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November 15, 2021

**Re.: Tree Conservation Report for 1009 Trim, Ottawa, Ontario – Rehabilitation Works
Phase 1**

Mr. Chenier:

Bowfin Environmental Consulting (Bowfin) has been engaged to assist Trim Road I LP, the proponent, with the natural heritage assessments for the proposed development of 1009 Trim Road. This development includes rehabilitation of the shoreline. Both the development itself and the rehabilitation works will be completed in phases. The following is the Tree Conservation Report (TCR) for the Phase 1 rehabilitation works only (described below). This report follows the *City of Ottawa Tree Conservation Report Guidelines*. The field work was completed by Cody Fontaine who has his Fisheries and Wildlife Technology Diploma and 10 years of experience completing field work. Mr. Fontaine is also a certified Butternut Health Assessor (#723). The report has been updated based on the needs of these first activities by Michelle Lavioire who has a M.Sc. in Natural Resource Sciences, a B.Sc. in Wildlife Biology and over 23 years of experience in completing natural environment assessments. The intention of this report is to determine what woody vegetation should be retained and protected on site. In the paragraphs below, we have outlined the background and project description, field methodology and findings.

PROJECT LOCATON and BACKGROUND

The subject lands of the project form part of Lot 30 Concession 1 form the Ottawa, Cumberland Township (Figure 1). They are situated at 1009 Trim Road; on the northeast corner of the Trim Road and Jeanne d'Arc Boulevard North intersection (Figure 1). They front the Ottawa River and Petrie Island Marsh (a provincially significant wetland) (Figure 2). Discussions with the City of Ottawa, the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA), and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) have already taken place to confirm the significance of natural heritage features and the size of the developable lands and rehabilitation area. The full EIS for the development project itself is anticipated for 2022. However, the first step is to complete the rehabilitation Phase 1 works. These involves two items: the creation of

additional emergent marsh habitat through the removal of fill along the shoreline and the infilling of the headwater feature. Both have been discussed with the City and RVCA as well as MECP. The shoreline works have been submitted to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) for their review. These works will not negatively impact the provincially significant wetland; instead, they will increase that feature's size by 0.13 ha (Figure 2). The proponent is ready to move forward for the winter of 2021-2022 and some trees (≥ 10 cm diameter) will need to be removed.

