



Proposed Residential Development – Quinn's Pointe Phases 6-8

TREE CONSERVATION REPORT

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June 26, 2026

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1. Introduction

Fotenn was retained By Minto Group (Minto) to prepare a Tree Conservation Report (TCR) to support the proposed Quinn's Pointe Phases 6-8 residential development project, located at 3882 Barnsdale Road in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (the Subject Site). The site location is provided in Figure A.1 in Appendix A.

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to identify trees and woodland areas that will be impacted by the lot development and associated construction activities, identify opportunities for tree retention, and establish a mitigative framework for removals that allow for the implementation of impact avoidance measures where retention is possible, and to minimize risk to surrounding natural heritage features. The contents of the TCR have been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out by the City of Ottawa's Tree Protection By-Law (2021) and are meant to be applied in co-ordination with other City of Ottawa guidelines such as the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Guidelines and the City of Ottawa Tree Protection Specifications.

This TCR has been prepared to accompany the EIS report prepared in by Fotenn in 2026. The ecological values identified within the TCR reflect those found within the EIS. The following criteria were considered in the compilation of the TCR:

- The characteristics of trees growing on-site, including species composition, size, figure, and other health considerations;
- The social and ecological functions of the trees identified;
- The sensitivity of these trees to disturbances (including changes to grade and drainage, sun and wind exposure, and proximity to physical construction activities); and
- The ecological values identified within the EIS prepared by Fotenn

1.2. Definitions

Terms and abbreviations used throughout the remainder of this report are summarized below.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), is defined as the diameter of the tree trunk measured at a height of 1.2 metres (m) above ground surface for trees of 10 centimeters (cm) in diameter and greater.

Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is defined as the ground area within a circumference around the tree trunk calculated as 10 cm from the trunk of the tree for every one centimeter of tree trunk diameter at breast height.

Distinctive Tree, within the City of Ottawa, is defined as any tree with a DBH of 30 cm or greater within the inner urban area and with a DBH of 50 cm or greater within the suburban area and rural area. For the purposes of this report, a distinctive tree is a tree with a DBH of 50 cm or greater, as the subject property is located within the suburban boundary.

2. Methodology

2.1. Desktop and Background Review

To assist in the preparation of this TCR document, a review of available background reports, community design plan process, and reference information for the Site was completed to review the extent of potential woodland features on the Site and review the community design decisions that informed the protection and preservation of significant woodlands. Detailed information on the natural heritage components of the Site is discussed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) document prepared by Fotenn (2026), which is an update from a prior EIS report prepared in 2025 by Arcadis. In addition to the EIS report, a Significant Woodlands Assessment (SWA) was prepared in 2026 by Arcadis to support land use planning of the Urban Expansion Area and included a review of different design concepts and an evaluation of the preferred alternative.

A review of digital colour air photos of the Site available from GeoOttawa were reviewed from 1965 to 2022 to identify natural features, including historical trees that are present on-site and in the surrounding area. A similar assessment was completed within the SWA report (Arcadis 2026); however, this TCR document considers all woodland areas on Site and not only significant features.

Based on a review of historical air photos, the general surrounding area has undergone heavy urbanization since 1965. The entire area is occupied by row crop agriculture from 1965 to circa 1991. Three defined areas of treed vegetation are present within the Subject Site from 1965 to 2022. Additional aerial imagery was reviewed up to 2025 that shows the historic woodland features on the Site remain unchanged.

2.1.1. Tree Protection By-Law

The Subject Site is identified as Additional Lands under the Tree Protection By-law (Ottawa 2021) and are subject to the policies and procedures outlined in Part IV of the by-law. This provision applies to trees with a DBH of >10 cm on privately owned property that is within the urban area of the City of Ottawa or within lands identified on Schedules G to O. A tree permit is required for the removal of any trees meeting these criteria.

2.2. Tree Inventory Methods

Due to the size of the woodlots within the Study Area, groupings of trees within defined woodlots containing homogenous ecological land classification (ELC) composition were assessed to determine overall species composition within the Subject Site. Non-homogenous features containing large groupings of trees were assessed as groups.

