tree or exposure.

4.3 Tree Condition

Each tree was given an overall health condition rating of: Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor, or Dead. A map showing the determined health condition of the trees on the Site can be seen on Mandatory Map 1 as per City of Ottawa, 2021 (**Figure 2**). The following is a summary of how the ratings are determined:

- 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.
- DEAD: Dead.

4.4 Tree Ownership

All the trees inventoried are located on private property owned by the Client. No impact is expected to any of the trees not located within the subject property.

4.5 Tree Protection and Impact Analysis

Using data collected during the tree inventory and assessment, drawings showing the tree locations (collected through topographic survey), and the proposed development footprint and anticipated area of impact, a tree impact analysis was completed, resulting in recommendations to Retain, Prune and Protect, or Remove trees. The proposal is to construct a new accessory building for the existing technology industry building located at 2000 Innovation Drive to provide the required energy supply to the building, as well as additional landscaping features. We understand that Landscape Plans being developed for the Site will minimize the requirement for tree removals, with efforts to integrate landscape improvements without impact on existing trees on the Site.

The Critical Root Zone (CRZ) was determined using the *City of Ottawa Tree Conservation Report Guidelines* (City of Ottawa, 2021). The CRZ is established as 10 cm from the trunk of a tree for every cm of trunk DBH. The minimum CRZ of each tree canopy is illustrated on Mandatory Map 2 as per City of Ottawa, 2021 (displayed in **Figure 3** below) to help determine possible injury and branch pruning that may be required. The Comments section of the

Tree Inventory and Assessment Table (**Appendix A**) also includes notes about tree form and canopy location that can help determine any pruning that may be required to accommodate construction equipment.

Tree Impact and associated recommendations (Retain, Prune and Protect, or Remove) have been determined and is described in Section 7, as well as included in the Tree Inventory and Assessment Table (**Appendix A**) and displayed on **Figure 3**.

For all trees to be retained, tree protection fencing must be installed to separate trees from the work area. Tree protection fencing must be installed no closer to the trunk than the Critical Root Zone but should be placed as far as possible from the tree. Whenever possible groups of trees should be surrounded by tree protection fencing together. Blocking access to larger areas or groups of trees is preferable over fencing off individual trees.

5 Existing Conditions

The dates, timing, and environmental conditions at the time of the assessments are presented below in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Site Investigations Details

Date	Start/End Time	Survey Intent	Weather Conditions
2025/09/05	0930-1430	Visual assessment of all trees ≥10 cm dbh on-site	Temperature: 16°C Cloud cover / Precipitation: Mixed sun/clouds, Light wind.
2025/11/20	1030-1530	Visual assessment of all trees ≥10 cm dbh in adjacent areas	Temperature: 2°C Cloud cover / Precipitation: Clear skies, Light wind

The are no surface water features on Site apart from the roadside ditches on the perimeter of Innovation Drive. There was no standing water present or indication of inundation in these areas during either site visit. There are no wetlands or watercourses on Site or in adjacent areas.

