Tree Conservation Report 1830 Trim Road

Final Report

March 17, 2020

Submitted To:

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

KAL – Kilgour & Associates Ltd. TCR – Tree Conservation Report

DBH - Diameter at Breast Height



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Tree Conservation Report (TCR) has been written by Kilgour & Associates Ltd. (KAL) on behalf of Mattamy Homes (Mattamy). The report addresses trees on their property at 1830 Trim Rd. This TCR details live trees present on the Site and assesses their ecological significance to both the site and the surrounding area following the City of Ottawa TCR guidelines (Ottawa, 2020).

2.0 SITE INFORMATION

2.1 Property and Zoning

The subject property at 1830 Trim Rd. (herein the Site) is currently used as a school bus depot. Most of the 4.3 ha Site is zoned DR (Development Reserve), though the northwestern edge extends into a hydro corridor that is zoned O1 (Open).

2.2 Land Cover and Natural Heritage

More than half of the Site (2.6 ha) is covered by a gravel paddock used for bus parking. This paddock extends into and covers the portion of the site within the hydro corridor. The southern edge of the Site along Brasseur Cres. consists of tightly mowed lawn. The eastern side of the site is grass meadow that appears to be mowed regularly, though less frequently than the southern edge. A single, one-storey garage building is located on the paddock in the south corner of the site.

There are no significant natural heritage areas (Significant Woodlands, Valley Lands or Wetlands, no watercourses other than roadside ditches, ANSIs, Urban Natural Areas) or areas indicated as having potential natural heritage significance per OP Schedule L located within 120 m of the Site.





3.0 SITE TREES

All trees were surveyed by KAL Biologist Anthony Francis during a field visit on March 13, 2020. Dr. Francis walked the entire Site and identified all trees occurring there. For each tree, he noted the species, size (diameter at breast height - DBH), general condition and location. As the survey was done in the winter, it was not possible to assess the canopy of the deciduous trees present. The only deciduous tree species present, however, was Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*), a commonly-planted invasive with four trees on Site. Three other species were found on site: two Austrian Pines (*Pinus nigra*), one White Spruce (*Picea glauca*) and a 234 m long Eastern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) hedge. The Site trees area listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Trees on Site

Tree #	Tree Species	DBH (cm)	Additional Notes	Fate
T1	Norway Maple	30	Single tree, no apparent health or structural issues, pruned	Remove
T2	Austrian Pine	35	Single tree, no apparent health or structural issues, pruned	Remove
T3	Norway Maple	30	Single tree, no apparent health or structural issues, pruned	Remove
T4	Norway Maple	25	Single tree, no apparent health or structural issues, pruned	Remove
T5	Austrian Pine	20	Single tree, no apparent health or structural issues, pruned	Remove
T6	Norway Maple	40	Single tree, no apparent health or structural issues, pruned	Remove
T7	White Spruce	35	Single tree, no apparent health or structural issues, not pruned	Remove
H1	Eastern White Cedar	10-30	A 234 m long monocultural hedgerow tightly following the northwestern, chain link fence line of the Site entirely within the hydro corridor with 251 stems >10 cm DBH and many small stems. The hedge was healthy and had been maintained at a uniform height of ~4 m.	Remove

The hedgerow and all Site trees, other than the White Spruce, are situated directly under the power lines within the hydro corridor and have been pruned to maintain a height of no more than 4 m. Trees here may provide some limited food and nesting opportunities for small, urban-tolerant species, but are generally isolated are managed to limit their contribution to the overall canopy cover to the area.

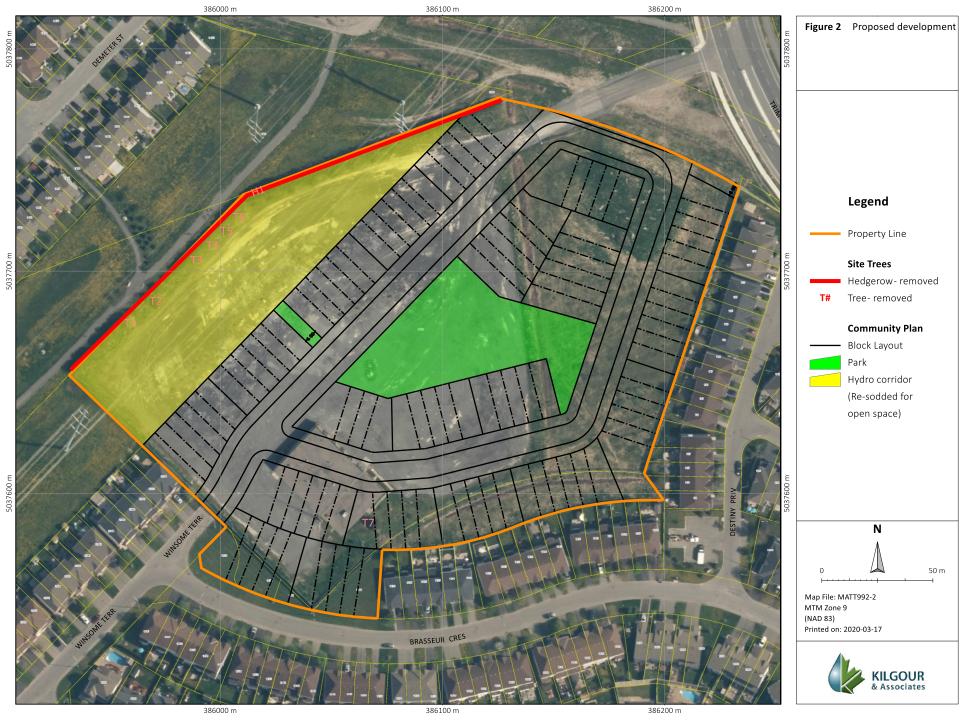
None of the trees on site are listed species at risk (SAR) nor would they generally be expected to provide habitat for protected cavity-nesting species (SAR or otherwise). The ground cover on the site, consisting only of a heavily trafficked parking area and regularly mowed grass, would also not generally be expected to provide SAR habitat. The single building on the Site has no overhangs and, as such, would not be expected to be conducive to Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) nests. Accordingly, after raising these points with Sami Rehman (City Natural Heritage Planner) on March 5, 2015, no further EIS-level of review regarding SAR or site natural heritage was requested by the City.

