



GUIDING SOLUTIONS IN THE
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Revised Arborist Report

720, 735 & 740 Oval Court and 5135 & 5155 Fairview Street, Oval Court

Prepared For:

Branthaven Development Corp

Prepared By:

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Date: *Project:*

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1. Introduction

Beacon Environmental Limited (Beacon) was retained by Branthaven Development Corp. (Branthaven) to prepare an Arborist Report in support of a redevelopment proposal for properties located at 720, 735 and 740 Oval Court and 5135 and 5155 Fairview Street in the City of Burlington, herein referred to as the subject lands. The subject lands comprise 4.59 hectares of existing commercial and industrial development situated north of Fairview Street and south of the CN rail line immediately between Appleby Creek and Sherwood Forest Park (**Figure 1**). The proponent intends to redevelop the subject lands into a transit-oriented community designed for residential, retail and commercial uses. While the redevelopment proposal is limited to the tableland portion of the subject lands, the project also involves tree clearing and grading of the eastern slopes of the publicly owned Appleby Creek valleyland for the purposes of flood mitigation. Additionally, a pedestrian bridge crossing is proposed to link the future development to the adjacent Appleby GO Station.

The City of Burlington's *Public Tree By-law (68-2013)* regulates the destruction or injury of trees located on public property (e.g. within the road right-of-way). Injury or destruction of City-owned trees requires prior authorization from the City Arborist in the form of a Tree Permit. Additionally, the City of Burlington's Private Tree By-Law (02-2020) regulates the destruction or injury of trees located on private property. While the Private Tree By-law does not apply to tree removal made as part of *Planning Act* applications, it is anticipated that some clearing may commence prior to site plan approval. For this reason, this Arborist Report has been prepared to facilitate future permitting requirements under the two by-laws.

All privately and publicly owned trees contained within the project study area have been inventoried and assessed.

This Arborist report represents an update to the December 2020 Arborist Report. This Arborist Report has been revised to address the revised Site Plan (Core Architects Inc. 2021).

2. Methodology

An inventory and assessment of all trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 10 centimetres or more was completed on April 30, 2019 in accordance with City of Burlington standards by an Arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). All trees on or directly adjacent to the subject lands were assessed, as well as trees in the Appleby Creek valleylands. Data was collected on the species, diameter, crown size, health and condition. Where trees occurred in consistent groups of the same species, all planted at the same time, a tree group was created containing size, species, and condition information.

A series of tree inventories was previously completed for the Appleby Creek portion of the site by Aquafor Beech Ltd. (2019) as part of the Appleby Creek Flood Mitigation Environmental Assessment. Trees with existing tags from this previous inventory were re-assessed by Beacon. Many of the tags from this inventory were not found and therefore a total of 52 trees included in the inventory contain data collected by Aquafor Beech Limited (tree no.'s 83, 85-100, 263-276, 278-281, 283-287, 943-951, and 954-956).

Each tree was assigned a condition rating of good, fair, poor, or dead, based on the following criteria:

- **Poor** – Severe dieback, significant lean, missing leader, major defects, significant decay and/or disease presence;
- **Fair** – Moderate dieback and/or lean, limb defects, multiple stems, moderate foliage damage from stress;
- **Good** – Healthy vigorous growth, minor visible defects or damage; or
- **Dead** – No live growth.

Tree condition was assessed based on presence and severity of flaws, damage, evidence of pests or diseases, structural condition, dead or dying branches, or other decline indicators.

Trees were tagged with metal numbered labels using a staple gun. The location of each tree was surveyed by J.H. Gelbloom Surveying Ltd., a Registered Ontario Land Surveyor.

Appendix A presents the limitations and detailed methodology of the tree assessment.

3. Results

A total of 319 trees were individually tagged and assessed. Of these 319, 132 trees are located on the subject lands. Two trees were inventoried in the right-of-way (ROW) adjacent to Fairview Street and one in the ROW along Oval Court. 186 trees are located within the Appleby Creek channel corridor, adjacent to the subject lands on public property, with the exception of one, which is on the subject property. See **Appendix B** for detailed results of the tree inventory and assessment.

A total of 5 tree groups were also delineated on the subject lands and on adjacent lands. A total of 58 trees were recorded on the subject lands within Tree Groups A and B. An additional 158 trees were recorded adjacent to the subject lands within Tree Groups C, D, and E.

3.1 Trees on the Subject Lands

Dominant tree species on the subject lands include Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*) (25.8% of trees inventoried on the subject lands), followed by Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*) (14.4% of trees inventoried on the subject lands), and Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) (8.3% of trees inventoried on the subject lands). Refer to **Table 1** for a full list of species recorded on the subject lands.

Table 1. Summary of Species Inventoried on Subject Lands

Species		Number of Trees	Percentage of Total
Botanical Name	Common Name		
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	7	5.3%
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	11	8.3%
<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman’s Maple	4	3.0%

Species		Number of Trees	Percentage of Total
Botanical Name	Common Name		
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European Ash	2	1.5%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	5	3.8%
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos (cultivar)</i>	Honey Locust	3	2.3%
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	5	3.8%
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	3	2.3%
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	34	25.8%
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	19	14.4%
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	8	6.1%
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	8	6.1%
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer'	Chanticleer Pear	6	4.5%
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	1	0.8%
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	5	3.8%
<i>Robinia psuedoacacia</i>	Black Locust	7	5.3%
<i>Syringa reticulata</i> 'Ivory Silk'	Japanese Tree Lilac	2	1.5%
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	2	1.5%
Total		132	100%

Trees on the subject lands range in size from 10-101 cm DBH and have an average DBH of 24 cm. Overall trees on the subject lands are generally in good or fair condition. Tree 561 is a notable specimen; it is a mature White Oak in good condition located along the property line adjacent to Sherwood Forest Park.

Tree groups located on the subject lands include tree groups A and B. These groups are located at the western property boundary. Tree Group A is comprised of four White Spruce (*Picea glauca*) with DBH from 20-24 cm in fair-good condition. All trees in Group A have tree ties embedded in their trunks, one tree is showing signs of stress and thinning. Tree Group B is comprised of 54 Norway Spruce (*P. abies*) all in fair-good condition. Due to these trees being planted in a tight group many are one sided on the shaded side. Ten trees in this group were found in poor condition due to being shaded. See **Table 2** for a summary of tree groups on subject lands.

Table 2. Summary of Tree Groups on Subject Lands

Tree Grouping	Species		Number of Trees	Percentage of Total
	Botanical Name	Common Name		
Tree Group A	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	4	6.9%
Tree Group B	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	54	93.1%
Total			58	100%

3.2 Trees on Public Lands Adjacent to the Subject Lands

Three tree groups and two individual trees were recorded directly adjacent to the subject lands. Tree 582, a Norway Maple was recorded in the City’s Boulevard adjacent to Fairview Street, which was found to be in good condition. Tree 478 is located in the ROW associated with Oval Court. It is a Blue Spruce in fair condition. See **Table 3** for a summary of species inventoried adjacent to subject lands.

