



Vegetation Protection Plan / Edge Management Plan
Parkbridge – Craigleith Project
Town of Blue Mountains

Prepared for:
Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.

Prepared by:
Azimuth Environmental
Consulting, Inc.

August 2020

AEC 15-289



Environmental Assessments & Approvals



August 13, 2020

AEC 15-289

Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities
c/o Silva Yousif, EIT, PMP
200, 1 First Street
Collingwood, ON L9Y 1A1

**Re: Vegetation Protection Plan / Edge Management Plan – Craigeith Project
208 Lakeshore Road and Part of Lot 21 Concession 2, Town of The Blue
Mountains, County of Grey**

Dear Mr. Yousif:

Azimuth Environmental Consulting, Inc. is pleased to submit the Vegetation Protection Plan / Edge Management Plan for the proposed subdivision development located 208 Lakeshore Road and Part of Lot 21 Concession 2, Town of The Blue Mountains, County of Grey, Ontario.

This report includes the results of our tree inventory for the abovementioned property, which focused on forested areas where proposed tree removals will create new forest edges. Included information pertains to existing tree size, species and health classifications for all trees inventoried, along with recommended measures to protect and preserve vegetation adjacent to the proposed development limits, during and following construction.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information within this report, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Yours truly,

AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.

Drew West, Dipl.T. (Env)
Certified Arborist (ISA #ON-1429A)



Table of Contents

	page
Letter of Transmittal	i
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 SCOPE OF WORK	1
2.1 Terms of Reference (TOR)	1
2.1.1 Woodlands	1
2.1.2 Individual Trees	2
3.0 SITE DESCRIPTIONS	3
3.1 Land Use	3
3.2 Vegetation Community Descriptions	4
3.2.1 Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest (FODR1)	4
3.2.2 Dry-Fresh Poplar Deciduous Forest (FODM3-1)	5
3.2.3 Dry-Fresh White Cedar Coniferous Forest (FOCM2-2)	5
3.2.4 Fresh-Moist Green Ash-Hardwood Lowlands Deciduous Forest (FODM7-2)	6
3.2.5 Deciduous Thicket (THD)	6
3.2.6 Cultural Meadow (CUM)	6
3.2.7 Red-osier Dogwood Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp (SWTM2-1)	7
3.2.8 Bulrush Mineral Shallow March (MASM1-2)	7
3.3 Soils	7
4.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN	7
5.0 VEGETATION COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT	8
5.1 Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest (FODR1)	8
5.2 Dry-Fresh Poplar Deciduous Forest (FODM3-1)	8
5.3 Dry-Fresh White Cedar Coniferous Forest (FOCM2-2)	8
5.4 Fresh-Moist Green Ash-Hardwood Lowlands Deciduous Forest (FODM7-2)	9
5.5 Other Vegetation Communities	9
5.6 Butternut (Species at Risk)	9
6.0 TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION	11
6.1 Tree Protection Recommendations	11
6.2 Monitoring	12
6.3 Confirmation of Recommendations	12
6.4 Edge Management Planting Plan	13
7.0 CONCLUSIONS	13
8.0 REFERENCES	14



List of In-Text Tables

Table 1: Summary of Butternut Trees	page 10
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List of Figures

Figure 1	Study Area Location
Figure 2	Proposed Site Plan / Figure 2 Key
Figure 2a	Tree Locations (#1 - #6, #10 - #38)
Figure 2b	Tree Locations (#39 - #78, #185 - #187)
Figure 2c	Tree Locations (#79 - #113, #131, #132, #183, #184)
Figure 2d	Tree Locations (#114 - #117)
Figure 2e	Tree Locations (#118 - #130)
Figure 2f	Tree Locations (#166, #167, #177 - #182, #188)
Figure 2g	Tree Locations (#168 - #176)
Figure 3	Ecological Land Classifications and Butternut Locations

List of Appendices

Appendix A:	Figures
Appendix B:	Tree Inventory and Assessment Table



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Azimuth Environmental Consulting, Inc. (Azimuth) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities (Parkbridge; the “client”) to complete an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for a proposed residential development at 201 Lakeshore Road and Part of Lot 21 Concession 2 in the Town of The Blue Mountains, County of Grey (Appendix A - Figure 1). The proposed development includes a maximum of 211 residential units, private open space blocks, a public trail system, stormwater management facilities and private streets. An east-west ridge feature (the “Nipissing Ridge”) bisects the central portion of the property, with proposed development concentrated in blocks beyond the base of the ridge and on plateau lands above the ridge. The detailed design concept is presented in Figure 2, and Figures 2a – 2g show the limits of grading adjacent to trees inventoried as part of this study.

The scope of work for this report was prepared in recognition of the Terms of Reference (TOR) established through consultation with the Niagara Escarpment Commission (NEC; email correspondence – June 2020). The TOR was based on NEC’s Vegetation Protection Plan Guidelines (2017) and altered slightly due to the amount of trees inventoried during this study. The approved TOR is presented in detail within the following section.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

2.1 Terms of Reference (TOR)

Prior to initiation of the tree inventory field work, a TOR was confirmed with NEC’s Senior Planner Judy Rhodes-Munk via email on June 18th, 2020. The TOR confirmed that NEC’s focus is primarily on the new forest edges that will be created by tree removals within existing forested areas. Onsite woodlands and individual trees were assessed as per the approved scope of work summarized below.

2.1.1 Woodlands

The approved TOR includes the following assessment methodology for on-site woodland where the limits of grading encroached into these features:

“Based on the site plan, a limit of disturbance/grading has been identified and will be surveyed/staked in the field. These staked areas will be used by field staff to identify where grading limits intersect with existing forested areas creating zones of impact (ZOI). The distances beyond the limit of disturbance (or width of ZOI) to inventory will vary based on tree size in the area (will likely vary between 5 – 15 metres).”



Decisions pertaining to preservation/removal of individual trees will be based on the identification and assessment of the trees within the ZOI. Healthy trees with minimal perceived impact to root zone areas would be recommended for preservation, while trees in poor condition, invasive species, hazard trees or trees perceived to be significantly impacted by construction would be recommended for removal. Individual tree assessments will not be completed for trees on the construction side of the limit or within known preservation areas, only within the anticipated zones of impact. The areas outside of the ZOI for woodlands, tree stands will generally be inventoried as per the VPP Guideline”.

It is also understood by NEC that Azimuth completed an EIS for the subject property in 2016, which included Ecological Land Classifications (ELC) for all onsite environmental features. This report also includes dominant vegetation species within each feature, along with understory and ground species composition. A complete species list for the site is also available within the EIS report.

Azimuth Staff followed NEC's Vegetation Protection Guideline, which recommends that a general vegetation inventory should be conducted for each vegetation unit present on site. This general inventory included:

- Vegetation unit size (area in m² or in ha);
- Species present described by their botanical and common names;
- Estimate of the percentage of each species within the strata (canopy, sub-canopy and understory);
- Estimate of the range of size - height and/or caliper per strata;
- Estimate of the density of each strata;
- Estimate of the ground level coverage present;
- Health;
- Hazardous or liability issues;
- Site drainage;
- Soil types; and
- Slopes.

2.1.2 Individual Trees

The approved TOR includes the following assessment methodology for individual trees within the ZOI of forest edge areas:

“All trees (15cm DBH of greater) within the zone of impact would be included in the inventory and a GPS waypoint will be collected for each tree to map their locations within each ZOI.



Individual tree assessment would include the following tasks:

- *Species identification (common and scientific names)*
- *DBH measurement (1.4 metres above base of tree)*
- *Health condition (Good, Fair, Poor or Dead)*
- *GPS location*
- *Tagged identification number (aluminum pre-numbered tag)*

Considering the large amount of trees to be inventoried, crown drip line measurements are not be required as root zone areas will be calculated based on DBH measurements (ISA accepted practice)”.

Individual tree inventory data was collected between July 20th – 23rd, 2020 for existing trees within the ZOI that were at least 15 centimetres (cm) DBH (diameter at breast height – 1.4m above base of tree). The limits of grading within existing forested areas were staked by J.D. Barnes Limited (Ontario Land Surveyor) prior to the tree inventory. The ZOI was determined by the size of the trees adjacent to the staked grading limits, as the extent of a tree’s crown and root zone determine the amount of protection area required. For the most part, the ZOI was considered to be between 5 – 10 metres as most trees found adjacent to the grading limits were between 15 – 50 cm DBH.

It should be noted that further refinement of the grading limits is expected in the future which may impact the trees to be included in the inventory. If grading limits are expanded to the point that more trees should be included in the inventory, these trees will be assessed and included within future report updates. The proposed trail system will also require refinements in the field which will likely necessitate more trees to be removed (although expected to be minor). The trail system will require minor grading which has the potential to impact adjacent trees. When the field refinements are complete, the necessary trees adjacent to the trails will be assessed and included in future report updates.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

3.1 Land Use

The Study Area covers two separate properties (*i.e.*, 161 and 208 Lakeshore Road), is approximately 30 hectares (ha) in size, and is vacant with forested and open meadow communities separated by hedgerows. The presence of the meadows and associated hedgerows indicate historical farm use of portions of the property.

The property is generally divided into four quadrants, of which boundaries are reflective of natural landform features (*i.e.*, Nipissing Ridge, watercourses). The Nipissing Ridge,



which runs east to west, separates the north and south quadrants. Three watercourses are present in the property (two permanent, one ephemeral) as shown on Figure 3.

Forested portions of the Study Area are largely associated with the Nipissing Ridge and the riparian areas of the watercourses. A small pond (*i.e.*, < 1ha) is located in the north-east quadrant, and appears to be ‘man-made’ with evidence of past water management usage (*i.e.*, cattle, recreational).

3.2 Vegetation Community Descriptions

According to the Ecological Land Classification (Lee *et. al*, 1998), the following vegetation communities were present within the property limits. These classifications were determined by Azimuth’s project Ecologist during completion of the EIS (2016):

- FODR1 – Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest
- FODM3-1 – Dry-Fresh Poplar Deciduous Forest
- FOCM2-2 – Dry-Fresh White Cedar Coniferous Forest
- FODM7-2 – Fresh-Moist Green Ash – Hardwood Lowland Deciduous Forest
- THD – Deciduous Thicket
- CUM – Cultural Meadow
- SWTM2-1 – Red-oiser Dogwood Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp
- MASM1-2 – Bulrush Mineral Shallow Marsh

A detailed description of each vegetation unit is provided below.