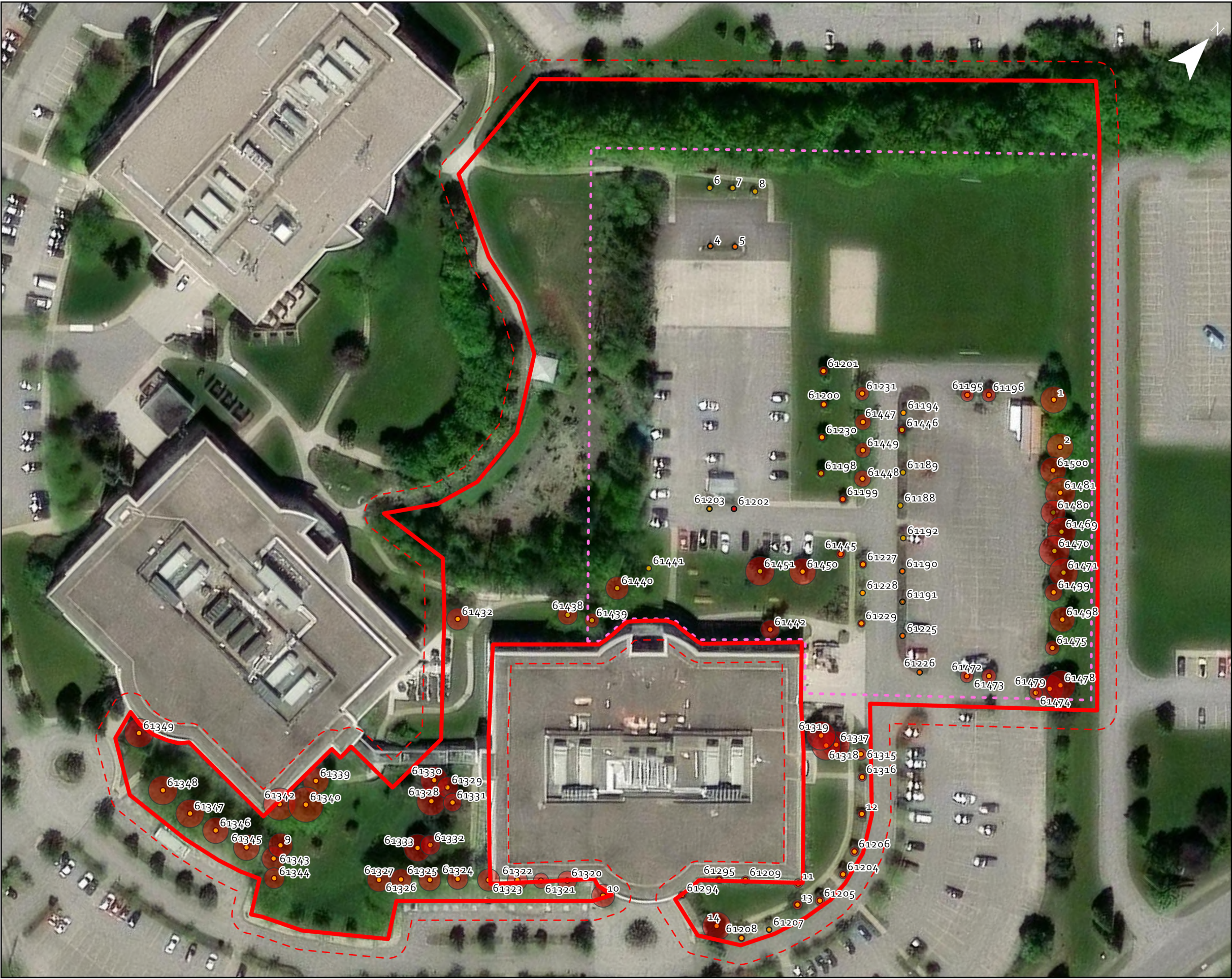
The Site is flat with no presence of steep slopes, valleylands or escarpments. There are no valued woodlands designated as Urban Natural Features or Natural Environment Areas, or significant woodlands on or adjacent the Site. There are no riparian woodlots, rare communities, or other unique ecological features (i.e., Provincially Significant Wetlands, unevaluated wetlands).

Majority of the subject lands where the building envelope is planned consist of paved parking areas surrounded by office / laboratory buildings. The narrow band of trees in the northwestern extents is dominated by deciduous tree species generally in good health. The community parkette in the center of the Site has numerous trees and shrub, and herbaceous plants species that are well taken care of and provide a peaceful naturalized space for the business park members to enjoy. The adjacent lands to the north, east and west are surrounded by additional industrial development, and the lands to the south are comprised of vacant forested lands.

A total of 101 individual trees and four groups were assessed as part of this inventory. The condition of the trees on Site ranged from Very Good to Poor, approximately 85% of which were in Very Good to Good condition. The

most common species are Honey-Locust (46%), Norway maple (8%), Little Leaf Linden (8%), and White Spruce (7%).

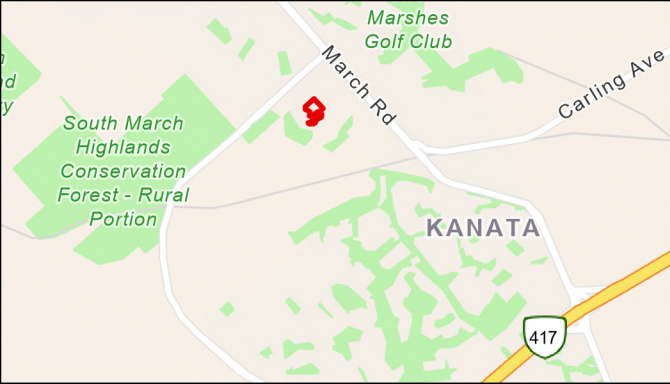
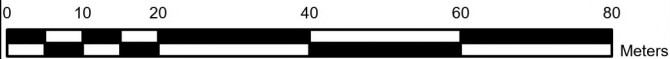
There are 33 trees that meet the definition of a 'Distinctive Tree' as per Tree Protection By-law No. 2020-340 (any tree located on private property with a DBH of 30 cm or greater, within the inner urban area). Trees 61450 and 65451 are Distinctive Trees that require removal based on the current design plans.



Legend

- Site
- Search Area (5 m)
- Limits Of Construction
- Tree Inventory General Condition
 - Excellent
 - Very Good
 - Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
- Critical Root Zone

Tree Inventory General Condition



Project Name:
**Cisco OTT Campus:
Tree Conservation Report**

Title:
**Tree Inventory
and Health Condition**
(Map 1 as per City Guidelines)

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

Project: 30270525

Date: 2026-06-15

Figure: 2

6 Proposed Project Description

Cisco is proposing the construction of a new standalone building on the subject property with a total area of approximately 800 m². The primary purpose of the new facility is to provide essential cooling, power, mechanical, and electrical, and telecom infrastructure that supports ongoing and future operations in the computing labs at existing building (i.e., OTTAWA 1) located at 2000 Innovation Drive. The proposed development protects a large amount of soft landscaping areas, including providing opportunities for planting new trees, as well as opportunities for outdoor on-site amenities and gathering places for staff on-site, including an outdoor patio and relocated volleyball court (**Figure 4** and **Appendix B**). The new pathway and amenities proposed for areas adjacent the existing tree groupings will be designed and installed as to not impact any existing trees and require no additional tree removals.