Figure 1: Location of Subject Lands

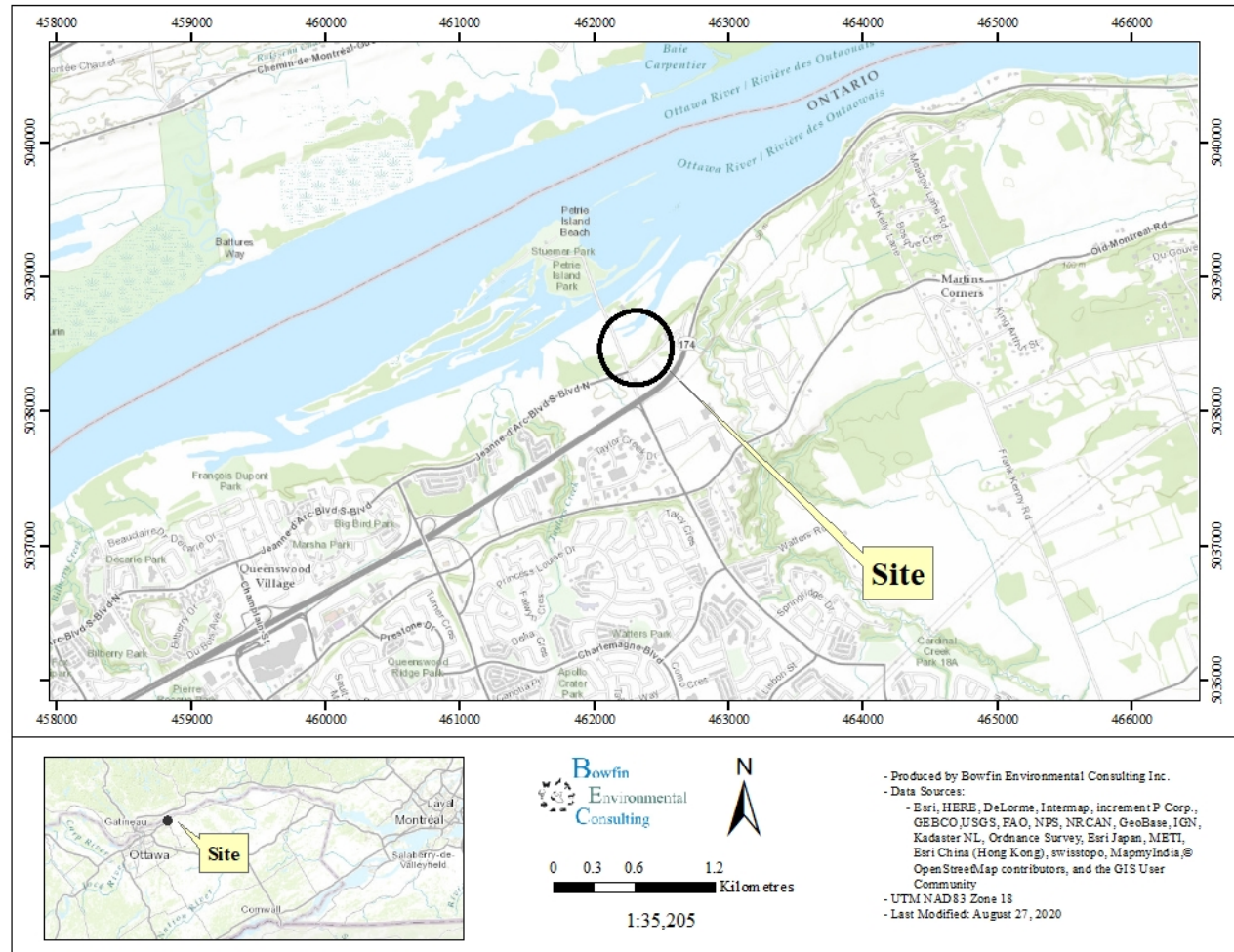
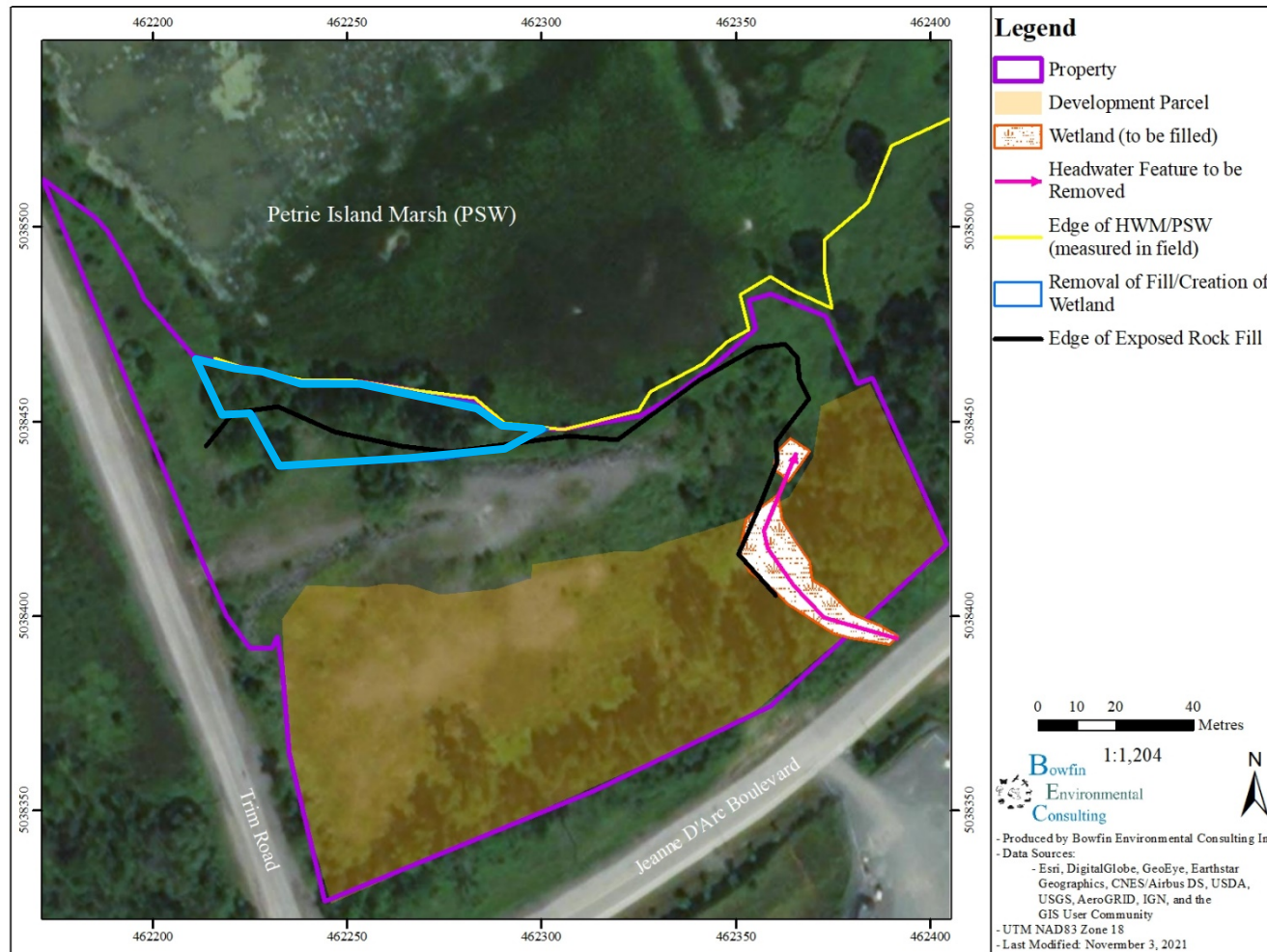


Figure 2: Location of Work Activities for Phase 1 of Rehabilitation and Headwater Feature Infilling



METHODOLOGY

As part of the TCR, the individual trees were assessed and a description of the environmental value of the trees within the site and their ecological function recorded. Information collected on the individual trees included:

- Their location (UTM, NAD83);
- Identified to species for native specimens;
- Diameter at breast height (DBH);
- Presence/absence of Butternuts; and
- Health.

Where the density of trees with a DBH > 10 cm was high, they were grouped and described as a whole. The vegetation communities were described for the EIS using the appropriate provincial methods (Ecological Land Classification (ELC) and Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES)). The detailed results and photographs are found in Appendix A. This information including maps of the individual trees present and one that shows tree to be removed is depicted on Figure 3 and Figure 4.