4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project will see 111 townhome units constructed around a central 0.4 ha park on the central and eastern portions of the Site. The gravel paddock located within the hydro corridor will be removed with that area to be rehabilitated to match the park-like lawn of the remainder of the corridor. Excavating the gravel parking lot and removing the perimeter fencing will require the removal of the cedar hedgerow and the other trees there (four Norway Maples and two Austrian Pines). The single White Spruce at the on the eastern side of the Site will also be removed to accommodate housing there.

Site preparation and the associated tree removal is expected to begin in the spring of 2020. The clearing work, however, has not yet been tendered.





5.0 IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

As no natural areas currently occur on or adjacent to the development area, no natural heritage features will be impacted by site development or will require specific mitigation measures for their protection or preservation. All trees on site will be removed. The limited canopy cover and function provided by these trees will be replaced within the new community through trees to be planted as part of a site landscape plan. The final landscaping plan for the community must include tree planting at a rate of one tree per lot (i.e. 111 trees). This development will lead to an overall increase in canopy cover with a better distribution over the entire Site than currently present with only seven trees and a tightly managed cedar hedge around the perimeter. It is further recommended that the final landscape plan include additional trees be planted in the park and in the hydro corridor.

Please note that this report does not constitute permission to remove any trees from the site. Removal of trees can only be undertaken upon the issuance of a tree removal permit from the City of Ottawa. This report may be used to support the application for that permit and to advise mitigation measures imposed by the permit. Accordingly, to minimize impacts to the trees on adjacent properties, the following protection measures are indicated as necessary during construction:

- Trees currently present on neighbouring properties are all sufficiently small and are situated far
 enough back from the property line so that their critical root zones (CRZ) do not extend onto the Site.
 All yards facing abutting the Site are currently fenced. Fencing around the perimeter of the
 construction area on the Site is to be erected and/or retained outside the CRZ of retained trees on
 neighbouring properties for their protection.
- Do not place any material or equipment within the CRZ of the tree (i.e. beyond the fencing);
- Do not attach any signs, notices or posters to any tree;
- Do not raise or lower the existing grade within the CRZ of any retained trees without approval;
- Do not dig within the CRZ of any retained tree;
- Do not damage the root system, trunk or branches of any tree;
- Ensure that exhaust fumes from all equipment are NOT directed towards any tree's canopy.

The Migratory Bird Convention Act protects the nests and young of migratory breeding birds in Canada. The City of Ottawa guidelines require no clearing of trees or vegetation between April 1 and August 15, unless a qualified biologist has determined that no nesting is occurring within 5 days prior to the clearing.

Specific trees to be planted on the Site will be identified in the landscape plan for the development. Trees species identified in this plan should be non-invasive and should be native to the Ottawa area. Landscaping plans should consider species such as White Pine, Basswood, Sugar Maple, White Spruce, Pin Cherry, White Birch, Black Cherry, and White Cedar where conditions may now permit. Burr Oak may be considered where spacing allows for future showcase trees. Common Juniper, Service Berry, and Northern Bush-honeysuckle may be considered as appropriate shrub species. Trees must be planted to



a density equivalent to at least one per unit, though the distribution of specific planting locations may be varied from necessarily planting on every lot, as may be dictated by individual lot considerations.

6.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared by Anthony Francis of Kilgour & Associates for exclusive use by Mattamy and may be distributed only by Mattamy. Questions relating to the data and interpretation can be addressed to the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

KILGOUR & ASSOCIATES LTD.

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7.0 LITERATURE CITED

City of Ottawa. 2020. Tree Protection By-Law - Schedule "E" - Tree Conservation Report Guidelines. Enacted January 28, 2020.



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Appendix A – Report Author Qualifications



Anthony Francis, PhD

Dr. Francis is an ecologist with over 18 years of experience in both terrestrial and aquatic projects. His doctoral thesis work on global plant diversity patterns included conducting tree surveys across North America. As a consulting ecologist he has worked on diverse ecological projects including literature reviews of forestry management and species-at-risk; environmental studies of contaminants (metals and suspended particulates); geomatic and statistical analyses for federal and provincial ministries as well as for private industry; and aquatic and terrestrial species inventories. He has contributed to environmental impact statements and federal environmental screening assessments for creek realignments and other infrastructure projects across Ontario.