This project also involves anti-ramming requirements and landscape design for the ground floor labs at OTTAWA 1 and OTTAWA 2.

7 Impact Assessment and Recommendations

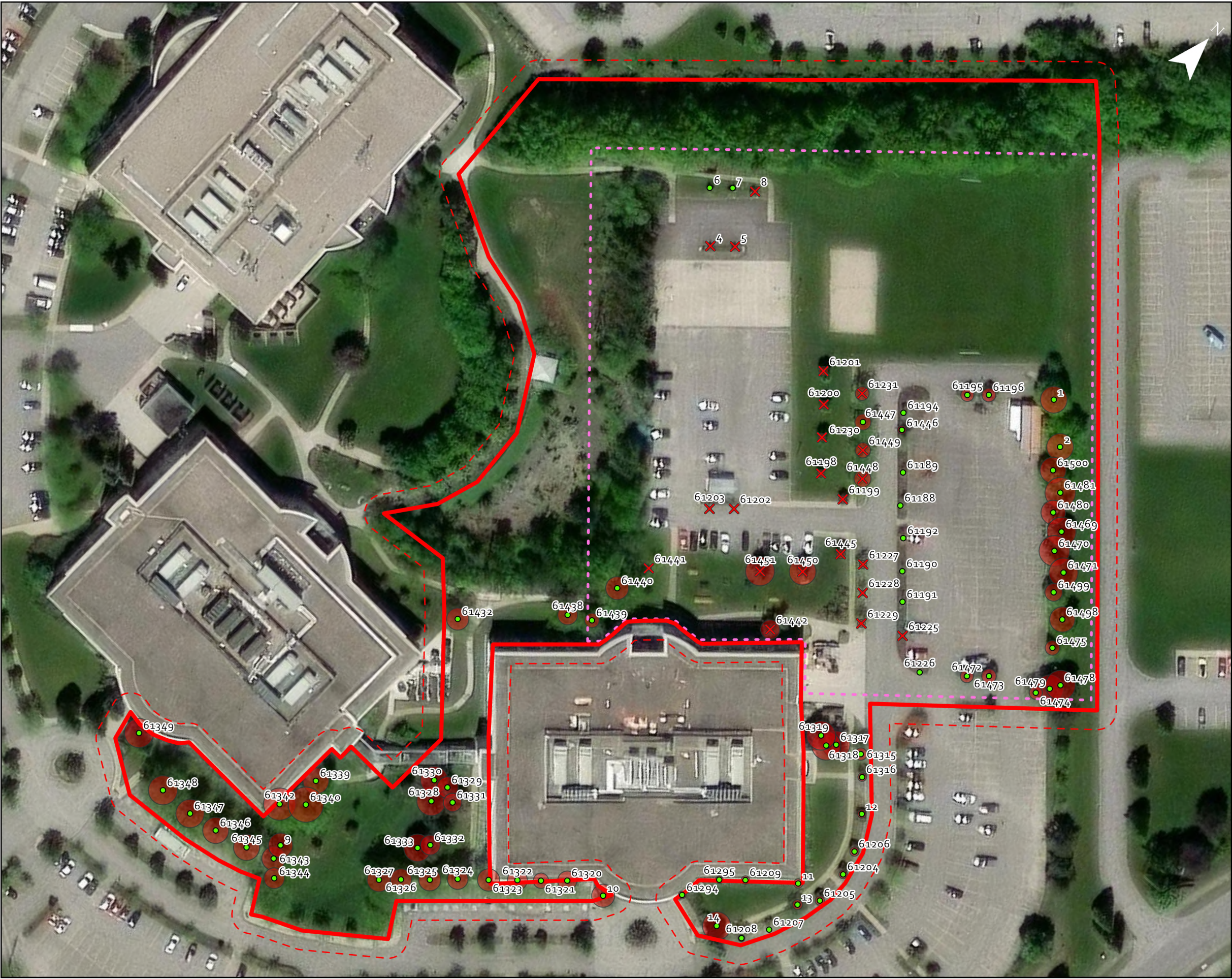
7.1 Impacts on Trees

Based on the conditions of the trees and extent of the proposed construction limits, **Table 2** summarizes the impact and recommended actions of the 101 trees and four (4) tree groups assessed within the Site. It is anticipated that 21 trees will need to be removed within the construction limits. 8 of these are 5 to 9 cm diameter at breast height (DBH) and 13 are >10 cm diameter at breast height (DBH). 80 trees four (4) tree groups on the Site will be retained. These details are depicted on Mandatory Map 2 below (**Figure 3**), as per the City of Ottawa, 2021, and outlined in the Tree Inventory and Assessment Table included in **Appendix A**. Based on the proposed project design no work is anticipated within the critical root zone of any of the retained trees. The new pathway and amenities proposed for areas adjacent the existing tree groupings will be designed and installed as to not require excavation and not impact any existing trees.