To best represent the forest composition, survey plots for groupings were chosen at random, then delineated using a tape measure. The area of each tree survey plot was approximately 100 square metres (sqm). All trees above 10 cm DBH within the plot were then 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. In addition, due to tree canopy cover, there can be variability associated with the accuracy of the GPS utilized during the inventory. As such, the survey plot locations are approximate and are shown on Figure A.1 – Appendix A.

3. Results

3.1. Existing Conditions

The Subject Site consists of a mixture of managed meadow, disturbed areas, and woodland communities. The land use in the vicinity of the Subject Site is primarily comprised of existing residential development with agricultural, aggregate resource, and natural area land uses represented in the larger overall area (Figure A.1 – Appendix A). Natural environmental features within and adjacent to the Subject Site are limited to surface water features and significant woodlands. Detailed discussion of natural features found on-site is provided in the EIS report prepared by Fotenn (2026).

No floral species listed as protected under *O. Reg 60/26* were identified on-site or in the area immediately adjacent to the property during the 2026 site investigation. Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) and black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) trees were not specifically targeted for presence/absence during the survey; however, passive surveying for these species was completed and survey staff are well versed in the identification of these species.

3.2. Tree Inventory Summary

Tree inventory investigations were completed by Fotenn ecological staff on June 22, 2026 to survey the woodland communities within the Subject Site. Weather conditions during the survey were sunny and clear with a temperature of 23°C.

The following section provides a summary of the grouped tree inventory results for all the unique woodland communities identified within the Subject Site. Five distinct woodland communities were observed during site investigations, denoted from A to E. Additional smaller pockets of non-homogenous uncategorized woodlands were identified on the Subject Site. The overall area of the Subject Site is approximately 77.4 hectares, with approximately 20.2 hectares of the site represented by woodland features. These woodlands vary in composition, as well as in maturity, with Woodland A and B identified as significant woodlands (Arcadis 2026).

3.2.1. Woodland Area A

This woodland community is approximately 11.05 ha and is described as a Dry-Fresh Hemlock – White Pine Mixed Forest (FOMM3-3). Additional wooded areas surrounding the SWM pond southwest of the woodland were included in the area calculation and stem density considerations for this woodland. This forested area is a mature woodlot that meets the City of Ottawa’s criteria for significant woodlands (> 60 years in age and > 0.8 ha in size). The predominant species within Woodland Area A are eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*). Additional tree species identified within the woodland survey plots included basswood (*Tilia americana*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), and American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). Large diameter trees (>30 cm DBH) within the woodland were primarily white pine and eastern hemlock. The overall stand composition was a mixed age community class with varying age classes of trees.

A total of 159 stems >10 cm DBH were identified across the 10 tree inventory survey plots (1,000 sqm) completed for Woodland A. This represents an approximate stem density value for Woodland A of 1,590 stems >10 cm DBH / ha. The woodlot community composition based on inventories plots for Woodland A, is summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of Woodland Composition for Woodland Area A within the Subject Site

Common Name	Scientific Name	Average Health	Estimated Woodlot Composition (%)
American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Good	2%
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Good	2%
Eastern Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Good	44%
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Good	8%
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Good	21%
Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Good	1%
White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Good	14%
Yellow Birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Good	8%

3.2.2. Woodland Area B

This woodland community is approximately 4.06 ha and is described as a Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple-Beech Deciduous Forest (FODM5-2). This forest can be described as a mature woodlot that meets the City of Ottawa's criteria for significant woodlands (> 60 years in age and > 0.8 ha in size). The predominant species within Woodland Area B are sugar maple, ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), and American beech. Large diameter trees within the woodland were primarily sugar maple and American beech. Of note within the woodland was the prevalence of large areas of identical age class trees, primarily ironwood, that were under 10 cm DBH.

A total of 47 stems >10 cm DBH were identified across the 4 tree inventory survey plots (400 sqm) completed for Woodland B. This represents an approximate stem density value for Woodland B of 1,175 stems >10 cm DBH / ha. The woodlot community composition based on inventories plots for Woodland B, is summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Summary of Woodland Composition for Woodland Area B within the Subject Site

Common Name	Scientific Name	Average Health	Estimated Woodlot Composition (%)
American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Good	47%
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Good	13%
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Good	40%

3.2.3. Woodland Area C

This woodland community is approximately 2.8 ha and is described as a Dry-Fresh Upland Deciduous Forest (FODM4). This forest currently meets the criteria for significance; however, historic aerial imagery shows that only a portion of the overall woodlot (0.6 ha) was present over 60 years prior, excluding the feature from significance. Predominant species within Woodland Area C are bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), white birch, and trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) with lesser tree constituents including

ironwood, basswood, bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), sugar maple, and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Large diameter trees were generally absent from the woodland as the woodland is noticeably younger than the other significant woodlands.