Table 3. Summary of Species Inventoried on Public Lands Adjacent to Subject Lands

Species		Number of Trees	Percentage of Total
Botanical Name	Common Name		
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	1	50%
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	1	50%
Total		2	100%

Tree groups located off the subject lands include Groups C, D, and E. These groups follow the western and northern property limits. Tree Group C is comprised of 5 Norway Spruce with DBH ranging from 18-24 cm in good condition. Tree Groups D and E are located along the northern property limit and are comprised of White Cedar. Tree Group D includes 42 White Cedar ranging from 5-12 cm DBH in Good condition. Tree group D also includes one Green Ash with a DBH of 17, this tree is dead. Tree Group E includes 110 White Cedar that range in size from 5-20 cm DBH and are generally in good condition. See **Table 4** for a summary of tree groups adjacent to the subject lands.

Table 4. Summary of Tree Groups Adjacent to Subject Lands

Tree Grouping	Species		Number of Trees	Percentage of Total
	Botanical Name	Common Name		
Tree Group D	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	1	0.6%
Tree Group C	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	5	3.2%
Tree Group D and E	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	White Cedar	152	96.2%
Total			158	100%

3.3 Trees within Appleby Creek Corridor

Trees located within the adjacent Appleby Creek corridor are growing on publicly owned lands, not the subject lands, with the exception for Tree 338. Dominant species identified within the Appleby Creek corridor include Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) (50% of trees inventoried within the corridor), followed by Hawthorn (*Crataegus sp.*) (12.4% of trees inventoried within the corridor), and Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*) (11.3% trees inventoried within the corridor). Refer to **Table 5** for a full list of species recorded within the creek corridor.

Table 5. Summary of Species Inventoried in Appleby Creek Corridor

Species		Number of Trees	Percentage of Total
Botanical Name	Common Name		
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	21	11.3%
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European White Birch	1	0.5%
<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	23	12.4%
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive	2	1.1%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	93	50.0%
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	16	8.6%
<i>Malus sp.</i>	Apple	2	1.1%
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	2	1.1%
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood	4	2.2%
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet Cherry	2	1.1%
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear	2	1.1%
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	3	1.6%
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	11	5.9%
<i>Tilia Americana</i>	Basswood	2	1.1%
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	1	0.5%
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	1	0.5%
Total		186	100%

Trees inventoried in the creek corridor range from 10-90 cm DBH with average DBH of 19 cm. Generally, trees in the corridor were found in fair or poor condition with many showing structural issues. Of the trees in poor condition 86% are Ash trees which are in decline or are almost dead due to Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) (*Agilus planipennis*) infestation.

4. Applicable City Policies and By-Laws

Depending on tree location, size, and other factors, the destruction or injury of trees on and adjacent to the subject lands may be subject to by-laws and policies enacted by the City of Burlington and/or the Region of Halton.

The City of Burlington's *Public Tree By-law (68-2013)* regulates the destruction or injury of trees located on public property (e.g. within the road ROW). Injury or destruction of City-owned trees requires prior authorization from the City Arborist in the form of a Tree Permit. Tree removal on City property also requires compensation calculated based on a summary of the caliper of City-owned trees for removal, as illustrated below:

Per Section 1.18 of the By-law, where the removal of City-owned trees:

Is not required due to age, health or other reasons in accordance with sound arboricultural practices, the applicant shall plant Tree(s) with the total combined diameter being equal to or greater than that of the Tree(s) to be removed. Where the total combined diameter of the Tree(s) to be planted is less than the total combined diameter of the Tree(s) removed, Council approval will be required.

The City of Burlington’s *Specification No. SS12A, “Tree Protection and Preservation”* describes measures required to protect trees not designated for removal within the City’s road ROW and recommends protection measures for private trees to be enacted at the discretion of the consulting arborist or as required as a condition of site plan approval or subdivision agreement.

Specification No. SS12A provides requirements for Minimum Tree Protection Zones (MTPZs); Critical Root Zones (CRZs); tree protection barriers; tree pruning, removal and transplant; construction practices/techniques; securities for non-compliance and other considerations.

5. Tree Removals and Preservation Opportunities

Based on review of the Site Plan (Core Architects, 2021) and the Grading Plan (Urbantech Consulting, 2021) a total of 332 trees require removal to accommodate the proposed development and 203 trees are candidates for preservation (see **Figure 2** and **Table 6**). This includes the removal of 274 individually assessed trees and all 58 trees within Tree Groups A and B. Trees for preservation include 45 individually assessed trees and all 158 trees included in Tree Groups C, D, and E.

Of the 274 individually assessed trees for removal, 284 require removal due to the proposed works on the subject lands. On publicly owned lands, one tree requires removal within the Oval Court ROW and another tree requires removal within the Fairview Street ROW. An additional 93 trees require removal along the eastern side of the Appleby Creek corridor to allow for the proposed grading works and pedestrian bridge crossing. 48 additional trees along the western side of Appleby Creek are marked for removal due to their poor condition and potential risk they pose during grading work. Most trees for removal due to condition are Ash trees (85% of trees for removal due to condition).

Table 6. Summary of Trees Proposed for Preservation and Removal

Ownership	Remove-Development	Remove- Condition	Preserve	Total
Private	190	0	0	190
Public	94	48	203	345
Total	284	48	203	535

5.1 Tree Preservation and Removal on the Subject Lands

All 132 individually assessed, privately owned, trees as well as Tree Groups A and B (58 trees) are marked for removal on the subject lands due to the proposed development. These trees are located central to as well as along the peripheries of the subject lands. Due to the proposed grading, as well as underground parking structure, no trees are candidates for preservation. Trees proposed for removal

on the subject lands are dominated by Norway Spruce (30%), Blue Spruce (27%), Austrian Pine (15%), and Silver Maple (8%). DBH of trees for removal ranges from 10 cm – 50 cm with an average DBH of 20 cm. Trees for removal are generally in good or fair-good condition (80% of trees for removal).

Tree 561 is a mature White Oak located along the property boundary with Sherwood Forest Park. This tree is in good condition and has minimal grading surrounding it, however due to the proposed underground parking structure this tree is not considered a candidate for preservation.

5.2 Tree Preservation and Removal on Public Lands Adjacent to Subject Lands

Tree 478 located within Oval Court ROW and Tree 582 located adjacent to Fairview Street ROW require removal to accommodate the proposed development.