In addition to the TCR field work, the results from the Butternut inventory are included herein. This work was completed by Cody Fontaine (BHA #723) during the appropriate timing window for BHA. Any butternuts would have been identified, flagged and assessed according to the provincial guidelines.

Nomenclature used in this report follows the Southern Ontario Plant List (Bradley, 2007) for both common and scientific names which are based on Newmaster et al. (1998). Authorities for scientific names are given in Newmaster et al. (1998).

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The tree inventory was undertaken on July 27 and 30, 2020 by Cody Fontaine. The weather conditions on the first visit consisted of light rain and light air changing to overcast skies with a light breeze. The air temperature ranged from 26 to 30°C. During the second visit, the weather conditions consisted of clear skies with no wind changing to 30% cloud cover with light air. The air temperature ranged from 19 to 25°C.

All treed communities were smaller than the minimum of 0.5 ha and no special features or communities were encountered. These were all considered inclusions to the main habitat (the disturbed, fill area is now a cultural meadow) and represent edge habitat.

The site currently consists mostly of disturbed area fill with gravel naturalized into a cultural marsh. No trees that were 10 cm or larger were present within this disturbed area. The treed sections were along the edges. The area to be rehabilitated into wetland habitat includes a vegetated shoreline community on compacted fill (rock and other materials). Portion of this area remains bare rock, other is naturalizing with cultural meadow species and the remainder (that closest to the edge) is now vegetated with woody species. The woody species included eastern cottonwood, black willow, Freeman's maple, green ash, red maple, Manitoba maple and staghorn sumac, and the ground layer white sweet clover, bird's foot trefoil and tall goldenrod. With respect to the headwater feature to be infilled, the area consisted of two tiny communities. Once was a pocket of common reed on gravel/rock fill and the second was an area of purple loosestrife and cattails. For details and photographs, see the disturbed/cultural meadow and communities 2, 8 and 9 descriptions in Appendix A.

The natural heritage features of the site will be assessed in the EIS. It is noted that within the area for Phase 1 activities, the following were not present on site:

- Greenspace linkages
- High quality, specimen trees
- Rare communities or unique ecological features

The full property does include an Urban Woodlot, and a headwater drainage feature. Phase 1 rehabilitation works only impacts the headwater feature. The area to be removed is adjacent to a provincially significant wetland and this work will not impact that feature or its functions. Rather it will result in the creation of additional PSW habitat. The headwater feature to be removed was assessed and has been discussed with RVCA and the City. The potential for species at risk has been evaluated and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks consulted. The Ottawa River is fish habitat and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) has been consulted. Sufficient avoidance and mitigation measures will be in place to prevent negative impacts during Phase 1.

With respect to this TCR, a total of 149 individual trees assessed on the full property. The most common species were: ash species (including black, green, and white) and bur oak. A summary of these is provided in **Error! Reference source not found.** and in Table 1**Error! Reference source not found.** The trees varied in health. Many of the ash trees were in poor condition or dead. Those assessed as poor contained no live crown, only live shoots at the base of the tree. Most of the other tree species were healthy.

The work activities associated with Phase 1 rehabilitation will require the removal of **33 individuals** (highlighted in Table 1 and in Appendix B). These are mostly green ash with a few Freeman's maple, Manitoba maple, willow and cottonwood (Table 1). The details of the individual trees is found in Appendix B.

No butternuts or other species at risk plants were found.

Table 1: Summary of Individual Trees On-Site

Species	Count	Size Range (DBH cm)	Height Range (m)	No. Live	No. Unhealthy	No. Dead	No. to be Removed
American Elm	7	10-19	7-10	7	0	0	0
Ash Species	33	10-40	2-15	0	0	33	0
Basswood	1	34	13	1	0	0	0
Black Ash	1	18	10	0	1	0	0
Black Cherry	4	14-27	7-12	4	0	0	0
Black Willow	2	75-100+	8-9	2	0	0	1
Blue Beech	1	14	5	0	1	0	0
Bur Oak	5	10-63	6-17	5	0	0	0
Cottonwood	3	15-65	7-15	3	0	0	2
Eastern White Cedar	16	13-52	2-12	10	4	2	0
Freeman's Maple	7	15-32	7-10	7	0	0	3
Gray Birch	2	10-12	5-7	2	0	0	0
Green Ash	35	10-33	6-12	13	22	0	21
Manitoba Maple	3	26-28	5-9	2	1	0	3
Red Maple	4	16-20	6-8	4	0	0	0
Trembling Aspen	1	26	14	1	0	0	0
White Ash	1	19	11	0	1	0	0
White Birch	6	10-13	6-8	6	0	0	0
White Pine	11	25-95	12-22	10	1	0	0
White Spruce	1	15	7	1	0	0	0
Not identified (dead)	5	11-36	2-7	0	0	5	3
Total/ Ranges	149	10-95	2-22	78	31	40	33