Table 2: Impact Assessment and Recommendations for Trees on Site

Trees to be Removed	Trees to be Retained
22	79

Refer to **Section 8.2** below for information on measures recommended to protect all remaining trees within the Site prior to and during construction.



Legend

- Site
- Search Area (5 m)
- Limits Of Construction
- Critical Root Zone

Tree Inventory Recommendation

- Remove
- Retain

Scale: 1:1,000

South March Highlands Conservation Forest - Rural Portion

Marshes Golf Club

KANATA

March Rd

Carling Ave

417

Project Name:

Cisco OTT Campus: Tree Conservation Report

Title:

Tree Impact Assessment and Recommendations

(Map 2 as per City Guidelines)

Prepared By:

Design & Consultancy
for natural and
built assets

Project: 30270525

Date: 2026-06-15

Figure: 3

8 Mitigation Measures and Construction Management

8.1 Tree Removal

Based on the proposed project design and existing conditions of the trees on site, 22 trees have been recommended for removal in order to accommodate the construction. The following recommendations are provided:

- Retain a Certified Arborist during site layout operations to confirm recommended tree removals, pruning, and tree protection fencing in proximity to the construction limits.

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 of the trees inventoried are growing close to 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 are 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 $DBH \times 10 \text{ cm}$), 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:

- Delineation of the disturbance limits within work areas will be clearly defined in drawings and on the site prior to construction.
- Install Tree Protection Fencing prior to commencement of construction activities, and retain fencing until construction activities have been completed, as per City of Ottawa's Tree Protection (By-law No. 2020-340), Part VI:
 - Tree protection fencing shall be at least 1.2 m in height and installed in such a way that the fence cannot be altered.
 - Refer to **Appendix C** for the City of Ottawa's Tree Protection Fencing Specification.
 - Whenever possible groups of trees should be surrounded by tree protection fencing together. Blocking access to larger areas or groups of trees is preferable over fencing off individual trees.
- Ensure that site clearing is carried out only in areas where it is specifically required, and that the areas to be cleared are carefully and clearly delineated.
- Do not place any material or equipment within the CRZ of a tree.
- Do not raise or lower the existing grade within the CRZ of a tree.
- Do not extend any hard surface or significantly change landscaping.
- If the construction will have to encroach into a tree's minimum CRZ, installing a temporary layer of 150 mm deep partially composed wood chips, or mulch over the root zone can help to protect roots from compaction damage, and conserve soil moisture levels.
- If the construction will have to encroach into a tree's minimum CRZ this must be reviewed on site with a Certified arborist prior to any works taking place, to determine any specific mitigation measures.

- Equipment and materials should not be stored near trees.
- Ensure that exhaust fumes from all equipment are not directed towards any tree's canopy.
- Do not attach any signs, notices, or posters to trees.

8.3 Branch and Root Pruning

- If branches are likely to hang in the way of passing equipment, the branches should be pruned by a Certified Arborist or Registered Forester to avoid tearing and undue injury to the tree.
- All pruning work must be performed under the supervision and guidance of a qualified tree professional in accordance with the latest ANSI A300 Pruning Standards and best management practices identified by the International Society of Arboriculture.
- Do not damage the root system, trunk, or branches of any tree; if any roots are encountered during excavation while working outside the CRZ, they should be cut off cleanly with sharp pruning tools rather than allow them to be torn by large equipment; clean cuts will help to minimize decay and entry points for disease.
- All exposed roots of trees to be retained should be covered in a minimum of 5 cm of firm soil within 24 hours of exposure.
- If root pruning is implemented, the crown of the tree should be reduced proportionately under the direction of a Certified Arborist or Registered Forester, to decrease wind sail. Pruning should be kept to thinning cuts (no major limb removal), and crowns should be monitored, and maintenance carried out for two (2) years after root pruning to remove any dieback under the direction of a Certified Arborist or Registered Forester.

8.4 Tree Planting Recommendations

For new tree planting(s) the Landscape Plan considerations may include:

- Prioritizing the use of native species, where appropriate.
- Where post-development growing conditions and landscape management requirements are not favorable for native species, the use of known invasive species shall be restricted.
- The species and health of existing tree as an indicator of appropriateness.
- The age of existing trees and potential for succession planting.
- Seek to mitigate any loss of canopy cover.
- Diversity of species in newly planted and existing trees.
- Micro-climatic conditions.

