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January 25, 2018

Tree Preservation Report - 9345 Elviage Drive

The following Tree Preservation Report has been prepared for your development at 9345 Elviage Drive in London, Ontario. A farm dwelling is proposed .

The Subject Lands are a cleared area within the overall legal parcel, mid-way through the site at the easterly edge of the property. Access to the Subject Lands is via an existing driveway from Elviage Drive. [Figure 1]. A tree dripline survey was completed in November 2017 by Callon Dietz with the proponent and City staff present. The Subject Lands have been defined by the AG2 zoned area together with the lands within the ER zone that are clear of trees and not within the dripline of the Natural Feature [Figure 2].

Lands beyond the Subject Lands are considered the Natural Feature and are to be preserved. A 10m setback to this Natural Feature was placed on the site to define the primary development exclusion zone. There are three trees that fall within the AG2 zone, at the north part of the subject lands, which were identified for preservation and are the subject of this report [Figure 3].

1.0 Tree Species Inventory

Three trees were found within the 10m setback but located within the AG2 zoned lands. While the trunks of the trees are within the 10m development setback, the dripline extends beyond the setback.

All trees appeared to be in good health at the time of the assessment. One 30cm DBH Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), one 20cm DBH Red Oak, and one 12cm DBH Red Oak were reviewed, from the ground, for obvious structural faults or failures, physiological problems, diseases, mechanical injuries, and any other notable issues. The 10m setback plus tree dripline of these three trees forms the Tree Protection Zone [Figure 3]

2.0 Site Plan

The site plan proposes a farm dwelling outside of the dripline of existing trees within the AG2 zoned lands and the Tree Protection Zone [Figure 4].

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2.1 Site Plan Conclusions

All trees within the AG2 zone lands and the adjacent natural feature will be protected [Figure 4].

3.0 Standard Tree Protection Measures

The contractor shall meet with the consultant on site prior to commencing operations to review tree protection requirements and stake the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) [Figure 3].

Tree protection measures shall be implemented prior to any land clearing, demolition, excavation, construction or grading operations within 30m of the TPZ. The TPZ shall be established according to the Tree Protection Plan [Figure 4]. The TPZ shall be delineated by tree protection fencing which shall be 1.2m high, orange vinyl snow fencing secured at 3.0m intervals with 2.0m high iron T-posts driven 0.60m into the ground or an approved alternate.

The consultant should be contacted to inspect the tree protection fencing once it has been installed.

During construction, no equipment, materials or tools should be stored within the TPZ.

Unless noted otherwise, tree protection fencing should remain in place until all construction work is completed. The consultant shall be contacted should work within the TPZ be required for any reason during the development process.

The consultant shall be informed if any temporary haul or access roads must pass over the root area of trees to remain. A road bed of mulch or gravel shall be installed and maintained to a depth of 15cm to prevent compaction of the root zone. Access should be limited or restricted in periods of high soil moisture.

Any damage to trees to remain that may happen as a result of demolition or construction related operations shall be reported to the consultant as soon as possible so that appropriate treatments can be applied.

Care should be taken to avoid damaging any trees on neighbouring properties.

4.0 Tree Removals

N/A

5.0 Pruning

If temporary access is needed, branches shall be tied back to hold them out of the clearance zone.

6.0 Excavations

Excavations at the edge of the TPZ may be conducted carefully using a backhoe or excavator until roots greater than 4cm in diameter are encountered. Any roots greater than 4cm in diameter should be exposed using less invasive methods (hand shoveling, air spade, hydro-excavating) and cut cleanly, by hand with clean tools. Care should be taken to avoid exposing excess root mass of trees to remain.

Any roots damaged during excavations shall be exposed to sound tissue and cut cleanly with a saw.

Exposed roots should be backfilled or covered as soon as possible. In hot, dry weather, when roots may be exposed for even a short period of time, it may be necessary to periodically wet exposed roots to prevent them drying out.

7.0 Opportunities for Tree Planting

The 10m offset between the Natural Feature and the development could be planted with native tree species and managed as an expansion of the natural feature until the area is established. Native species such as Sugar Maple, Red Oak, White Oak, Basswood, and American Beech would be appropriate.

The landscape within the development lands may be planted at the owners discretion. Due to the sites proximity to the natural feature, only native plant species or ornamental plants that have proven to be non-invasive are recommended.

8.0 Conclusion

One farm dwelling and associated septic system may be constructed in the subject lands. All trees can be preserved.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter please contact me at your convenience.