Figure 3: Location of Existing Trees

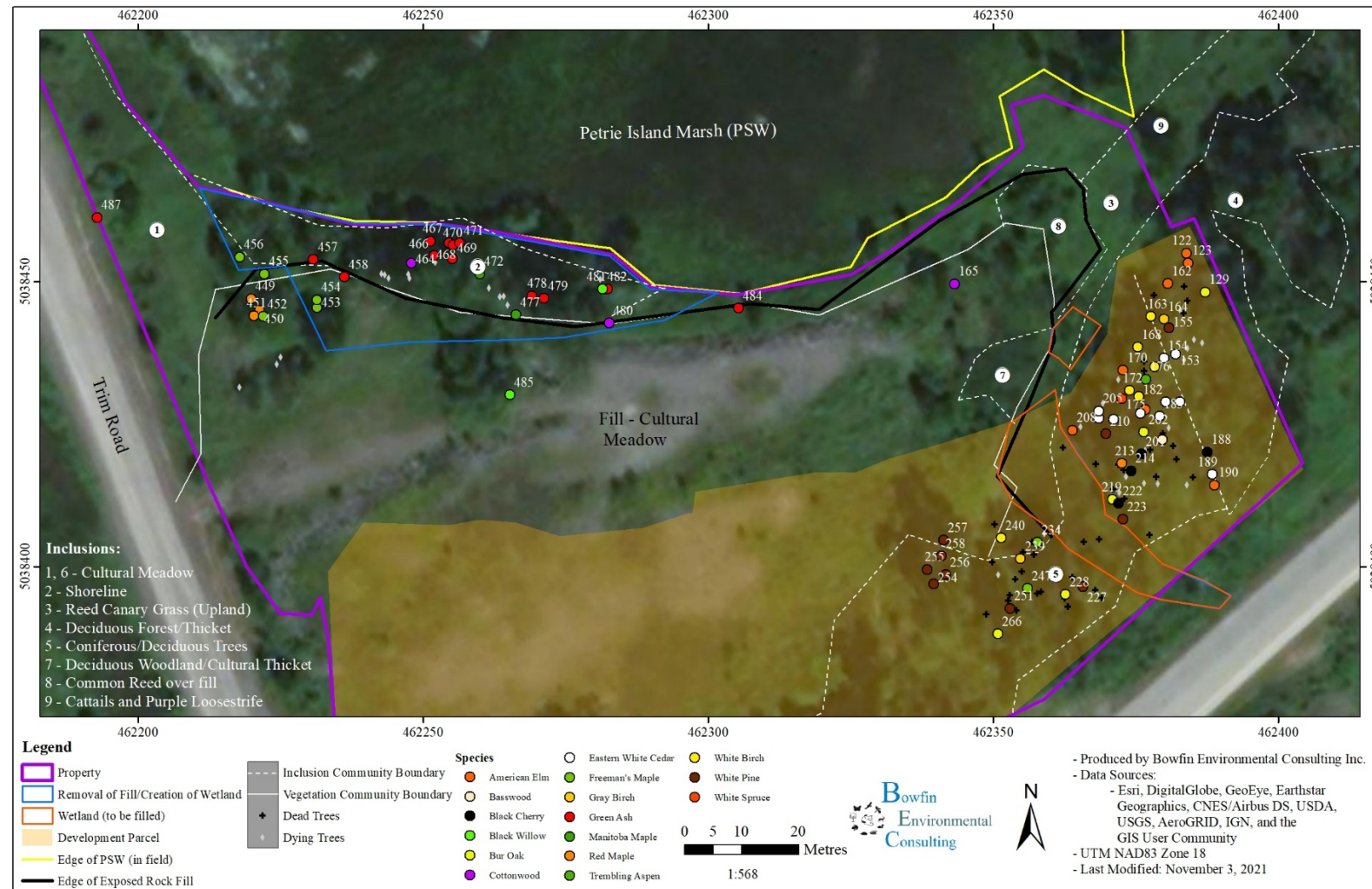
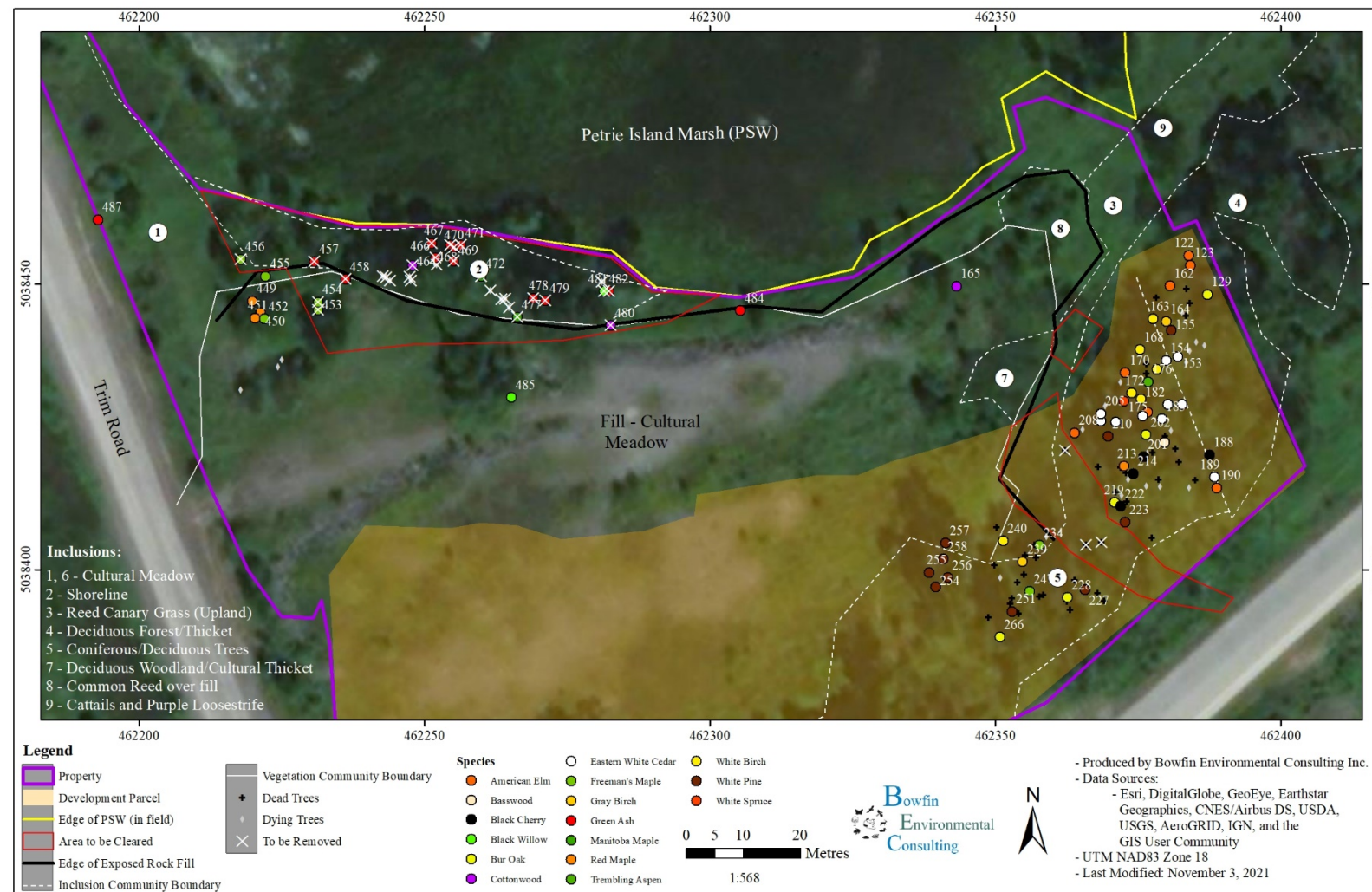