All Tree Groups located on public lands adjacent to the subject lands within Sherwood Forest Park are also marked for preservation. Tree groups for preservation include a total of 158 trees ranging in DBH from 10-24 cm.

5.3 Tree Preservation and Removal within Appleby Creek Corridor

93 trees are proposed for removal within the publicly owned creek corridor due to the proposed channel grading works and pedestrian bridge. These trees for removal are located along the eastern bank of Appleby Creek. Trees for removal within the creek corridor are dominated by Green Ash (56% of trees for removal-development), Manitoba Maple (11% of trees for removal-development) and Hawthorn (8% of trees for removal-development). Trees for removal range in DBH from 10-70 cm DBH with an average DBH of 18 cm.

An additional 48 trees are marked for removal due to their poor condition within the creek corridor. These trees are all located on the western side of the creek. It is expected that these trees will fail in the near future and will be hazardous during the creek grading works. Trees for removal due to condition are dominated by Green Ash (85% of trees for removal-condition) and range in DBH from 10-38 cm, with an average DBH of 19 cm.

A total of 45 trees are recommended for preservation within the creek corridor. Trees for preservation are dominated by Hawthorn (33% of trees for preservation), followed by Manitoba Maple (22% of trees for preservation, and Black Walnut (18% of trees for preservation). Trees range in DBH from 10-90 cm DBH, with an average of 23 cm DBH.

Table 7. Summary of Trees Proposed for Preservation and Removal within Appleby Creek Corridor

Species		Remove-Development	Remove-Condition	Preserve
Botanical Name	Common Name			
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	10	1	10
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European White Birch	1		
<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	7		16
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive	1	1	
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvancia</i>	Green Ash	52	41	
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	5	3	8
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood			4
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Common Apple	2		
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	2		
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet Cherry	1		1
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear	2		
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	2		1
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	6	2	3
<i>Tilia Americana</i>	Basswood	1		1
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	1		
<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	American Elm			1
Totals		93	48	45

6. Tree Protection and Preservation Guidelines

Trees for preservation will be protected using tree hoarding fencing in accordance with the City of Burlington’s Tree Protection and Preservation Specifications (No. SS12A) (see **Figure 2 -TP-1**). Prior to construction, hoarding will be required to be installed around the trees listed in **Appendix B** located a minimum distance as shown on **Figure 2, TP-1** and **Table 8**. Hoarding shall not interfere with the existing sidewalk.

MTPZ’s should be demarcated with 1.2-meter-high orange plastic web snow fencing on a 2” x 4” frame as per the detail drawing provided on **Figure 2, TP-1**. No materials shall be stored inside or up against this fencing, and the sign provided on **Figure 2, TP-1**, should be hung on the most visible side designating the MTPZ.

Standard MTPZs are generally established at the dripline of the tree crown. In situations where it is not feasible to implement a standard MTPZ, it is possible that a lesser MTPZ could be established that could also provide sufficient protection but allow for tighter integration with the development subject to approval by the City. MTPZ’s that are less than the standard generally requires additional arboricultural measures to be applied to trees (i.e. root/branch pruning, soil protection, etc.). It is however recommended that such MTPZ’s be no less than the MTPZ values specified in **Table 8**. Pending final review of the grading and servicing plans an updated set of trees for preservation will be included. This

will include for trees directly adjacent to development an assessment of critical root zones as well as MTPZs.

Table 8. Minimum Tree Protection Zones

Trunk Diameter (cm)	Minimum Tree Protection Zone Distances Required (m) ¹	Critical Root Zone Distances Required (m) ^{1&2}
<10	1.8	1.8
11-40	2.4	4.0
41-50	3.0	5.0
51-60	3.6	6.0
61-70	4.2	7.0
71-80	4.8	8.0
81-90	5.4	9.0
91-100+	6.0	10.0

¹ MTPZ and CRZ distances are to be measured from the outside edge of the tree base towards the drip line and may be limited by an existing paved surface, provided the existing paved surface remains intact throughout the construction work and is subject to Section 6 of City of Burlington Specification SS12A.

² Where work is being performed beyond the MTPZ but within the CRZ the works are subject to Section 8 of City of Burlington Specification SS12A.

In addition to specifications contained on **Figure 2**, the following tree protection measures are recommended:

1. All existing trees which are to remain shall be fully protected with hoarding as shown in **Figure 2, TP-1** to the satisfaction of the City Arborist prior to the issuance of the building permit. Groups of trees and other existing vegetation are to be protected with hoarding around the entire area. Areas within the protective fencing shall remain undisturbed and shall not be used for the storage of building materials and equipment.
2. All tree work is to be supervised by a Certified Arborist.
3. The City's Arborist will be responsible for the inspection of hoarding for public trees. Hoarding is to remain in place until an inspection by the City has been done and an appropriate removal time has been agreed upon.
4. No rigging cables shall be wrapped around or installed in the trees and surplus soil, equipment, debris or materials shall not be placed over the root systems of the trees within the protective fencing. No contaminants will be dumped or flushed where feeder roots of trees exist.
5. Where limbs or portions of trees are removed to accommodate construction, they will be removed in accordance with accepted arboriculture practice and will be completed by a City approved tree service.
6. In situations where grading or excavation works exposes root systems of trees identified for preservation, best arboricultural practices should be employed to limit damage to root

systems. Hydro vacuuming shall be used for any root pruning/exploration work. Any exposed roots shall be kept covered from sun/wind exposure using soil or moistened burlap. Exposed roots shall be cut back cleanly using a saw. Hydrovac should be employed where appropriate. Once complete, exaction shall be backfilled.

7. No open trenching shall occur within the Tree Preservation Zone (TPZ). Only trenchless methods should be used for service installation in the TPZ.
8. Trees that have died or have been damaged beyond repair shall be removed and replaced at the City's expense with trees of a size and species approved by the City's Parks & Forestry Division / Community Services Department.

6.1 Timing of Tree Removal

The federal *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (1994) and provincial *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act* protect the nests, eggs and young of most bird species from harm or destruction. As the peak breeding bird season in southern Ontario is generally from mid-May to early-July, and the more general breeding bird season is between early April and late August, vegetation clearing should occur outside of these periods (i.e., April 1st to August 31st) whenever possible. For any proposed clearing of vegetation within these dates, or where birds may be suspected of nesting outside of these dates, an Ecologist or Avian Biologist should undertake detailed nest searches immediately prior to site alteration to ensure that no active nests are present. If active nests are confirmed, removal of the tree / vegetation will need to be delayed until the nest is no longer actively used.