A total of 46 stems >10 cm DBH were identified across the 5 tree inventory survey plots (500 sqm) completed for Woodland C. This represents an approximate stem density value for Woodland C of 920 stems >10 cm DBH / ha. The woodlot community composition based on inventories plots for Woodland C, is summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Summary of Woodland Composition for Woodland Area C within the Subject Site

Common Name	Scientific Name	Average Health	Estimated Woodlot Composition (%)
American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Good	4%
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Good	17%
Bitternut Hickory	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Good	22%
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Good	4%
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Good	7%
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Good	2%
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Good	4%
Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Good	20%
White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Good	20%

3.2.4. Woodland Area D

This wooded community has been labelled as a woodland for the purposes of this report; however, is more accurately classified as a Naturalized Deciduous Hedgerow Ecosite (FODM11). This feature is approximately 0.98 ha and like Woodland C, does not meet the criteria for significance due to the age of the feature. Dominant species within Woodland Area D are sugar maple, basswood, and ironwood with lesser tree constituents including eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), white birch, and American beech. Larger diameter trees were sparsely present within the hedgerow and were primarily sugar maple and basswood.

A total of 25 stems >10 cm DBH were identified across the 2 tree inventory survey plots (200 sqm) completed for Woodland D. This represents an approximate stem density value for Woodland D of 1,250 stems >10 cm DBH / ha. The woodlot community composition based on inventories plots for Woodland D, is summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Summary of Woodland Composition for Woodland Area D within the Subject Site

Common Name	Scientific Name	Average Health	Estimated Woodlot Composition (%)
American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Good	4%
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Good	28%
Eastern Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Good	7%
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Good	24%
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Good	32%
White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Good	4%

3.2.5. Woodland Area E

Woodland E is a recently disturbed, pioneer woodland community classified as a Fresh-Moist Poplar Deciduous Woodland (WODM5-1) within the larger overall Dry-Fresh Mixed Meadow (MEMM3). A review of aerial imagery for the subject site shows that this feature is not present before 2014 and displays evidence of anthropogenic maintenance and management (soil movement, dumping, etc.). This feature is not classified as a significant woodland. The feature is primarily comprised of shrub species (<10 cm DBH) but does contain stems greater than >10 cm DBH throughout. The dominant species within the feature is eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) with Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*) also present. Larger diameter trees (>30 cm DBH) were entirely absent from the feature.

A total of 21 stems >10 cm DBH were identified across the 2 tree inventory survey plots (200 sqm) completed for Woodland E. This represents an approximate stem density value for Woodland E of 1,050 stems >10 cm DBH / ha. The woodlot community composition based on inventories plots for Woodland E, is summarized in Table 5 below

Table 5: Summary of woodland composition for Woodland Area E within the Subject Site

Common Name	Scientific Name	Average Health	Estimated Woodlot Composition (%)
Eastern Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Good/Fair	81%
Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Fair	19%

3.2.6. Uncategorized Woodlands

Additional uncategorized woodland features <0.5 ha in size were identified during site investigations. These features were isolated from other woodland features and were small pockets of treed vegetation comprised of varying species. The area of these woodland features has been presented in Figure A.2 – Appendix A and the stem density calculations from Woodland E have been applied for these features given tree species composition and age class is similar.

The remainder of the open space meadow habitat on the Subject Site is predominantly comprised of shrub and young tree species <10 cm DBH that are not protected under the City of Ottawa tree protection by-law.

4. Tree and Vegetation Removal

Based on the tree inventory data collected in 2026 and the preferred proposed development concept for the Subject Site, it is anticipated that approximately 11.6 hectares of woodlot will require removal to accommodate excavation, grading, and construction of the proposed Project. The woodland specific breakdown of proposed removals is shown on Figure A.2 – Appendix A. The proposed removal area includes areas identified as parkland on the site plan. All the woodland areas, and associated stems >10 cm DBH, are located on the privately owned lands on the Site. Consideration was given during the community design plan (CDP) process to retain the highest quality portions of the significant woodlands, including interior habitat, thereby retaining many of the high quality tree specimens.