Figure 4: Location of Trees to be Removed



TREE CONSERVATION

The Phase 1 of the rehabilitation plan requires the removal of the trees from the fill as well as the potential to remove trees from the west side of the headwater feature (for machinery to access). There are a total of 33 individuals of which 3 were dead, 11 were in poor condition and 19 were in good health. All trees to be removed are own by the proponent. To complete the Phase 1 rehabilitation works all will need to be removed. No trees in these areas are proposed for retention.

LANDSCAPING PLANTING

It is noted that the overall habitat enhancement will include the plantings of native trees and shrubs. This concept plan is being developed.

MITIGATION MEASURES

- A permit for the removal of trees that are 10 cm or larger in diameter is required from the City of Ottawa.

Mitigation Measures for Trees to be Retained

- For trees adjacent but not within the enhancement area or infill area, the critical root zones (CRZ) should be protected. The CRZ is defined by the City as 10x the DBH of the trunk of the closest trees to the work area. An arborist or biologist will be on site during this work and will show the contractor where they should establish their setbacks.
- Machinery will be driving on compacted fill as such mitigation measures usually required to prevent soil compaction are not applicable.
- No machinery maintenance or refueling or stockpiling will be permitted within 5 m of the outer edge of this fencing.
- Exhaust fumes from all equipment will be directed away from the canopy of the trees to be retained.
- If roots of trees, on adjacent lands become exposed during site alterations, they will be buried immediately with soil or covered with filter cloth or woodchips and kept moist until the roots can be buried permanently.
- Any roots that must be cut will be cut cleanly to allow for healing.
- The removal of trees is to occur between October 1 and March 30. This is to avoid both the active bat season and the breeding bird season (see timing and measures from above).

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

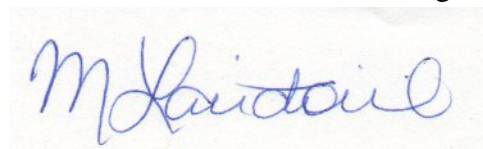
The Site is an impacted area of compacted gravel/rocky fill with some trees along the edges. For Phase 1 rehabilitation works, the only trees that will be impacted are those that are on the fill or in the headwater feature to be removed. In total 149 individual trees were assessed in the areas depicted on Figure 3 and Figure 4 of which only 33 individuals need to be removed. No species of conservation value or at risk were identified on Site and no specimens were recommended for retention.

Removal of trees for Phase 1 of the rehabilitation can proceed provided that the measures above, including obtaining the permit from the City, are met.

I trust that this report will meet your requirements. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Bowfin Environmental Consulting Inc.



Michelle Lavictoire,
Biologist / Principal

References

- Bradley, David. 2007. Southern Ontario Vascular Plant Species List. Prepared by Southern Science and Information Section, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Peterborough, Ontario. 57pp.
- Newmaster, S.G., A. Lehela, P.W.C Uhlig, S. McMurray and M.J. Oldham. (1998). Ontario plant list. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Forest Research Institute, Sault Ste. Marie, ON, Forest Research Information Paper No. 123. 550 pp. + appendices.
- Official Plan of the City of Ottawa. 2009.