3.2.1 Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest (FODR1)

This community is present within the Nipissing Ridge feature which traverses the central portion of the property (see Figure 3) and is approximately 5.1ha in area. The canopy is mainly comprised of Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), American Basswood (*Tilia americana*), White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*), Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), and American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) was also identified within this vegetation community.

The majority of trees within this unit were mature with dense crown cover, creating an open and sparse understory due to shading. In general the trees within this unit were healthy, with only a small portion (~5%) considered hazardous (dead or in poor condition). Hazardous trees adjacent to the limits of grading (e.g., Tree #55, #68, #74) are recommended for removal due to the potential post-development public safety risk. The average DBH for trees within this unit included in the inventory was 29cm, with a



range of 15cm – 70cm. Other trees with a DBH >100cm were also noted along the Nipissing Ridge feature but were not included in the inventory.

Sub-canopy and understory species within this unit included Ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), Eastern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and Choke Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*). Plant species present in the ground layer include Canada Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadense*), Ziz-zag Goldenrod (*Solidago flexicaulis*), Marginal Wood Fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*), and White Baneberry (*Actea pachypoda*). No significant populations of invasive species were noted within this vegetation community, other than the occasional Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*).

3.2.2 Dry-Fresh Poplar Deciduous Forest (FODM3-1)

This deciduous forest community is present within the north-west and south-west quadrant of the property (see Figure 3) and is approximately 3.0ha in area. The canopy is mainly dominated by Large-tooth Aspen (*Populus grandidentata*) and Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). Secondary canopy species include White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) and Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*).

The majority of trees within this unit were mature with dense crown cover, creating a semi-open understory due to shading. In general the health of trees within this unit varied, with approximately 75% healthy and 25% either fair, poor or dead. Hazardous trees adjacent to the limits of grading are recommended for removal due to the potential post-development public safety risk. The average DBH for trees within this unit included in the inventory was 24cm, with a range of 15cm – >100cm.

Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) is largely abundant in the understory and the main invasive species present. Ground layer species include Common Burdock (*Artctium minus*), New England Aster (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*), and Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*).

3.2.3 Dry-Fresh White Cedar Coniferous Forest (FOCM2-2)

This is the only coniferous vegetation community within the property, located within the south-east quadrant. This unit is approximately 0.6ha in area. The canopy is largely composed of Eastern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) with few White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) scattered throughout. Along the southern property boundary the community changes to more deciduous forest with primarily American Basswood (*Tilia Americana*) as the dominant species. The understory is largely absent in this community and ground layer species include Field Basil (*Clinopodium vulgare*) and Grass-leaved Goldenrod (*Euthamia graminifolia*).



The majority of trees within this unit were immature with very dense crown cover almost creating a thicket-like feature. The majority of this forest unit will be removed as development will almost completely encompasses the feature, thus trees in this community were only inventoried along the southern property boundary (see Figure 2e) where it changes to primarily deciduous forest. Through general visual inspection, the trees within this unit were between 5cm – 15cm DBH where cedar is was present, and the southern extent was more mature with sizes ranging between 23cm – 70cm DBH.

3.2.4 Fresh-Moist Green Ash-Hardwood Lowlands Deciduous Forest (FODM7-2)

This deciduous forest encompasses a small area in the north-east quadrant of the property and is approximately 0.3ha in area. The canopy layer is largely composed of Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) represents the dominant understory species. Ground layers species in this community include Spotted Water-hemlock (*Cicuta maculata var. maculata*), Colt's Foot (*Tussilago farfara*), and Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*).

The majority of trees within this unit were mature with very dense crown cover. This forest unit will be removed as development will completely encompasses the feature, thus trees onsite within this community were not included in the inventory. Some trees located just outside of the northern property boundary were included in the inventory, as these trees are situated on neighbouring properties (see Figure 2g). The majority of these trees were very large/mature, with an average size of 45cm DBH and ranging between 18cm – >100cm.

3.2.5 Deciduous Thicket (THD)

Deciduous Thicket communities represent early successional areas within the meadow communities where Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) represents the dominant canopy species. These areas are approximately 6.5ha in combined area. Other noteworthy species include Common Timothy (*Phleum pratense*), Field Chickweed (*Cerastium arvense ssp. arvense*), and Common Viper's Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*). This vegetation unit largely does not contain mature trees, instead containing successional-sized trees in the 5cm – 15cm DBH range.

3.2.6 Cultural Meadow (CUM)

Cultural Meadow communities represent the fallow/inactive agricultural fields located throughout the property and are approximately 9.0ha in combined area. Species observed within this vegetation community includes Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*), Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), and Awnless Brome (*Bromus inermis*).



3.2.7 Red-osier Dogwood Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp (SWTM2-1)

This small vegetation community is present directly adjacent to the pond feature in an area of ground water seepage and is approximately 0.3ha in area. Dominant species observed within the community include Red-osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), Spotted Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), and Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*). No tree species were observed within this vegetation unit.

3.2.8 Bulrush Mineral Shallow March (MASM1-2)

This vegetation community represents the pond feature located within the property and is approximately 0.6ha in area. Shoreline species observed include White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*), Red-osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), Pussy Willow (*Salix discolor*), and Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*). Species observed within the pond include Hard-stemmed Bulrush (*Schoenoplectus acutus*), Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*), and Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*).

This vegetation unit exhibited some mature trees along the raised edges of the manmade feature, with an average DBH of 28cm and a range of 18cm – 60cm. The health of trees in this unit was largely poor exhibiting structural issues (leaning). As many of these trees are leaning toward the proposed development, it is recommended that these trees be removed to decrease the risk of tree failure during post-development conditions.

3.3 Soils

According to the Ontario Division of Mines (1974), surficial soils within the subject site consist of primarily substratified to stratified gravel and sand which are considered glacial ice-contact deposits. These deposits are mainly found southwest of the Nipissing Ridge feature at higher site elevations. The site also contains glaciolacustrine deposits also consisting primarily of sand and minor fine gravel found northeast of the Nipissing Ridge feature at lower elevations.

4.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The proposed development includes a maximum of 211 residential units, private open space blocks, a public trail system, stormwater management facilities and private streets (see Figure 2). The public trail system has not yet been finalized and requires some refinement in the field. Following this field refinement, more trees will be included in the inventory for removal due to some light grading to construct the trail system. Future submissions of the Vegetation Protection Plan will include these trail system trees.



5.0 VEGETATION COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest (FODR1)

The majority of this vegetation community will stay intact, as the only significant portions to be removed are to the north and west of the existing pond (proposed SWM pond). Some edge trees (see Figures 2b and 2c) along the periphery of this community will be removed where a proposed road crosses the Nipissing Ridge feature, but the majority of the forest in this area will be preserved. Trees to be removed include only ones in poor health or currently dead, exhibit poor structure (leaning) or trees close enough to the limits of grading that their root zones will be significantly impacted. Another small area north of the existing pond will also be minimally impacted where selected trees will be removed along the proposed grading limits (see Figure 2f).

The remainder of the tree resources and vegetation community will be retained post development. Indirect impact to this community can be avoided by the installation of heavy duty preservation fence along the perimeter of the proposed grading limits shown in Figures 2c and 2f. This will prevent inadvertent encroachment into the retained vegetation community and will protect the root zones and canopy of the retained tree resources.

5.2 Dry-Fresh Poplar Deciduous Forest (FODM3-1)

The majority of this vegetation community will stay intact, as only periphery trees will be removed from the edges of these forested areas. The main areas of tree removals are proposed along the northern and eastern edges of the FODM3-1 community to the north of the Nipissing Ridge (see Figures 2a and 2b), and the southern portion of the FODM3-1 community to the southwest of the ridge feature (see Figure 2d). Trees to be removed include only ones in poor health or currently dead, exhibit poor structure (leaning) or trees close enough to the limits of grading that their root zones will be significantly impacted.

The remainder of the tree resources and vegetation community will be retained post development. Indirect impact to this community can be avoided by the installation of heavy preservation fence along the perimeter of the proposed grading limits shown in Figures 2a, 2b and 2d. This will prevent inadvertent encroachment into the retained vegetation community and will protect the root zones and canopy of the retained tree resources.

5.3 Dry-Fresh White Cedar Coniferous Forest (FOCM2-2)

Approximately 90% of this vegetation community will be removed due to the proposed site plan. The areas to be preserved are small portions in the northeast and southern edge



of the community (see Figure 2e). Tree preservation fencing along the grading limits of these areas will ensure the protection of tree resources within the vegetation community.

5.4 Fresh-Moist Green Ash-Hardwood Lowlands Deciduous Forest (FODM7-2)

This vegetation community will be removed as development will completely encompass the feature, thus trees onsite within this community were not included in the inventory. Some trees located just outside of the northern property boundary were included in the inventory, as these trees are situated on neighbouring properties (see Figure 2g). Since these trees (#168 - #176) are on neighbouring properties, permission from the landowners would be required to remove these trees. The majority of these trees are leaning and in poor condition, so removal of these trees would be beneficial to the new forest edge created in this area.

5.5 Other Vegetation Communities

The remaining non-forested vegetation communities, including Deciduous Thicket (THD), Cultural Meadow (CUM), Red-osier Dogwood Mineral Thicket Deciduous Swamp (SWTM2-1) and Bulrush Mineral Shallow Marsh (MASM1-2), will be largely impacted by the proposed site plan. These communities do not contain a significant amount of trees >15cm DBH, thus tree protection/preservation should not be a concern within these areas of the subject site.

5.6 Butternut (Species at Risk)

During preparation of the 2016 EIS Azimuth identified fifteen (15) Butternut trees (Endangered under the ESA) within and directly adjacent to the property limits. A Butternut Health Assessment (BHA) was completed for all 15 stems on August 23, 2017 (Appendix B) identifying that all trees except Butternut #3 and #13 qualify as Category 2 (or, “retainable”) under the Butternut Assessment Guidelines (MNR, 2014)) and are therefore protected under the ESA. Butternut #3 and #13 were assessed as Category 1 (or, “non-retainable”) during the assessment and are not afforded protection under the ESA. Butternut trees identified within the property limits and adjacent lands are illustrated on Figure 3.