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

One hundred and one (101) trees were inventoried within the proposed development area located at 2000 & 3000 Innovation Drive, in Kanata, Ontario. Based on the proposed design, the inventory resulted in seventy-nine (79) trees to be retained, and twenty-two (22) trees proposed for removal. A list of proposed avoidance and mitigation measures have been included in Section 6 of this report in relation to tree removals, tree protection, and tree preservation.

Landscape plans have been developed separately as part of the development application. The landscape plans cover only the area within the construction limits.

11 Certification and Closure

We certify that all the statements of fact in this assessment are true, complete, and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief, and that they are made in good faith.

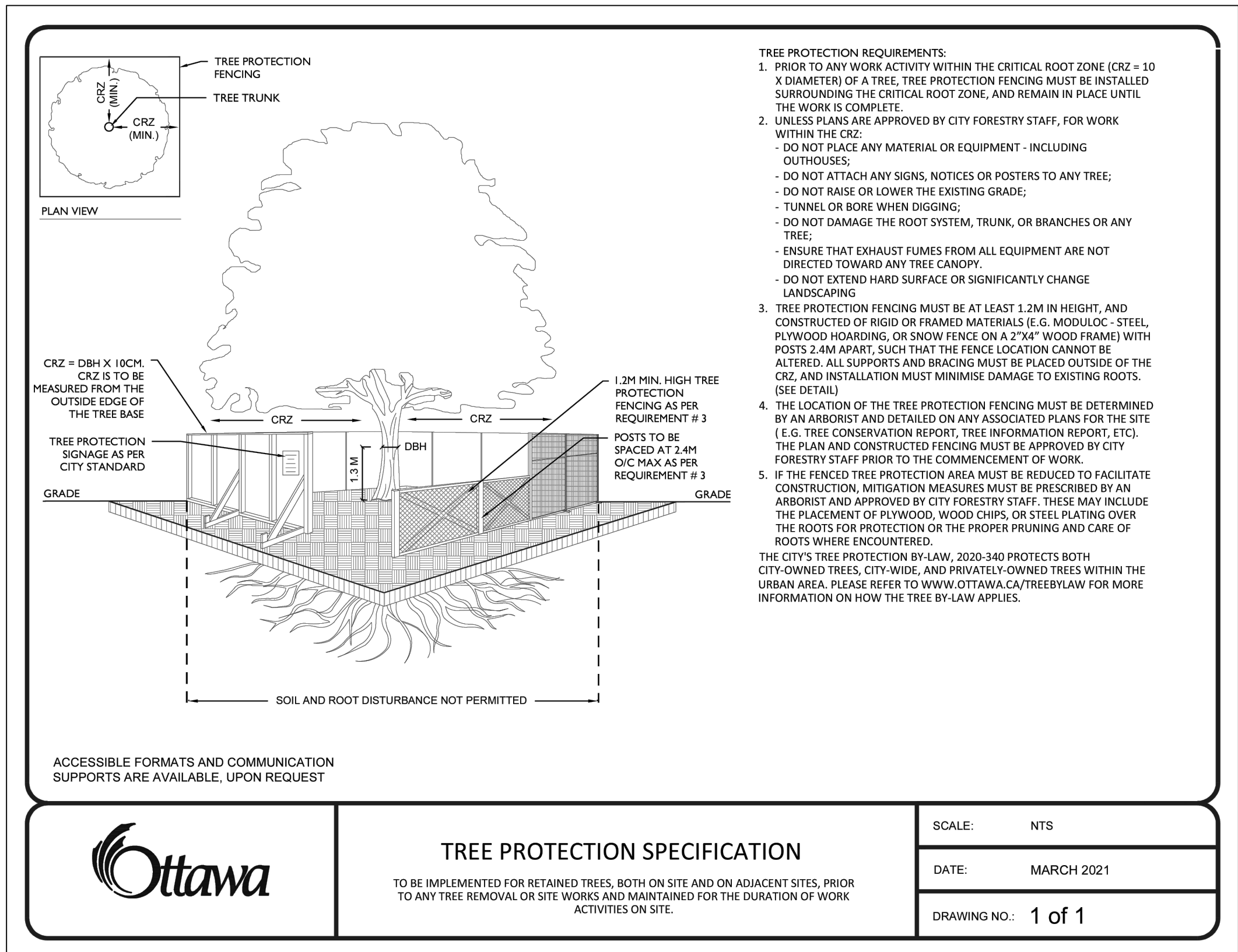
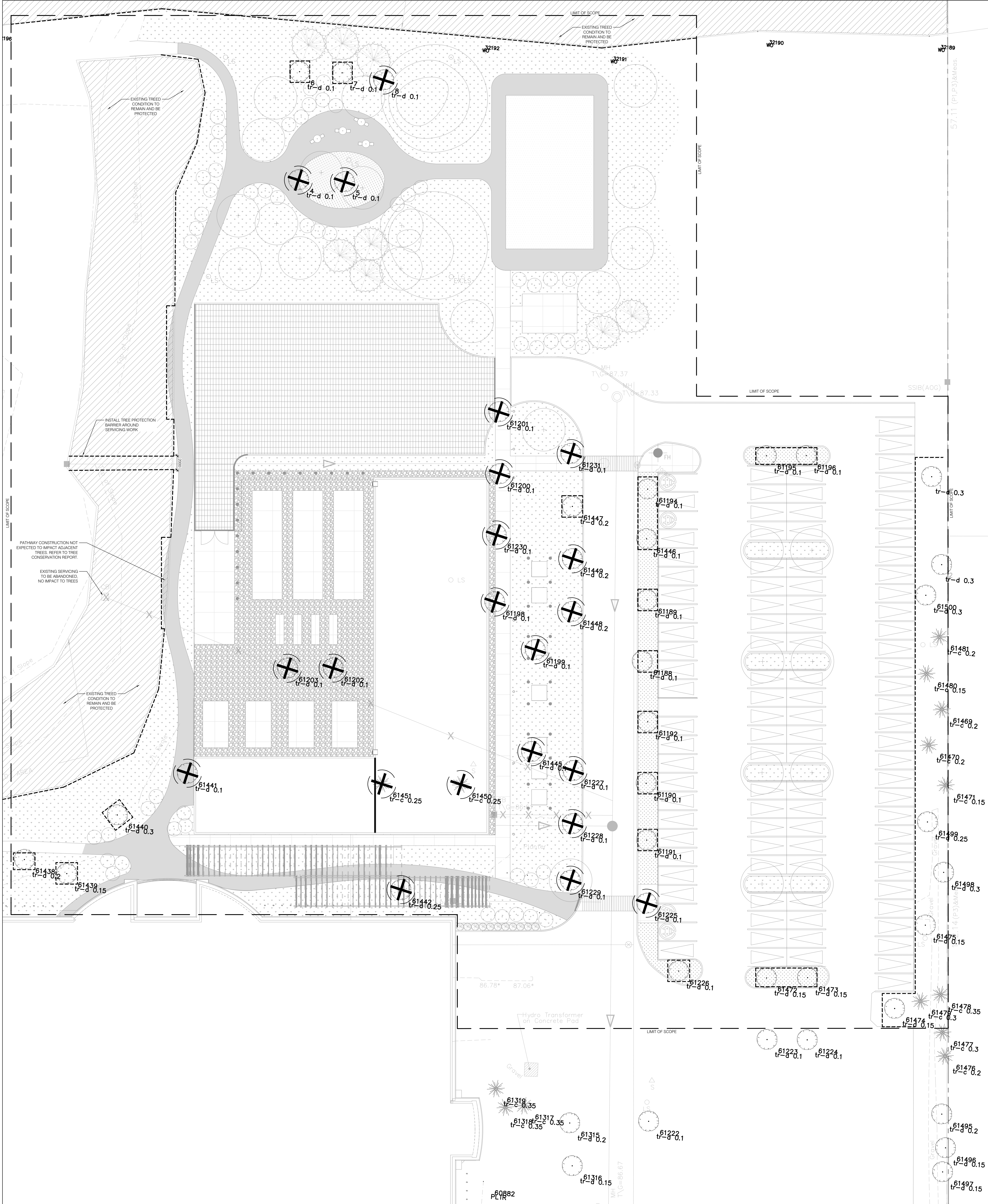
Appendix A