7. Tree Compensation

Any trees removed under a permit issued under the City of Burlington's *Private Tree By-law (02-2020)* or *Public Tree By-law (68-2013)*, will be replaced and/or compensated for as per the requirements of the applicable by-laws. A Tree Replacement/Compensation Plan will be developed in consultation with the City and Owner at the detailed design stage

Should you have any comments regarding the above, or require clarification or modification, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at kursic@beaconenviro.com.

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Report reviewed by:
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Appendix A

Tree Inventory and Assessment Methodology & Limitations of Tree Assessment

Appendix A

Tree Inventory and Assessment Methodology*

**Note that not all the tree descriptors contained herein may be used in a tree assessment and report.*

DBH (cm): Diameter at breast height, 1.4 m above ground, measured in centimeters. Two or more numbers denotes the DBH of each stem/trunk for trees with multiple stems/trunks. For multi-stemmed trees, for the purpose of determining the minimum tree protection zone DBH is calculated as the square root of the sum of the square DBH of each stem.

Crown Reserve/Diameter (metres): Crown diameter (tree's canopy) measured at intervals of 1 metre.

Condition: General Condition is recorded for standard tree inventories and assessments. For detailed tree inventories and assessments, when required the assessment of tree condition evaluates factors of Biological Health and Structural Condition separately.

The descriptors of health and structure attributed to a tree evaluate the individual specimen to what could be considered typical for that species growing in its location under current site and climatic conditions. For example, some species can display inherently poor branching architecture, such as multiple acute branch attachments with included bark. Whilst these structural defects may technically be considered arboriculturally poor, they are typical for the species and may not constitute an increased risk of failure. These trees may be assigned an intermediate structural rating of fair – poor (rather than poor) at the discretion of the assessor.

General Condition: Outlined below are the detailed guidelines utilized for the classification of general condition rating:

- **Excellent:** (Healthy)
No major branch mortality: crown is typical with less than 10% branch or twig mortality; no signs of decay.
- **Good:** (Light Decline)
Branch mortality, twig dieback in 11-25% of the crown: broken branches or crown missing based on presence of old snags is less than 26%; minor evidence of decay.
- **Fair:** (Moderate Decline)
Branch mortality, twig dieback in 26-50% of the crown: broken branches or crown area missing based on presence of old snags is 50% or less; decay evident.
- **Poor:** (Severe Decline)
Branch mortality, 50% or more of the crown dead: broken branches or crown area missing based on presence of old snags in more than 50%; decay resulting in high hazard assessment.
- **Dead:** (due to Natural or Human Causes)
Tree is dead, either standing or down: phloem under bark has brown streaks: few epicormic shoots may be present.

Biological Health: Related to presence and extent of various attributes to describe the overall health and vigour of the tree.

Biological Health Category*	Vigour, Extension, & Growth	Decline symptoms, Deadwood, & Dieback	Foliage density, colour, size, & intactness	Pests and/or Disease
Excellent	Above typical. Excellent. Full canopy density.	None or negligible.	Above typical. No deficiencies or defects detected.	None or negligible.
Good	Above typical. Full canopy density.	Negligible.	Typical. Minor deficiencies or defects could be present.	Negligible.
Fair	Typical vigour. >80% canopy density.	More than typical. Small sub-branch dieback.	Exhibiting deficiencies. Could be thinning, or foliage smaller.	Minor, within damage thresholds.
Poor	Below typical or minimal – declining.	Excessive, large, and/or prominent amount and size of dead wood.	Exhibiting severe deficiencies. Thinning foliage, generally smaller or deformed.	Exceeds damage thresholds and contributing to decline.
Dead	Tree is dead	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Note that intermediate ratings can be applied, at the discretion of the arborist, in cases where biological health attributes fall within closely related categories, e.g. Good-Fair.

Structural Condition: Related to defects in a tree’s structure, (i.e., lean, codominant trunks). Structural rating will also consider general branching architecture, stem taper, live crown ratio, crown symmetry, and crown position such as a tree being suppressed by more dominant trees. Tree structure zones listed below are adapted from Coder, Construction damage assessments: trees and sites, 1996 University of Georgia, USA.

Structure Category*	Root plate & Lower stem	Trunk	Primary branch support	Outer crown & Roots
Good	No obvious damage, disease or decay; obvious basal flare / stable in ground.	No obvious damage, disease, or decay; well tapered.	Well formed, attached, spaced and tapered. No history of failure.	No obvious damage, disease, decay, or structural defect. No history of failure.
Fair	Moderate-Minor damage or decay. Basal flare present.	Minor damage or decay.	Generally well-attached, spaced and tapered branches. Minor structural deficiencies may be present or developing. No history of branch failure.	Minor damage, disease, or decay; minor branch end-weight or over-extension. No history of branch failure.
Poor	Moderate - major damage, disease or decay; fungal fruiting bodies present. Excessive lean placing pressure on root plate.	Moderate - major damage, disease, or decay; exceeds recognized thresholds; fungal fruiting bodies present. Acute lean. Stump re-sprout.	Weak, decayed, cavities or has acute branch attachments with included bark; excessive compression flaring; failure likely. Evidence of major branch failure.	Moderate - major damage, disease or decay; fungal fruiting bodies present; major branch end-weight or over-extension. Branch failure evident.

*Note that intermediate ratings can be applied, at the discretion of the arborist, in cases where biological health attributes fall within closely related categories, e.g. Good-Fair.

Height (metres): Height of tree from ground to top of crown. Height is estimated from visual ground observations.

Position on Site: **AP** - above-ground planter; **ED** - Edge, e.g., forest, woodland; **IN** - Interior, e.g., forest, woodland; **HR** - hedgerow, row/linear group of trees; **OG** - open-grown; **PI** - planting island; **GP** - group/cluster

On-site Tree: Tree trunk located completely within the property boundary of the subject lands.

Off-site Tree: Tree trunk located completely outside of the property boundary of the subject lands.

Public Tree: Tree is located on the property of the municipality/region, e.g., within Right-of-Way.

Shared Tree: Tree shared between the subject lands and adjacent private or public property (i.e. tree trunk located partially within the boundary of the subject lands). Documented as '**S**' in off-site tree or municipal tree data columns.

Recommended Action: A recommendation of the following three categories is assigned to preserve or remove a tree:

- i. The tree's current biological health and structural condition
- ii. The anticipated impacts from proposed development
- iii. The summary of the previous two categories.

Note: Only trees having a recommendation of preserve for both health and structure, and impacts from the proposed development are assigned a final recommendation of preserve.

P (Preserve) - Tree has a moderate to high biological health AND moderate to high structural condition, AND is likely to survive impact from the proposed development (if present). The tree is likely to survive for at least 3 to 5 years.

R (Remove) - Tree has low biological health, AND/OR low structural condition, AND/OR will not survive the proposed development impacts (if present). The tree is not likely to survive more than 1-3 years.