Following submission of the 2016 EIS, in April 2018 Azimuth confirmed three (3) additional Butternut trees on the subject property, illustrated as Butternut trees #16, #17, and #18 on Figure 3. A BHA was completed for Butternut trees #16, #17, and #18 on June 26, 2018 at which time all three trees were assessed as Category 2 (or, “retainable”) and are therefore protected under the ESA.



A summary of Butternut trees identified within and adjacent to the property is presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of Butternut Trees

Tree #	Category (1, 2, 3)	DBH (cm)	Proposed Impact (None/Harmed/Killed)	Compensation Butternut Required (per O.Reg 242/08)	ESA Registration Completed (Y/N)	Compensation Plantings Completed (Y/N)
1	2	53	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	2	47	Harmed	10	N	N
3	1	42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	2	90	Harmed	10	N	N
5	2	45	Harmed	10	N	N
6	2	47	Harmed	10	N	N
7	2	24	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	2	31	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	2	42	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	2	25	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	2	30	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	2	53	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	1	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	2	45	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	2	33	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	2	24	Harmed	10	Y	Y
17	2	14	Killed	5	Y	Y
18	2	7	Killed	5	Y	Y

The 2016 EIS showed Butternut with 25 m critical habitat buffers, however initial MNRFC comments indicated that a 50 m critical habitat buffer should be considered. Figure 3 also shows the Butternuts locations. As can be seen in Table 1, Trees #2, #4, #5, #6 and #16 will be “harmd” as grading will encroach into the buffer zones to varying degrees. Trees #17 and #18 will be removed as they are located directly within proposed development areas. Butternut trees to be preserved will be afforded the same protection that on-site protected vegetation communities will be provided (see Section 6.0). Full consultation with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRFC) has been completed by Azimuth staff and an ESA Registration was submitted on October 30, 2018 for harm to Butternut #16, and removal (“kill”) of Butternut #17 and #18. Azimuth understands that Parkbridge is committed to completing an additional ESA Registration for Butternut #2, #4, #5, and #6 in advance of vegetation clearing activities. Compensation stems will be installed in accordance with all requirements of Section 23.7 of O. Reg. 242/08. This strategy is expected to fully satisfy Butternut offsetting requirements.



For further information regarding the Butternut trees found at the subject site please refer to Azimuth's EIS Addendum (2020).

6.0 TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION

6.1 Tree Protection Recommendations

The following measures should be implemented to ensure protection of retained tree resources outside and adjacent to the development limits:

1. A Vegetation protection zone (VPZ) should be established adjacent to the tree resources identified for retention. The following actions are not permitted within the VPZ:
 - a. Alteration or disturbance to existing grade of any kind;
 - b. Changes to the grade by adding fill, excavating or scraping;
 - c. Storage of construction materials or equipment;
 - d. Storage of soil, construction waste or debris;
 - e. Disposal of any deleterious materials e.g. concrete sleuth, gas, oil, paint; and
 - f. Movement of vehicles, equipment or pedestrians
2. The VPZ is identified as the limit of grading along the periphery of the proposed development, along the tree resources to be retained post-development.
3. The VPZ must be delineated by:
 - a. A heavy duty preservation fence comprised of 1.2m high page wire fence attached to T-bars, spaced 2m on centre. A 100 millimetre (mm) wood post should be installed every third bar and at turning points to ensure that site disturbance does not occur beyond the defined boundaries of the development envelopes. Silt fencing should also be installed on the development side of the page wire fencing. The fence must be installed prior to the initiation of construction and following the removal of selected trees within the ZOI along new forest edges.
 - b. The VPZ should be established along the periphery of the grading limits across the entire site.
4. Tree Preservation Area signage (minimum 11"x17") must be posted on the tree preservation fencing at appropriate spacing.
5. All trees within the VPZ identified for removal (as per Appendix B) should be removed immediately prior to the installation of the preservation fence using low impact tree removal methods. Tree removals within the development envelope may proceed once the preservation fence has been installed.



6. Pruning of branches and roots (where necessary) to facilitate construction activities should be completed under the direction of a qualified arborist or tree professional in accordance with good arboriculture standards.
7. If leaf canopy injury occurs, within five days broken or torn branches must be removed back to an appropriate branch capable of resuming terminal growth. If leaves are heat scorched from equipment exhaust pipes, the project Landscape Architect, Arborist or Township of Georgian Bluffs should be consulted within 24 hours.
8. If bark or trunk wounding occurs, current bark tracing and treatment methods shall be performed by a qualified tree care specialist (arborist, landscape architect or registered professional forester) within two days, and reported as required.
9. Any damage or injury to trees shall be reported within one business day to the consulting Arborist or Landscape Architect so that mitigation can take place.

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring of plantings should continue for two years after installation to ensure successful establishment of all species. Planted species should be watered during dry periods and inspected biannually over the course of those two years. An inspection should occur at all of the following milestones:

- 1) Approximately one month after installation;
- 2) After leaf out following the first winter;
- 3) After the first growing season, prior to dormancy;
- 4) After leaf out following the second winter; and
- 5) A full two years after installation.

During the course of the inspections the success of the plantings and the degree of herbivory should be assessed:

- A success rate of 80% of the original abundance is the recommended target. Plant material should be replaced if the success rate falls short of the target.
- If there is a high degree of animal browse on the planted material, a repellent should be applied to the seedlings. There are a number of deer and rodent repellents that are available for purchase.

6.3 Confirmation of Recommendations

The retained environmental consultant is expected to ensure that the mitigation measures outlined above are implemented throughout the proposed development. Specifically, the consultant should:

1. Inspect the protection fence after install, and provide a letter confirming such to the implementing authority;



2. Ensure replacement of damaged woody vegetation with DBH greater than 150mm;
3. Prepare a letter at the conclusion of works certifying that the work has been completed in accordance with this Vegetation Protection Plan.

6.4 Edge Management Planting Plan

C.F. Crozier & Associates (Crozier) has been retained to complete the Edge Management Planting Plan for the subject property. This purpose of the planting plan is to incorporate native vegetation plantings along new forest edge areas to provide transitional landscapes for ecological benefits. It is our understanding that the plantings will primarily consist of native small trees, shrubs and plants/grasses. Please refer to Crozier's planting plan for detailed information regarding the proposed planting areas.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Azimuth has completed a Vegetation Protection Plan and Edge Management Plan for the Craigleith property (208 Lakeshore Road and Part of Lot 21 Concession 2, Town of The Blue Mountains, County of Grey). Through this study, Azimuth has determined that the vegetation communities to be preserved on-site will continue to thrive post development if the recommended tree protection and mitigation strategies are employed. Selective cutting of dead trees and trees in poor condition along new forest edges is recommended to ensure healthy and safe edge zones. Many of these new forest edge zones will be adjacent to rear yards of residential lots, so removal of hazard trees in these areas is important for public safety. Removed trees should be replaced with native species. Monitoring of planted vegetation should occur to ensure the target success rate is achieved. Also, Butternut trees will be protected where applicable and Parkbridge will continue to go through the ESA Registration, compensation planting and monitoring processes for Butternuts to be removed to ensure conformity with all regulations.

It is expected that minor alterations to the limits of grading are likely to occur in the future, which may necessitate the inclusion of additional trees for the VPP inventory. The proposed public trail system will also require the assessment of additional trees. Once these future tasks are undertaken, a VPP report update(s) will be provided to the appropriate reviewing agencies.



8.0 REFERENCES

Azimuth Environmental Consulting, Inc. 2016. Environmental Impact Study. Parkbridge – Craigleith Project. Town of Blue Mountains, Grey County. 39 pp. + appendices.

Azimuth Environmental Consulting, Inc. 2020. Environmental Impact Study Addendum. Parkbridge – Craigleith Project. Town of Blue Mountains, Grey County. 12 pp. + appendices.

Lee, H., Bakowsky, W., Riley, J., Bowles, J., Puddister, M., Uhlig, P. and McMurray, S., 1998. Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario: first approximation and its applications. SCSS Field Guide FG-02

Ontario Division of Mines 1974. Quaternary Geology of the Collingwood-Nottawasaga Area. Southern Ontario. Preliminary Map, Page 919.



APPENDICES

Appendix A: Figures

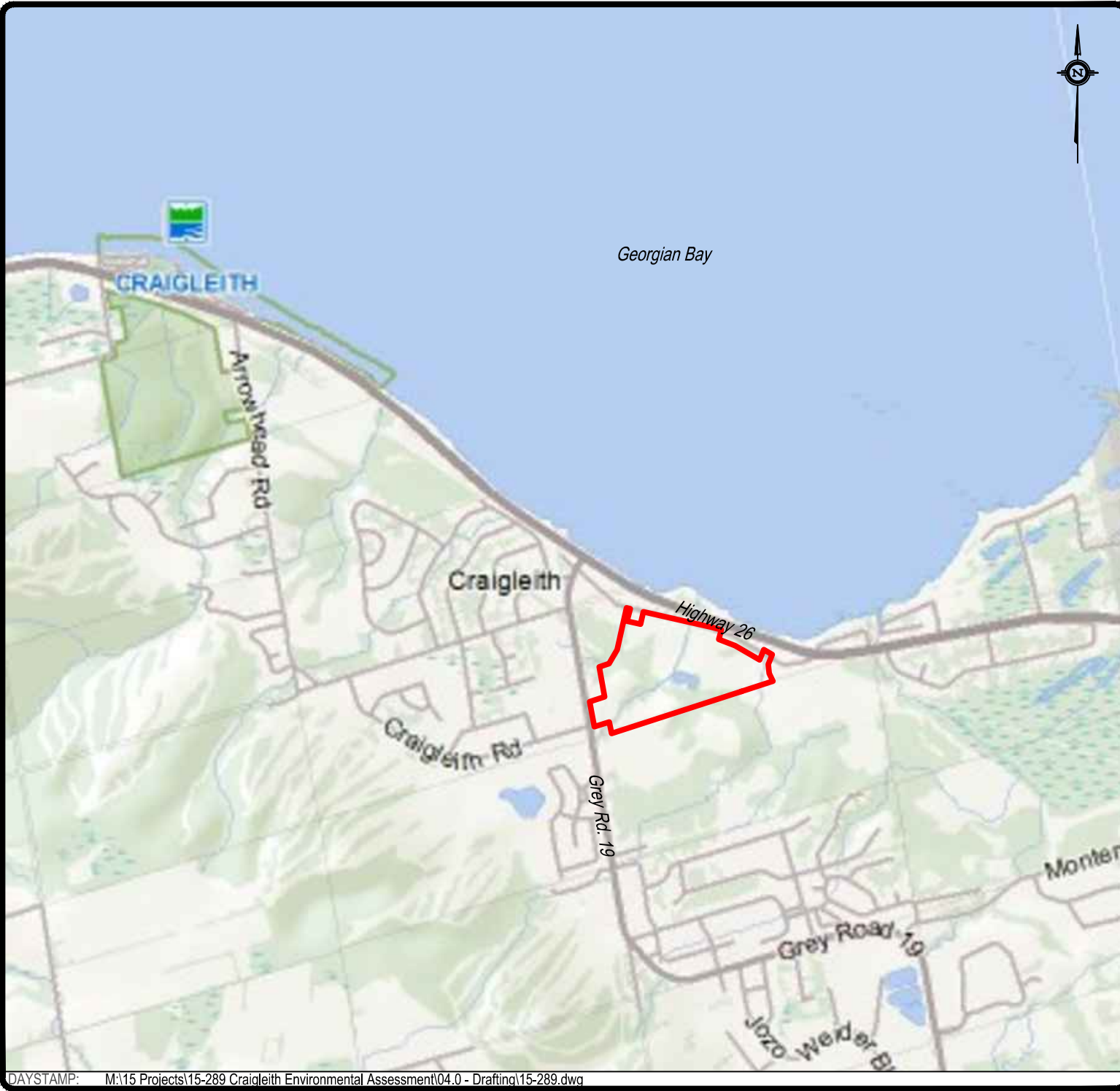
Appendix B: Tree Inventory and Assessment Table