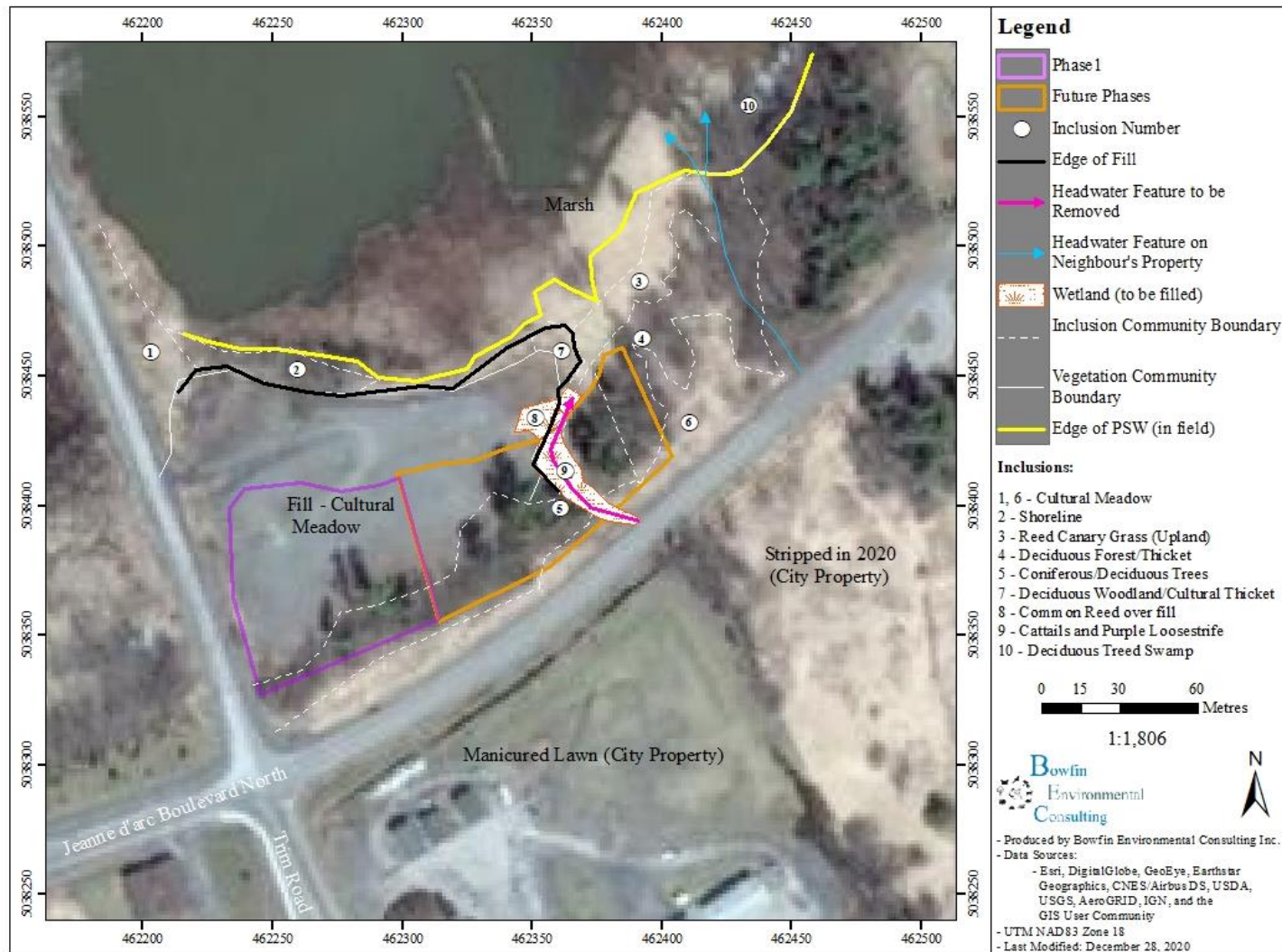
Appendix A: Vegetation Descriptions

Methods

Habitat descriptions were based on the appropriate methodologies such as: *Ontario Wetland Evaluation System, Southern Manual* (OWES) for wetland habitats and the *Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario* (ELC) for terrestrial habitats. Under the ELC, a forest is a community with >60% canopy cover provided by any tree species, regardless of size.

Vegetation Results

The only natural habitats were in the Future Phases and in the adjacent lands. All treed communities were smaller than the minimum of 0.5 ha and considered inclusions for the purposes of this report (and the EIS). No special feature communities were encountered. The inclusions represent edge habitat (they were roughly 25 m wide) and as such do not fit with the ELC codes. This memo discusses the only two inclusions that make up the Candidate Woodland on-site (inclusions 4 and 5). The other communities are discussed in the EIS. It is noted that portions of inclusion 4 would not meet the definition of a forest because it was strongly dominated by shrub species (i.e. Staghorn Sumac). The Thicket habitats were mostly next to the meadow adjacent to Jeanne d'Arc Boulevard North and the two access roads to the river.



Disturbed Area – Cultural Meadow

Much of the lands to be developed consisted of heavily compacted rocky fill vegetated with broad leaf herbaceous species such as bird's foot trefoil, common sow thistle, white sweet clover, wild carrot, cow vetch, burdock, viper's bugloss, field bindweed, smooth brome, coltsfoot, and common mullein. There were also a few scattered, young, eastern cottonwoods. These were less than 2 m tall and provided very little in terms of cover.