C (Conditional) - In some situations a tree's preservation or removal is related to potential relocation/modification of the limit of construction, and/or known arboricultural treatments that will likely improve the biological health and/or structural condition of the tree. This may include review of a tree's condition, e.g., roots, at time of construction/excavation.

Site Development Impact: Impact to tree is anticipated from proposed development (e.g., road, building) at or near the tree, and/or grade changes (cut/fill).

Transplant Potential: A transplantation recommendation of **Yes** or **No** based on a tree's size, species, and condition, and present and future site conditions (e.g. near adjacent trees/objects, on slopes, soil type).

Codes of Damage Descriptions

BA - branch attachment poor
BB - burlap, basket, wire present on/in tree/root ball
BC - bark crack
BI - bark included
BN - bark necrosis
BS - basal trunk sprouts
CA – crown asymmetrical
CB - crown broken
CD - crown dieback
CK - canker (abnormal growth from disease or damage)
CL - crown live, CL20 - 20% live crown
CS - crown sprouts
CT - crown thin (having reduced foliage)
CV - crown vines
DW - deadwood
ES - Epicormic sprouts
FB - fungal bodies present
LC - leaves chlorotic (yellow)
LD - leaves defoliated
LP - leader poor/problem
MB - multiple branches from same point of attachment
ML - multiple leaders
PH - planted high
PI - improper pruning
PL - planted low
RC - root crown damage/abnormality
RE - roots exposed
RG - roots girdling
SC - stems co-dominant
SG - stem girdled
ST - soil on trunk
TB - trunk bent
TC - trunk cavity
TK - trunk crooked
TD - trunk decay
TE - trunk base enlarged abnormally
TF - trunk basal flare lacking / abnormal
TG - trunk/stem girdling
TL - trunk lean (L < 5°, (M 5-20°), (H > 20°)
TM - trunks multiple from at or below ground level
TS - trunk split
TT - trunk twisted
TW - trunk wound
WW - wet wood

Quantified Tree Conditions (defects, diseases)

L (low, minor), M (moderate), H (high, severe)
e.g. TK(H) = severe crooked trunk
TD(L) = minor trunk decay
TF(H) = severely poor basal trunk flare

Cardinal Coordinates (N, S, E, W)

e.g., LN(L-S) = minor lean to the south

Codes of Recommendations

A - Add mulch
B - Remove attachments (burlap, wire, stake, guard)
C - Cable
F - Fertilize
L - lower soil level
M - Monitor
N - None Needed
P - Prune
R - Remove
S - Soil bulk density (compaction) lower
V - soil volume (increase)
W - Water

Priority: An action priority schedule (i.e. general timing) to provide arboricultural treatment(s).

E - Extremely Urgent (within a week)
U - Urgent (within 3 months)
H - High (within a year)
M - Moderate (within 3 years)
L - Low (little or no action required for at least 5 years)

Limitations of Tree Assessment

It is the policy of Beacon Environmental Ltd. to attach the following clause regarding limitations of the tree assessment. The intent is to ensure that the client is aware of what is technically and professionally realistic in assessing and/or retaining trees.

The assessment of the trees presented in this report has been made using accepted arboricultural techniques. These techniques include a visual examination of the above-ground parts of each tree for structural defects, scars, external indications of decay such as fungal fruiting bodies, evidence of insect attack, crown dieback, discoloured foliage, the condition of any visible root structures, the degree and direction of lean (if any), the general condition of the tree(s) and the surrounding site, and the proximity of property and people. Except where specifically noted in the report, none of the trees examined were dissected, cored, probed, or climbed, and detailed root crown examinations involving excavation were not undertaken.

Notwithstanding the recommendations and conclusions made in this report, it must be recognized that trees are living organisms and their health and vigour constantly change over time. They are not immune to changes in site conditions, pests, or variations in the weather conditions including severe storms with high-speed winds. Furthermore, some symptoms may only be visible seasonally; the extent of observations that can be made may be limited by the time of year in which the inspection took place.

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the trees recommended for retention are healthy unless stated otherwise within the report, no warranty or guarantees are offered, or implied, that these trees, or any parts of them, will have continued health or structure as noted in the report. It is both professionally and practically impossible to predict with absolute certainty the behaviour of any single tree or group of trees or their component parts in all circumstances. Inevitably, a standing tree will always pose some risk. Most trees have the potential for failure if provided with the necessary combinations of stresses and elements. This risk can only be eliminated if the tree is removed.

Although every effort has been made to ensure that this assessment is reasonably accurate, it is recommended that trees be re-assessed periodically to identify changes in condition. Design or site plan changes may also necessitate re-assessment and/or revisions to this report. **The assessment presented in this report is valid at the time of the inspection and is intended for sole use of the client.** Any use of this report by a third party, and any decision based on this report, is the singular responsibility of the third party.

Appendix B

Tree Inventory Table Oval Court

Appendix B

Tree Inventory Table

Tag No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	Ownership	Recommendation
83	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	85	5		Poor	Fallen over, large cavities, still alive	Public	Remove
85	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	18	2.4	3	Fair-Poor	Trunks leaning and cracked	Public	Preserve
86	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	14	2.4	2, 1.5	Fair	Poor form	Public	Preserve
87	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	38, 36, 25	2.4		Poor	Dead	Public	Remove-Condition
88	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	17, 12, 18	2.4	3, 2	Fair-Poor	Three stems, very poor form	Public	Preserve
89	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	27	2.4	6	Fair	Roots exposed due to erosion	Public	Remove
90	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	14	4		Fair		Public	Remove
91	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	15	4.5		Poor	Very poor form, stems broken	Public	Remove
92	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	30, 36	2.4	5	Poor		Public	Remove-Condition
93	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11.5	2.5		Fair	EAB	Public	Remove
94	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	52, 55, 70, 45	10		Fair-Poor	Large large multistemmed tree, many limbs broken, still alive	Public	Remove
95	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	27	4		Fair	On river bank, poor form	Public	Remove
96	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	28	4.5		Poor	Uprooted and fallen over, still alive	Public	Remove
97	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	21, 17, 12, 13	5.5		Fair-Poor	Three large stems, one leader alive, partially uprooted	Public	Remove
98	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	50	6		Poor	Fallen over, stems lying on ground, still alive	Public	Remove
99	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	36	2.4	2	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
100	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	46	2.4	2	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
263	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet Cherry	14	2.4	3	Fair	Some dead branches	Public	Preserve
264	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	30	2.4	1	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
265	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	29	2.4	1	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
266	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	26	2.4	1	Poor	Almost dead, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
267	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	25	2.4	1	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
268	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	20	2.4	4	Fair	Roots exposed due to erosion, on river bank	Public	Preserve
269	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	23	2.4	2	Poor	Heavy lean, dying, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
270	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	23, 17	10		Poor	Two stems, almost dead, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
271	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	30	6		Poor	Trunk split due to torquing, tree likely to fail	Public	Remove
272	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	15	2.4	3	Fair		Public	Preserve
273	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	30	2.4		Poor	Dead, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
274	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	17	2.4	1	Poor	Almost dead, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
275	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	27, 32	2.4		Poor	Dead, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
276	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	13, 10	2.4	3.5	Fair-Poor	Epicormic shoots, leaders damaged	Public	Preserve
278	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	22	2.4	1	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
279	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Hawthorn	15, 12	6, 5		Fair	Poor form	Public	Remove
280	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive	24	6		Fair		Public	Remove
281	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	41, 3, 33, 23	3		Poor	Large 4 stemmed tree, one stem broken, almost dead, EAB	Public	Remove
283	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	35	2		Poor	Mostly dead, one limb still living, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
284	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	19	3		Fair		Public	Remove
285	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	22	5		Fair		Public	Remove
286	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	39, 32			Poor	Dead	Public	Remove-Condition
287	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	90	5.4	10	Fair-Poor	Many dead branches	Public	Preserve
313	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	30	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
314	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	48	3	8	Good		Private	Remove
315	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	38	2.4	10	Good		Private	Remove