APPENDIX A

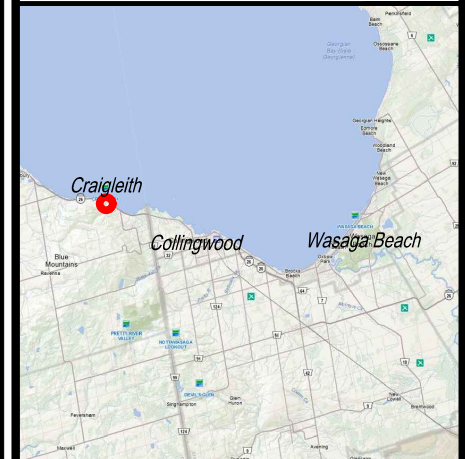
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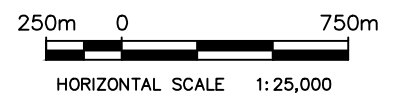


LEGEND:

 *Approx. Property Boundary*



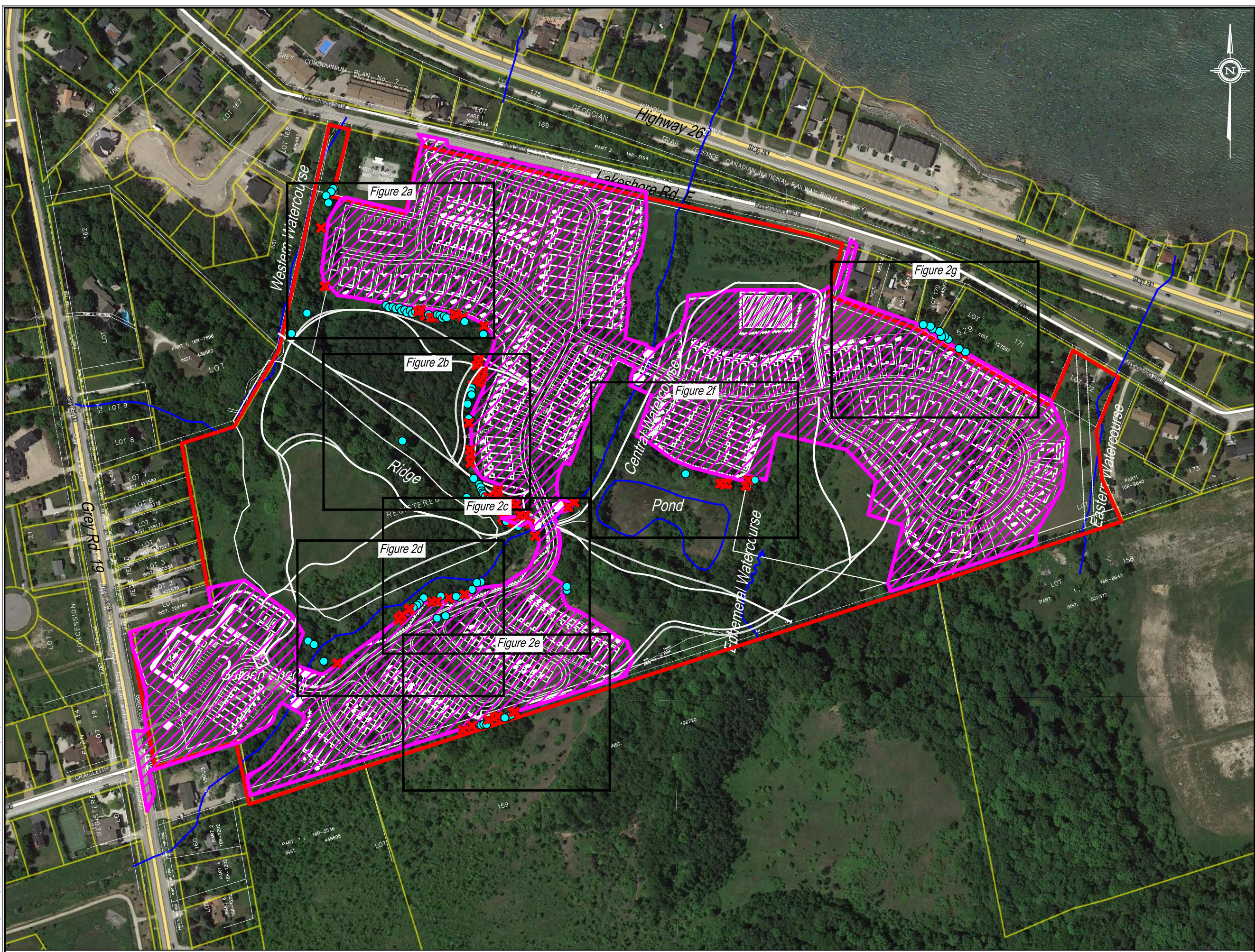
REG MAP



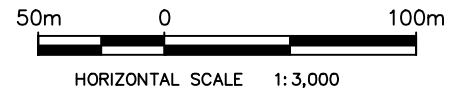
Study Area Location

Craigeith Environmental Assessment,
Blue Mountains, ON

DATE ISSUED: April 2016	Figure No.
CREATED BY: JLM	
PROJECT NO.: 15-289	1
REFERENCE: MNR	



- LEGEND:**
- Approx. Property Boundary
 - Watercourse
 - ~ Seeps/Drainage
 - Forest Edge Tree Locations
 - ✕ Tree Locations to be removed
 - Trail Centreline (white)
 - Grading Limit

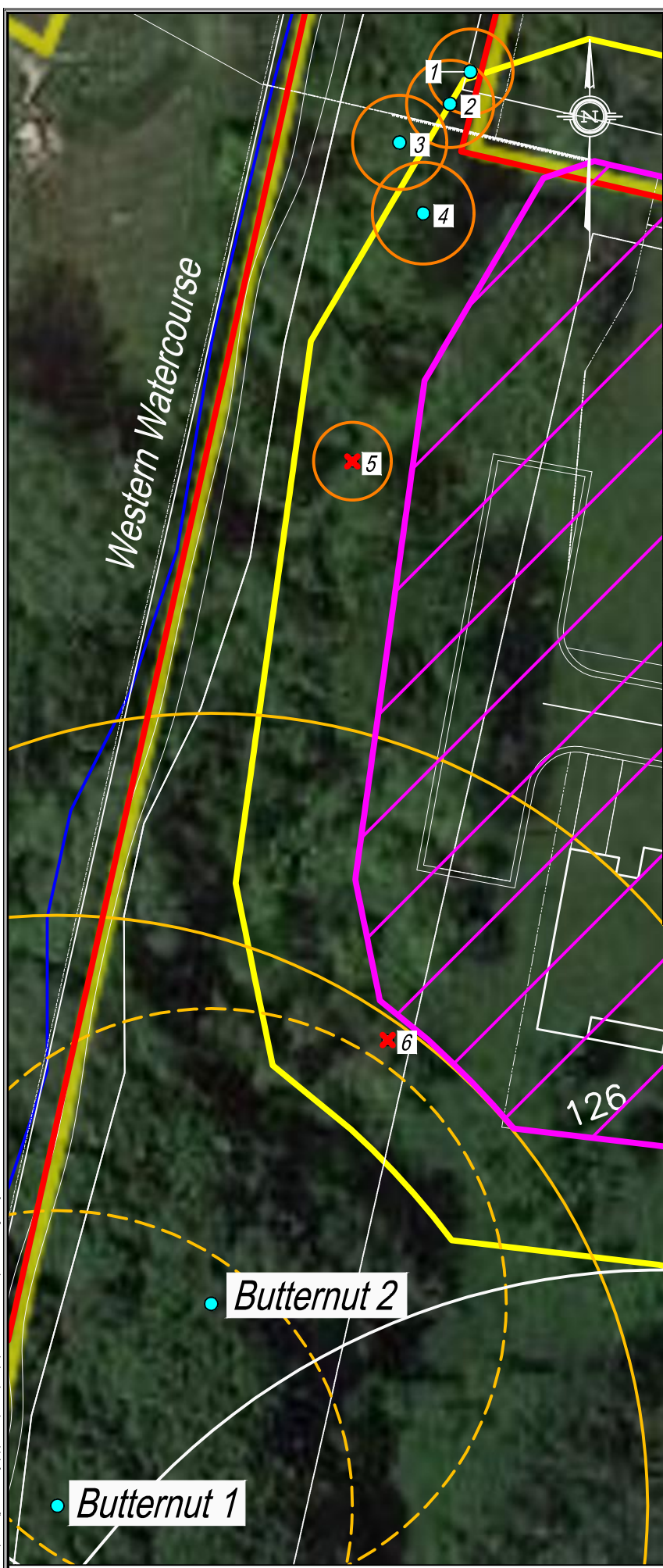


Proposed Site Plan

Craigleith Environmental Assessment
Blue Mountains, ON

DATE ISSUED:	July 2020	Figure No. 2
CREATED BY:	JLM	
PROJECT NO.:	15-289	
REFERENCE:	Grey County Maps	