Tree Inventory and Protection Plan

Tree ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	No. Stems	DBH (cm) * approx.	Crown Spread (m)	Structural Defects ¹										Condition ²	CRZ (m from trunk)	Ownership	Impact / Recommendation	Removal Justification	Comments
						DB	CBR	MBR	AVD	EXR	FC	GR	MEC	BNL	VI	UC					
1	Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	1	35	7	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓					Good	3.5	Private	Retain	
2	Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	1	35	8	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓					Good	3.5	Private	Retain	
4	Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	1	5	1	✓											Fair	0.5	Private	Remove	Remove to accommodate new infrastructure, replace with native species
5	Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	1	6	1	✓											Fair	0.6	Private	Remove	Remove to accommodate new infrastructure, replace with native species
6	Common Apple	<i>Malus pumila</i>	1	7	3												Very Good	0.7	Private	Retain	
7	Apple spp	<i>Malus spp</i>	1	7	3												Very Good	0.7	Private	Retain	
8	Apple spp	<i>Malus spp</i>	1	7	3												Very Good	0.7	Private	Remove	Remove to accommodate new infrastructure, replace with native species
9	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	32	5		✓	✓		✓							Good	3.2	Private	Retain	
10	American Basswood	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	1	30	6		✓										Good	3	Private	Retain	
11	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	12	4												Very Good	1.2	Private	Retain	
12	Little-leaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	1	11	3												Good	1.1	Private	Retain	
13	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	13	6												Good	1.3	Private	Retain	
14	American Basswood	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	1	37	6	✓	✓			✓							Fair	3.7	Private	Retain	
61188	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	7	2												Very Good	0.7	Private	Retain	Crown growth impeded by metal sign
61189	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	7	3	✓							✓				Very Good	0.7	Private	Retain	
61190	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	6	2	✓							✓				Fair	0.6	Private	Retain	
61191	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	4	2	✓				✓							Fair	0.4	Private	Retain	Tree tie top of leader
61192	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	7	3												Very Good	0.7	Private	Retain	Lean >30%
61194	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	7	2	✓											Good	0.7	Private	Retain	
61195	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	17	3	✓					✓				✓		Fair	1.7	Private	Retain	
61196	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	18	4	✓					✓						Fair	1.8	Private	Retain	
61198	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	10	3												Very Good	1	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61199	Little-leaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	1	10	3												Fair	1	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61200	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	10	3												Good	1	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61201	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	12	3												Good	1.2	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61202	Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	1	5	1	✓								✓			Poor	0.5	Private	Remove	Dead leader, 50% dieback
61203	Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	1	5	1	✓											Good	0.5	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61204	Little-leaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	1	11	3												Good	1.1	Private	Retain	
61205	Little-leaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	1	12	3												Good	1.2	Private	Retain	
61206	Little-leaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	1	12	3												Good	1.2	Private	Retain	
61207	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	6	3												Good	1	Private	Retain	
61208	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	9	5												Good	1	Private	Retain	
61209	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	11	2												Very Good	1.1	Private	Retain	
61225	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	6	1	✓								✓			Fair	0.6	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61226	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	17		✓				✓			✓				Fair	1.7	Private	Retain	Large scarring on trunk
61227	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	10	4								✓				Good	1	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61228	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	7	3												Good	0.7	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61229	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	10	4												Good	1	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61230	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	10					✓								Good	1	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61231	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	18	6	✓											Good	1.8	Private	Remove	
61294	Little-leaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	1	10	2												Very Good	1	Private	Retain	
61295	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	10	2												Good	1.6	Private	Retain	
61315	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	16	5												Good	1.1	Private	Retain	
61316	Little-leaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	1	11	3												Good	3.6	Private	Retain	
61317	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	36	6	✓											Good	3.8	Private	Retain	
61318	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	1	38	6	✓											Good	3.8	Private	Retain	
61319	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	1	38	6	✓											Good	3.8	Private	Retain	
61320	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	25	5		✓										Good	2.5	Private	Retain	
61321	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	20	5		✓										Good	2	Private	Retain	
61322	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	26	5					✓							Good	2.6	Private	Retain	
61323	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	29	6		✓										Good	2.9	Private	Retain	
61324	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	27	7			✓			✓						Good	2.7	Private	Retain	
61325	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	29	7		✓	✓			✓						Good	2.9	Private	Retain	
61326	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	28	7		✓	✓			✓						Good	2.8	Private	Retain	
61327	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	31	7			✓			✓						Good	3.1	Private	Retain	
61328	White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	1	38	6	✓											Good	3.8	Private	Retain	Sapsucker holes
61329	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	28	5	✓											Good	2.8	Private	Retain	
61330	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	36	6	✓											Good	3.6	Private	Retain	
61331	Apple spp	<i>Malus spp</i>	1	24	7	✓				✓							Good	2.4	Private	Retain	
61332	Apple spp	<i>Malus spp</i>	1	26	5	✓	✓										Good	2.6	Private	Retain	
61333	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	36	6	✓											Good	3.6	Private	Retain	
61339	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	34	9		✓										Good	3.4	Private	Retain	
61340	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	46	10						✓	✓					Good	4.6	Private	Retain	30% Lean
61342	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	42	10						✓						Good	4.2	Private	Retain	
61343	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	31	6		✓	✓		✓							Good	3.1	Private	Retain	
61344	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	27	5		✓	✓		✓							Good	2.7	Private	Retain	
61345	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	32	6		✓	✓		✓							Good	3.2	Private	Retain	
61346	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	34	5			✓			✓						Good	3.4	Private	Retain	
61347	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	37	7			✓			✓						Good	3.7	Private	Retain	
61348	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	42	8		✓			✓							Good	4.2	Private	Retain	
61349	American Basswood	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	1	38	6						✓						Good	3.8	Private	Retain	
61432	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	29	9	✓	✓										Good	2.9	Private	Retain	
61438	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	27	7	✓	✓										Good	2.7	Private	Retain	
61439	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	20	5	✓	✓										Good	2	Private	Retain	
61440	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	36	3					✓							Very Good	3.6	Private	Retain	
61441	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	7	5												Very Good	0.7	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61442	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	28	6	✓											Poor	2.8	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61445	Little-leaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	1	12	4							✓					Fair	1.2	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61446	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	11	5												Very Good	1.1	Private	Retain	Severe skeletonization of leaves
61447	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	21	7	✓				✓							Good	2.1	Private	Retain	
61448	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	22	7	✓				✓							Good	2.2	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61449	Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	20	7	✓				✓							Good	2	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61450	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	1	35	5										✓		Good	3.5	Private	Remove	Within construction footprint
61451	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	1	38	6												Very Good	3.8	Private	Remove	
61469	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	38	6												Very Good	3.8	Private	Retain	
61470	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	40	6												Very Good	4	Private	Retain	
61471	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	38	6												Very Good	3.8	Private	Retain	
61472	Honey-locust	<																			