Tag No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	Ownership	Recommendation
316	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	32	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
317	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	30	2.4	5	Fair	Top of tree dead	Private	Remove
318	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	37	2.4	10	Good		Private	Remove
319	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	34	2.4	12	Good		Private	Remove
320	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	43	3	10	Good		Private	Remove
321	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	13	2.4	5	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
323	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	6,12	2.40	5	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
324	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	17	2.4	2	Poor	Dying, heavy grape vine, EAB	Public	Remove
325	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Common Apple	17	2.4	5	Fair	On slope roots exposed, dead branches	Public	Remove
326	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Common Apple	14	2.4	6	Fair	On slope roots exposed, dead branches	Public	Remove
327	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	17	2.4	6	Poor	Dying, EAB	Public	Remove
328	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	15	2.4	5	Poor	Dying, EAB	Public	Remove
329	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	14	2.4	3	Poor	Dying, EAB	Public	Remove
330	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	13	2.4	5	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
331	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
332	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	19	2.4	5	Fair-Good	Poor form	Public	Remove
333	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	10	2.4	6	Fair-Good	Poor form	Public	Remove
334	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
335	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear	20, 9, 12	2.4	6	Fair-Poor	Very poor form, grape in crown	Public	Remove
336	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear	13, 12, 15	2.4	6	Fair-Poor	Very poor form, grape in crown	Public	Remove
337	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, heavy grape vine, EAB	Public	Remove
338	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	10	2.4	3	Poor	Dying, heavy grape vine, EAB	Private	Remove
339	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	16	2.4	6	Poor	Dying, heavy grape vine, EAB	Public	Remove
340	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12	2.4	6	Poor	Dying, heavy grape vine, EAB	Public	Remove
341	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11, 6	2.4	6	Fair-Poor	One leader alive, dying, EAB	Public	Remove
342	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11, 7, 8, 6	2.4	7	Poor	One leader alive, dying, EAB	Public	Remove
343	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, EAB, grape in crown	Public	Remove
344	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	39, 29	2.4	13	Poor	Dying, EAB, poor form	Public	Remove
345	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	11	2.4	2	Good		Public	Remove
346	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11	2.4	5	Fair-Poor	Dying, EAB	Public	Remove
347	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	19, 12	2.4	6	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
348	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	25	2.4	8	Good		Public	Remove
349	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11	2.4	4	Fair-Poor	Dying, EAB	Public	Remove
350	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12, 12	2.4	6	Fair-Poor	Dying, EAB	Public	Remove
351	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	10	2.4	4	Fair-Poor	Dying, EAB	Public	Remove
352	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	13, 20, 10, 22, 22, 21	2.4	18	Good		Public	Remove
353	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	17, 8	2.4	6	Fair	Poor form	Public	Remove
355	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12	2.4	3	Poor	Dying, EAB	Public	Remove
356	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, EAB	Public	Remove
357	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	23	2.4	8	Good	Some grape in crown	Public	Remove
358	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	16, 12	2.4	5	Fair	Some decay evidence, poor form	Public	Remove
359	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	16	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, EAB	Public	Remove
360	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	13, 16, 8, 12, 7	2.4	8	Fair-Poor	Rotting at base, dead branches, poor form	Public	Remove
361	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11	2.4	3	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
362	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11	2.4	2	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
363	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	22	2.4	8	Good		Public	Remove
364	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	20	2.4	9	Good		Public	Remove
365	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	19	2.4	5	Fair	Heavy lean	Public	Remove
366	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	13	2.4	5	Fair-Poor	Dying, EAB	Public	Remove
367	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12, 31	2.4	11	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove

Tag No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	Ownership	Recommendation
368	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	13	2.4	8	Fair-Poor	Roots exposed due to erosion, very poor form	Public	Remove
369	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	30, 33	2.4	12	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
370	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	11	2.4	8	Fair-Good	Heavy lean	Public	Remove
371	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12	2.4	5	Fair	EAB evidence	Public	Remove
372	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	10	2.4	5	Fair	Embedded in chain link fence, poor form	Public	Remove
373	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	14	2.4	5	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
374	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	35	2.4	6	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
375	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	12, 12	2.4	6	Poor	Rotting at base, poor form	Public	Remove
376	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	8, 13	2.4	8	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
377	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European White Birch	12	2.4	3	Good		Public	Remove
378	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	12	2.4	6	Good		Public	Remove
379	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	9, 12	2.4	6	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
380	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	20	2.4	5	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB, heavy grape vine	Public	Remove
381	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	20	2.4	5	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
382	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	19	2.4	7	Fair	Poor form, leaning over creek	Public	Remove
383	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	19	2.4	5	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB, heavy grape vine	Public	Remove-Condition
384	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Basswood	27	2.4	8	Fair-Good	Heavy grape in crown	Public	Preserve
385	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	22, 15, 15, 16	2.4	8	Poor	Mostly dead	Public	Remove-Condition
386	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12	2.4	1	Poor	Trunk split, dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
387	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	22	2.4	5	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB, heavy grape vine	Public	Remove-Condition
388	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	16	2.4	3	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
389	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	30	2.4	10	Fair-Poor	Large wound extending up half of the trunk, some dead branches	Public	Preserve
390	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	20, 20	2.4	12	Good	Some dead branches	Public	Preserve
391	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	25, 20, 18, 16, 18	2.4	10	Fair	Dead branches, poor form	Public	Preserve
392	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	14	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB, heavy grape vine	Public	Remove-Condition
393	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	14	2.4	3	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB, heavy grape vine	Public	Remove-Condition
394	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	42	2.4	15	Fair-Poor	Poor form, animal living in roots, dead branches	Public	Preserve
395	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	12	2.4	5	Good		Public	Preserve
396	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	24	2.4	6	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
397	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	15, 14	2.4	6	Fair	Poor form, dead branches	Public	Preserve
398	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	17	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB, heavy grape vine	Public	Remove-Condition
400	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	20	2.4	4	Poor	Dead	Public	Remove
401	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	27, 23	2.4	8	Poor	Dead	Public	Remove
402	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	32	2.4	9	Good		Public	Remove
403	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	19	2.4	10	Fair	Many dead branches	Public	Remove
404	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	15, 16	2.4	3	Poor	Dead	Public	Remove-Condition
405	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	43	2.4	10	Fair-Poor	Half of tree dead	Public	Preserve
406	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	22	2.4	6	Poor	Cracked at base, dying	Public	Remove-Condition
407	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	19	2.4	5	Poor	Top broken, cracks throughout trunk	Public	Remove-Condition
408	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	36, 34, 24	2.4	14	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
409	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	37, 38	2.4	18	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
410	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	17	2.4	10	Fair-Poor	Rotting at base	Public	Preserve
411	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	24	2.4	12	Fair-Good	Large girdling root	Public	Preserve
412	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	13	2.4	8	Fair	Poor form	Public	Preserve
413	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	26	2.4	5	Fair-Good	Leaning	Public	Preserve
414	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	41	3	10	Fair-Good	Leaning	Public	Preserve
415	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	19	2.4	2	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB, heavy grape vine	Public	Remove-Condition
416	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	16	2.4	6	Poor		Public	Remove-Condition
417	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	16	2.4	5	Fair	Leaning, roots exposed due to erosion	Public	Preserve
418	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition

Tag No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	Ownership	Recommendation
419	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	10	2.4	3	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
420	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	15	2.4	5	Fair-Good	Dead branches	Public	Preserve
421	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	14, 19, 12	2.4	6	Fair	Dead branches, poor form	Public	Preserve
422	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	15, 12	2.4	6	Fair	Dead branches	Public	Preserve
423	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	10	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
424	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood	23, 12	2.4	12	Fair	Main leader dead and broken, lower branches show good vigour	Public	Preserve
425	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	10	2.4	4	Good		Public	Preserve
426	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	13	2.4	5	Fair	Dead branches	Public	Preserve
427	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	13	2.4	4	Fair-Poor	Many dead branches	Public	Preserve
428	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	18	2.4	5	Poor	Dying		Remove-Condition
429	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	14	2.4	6	Good		Public	Preserve
430	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12, 17	2.4	7	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
431	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	11	2.4	4	Fair	Roots exposed due to erosion	Public	Preserve
432	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	32	2.4	8	Good		Public	Preserve
433	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood	27	2.4	8	Fair	Main leader dead and broken, lower branches show good vigour, exposed roots due to erosion	Public	Preserve
434	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	14	2.4	5	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
435	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	37, 9, 9	2.4	15	Fair	Many dead branches	Public	Preserve
436	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood	17, 17	2.4	10	Fair	Exposed roots due to erosion	Public	Preserve
437	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	25	2.4	5	Fair-Good	Dead branches	Public	Preserve
438	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	12, 15, 13	2.4	6	Fair-Good	Dead branches	Public	Preserve
439	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	14, 12, 10	2.4	7	Fair-Good	Dead branches	Public	Preserve
440	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	10, 10, 8	2.4	5	Fair	Dead branches, poor form	Public	Preserve
441	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	13	2.4	5	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
442	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	16, 17	2.4	5	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
443	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood	18	2.4	8	Fair-Good	Roots exposed due to erosion		Preserve
444	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	12, 9, 12	2.4	6	Fair	Dead branches, poor form	Public	Preserve
445	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	24, 25	2.4	6	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
446	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	13	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
447	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	13	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
448	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11	2.4	3	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB, heavy grape vine	Public	Remove-Condition
449	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
450	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	17	2.4	5	Good		Public	Preserve
451	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	13, 14	2.4	4	Fair	Poor form, dead branches	Public	Preserve
452	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12	2.4	4	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
453	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	19	2.4	6	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
454	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11	2.4	5	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
455	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	20, 25	2.4	6	Poor	Fallen over, still alive	Public	Remove-Condition
456	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	12	2.4	5	Good		Public	Preserve
457	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	14	2.4	2	Poor	Leader broken, dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove-Condition
458	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive	12	2.4	4	Poor	Dead	Public	Remove-Condition
459	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	14, 8, 8, 6	2.4	6	Fair-Good	Dead branches, poor form	Public	Preserve
460	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	16	2.4	5	Poor	Leader broken, dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
461	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	27	2.4	8	Good		Private	Remove
462	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	12	2.4	3	Fair	Lower branches yellowing	Private	Remove
463	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	15	2.4	4	Fair-Good	Planted high, leaning	Private	Remove
464	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	12	2.4	4	Fair-Good	Planted high, leaning	Private	Remove
465	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European Ash	16	2.4	6	Fair-Good	Some cracks at base of trunk	Private	Remove
466	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	17	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
467	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European Ash	24	2.4	8	Good		Private	Remove