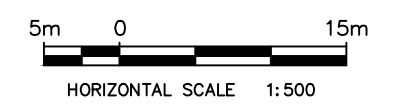
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Tree ID #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Condition Rating	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Proposed Action	Notes
1	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	31	Good	3.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
2	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	32	Good	3.7	Preserve	Good overall health condition
3	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	34	Good	4.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
4	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	37 + 25	Fair	4.3	Preserve	Some crown dieback
5	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	28	Poor	3.3	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
6	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	26	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
10	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	16 + 15	Good	1.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
11	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
12	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	15	Good	1.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
13	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	20	Good	2.3	Preserve	Good overall health condition
14	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
15	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
16	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	16 + 14	Good	1.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
17	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	15	Good	1.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
18	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	18	Good	2.1	Preserve	Good overall health condition
19	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
20	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	25	Good	2.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
21	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	20	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
22	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Good	2.2	Remove	Good overall health condition
23	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	21	Fair	2.5	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
24	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	22	Good	2.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
25	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Good	2.2	Preserve	Good overall health condition
26	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	18	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
27	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	25	Poor	2.9	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
28	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	16	Good	1.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
29	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
30	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	15	Fair	1.8	Preserve	Some crown dieback
31	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	15	Good	1.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
32	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	16	Good	1.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
33	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	15	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
34	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Remove	Good overall health condition
35	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Poor	2.2	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
36	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Good	2.2	Preserve	Good overall health condition
37	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	16	Fair	1.9	Remove	Some crown dieback, insect damage on trunk
38	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	20	Good	2.3	Preserve	Good overall health condition

LEGEND:

- Approx. Property Boundary
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- Forest Edge Tree Locations
- ✘ Tree Locations to be removed
- Tree Protection Zones
- Trail Centreline (white)
- Butternut Locations with 25&50m Setback



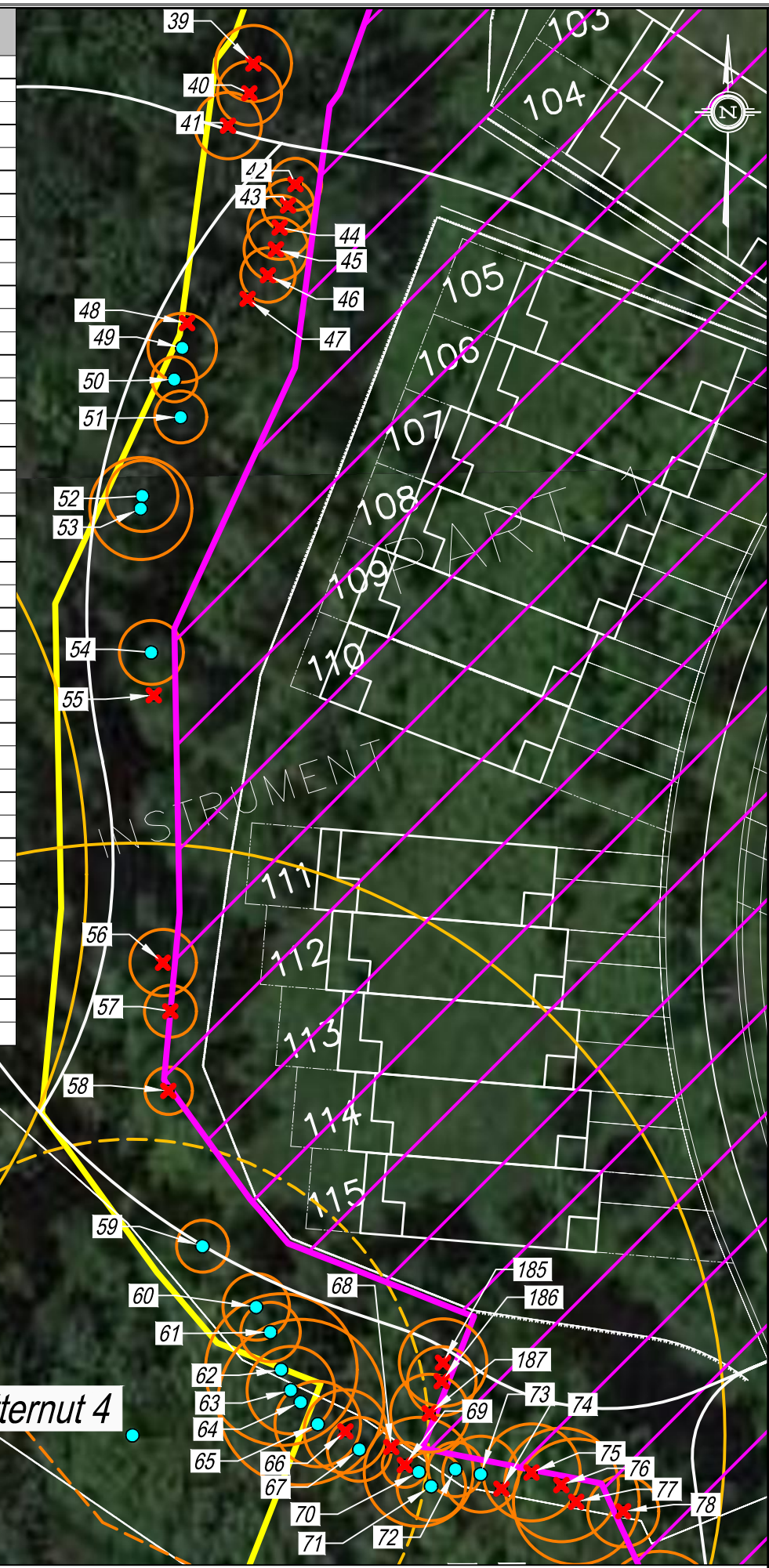
Tree Inventory

Craigleith Environmental Assessment
Blue Mountains, ON

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PROJECT NO.:	15-289	
REFERENCE:	Grey County Maps	

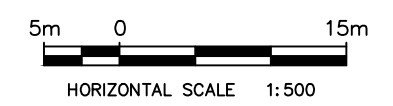
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Tree ID #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Condition Rating	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Proposed Action	Notes
39	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	27	Fair	3.2	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
40	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	23	Fair	2.7	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
41	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	24	Fair	2.8	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
42	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Fair	2.2	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
43	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Good	2.2	Remove	Good overall health condition
44	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	23	Fair	2.7	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
45	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	23	Good	2.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
46	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	20	Good	2.3	Remove	Good overall health condition
47	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
48	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	23	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
49	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	25	Good	2.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
50	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	16	Good	1.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
51	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Good	2.2	Preserve	Good overall health condition
52	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	26	Good	3.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
53	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	37	Good	4.3	Preserve	Good overall health condition
54	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	23 + 18	Good	2.7	Preserve	Good overall health condition
55	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	21	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
56	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	24	Good	2.8	Remove	Good overall health condition
57	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Poor	2.2	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
58	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Remove	Good overall health condition
59	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	19	Fair	2.2	Preserve	Some crown dieback, wild grape vines present
60	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	24	Good	2.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
61	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	21	Good	2.5	Preserve	Good overall health condition
62	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	55	Good	6.4	Preserve	Good overall health condition
63	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	32	Good	3.7	Preserve	Good overall health condition
64	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	60	Good	7.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
65	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	31	Good	3.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
66	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	30	Fair	3.5	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
67	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	23	Fair	2.7	Preserve	Some crown dieback
68	Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	18	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
69	Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	16	Fair	1.9	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
70	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	39	Good	4.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
71	Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	25	Good	2.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
72	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	20	Good	2.3	Preserve	Good overall health condition
73	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	27	Good	3.2	Preserve	Good overall health condition
74	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	50	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
75	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	35	Good	4.1	Remove	Good overall health condition
76	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	41	Good	4.8	Remove	Good overall health condition
77	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	45	Good	5.3	Remove	Good overall health condition
78	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	26	Good	3.0	Remove	Good overall health condition
185	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	32	Good	3.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
186	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	25	Good	2.9	Remove	Good overall health condition
187	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	28 + 20	Good	3.3	Remove	Good overall health condition



LEGEND:

- Approx. Property Boundary
- Watercourse
- ~ Seeps/Drainage
- Bank/Ridge
- Grading Limit
- Zone of Impact
- Forest Edge Tree Locations
- ✕ Tree Locations to be removed
- Tree Protection Zones
- Trail Centreline (white)