Appendix B

Tree Protection and Removals Plan (L-001)

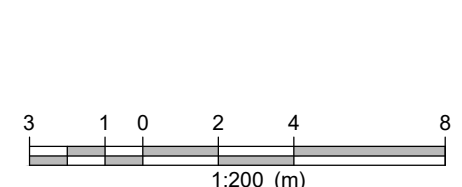


2 TREE PROTECTION BARRIER DETAIL
L-001 1:200

LEGEND

- 60000
t-2-d/c 0.1
- SURVEYED TREE ID NUMBER
d - DECIDUOUS
c - CONIFEROUS
DECIMAL NUMBER INDICATES TREE DIAMETER
- SURVEYED DECIDUOUS TREE
- SURVEYED CONIFEROUS TREE
- TREE MARKED FOR REMOVAL
- TREE PROTECTION BARRIER
- PROPOSED DECIDUOUS TREE
- PROPOSED CONIFEROUS TREE

NOTE:
THIS DRAWING IS INTENDED TO BE
READ ALONGSIDE ARBORIST REPORT.
REFER TO ARBORIST REPORT FOR
DETAILED TREE INVENTORY DATA.



CLIENT

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ISSUES	No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	ISSUED FOR SPC #1	2025-12-12	
2	ISSUED FOR SPC #2	2026-05-08	
3	ISSUED FOR DD & PERMIT #1	2026-07-07	

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PROJECT

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MAB

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PROJECT NO: MAB:30298433	APPLICATION NO: PC2025-0127
DRAWN BY: ARCADIS	CHECKED BY: BJ
PROJECT MGR: BJ	APPROVED BY: NK

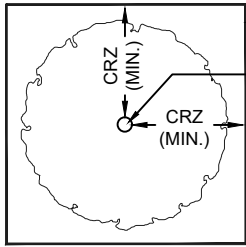
SHEET TITLE

TREE PROTECTION
AND REMOVALS PLAN

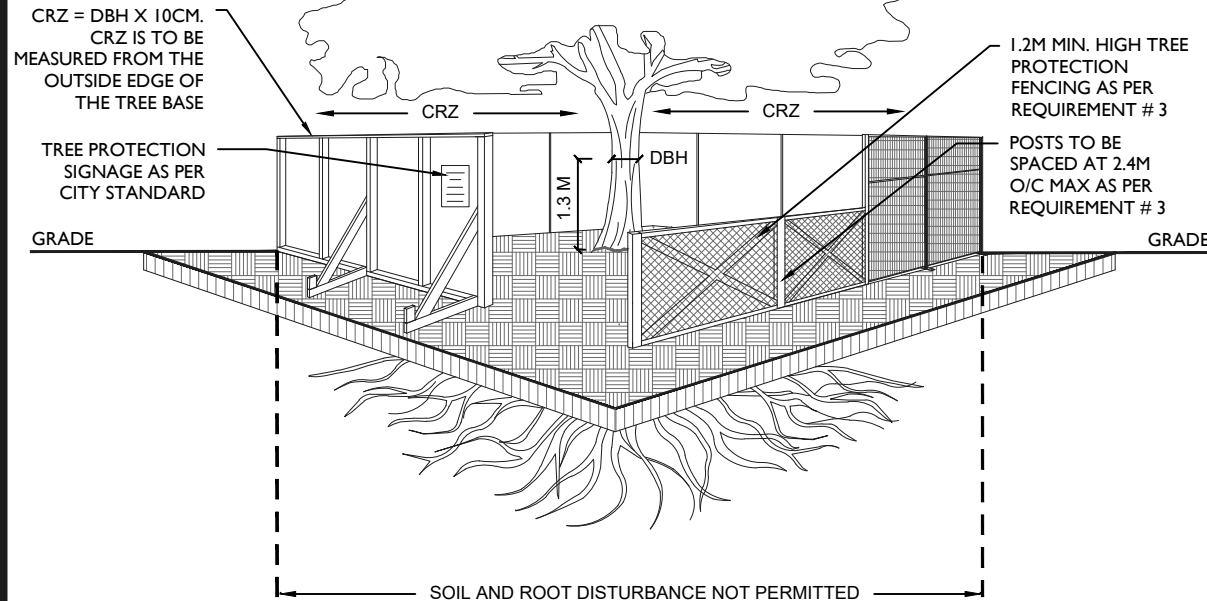
SHEET NUMBER L-001	ISSUE 2
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Appendix C

Tree Protection Specification (City of Ottawa, 2021)



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

DRAWING NO.: 1 of 1

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