Photo 1: Looking across towards Trim Road (July 28, 2020)

Inclusion 1 – Cultural Meadow

This area also consisted of a cultural meadow but contained wetland species as well as upland. This area is the embankment of Trim Road and some of the area has been disturbed by the fill activities. The area is classed as upland because of the significant presence of upland species (bird's foot trefoil, wild carrot, and cow vetch) (Photo 2).



Photo 2: Cultural Meadow along Trim Road (July 28, 2020)

Inclusion 2 – Shoreline

The shoreline of the fill is much too small and disturbed to have an ELC community assigned to it, however, the plants have been described as it is shown as being part of the existing PSW boundary. The soil consisted of fill. The species here were eastern cottonwood, black willow, Freeman's maple, green ash, red maple, and Manitoba maple with staghorn sumac (both 1-2 m tall and regeneration) and the ground layer included white sweet clover, bird's foot trefoil and tall goldenrod. This area is on fill and is upland habitat.



Photo 3: Shoreline (May 21, 2020)



Photo 4: Shoreline (July 28, 2020)

Headwater Feature Wetland – Inclusions 8 and 9

Along the east side of the fill, where the headwater feature is located, there were pockets of wetland habitat isolated from the PSW by the upland reed canary grass community and the deciduous woodland/thicket. These small areas consisted common reed (an invasive species) over fill (Community 8) and another of cattails and purple loosestrife (also an invasive species) (Community 9). These two communities were noted to have surface water (<10-15 cm) year round. Some of the water had the gas look associated with ground water seepage however, the location (elevation, placement on clay fill) makes this uncertain. On a side note, iron staining was noted along Trim Road ditch next to the rock fill in Phase 1. There was no overwintering habitat for turtles.



Photo 5: Robust Emergent Dominated Wetland of the PSW (July 28, 2020)



Photo 6: Purple Loosestrife and Common Reed (*Phragmites*) dominated areas (May 21, 2020)

Appendix B: Individual Tree Details

Tree ID	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Health	Comments	Ownership	To Be Removed
Individual Trees							
209	Dead, species not identified	11	3	Dead		Trim Road I LP	Y
232	Dead, species not identified	36	7	Dead		Trim Road I LP	Y
233	Dead, species not identified	11	7	Dead		Trim Road I LP	Y
453	Freeman's Maple	32	7	Good	leaning	Trim Road I LP	Y
454	Freeman's Maple	26	8	Good	20,14,10,6,11,12	Trim Road I LP	Y
456	Freeman's Maple	15	7	Good	10,9,6	Trim Road I LP	Y
457	Green Ash	26	7	Good	3 stems	Trim Road I LP	Y
458	Green Ash	10	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	Y
459	Green Ash	29	8	Poor	3 stems	Trim Road I LP	Y
460	Green Ash	22	8	Poor		Trim Road I LP	Y
461	Green Ash	12	7	Poor		Trim Road I LP	Y
462	Green Ash	17	7	Poor		Trim Road I LP	Y
463	Green Ash	14	7	Poor		Trim Road I LP	Y
464	Cottonwood	65	15	Good	3 stems	Trim Road I LP	Y
465	Green Ash	12	8	Poor		Trim Road I LP	Y
466	Green Ash	33	8	Good	3 stems	Trim Road I LP	Y
467	Green Ash	24	8	Good		Trim Road I LP	Y
468	Green Ash	10	10	Good		Trim Road I LP	Y
469	Green Ash	10	10	Good		Trim Road I LP	Y
470	Green Ash	11	10	Good		Trim Road I LP	Y

Tree ID	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Health	Comments	Ownership	To Be Removed
471	Green Ash	12	10	Good		Trim Road I LP	Y
472	Manitoba Maple	26	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	Y
473	Green Ash	16	9	Poor		Trim Road I LP	Y
474	Green Ash	16	10	Poor		Trim Road I LP	Y
475	Green Ash	17	10	Poor		Trim Road I LP	Y
476	Green Ash	21	11	Poor		Trim Road I LP	Y
477	Manitoba Maple	28	9	Good		Trim Road I LP	Y
478	Green Ash	17	10	Good		Trim Road I LP	Y
479	Green Ash	17	10	Good		Trim Road I LP	Y
480	Cottonwood	95	10	Good	2 stems	Trim Road I LP	Y
481	Green Ash	13	8	Good		Trim Road I LP	Y
482	Black Willow	75	8	Good		Trim Road I LP	Y
483	Manitoba Maple	26	5	Poor	running parallel to ground	Trim Road I LP	Y
122	American Elm	19	10	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
123	American Elm	14	8	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
129	Bur Oak	55	17	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
150	Green Ash	11	8	Poor		Trim Road I LP	N
151	Green Ash	10	8	Poor		Trim Road I LP	N
152	Eastern White Cedar	17	8	Poor	leaning, some branch dieback	Trim Road I LP	N
153	Eastern White Cedar	25	10	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
154	Eastern White Cedar	17	9	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
155	White Pine	36	15	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
156	Green Ash	12	8	Poor		Trim Road I LP	N
157	Green Ash	10	8	Poor		Trim Road I LP	N
158	Ash Species	17	11	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N