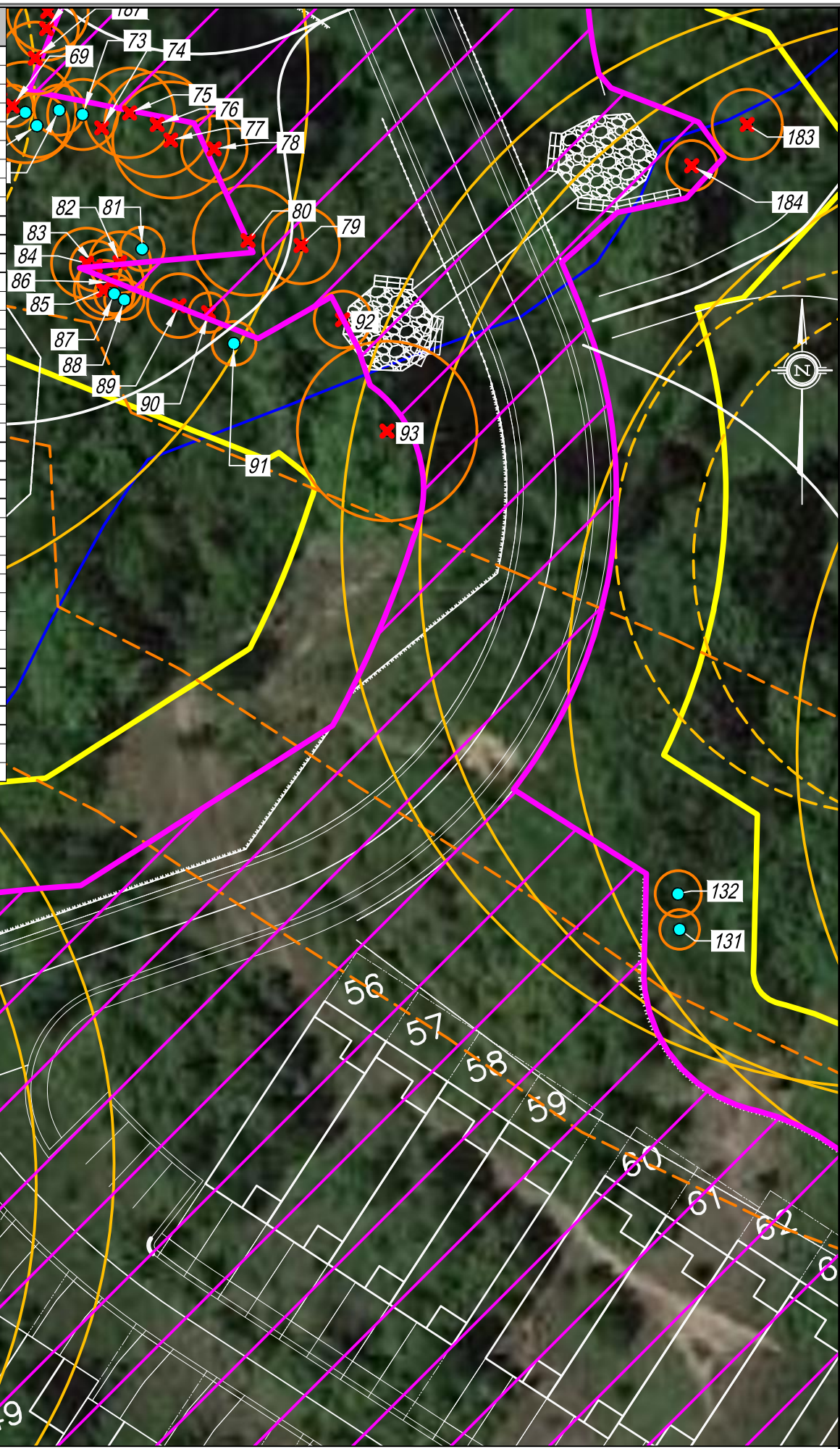
Tree Inventory

Craigleith Environmental Assessment
Blue Mountains, ON

DATE ISSUED:	July 2020	Figure No.
CREATED BY:	JLM	2b
PROJECT NO.:	15-289	
REFERENCE:	Grey County Maps	

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Tree ID #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Condition Rating	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Proposed Action	Notes
79	Manitoba Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>	30	Poor	3.5	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
80	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	43	Good	5.0	Remove	Good overall health condition
81	Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	17	Good	2.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
82	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	24	Good	2.8	Remove	Good overall health condition
83	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	20	Good	2.3	Remove	Good overall health condition
84	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	27	Good	3.2	Remove	Good overall health condition
85	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	23	Good	2.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
86	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	26	Good	3.0	Remove	Good overall health condition
87	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	15	Good	1.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
88	Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	15	Good	1.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
89	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	25	Good	2.9	Remove	Good overall health condition
90	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	15	Good	1.8	Remove	Good overall health condition
91	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	17	Fair	2.0	Preserve	Some crown dieback
92	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	22 + 18	Good	2.6	Remove	Good overall health condition
93	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	70	Good	8.2	Remove	Good overall health condition
94	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	22	Good	2.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
95	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	22	Good	2.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
96	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	31	Good	3.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
97	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	60	Good	7.0	Remove	Good overall health condition
98	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	25	Fair	2.9	Preserve	Some crown dieback
99	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	22	Poor	2.6	Preserve	Significant amount of crown dieback
100	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	43 + 32	Poor	5.0	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
101	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	23	Good	2.7	Preserve	Good overall health condition
102	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	15	Fair	1.8	Remove	Some crown dieback, wild grape vines present
103	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	40	Good	4.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
104	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	58	Good	6.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
105	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	18	Good	2.1	Preserve	Good overall health condition
106	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	25	Good	2.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
107	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	24	Good	2.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
108	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	17	Fair	2.0	Preserve	Some crown dieback
109	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	17	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
110	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	17	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
111	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	25	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
112	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	40	Good	4.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
113	Willow spp.	<i>Salix spp.</i>	>100	Good	11.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
131	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	15	Good	1.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
132	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	18 + 18	Good	2.1	Preserve	Good overall health condition
183	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	27	Good	3.2	Remove	Good overall health condition
184	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	20+18+12	Fair	2.3	Remove	Some crown dieback, wild grape vines present



LEGEND:

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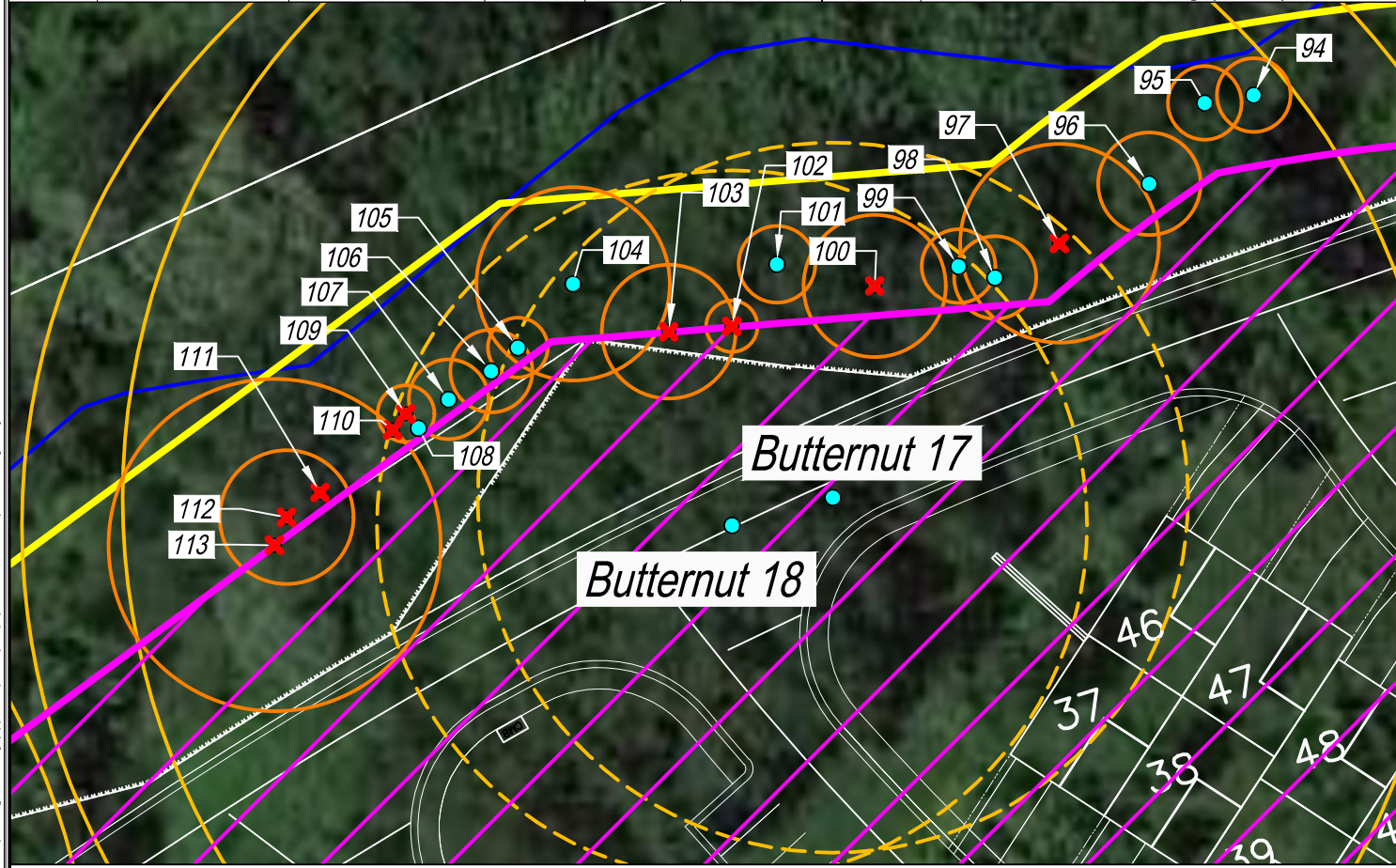
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AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.

Tree Inventory

Craigleith Environmental Assessment
Blue Mountains, ON

DATE ISSUED: July 2020	Figure No.
CREATED BY: JLM	2c
PROJECT NO.: 15-289	
REFERENCE: Grey County Maps	