The community specific breakdown of required removal areas and the approximate corresponding stem density values, provided above in Section 3.0 for individual tree loss are provided below in Table 6.

Table 6: Summary of Woodland Removal Areas for the Subject Site

Woodland Community	Total Area on Subject Site (ha)	Area of Woodland Removed (ha)	Stems/Hectare (ha)	Approximate Stems for Woodland Removal Area
Woodland A	11.05	4.88	1,590	7,759
Woodland B	4.06	1.68	1,175	1,974
Woodland C	2.8	2.80	920	2,576
Woodland D	0.98	0.98	1,250	1,225
Woodland E	0.84	0.84	1,050	882
Uncategorized Woodlands	0.45	0.45	1,050	472
Totals	20.18	11.63	/	14,888

5. Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation and monitoring requirements have been recommended in consultation with the City of Ottawa Tree Protection Specifications (Appendix B) and are intended to manage the potential risk on the local ecology and ensure this compensation plan is executed to the standards expected by the City of Ottawa and the local community.

The following tree protection and mitigation measures are recommended:

1. Clearing of vegetation shall occur outside of **April 15 – October 31** of any given year,
 - Adherence to the above timing window will ensure avoidance of the key breeding bird period as identified by Environment Canada and the bat active season as identified by the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP). This timing window will also avoid contravention of the *Migratory Bird Convention Act* (1994) and the *Species Conservation Act* (2025)
2. All trees and woodland areas identified to be retained should be clearly marked and the CRZ delineated with fencing to prevent encroachment and damage during construction. The limits of tree protection fencing are to be finalized at the detailed design phase of the Project. General prohibitions of activities within the fencing include:
 - No placement of construction material (including fill and equipment);
 - No construction activities (i.e. grading, machine operation, etc.) to avoid soil compaction and direct injury to the tree or its root system; and
 - No refueling or disposal of liquids.
2. If trees or woodland areas to be removed overlap with the CRZ of trees to be retained, cut roots at the edge of the retained CRZ and grind down stumps after tree removal, do not pull-out stumps. If roots must be cut, roots 20 cm or larger should be cut at right angles with clean, sharp, horticultural tools, without tearing, crushing, or pulling;
3. The limit of all grading shall be clearly staked in the field in advance of tree clearing to facilitate the flagging/marketing of trees that need to be removed;
4. A qualified professional shall mark the boundary of the woodland areas that need to be removed, relative to the staked grading limits and referring to the tree inventory;
5. An updated removals tally of total number of stems shall be completed during the detailed design phase to account for potential minor changes in site plan that may impact removals;
 - a) An additional site visit can be completed to confirm and discuss opportunities for additional treed area retention;
6. The City Forester will review the flagged trees in the field to confirm that any trees that may pose a future liability have been marked for removal. Upon confirmation by the City Forester, within areas where trees are to be retained, all trees flagged for removal will be painted with highly visible “X” and a butt line as per the Ontario guidelines for tree removals;
7. All tree service activities (i.e. removal, branch / root pruning, etc.) will be completed by or under the direction of an ISA certified arborist;
8. Do not attach any signs, notices or posters to any trees identified to be retained;
9. Do not damage the root system, trunk, or branches or any trees identified to be retained; and

10. Ensure that exhaust fumes from all equipment are directed away from tree canopies

6. Closure

To accommodate the proposed Project, tree removals will be required to allow for the layout of the proposed building envelope. The proposed works would result in the removal or disturbance of approximately 11.6 hectares of woodland areas that range in maturity and are in overall good condition. Of the 11.6 ha of wooded area to be removed, 4.7 ha is part of the significant woodland features on the Site (Woodland A and B), with most of the removal areas being younger, non-significant urban forests.

These significant woodlots provide both social and environmental benefits in the urban landscape and the retention of as much significant woodland as possible during the community design plan (CDP) discussions. The proposed design concept for the Project was reviewed at length to ensure City of Ottawa targets for urban tree canopy coverage are met despite the woodland removals that are proposed.