Regards,



Will Huys,

ISA Certified Arborist ON-1183A

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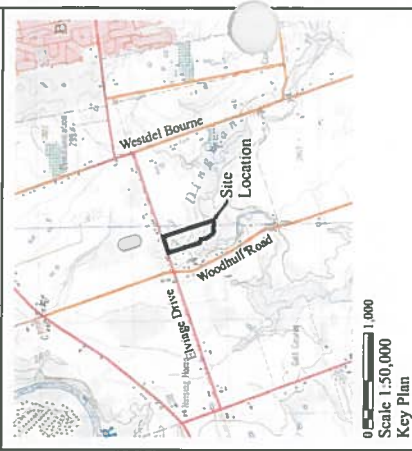
Figure 1: Site Location
(2016 City of London Air Photo)



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Scale 1:1,000
January 2018



Figure 2: Existing Conditions
(2016 City of London Air Photo)



- Zoning Boundary
- Dripline (City of London November 2017)

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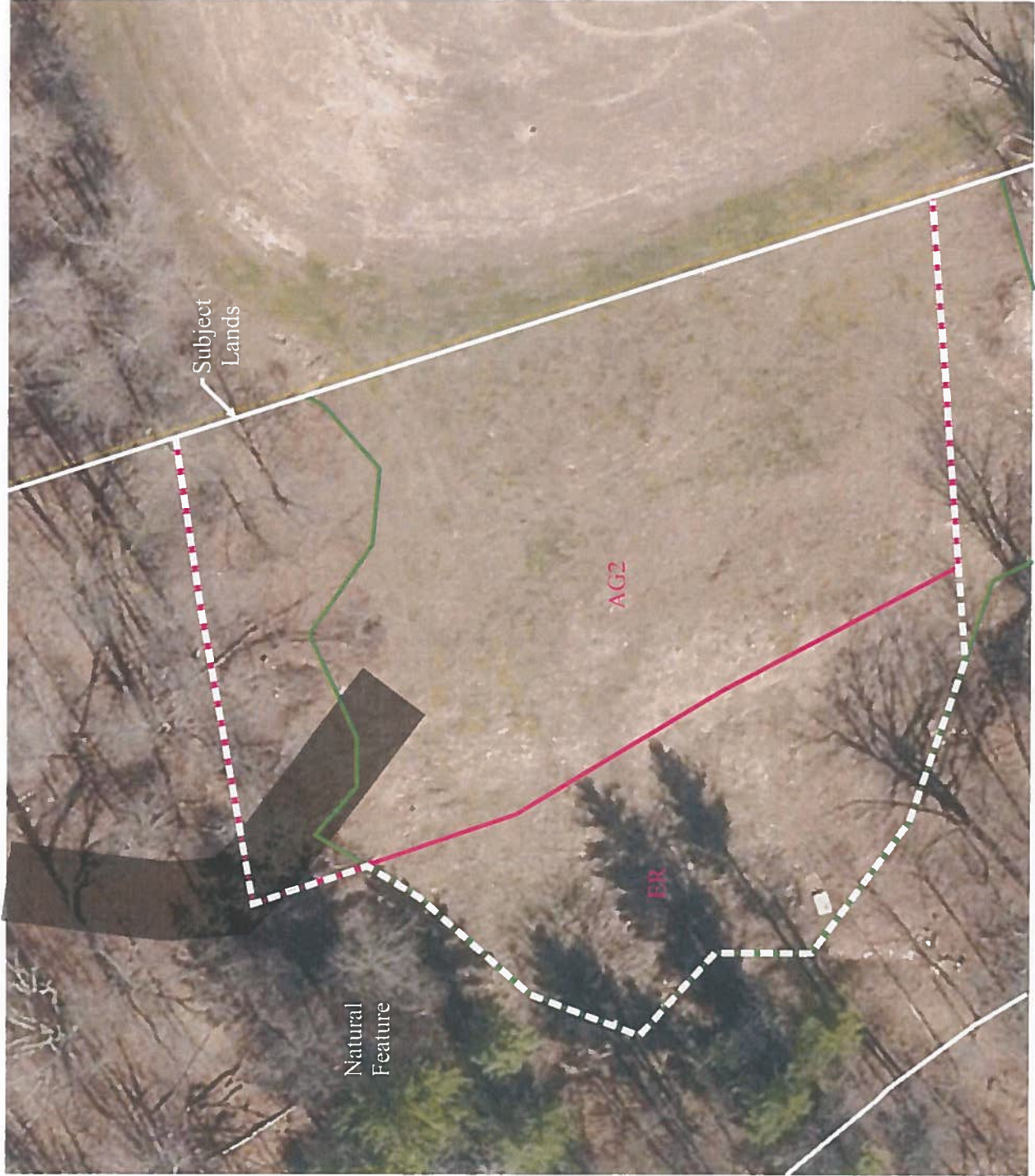
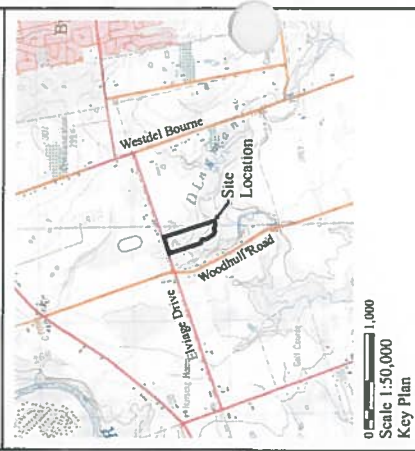


Figure 3: Development Limits
(2016 City of London Air Photo)



- Zoning Boundary
 - Dripline (City of London November 2017)
 - - - 10m offset from Natural Area
 - Tree Protection Zone
 - Tree to be preserved
- 1 - 30cm DBH Red Oak
2 - 20cm DBH Red Oak
3 - 12cm DBH Red Oak

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Figure 4: Tree Preservation and Development Plan (2016 City of London Air Photo)