Tree ID	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Health	Comments	Ownership	To Be Removed
159	Ash Species	13	7	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
160	Ash Species	13	7	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
161	Ash Species	13	8	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
162	American Elm	11	6	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
163	White Birch	13	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
164	Gray Birch	12	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
165	Cottonwood	15	7	Good	10,11	Trim Road I LP	N
168	White Birch	11	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
169	White Birch	12	8	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
170	American Elm	10	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
171	Black Ash	18	10	Poor		Trim Road I LP	N
172	White Birch	11	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
173	Eastern White Cedar	27	2	Dead	broken at 2m	Trim Road I LP	N
174	Ash Species	17	12	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
175	White Spruce	15	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
176	Trembling Aspen	26	14	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
177	White Birch	10	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
178	American Elm	12	9	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
179	Eastern White Cedar	26	10	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
180	Ash Species	17	12	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
181	Eastern White Cedar	13	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
182	Eastern White Cedar	17	10	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
183	Eastern White Cedar	23	9	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
184	Eastern White Cedar	26	10	Poor	Branch dieback	Trim Road I LP	N
188	Black Cherry	25	12	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
189	Eastern White Cedar	52	12	Good	2 healthy stems, 1 broken at 1m	Trim Road I LP	N

Tree ID	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Health	Comments	Ownership	To Be Removed
190	American Elm	10	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
191	Ash Species	15	6	Dead	broken at top	Trim Road I LP	N
192	Eastern White Cedar	33	9	Poor	25,22. branch dieback	Trim Road I LP	N
193	Ash Species	25	13	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
194	Ash Species	18	11	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
195	Eastern White Cedar	18	3	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
196	Eastern White Cedar	30	10	Poor		Trim Road I LP	N
197	Green Ash	19	9	Poor	16,11	Trim Road I LP	N
198	Ash Species	20	11	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
199	Basswood	34	13	Good	29,14,10	Trim Road I LP	N
200	Ash Species	19	11	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
201	Black Cherry	19	10	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
202	Bur Oak	63	16	Good	2 stems (37, 28)	Trim Road I LP	N
203	Eastern White Cedar	20	8	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
204	Eastern White Cedar	15	6	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
205	Eastern White Cedar	26	9	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
206	Blue Beech	14	5	Poor	12 (dead),4,6	Trim Road I LP	N
207	Green Ash	22	12	Poor		Trim Road I LP	N
208	American Elm	13	6	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
210	White Pine	36	17	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
211	Ash Species	16	8	Dead	leaning on adjacent trees	Trim Road I LP	N
212	Ash Species	16	10	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
213	Red Maple	18	8	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
214	Black Cherry	14	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N

Tree ID	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Health	Comments	Ownership	To Be Removed
215	Dead, species not identified	13	4	Dead	leaning on maple	Trim Road I LP	N
216	Green Ash	15	7	Poor		Trim Road I LP	N
217	Green Ash	15	7	Poor		Trim Road I LP	N
218	White Pine	95	15	Poor	1 live stem. (36(dead), 57)	Trim Road I LP	N
219	Bur Oak	14	7	Good	11,9	Trim Road I LP	N
220	Ash Species	13	3	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
221	Ash Species	15	7	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
222	Black Cherry	27	7	Good	21,17	Trim Road I LP	N
223	White Pine	69	22	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
224	Ash Species	16	8	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
225	Ash Species	18	7	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
226	Ash Species	17	8	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
227	White Pine	79	21	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
228	Bur Oak	17	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
229	Ash Species	14	6	Dead	10,10	Trim Road I LP	N
230	Ash Species	15	9	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
231	Ash Species	20	11	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
234	Freeman's Maple	26	10	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
235	White Ash	19	11	Poor		Trim Road I LP	N
236	Ash Species	17	6	Dead	broken at top	Trim Road I LP	N
237	Ash Species	23	12	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
238	Ash Species	15	2	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
239	Gray Birch	10	5	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
240	White Birch	11	6	Good	some branch dieback	Trim Road I LP	N

Tree ID	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Health	Comments	Ownership	To Be Removed
241	Ash Species	15	9	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
242	Ash Species	14	7	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
243	Green Ash	22	11	Poor	20, 10(dead)	Trim Road I LP	N
244	Ash Species	14	2	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
245	Ash Species	16	2	Dead	broken at top	Trim Road I LP	N
246	Ash Species	15	10	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
247	Freeman's Maple	13	9	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
248	Ash Species	14	10	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
249	Dead, species not identified	22	2	Dead	broken/fallen	Trim Road I LP	N
250	Ash Species	14	10	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
251	White Pine	55	20	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
252	Ash Species	10	9	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
253	Ash Species	16	7	Dead		Trim Road I LP	N
254	White Pine	60	18	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
255	White Pine	25	12	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
256	White Pine	65	20	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
257	White Pine	43	17	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
258	White Pine	46	18	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
266	Bur Oak	10	6	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
446	Green Ash	22	6	Poor	13,10,11,9	Trim Road I LP	N
447	Green Ash	23	6	Poor	13,10,10,11,6	Trim Road I LP	N
448	Green Ash	24	7	Poor	15,16,10	Trim Road I LP	N
449	Red Maple	16	6	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
450	Red Maple	20	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
451	Red Maple	18	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
452	Freeman's Maple	27	9	Good	22,13,10	Trim Road I LP	N

Tree ID	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Health	Comments	Ownership	To Be Removed
455	Freeman's Maple	23	7	Good	15.11,9,6,9	Trim Road I LP	N
484	Green Ash	11	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N
485	Black Willow	100+	9	Good	Approx. 20 stems	Trim Road I LP	N
487	Green Ash	14	7	Good		Trim Road I LP	N