The success of this mitigation plan is largely dependent upon the execution of clearing and construction activities to minimize impacts while meeting the planned objectives. Tree removals are to be guided by a trained professional, and the City's forester, where a site visit is required to mark all trees to be removed to ensure that no additional trees are harmed or killed during the works. The Tree Conservation Plan is to be reviewed by the City of Ottawa to ensure that the plan adequately mitigates the anticipated impacts of tree removals.

This TCR guides the tree removal process. The success of the TCR also requires the implementation of a Tree Compensation Plan, that is not included within this report.

If you should have any questions on the findings or recommendations in this memo, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Prepared by



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Senior Ecologist

June 26, 2026

Date

Reviewed by



Alex Zeller
Principal, Natural Environment

June 26, 2026

Date

7. References

Barrhaven South Phase 3 – S1 Expansion Lands Significant Woodland Assessment. 2026. Arcadis.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF). 2019. Natural Heritage Information Centre. Make a Map: Natural Heritage Areas.

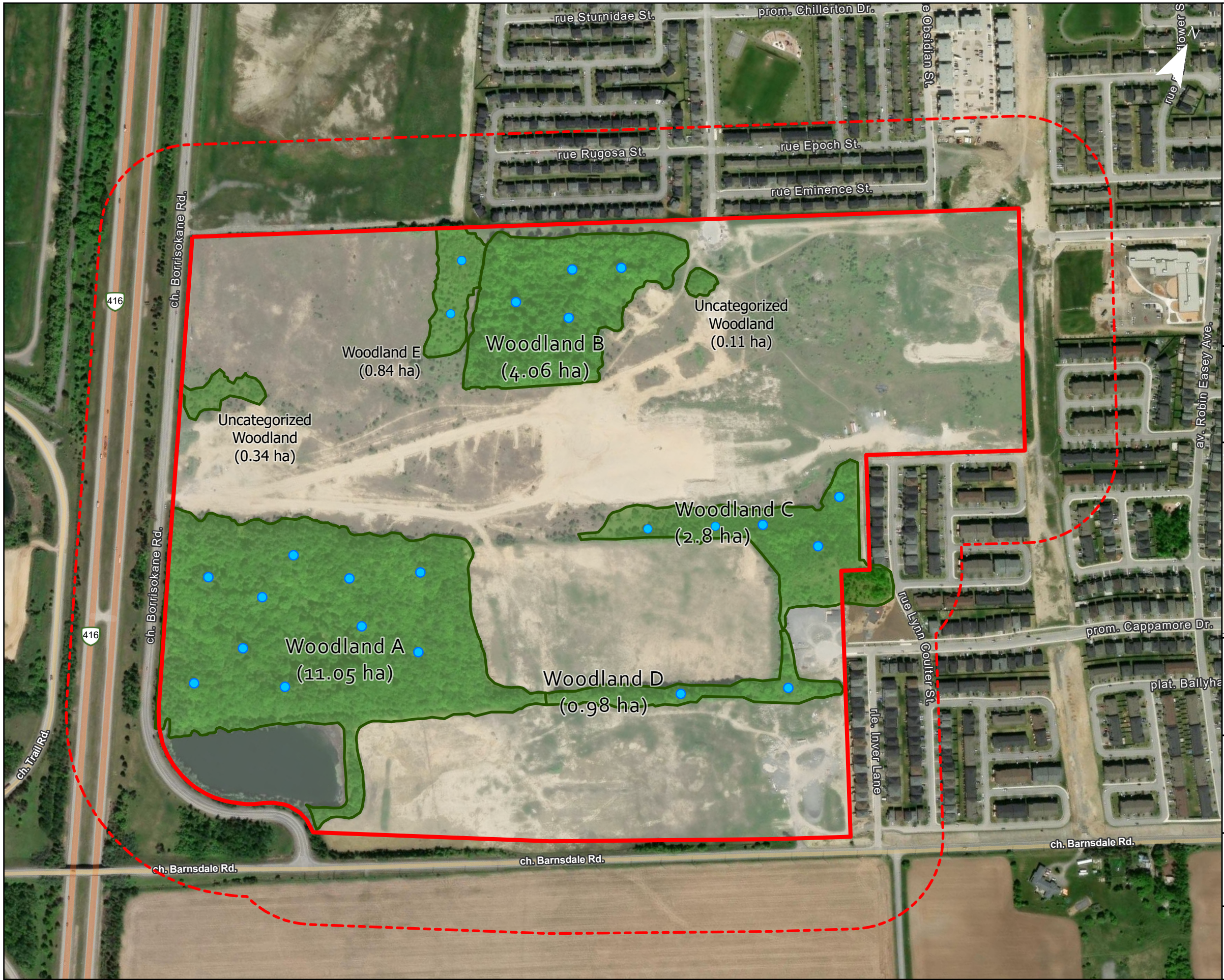
Ottawa, City of (Ottawa). 2022, City of Ottawa Official Plan.