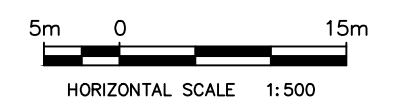
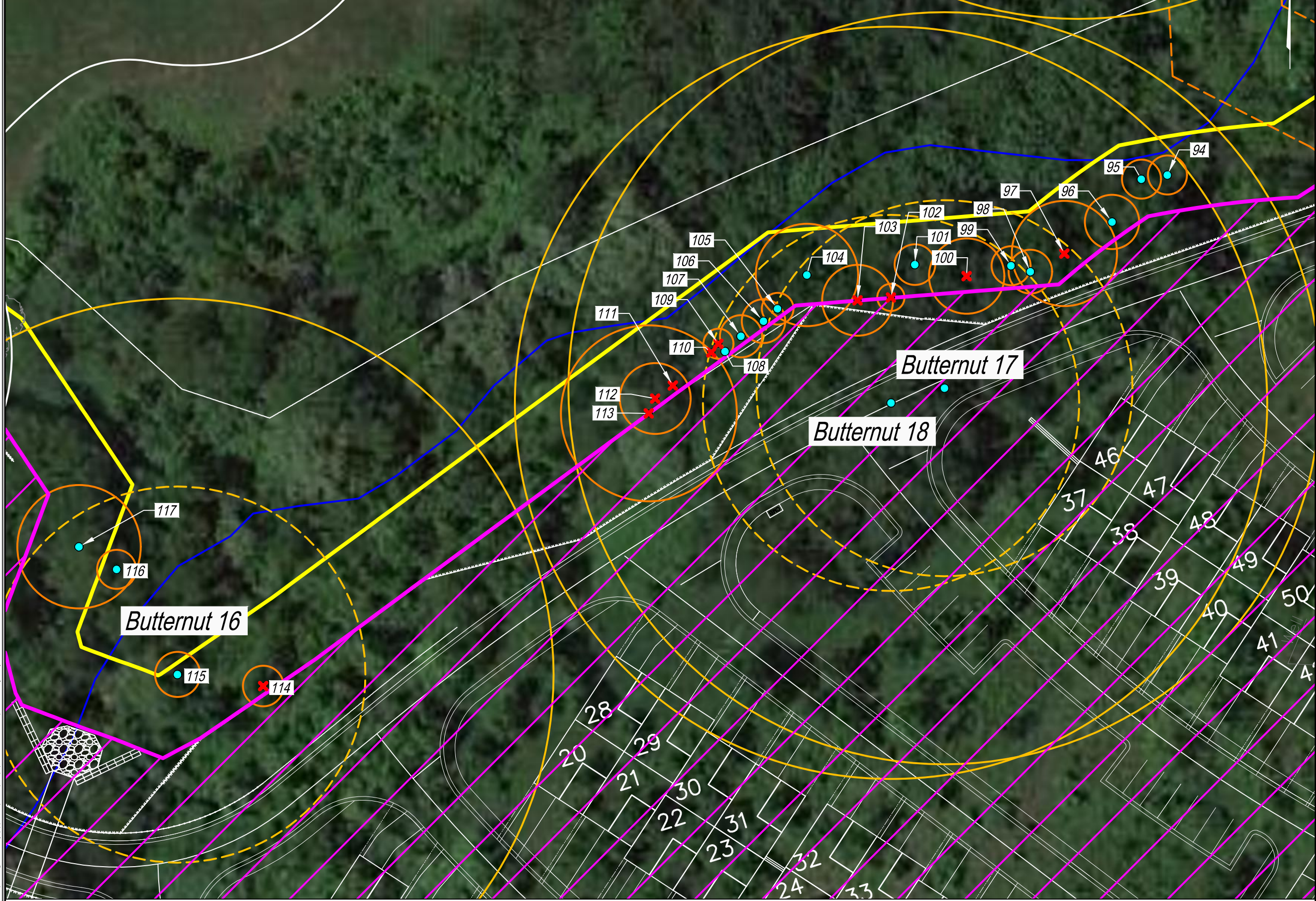


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Tree ID #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Condition Rating	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Proposed Action	Notes
114	Choke Cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	23	Good	2.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
115	Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	26	Good	3.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
116	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	22	Good	2.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
117	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	70	Good	8.2	Preserve	Good overall health condition

LEGEND:

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- Butternut Locations with 25&50m Setback



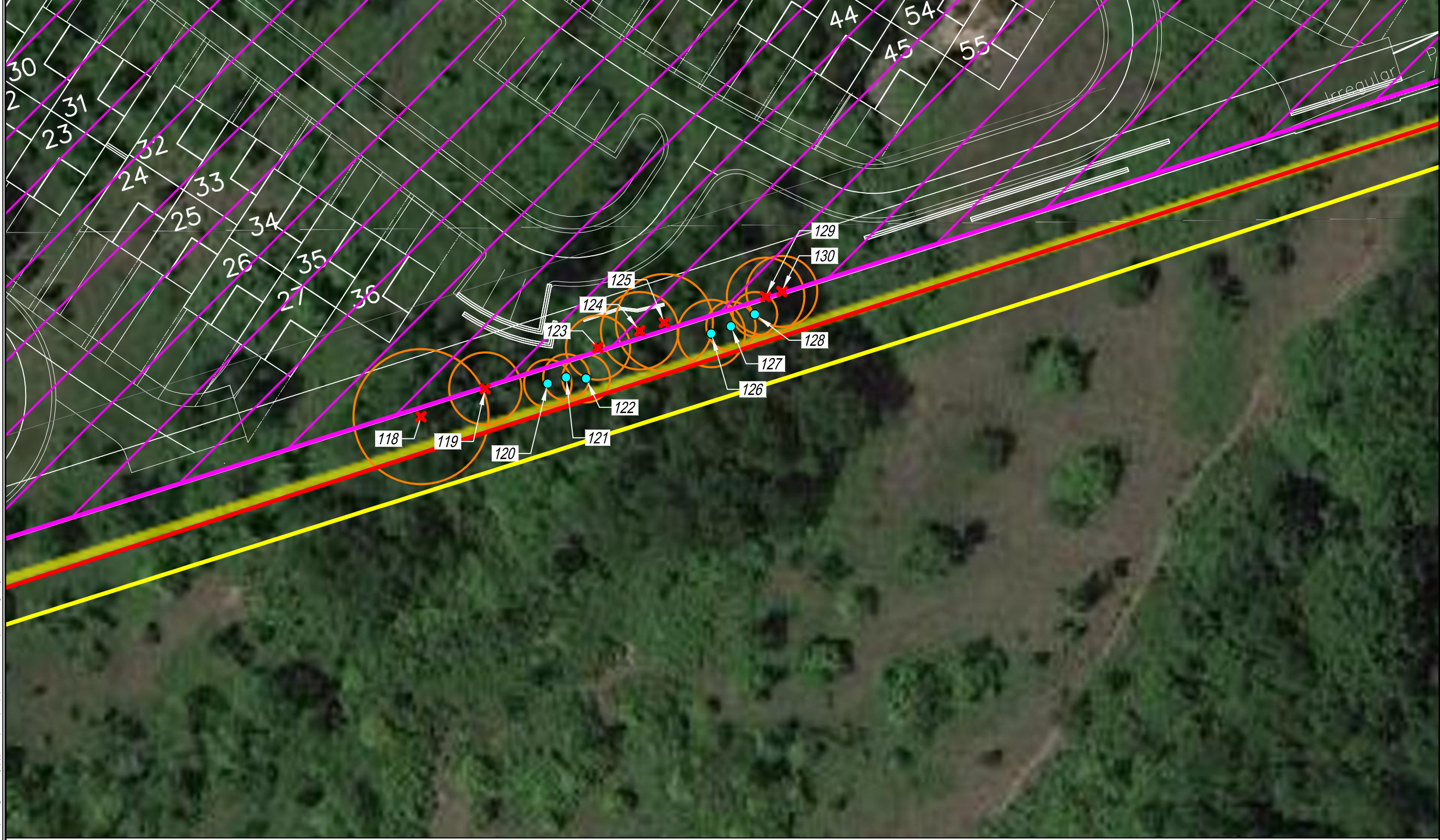
Tree Inventory

Craigleith Environmental Assessment
Blue Mountains, ON

DATE ISSUED:	July 2020	Figure No.
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PROJECT NO.:	15-289	
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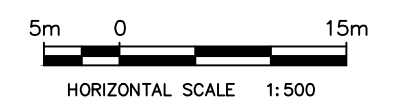
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Tree ID #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Condition Rating	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Proposed Action	Notes
118	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	70 + 70	Fair	8.2	Remove	Some crown dieback
119	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	38	Good	4.4	Remove	Good overall health condition
120	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	25	Good	2.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
121	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	24	Good	2.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
122	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	25	Good	2.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
123	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	33	Poor	3.9	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
124	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	40	Good	4.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
125	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	50 + 40	Poor	5.9	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
126	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	35	Good	4.1	Preserve	Good overall health condition
127	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	26	Good	3.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
128	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	23	Good	2.7	Preserve	Good overall health condition
129	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	40	Good	4.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
130	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	37	Good	4.3	Remove	Good overall health condition



LEGEND:

- Approx. Property Boundary
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- ~ Seeps/Drainage
- Bank/Ridge
- Grading Limit
- Zone of Impact
- Forest Edge Tree Locations
- ✕ Tree Locations to be removed
- Tree Protection Zones
- Trail Centreline (white)



Tree Inventory

Craigleith Environmental Assessment
Blue Mountains, ON

DATE ISSUED:	July 2020	Figure No.
CREATED BY:	JLM	2e
PROJECT NO.:	15-289	
REFERENCE:	Grey County Maps	

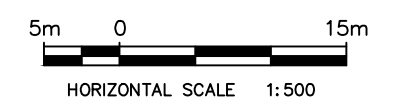
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Tree ID #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Condition Rating	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Proposed Action	Notes
166	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	21	Good	2.5	Remove	Good overall health condition
167	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	18	Good	2.1	Preserve	Good overall health condition
177	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	18	Good	2.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
178	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	20	Fair	2.3	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
179	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	21	Poor	2.5	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
180	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	25 + 20	Poor	2.9	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
181	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	32	Poor	3.7	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
182	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	35	Poor	4.1	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
188	Willow spp.	<i>Salix spp.</i>	60	Fair	7.0	Preserve	Portion of the tree leaning, remove leaning limbs and preserve



LEGEND:

- Approx. Property Boundary
- Watercourse
- ~ Seeps/Drainage
- Bank/Ridge
- Grading Limit
- Zone of Impact
- Forest Edge Tree Locations
- ✗ Tree Locations to be removed
- Tree Protection Zones
- Trail Centreline (white)
- Butternut Locations with 25&50m Setback



Tree Inventory

Craigleith Environmental Assessment
Blue Mountains, ON

DATE ISSUED:	July 2020	Figure No.
CREATED BY:	JLM	2f
PROJECT NO.:	15-289	
REFERENCE:	Grey County Maps	

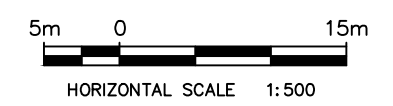
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Tree ID #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Condition Rating	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Proposed Action	Notes
168	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	27	Poor	3.2	Preserve	Significant amount of crown dieback, on neighbouring property
169	American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	37	Good	4.3	Preserve	Good overall health condition, on neighbouring property
170	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	30	Good	3.5	Preserve	Good overall health condition, on neighbouring property
171	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	35	Poor	4.1	Preserve	Significant amount of crown dieback, on neighbouring property
172	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	30	Poor	3.5	Preserve	Significant amount of crown dieback, on neighbouring property
173	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	43 + 40	Poor	5.0	Preserve	Significant amount of crown dieback, on neighbouring property
174	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	45	Poor	5.3	Preserve	Significant amount of crown dieback, on neighbouring property
175	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	48	Fair	5.6	Preserve	Some crown dieback, on neighbouring property
176	Willow spp.	<i>Salix spp.</i>	>100	Good	11.7	Preserve	Good overall health condition, on neighbouring property



LEGEND:

- Approx. Property Boundary
- Watercourse
- ~ Seeps/Drainage
- Bank/Ridge
- Grading Limit
- Zone of Impact
- Forest Edge Tree Locations
- ✖ Tree Locations to be removed
- Tree Protection Zones
- Trail Centreline (white)



Tree Inventory

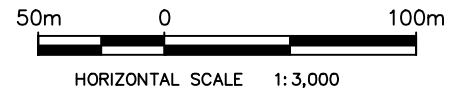
Craigleith Environmental Assessment
Blue Mountains, ON

DATE ISSUED:	July 2020	Figure No.
CREATED BY:	JLM	2g
PROJECT NO.:	15-289	
REFERENCE:	Grey County Maps	

Plotted by: JMCARTNEY on August 11, 2020 at 2:56pm
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 DAYSTAMP: M:\15 Projects\15-289 Craigleith Environmental Assessment\04.0 - Drafting\15-289.dwg



- LEGEND:**
- Approx. Property Boundary
 - Watercourse
 - ~ Seeps/Drainage
 - Bank/Ridge
 - Butternut Locations
 - Vegetation Communities
 - CUM Cultural Meadow
 - FOCM2-2 Dry-Fresh White Cedar Coniferous Forest Type
 - FODM3-1 Dry-Fresh Poplar Deciduous Forest Type
 - FODM7-2 Fresh-Moist Green Ash-Hardwood Lowland Deciduous Forest Type
 - FODR1 Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest Type
 - MASM1-2 Bulrush Mineral Shallow Marsh
 - THD Deciduous Thicket Type
 - SWTM2-1 Red-osier Dogwood Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp Type



Ecological Land Classifications
and Butternut Locations

Craigleith Environmental Assessment
Blue Mountains, ON

DATE ISSUED:	July 2020	Figure No.
CREATED BY:	JLM	3
PROJECT NO.:	15-289	
REFERENCE:	Grey County Maps	

Plotted by: JMCARTNEY on August 11, 2020 at 3:05pm
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APPENDIX B

Tree Inventory and Assessment Table

Tree Inventory and Assessment Table

Tree ID #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Condition Rating	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Proposed Action	Notes
1	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	31	Good	3.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
2	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	32	Good	3.7	Preserve	Good overall health condition
3	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	34	Good	4.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
4	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	37 + 25	Fair	4.3	Preserve	Some crown dieback
5	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	28	Poor	3.3	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
6	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	26	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
10	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	16 + 15	Good	1.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
11	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
12	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	15	Good	1.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
13	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	20	Good	2.3	Preserve	Good overall health condition
14	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
15	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
16	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	16 + 14	Good	1.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
17	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	15	Good	1.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
18	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	18	Good	2.1	Preserve	Good overall health condition
19	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
20	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	25	Good	2.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
21	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	20	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
22	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Good	2.2	Remove	Good overall health condition
23	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	21	Fair	2.5	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
24	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	22	Good	2.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
25	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Good	2.2	Preserve	Good overall health condition
26	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	18	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
27	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	25	Poor	2.9	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
28	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	16	Good	1.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
29	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
30	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	15	Fair	1.8	Preserve	Some crown dieback
31	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	15	Good	1.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
32	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	16	Good	1.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
33	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	15	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
34	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Remove	Good overall health condition
35	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Poor	2.2	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
36	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Good	2.2	Preserve	Good overall health condition

Tree Inventory and Assessment Table

Tree ID #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Condition Rating	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Proposed Action	Notes
37	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	16	Fair	1.9	Remove	Some crown dieback, insect damage on trunk
38	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	20	Good	2.3	Preserve	Good overall health condition
39	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	27	Fair	3.2	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
40	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	23	Fair	2.7	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
41	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	24	Fair	2.8	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
42	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Fair	2.2	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
43	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Good	2.2	Remove	Good overall health condition
44	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	23	Fair	2.7	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
45	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	23	Good	2.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
46	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	20	Good	2.3	Remove	Good overall health condition
47	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
48	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	23	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
49	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	25	Good	2.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
50	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	16	Good	1.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
51	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Good	2.2	Preserve	Good overall health condition
52	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	26	Good	3.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
53	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	37	Good	4.3	Preserve	Good overall health condition
54	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	23 + 18	Good	2.7	Preserve	Good overall health condition
55	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	21	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
56	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	24	Good	2.8	Remove	Good overall health condition
57	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	19	Poor	2.2	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
58	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	17	Good	2.0	Remove	Good overall health condition
59	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	19	Fair	2.2	Preserve	Some crown dieback, wild grape vines present
60	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	24	Good	2.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
61	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	21	Good	2.5	Preserve	Good overall health condition
62	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	55	Good	6.4	Preserve	Good overall health condition
63	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	32	Good	3.7	Preserve	Good overall health condition
64	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	60	Good	7.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
65	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	31	Good	3.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
66	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	30	Fair	3.5	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
67	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	23	Fair	2.7	Preserve	Some crown dieback
68	Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	18	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
69	Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	16	Fair	1.9	Remove	Poor structure, leaning

Tree Inventory and Assessment Table

Tree ID #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Condition Rating	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Proposed Action	Notes
70	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	39	Good	4.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
71	Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	25	Good	2.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
72	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	20	Good	2.3	Preserve	Good overall health condition
73	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	27	Good	3.2	Preserve	Good overall health condition
74	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	50	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
75	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	35	Good	4.1	Remove	Good overall health condition
76	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	41	Good	4.8	Remove	Good overall health condition
77	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	45	Good	5.3	Remove	Good overall health condition
78	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	26	Good	3.0	Remove	Good overall health condition
79	Manitoba Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>	30	Poor	3.5	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
80	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	43	Good	5.0	Remove	Good overall health condition
81	Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	17	Good	2.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
82	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	24	Good	2.8	Remove	Good overall health condition
83	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	20	Good	2.3	Remove	Good overall health condition
84	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	27	Good	3.2	Remove	Good overall health condition
85	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	23	Good	2.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
86	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	26	Good	3.0	Remove	Good overall health condition
87	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	15	Good	1.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
88	Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	15	Good	1.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
89	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	25	Good	2.9	Remove	Good overall health condition
90	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	15	Good	1.8	Remove	Good overall health condition
91	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	17	Fair	2.0	Preserve	Some crown dieback
92	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	22 + 18	Good	2.6	Remove	Good overall health condition
93	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	70	Good	8.2	Remove	Good overall health condition
94	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	22	Good	2.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
95	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	22	Good	2.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
96	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	31	Good	3.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
97	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	60	Good	7.0	Remove	Good overall health condition
98	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	25	Fair	2.9	Preserve	Some crown dieback
99	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	22	Poor	2.6	Preserve	Significant amount of crown dieback
100	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	43 + 32	Poor	5.0	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
101	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	23	Good	2.7	Preserve	Good overall health condition
102	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	15	Fair	1.8	Remove	Some crown dieback, wild grape vines present

Tree Inventory and Assessment Table

Tree ID #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Condition Rating	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Proposed Action	Notes
103	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	40	Good	4.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
104	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	58	Good	6.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
105	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	18	Good	2.1	Preserve	Good overall health condition
106	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	25	Good	2.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
107	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	24	Good	2.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
108	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	17	Fair	2.0	Preserve	Some crown dieback
109	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	17	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
110	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	17	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
111	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	25	Dead	-	Remove	Dead tree
112	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	40	Good	4.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
113	Willow spp.	<i>Salix spp.</i>	>100	Good	11.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
114	Choke Cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	23	Good	2.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
115	Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	26	Good	3.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition, BN#16
116	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	22	Good	2.6	Preserve	Good overall health condition
117	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	70	Good	8.2	Preserve	Good overall health condition
118	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	70 + 70	Fair	8.2	Remove	Some crown dieback
119	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	38	Good	4.4	Remove	Good overall health condition
120	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	25	Good	2.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
121	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	24	Good	2.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
122	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	25	Good	2.9	Preserve	Good overall health condition
123	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	33	Poor	3.9	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
124	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	40	Good	4.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
125	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	50 + 40	Poor	5.9	Remove	Significant amount of crown dieback
126	Large-Tooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	35	Good	4.1	Preserve	Good overall health condition
127	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	26	Good	3.0	Preserve	Good overall health condition
128	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	23	Good	2.7	Preserve	Good overall health condition
129	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	40	Good	4.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
130	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	37	Good	4.3	Remove	Good overall health condition
131	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	15	Good	1.8	Preserve	Good overall health condition
132	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	18 + 18	Good	2.1	Preserve	Good overall health condition
166	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	21	Good	2.5	Remove	Good overall health condition
167	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	18	Good	2.1	Preserve	Good overall health condition
168	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	27	Poor	3.2	Preserve	Significant amount of crown dieback, on neighbouring property

Tree Inventory and Assessment Table

Tree ID #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (cm)	Condition Rating	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Proposed Action	Notes
169	American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	37	Good	4.3	Preserve	Good overall health condition, on neighbouring property
170	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	30	Good	3.5	Preserve	Good overall health condition, on neighbouring property
171	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	35	Poor	4.1	Preserve	Significant amount of crown dieback, on neighbouring property
172	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	30	Poor	3.5	Preserve	Significant amount of crown dieback, on neighbouring property
173	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	43 + 40	Poor	5.0	Preserve	Significant amount of crown dieback, on neighbouring property
174	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	45	Poor	5.3	Preserve	Significant amount of crown dieback, on neighbouring property
175	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	48	Fair	5.6	Preserve	Some crown dieback, on neighbouring property
176	Willow spp.	<i>Salix spp.</i>	>100	Good	11.7	Preserve	Good overall health condition, on neighbouring property
177	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	18	Good	2.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
178	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	20	Fair	2.3	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
179	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	21	Poor	2.5	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
180	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	25 + 20	Poor	2.9	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
181	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	32	Poor	3.7	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
182	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	35	Poor	4.1	Remove	Poor structure, leaning
183	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	27	Good	3.2	Remove	Good overall health condition
184	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	20+18+12	Fair	2.3	Remove	Some crown dieback, wild grape vines present
185	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	32	Good	3.7	Remove	Good overall health condition
186	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	25	Good	2.9	Remove	Good overall health condition
187	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	28 + 20	Good	3.3	Remove	Good overall health condition
188	Willow spp.	<i>Salix spp.</i>	60	Fair	7.0	Preserve	Portion of the tree leaning, remove leaning limbs and preserve