Ottawa, City of (Ottawa), By-law No. 2020-340, Tree Protection (Updated: January, 2021).

Appendix A

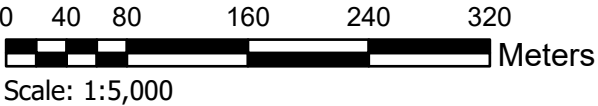
Figure A.1 – Existing Woodland and Survey Locations

Figure A.2 – Concept Plan and Woodland Removals



Legend

- Study Area (120m)
- Subject Site
- Tree Inventory Survey Plot (100 sqm)
- Woodland Areas



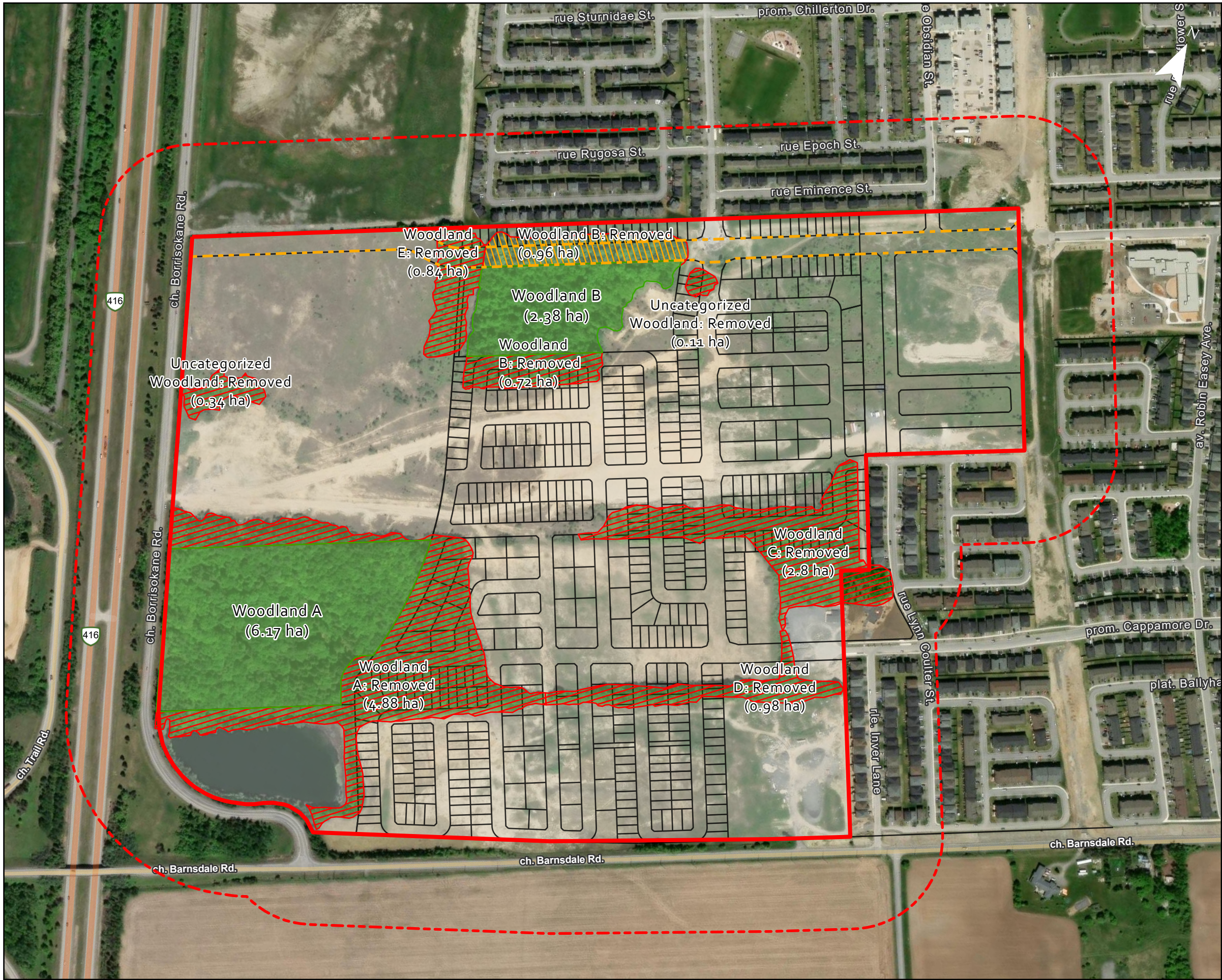
Project Name:
**Quinn's Pointe Phases 6-8
Tree Conservation Report**

Title:
**Existing Forests
and Survey Locations**



Date:
6/23/2026

Figure: A-1

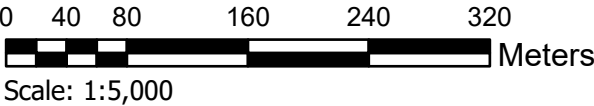


Legend

- Site
- Study Area (120m)
- EA Approved Kilbirnie Drive Extension
- Concept Plan (June 2026)

Forests

- Retained Woodland
- Forest Removal
- Forest Removal: Extension of Kilbirnie Dr.



Project Name:
**Quinn's Pointe Phases 6-8
Tree Conservation Report**

Title:
**Concept Plan and
Forest Removals**

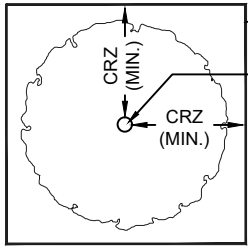


Date:
6/23/2026

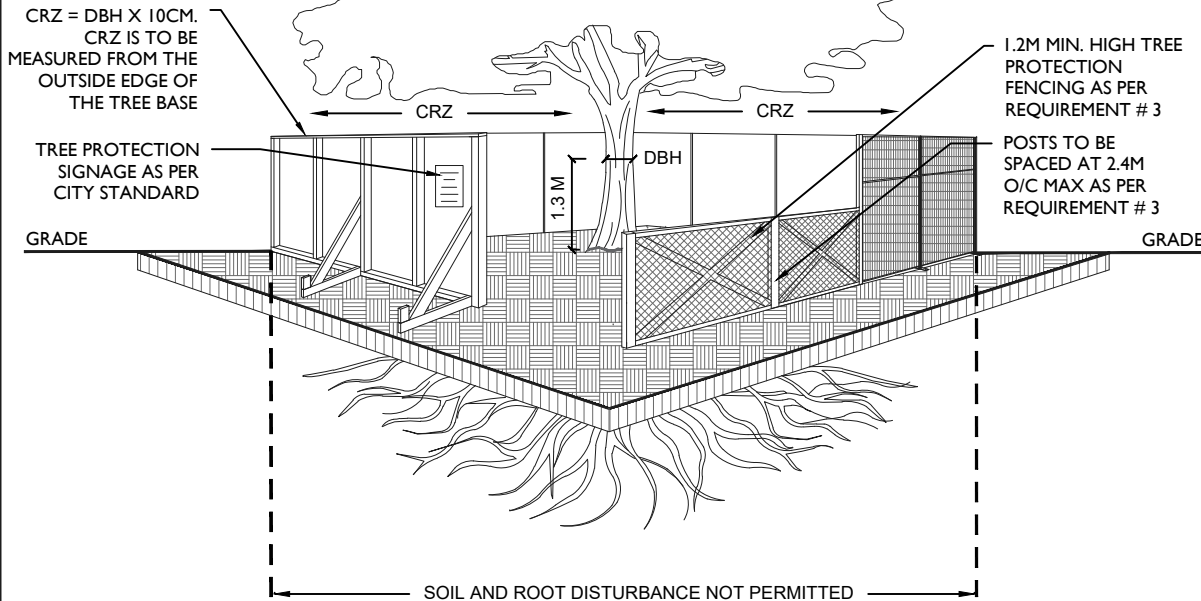
Figure: A-2

Appendix B

City of Ottawa Tree Protection 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

DRAWING NO.: 1 of 1