Tag No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	Ownership	Recommendation
468	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	17	2.4	5	Good	Roots exposed	Private	Remove
469	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	15	2.4	5	Good	Roots exposed	Private	Remove
470	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> "Chanticleer"	Chanticleer Pear	17	2.4	5	Fair-Good	Main leader damaged	Private	Remove
471	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	21	2.4	6	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Private	Remove
472	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	17	2.4	4	Fair-Good	Leaning	Private	Remove
473	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	18	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
474	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> "Chanticleer"	Chanticleer Pear	12	2.4	4	Fair	Trunk choked by guy wires	Private	Remove
475	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> "Chanticleer"	Chanticleer Pear	13	2.4	4	Good		Private	Remove
476	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> "Chanticleer"	Chanticleer Pear	15	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
477	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	20	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
478	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	10	2.4	3	Fair	Trunk choked by guy wires, lower branches browning	Public-ROW	Remove
479	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	21	2.4	5	Fair-Good	Lower branches thin and yellowing	Private	Remove
480	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	16	2.4	4	Fair	Leaning, planted high, thinning	Private	Remove
481	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	37	2.4	10	Good	One-sided canopy	Private	Remove
482	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	22	2.4	9	Fair-Good	Girdling roots at base	Private	Remove
483	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	18	2.4	6	Fair-Poor	Trunk damaged at base, thinning	Private	Remove
484	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	18, 14, 4	2.4	10	Fair	Weak branch connections, dead branches	Private	Remove
485	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	19, 20, 12	2.4	12	Fair	Weak branch connections, included bark, dead branches	Private	Remove
486	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	25	2.4	13	Good		Private	Remove
487	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	14	2.4	6	Poor	Trunk heavily damaged and cracked throughout tree	Private	Remove
488	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	29	2.4	7	Good		Private	Remove
489	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	29	2.4	5	Good	Bottom limbs removed up to half of tree's height	Private	Remove
490	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	22	2.4	6	Fair-Good	Lower branches removed, yellowing needles	Private	Remove
491	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	26	2.4	6	Good		Private	Remove
492	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	17, 19, 15, 16, 17, 15	2.4	16	Fair-Good	Weak branch connections, included bark, dead branches, exposed roots	Private	Remove
493	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	21	2.4	5	Good	Lower branches removed	Private	Remove
494	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	30	2.4	12	Fair-Good	Some dead branches	Private	Remove
495	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	36	2.4	16	Good	Some dead branches, exposed roots	Private	Remove
496	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	32	2.4	10	Fair-Good	Girdling roots, some dead branches	Private	Remove
497	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	31	2.4	10	Fair	Thinning, dead branches, yellowing needles	Private	Remove
498	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	36	2.4	6	Good	Lower branches removed	Private	Remove
499	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	21	2.4	5	Good	Lower branches removed	Private	Remove
500	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	16	2.4	8	Fair	Weak branch connections, included bark, trunk damaged, epicormic shoots present	Private	Remove
501	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	22	2.4	4	Fair-Good	Some dead branches	Private	Remove
502	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	29	2.4	13	Good		Private	Remove
503	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	20	2.4	10	Fair	Girdling roots, large wound in trunk	Private	Remove
504	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	17	2.4	9	Fair	Exposed and girdling roots	Private	Remove
505	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Thornless Honey Locust	38	2.4	18	Good		Private	Remove
506	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	29	2.4	8	Fair	Leaning, dead branches, exposed roots	Private	Remove
507	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	25	2.4	6	Fair	Canopy one sided, girdling roots	Private	Remove
508	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	35	2.4	7	Good		Private	Remove
509	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	24	2.4	8	Fair-Good	Dead branches	Private	Remove
510	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	30	2.4	12	Good		Private	Remove
511	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	17	2.4	4	Fair-Good	Canopy one sided	Private	Remove
512	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	19	2.4	4	Fair-Good	Canopy one sided	Private	Remove
513	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	21	2.4	4	Fair-Good	Lower branches shaded, some removed	Private	Remove

Tag No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	Ownership	Recommendation
514	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	17	2.4	5	Fair-Good	Lower branches shaded, some removed	Private	Remove
515	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	20	2.4	5	Fair-Good	Lower branches shaded, some removed	Private	Remove
516	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	32	2.4	8	Good	Lower branches removed	Private	Remove
517	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	21	2.4	5	Good	Lower branches removed	Private	Remove
518	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	31	2.4	8	Good	Lower branches removed	Private	Remove
519	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	37	2.4	10	Fair-Good	Many dead branches, growing directly adjacent to chain link fence	Private	Remove
520	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	19	2.4	6	Good		Private	Remove
521	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	17	2.4	4	Fair-Good	Thinning, yellowing needles	Private	Remove
522	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	20	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
523	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> "Chanticleer"	Chanticleer Pear	13	2.4	4	Good		Private	Remove
524	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> "Chanticleer"	Chanticleer Pear	14	2.4	5	Fair-Good	Wound in trunk, healing	Private	Remove
525	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman's Maple	16	2.4	6	Good		Private	Remove
526	<i>Syringa reticulata</i> "Ivory Silk"	Japanese Tree Lilac	23	2.4	6	Good		Private	Remove
527	<i>Syringa reticulata</i> "Ivory Silk"	Japanese Tree Lilac	22	2.4	5	Fair-Good	Dead branches	Private	Remove
528	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman's Maple	15	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
529	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman's Maple	17	2.4	6	Good		Private	Remove
530	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman's Maple	12	2.4	4	Fair-Good	Girdling roots	Private	Remove
531	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	20, 26	2.4	8	Fair-Good	Many dead branches	Private	Remove
532	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	17	2.4	3	Poor	Mostly dead	Private	Remove
533	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	24	2.4	5	Poor	Mostly dead	Private	Remove
534	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	15	2.4	4	Poor	Dead	Private	Remove
535	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	25	2.4	7	Fair	Many dead branches and epicormic shoots	Private	Remove
536	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	14	2.4	6	Good		Private	Remove
537	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	18, 5	2.4	12	Fair-Good	Dead branches	Private	Remove
538	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	16, 15	2.4	12	Fair-Good	Dead branches	Private	Remove
539	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	26	2.4	12	Good		Private	Remove
540	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	11	2.4	4	Fair-Good	Some yellowing needles	Private	Remove
541	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	11	2.4	6	Fair-Good	Some yellowing needles	Private	Remove
542	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	12	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
543	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	15	2.4	6	Fair-Good	Poor form, weak branch connections	Private	Remove
544	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	20, 20, 11	2.4	15	Fair-Good	Dead branches, and minor wounds in bark	Private	Remove
545	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	19	2.4	8	Good		Private	Remove
546	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	13	2.4	4	Good		Private	Remove
547	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	15, 15	2.4	15	Fair	Dead branches, weak branch connections, poor form	Private	Remove
548	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	18, 14, 20	2.4	18	Fair		Private	Remove
549	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	11	2.4	6	Good		Private	Remove
550	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	12	2.4	6	Good		Private	Remove
551	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	11	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
552	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	21, 13, 9	2.4	12	Fair-Good	Some dead branches, poor form	Private	Remove
553	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	16	2.4	6	Good		Private	Remove
554	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	21	2.4	10	Good	Large compartmentalized wound at base	Private	Remove
555	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	14	2.4	8	Good		Private	Remove
556	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	15	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
557	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	13	2.4	6	Good		Private	Remove
558	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	14, 13, 16	2.4	8	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots	Private	Remove
559	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11, 15, 16, 13	2.4	8	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots	Private	Remove
560	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	10, 8	2.4	8	Good		Private	Remove
561	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	101	6	22	Good	On property line, chain link fence against trunk	Private	Remove
562	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Honey Locust	21	2.4	11	Good		Private	Remove
563	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Honey Locust	29	2.4	14	Good		Private	Remove

Tag No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ	Crown Diameter (m)	Condition	Comments	Ownership	Recommendation
564	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	19	2.4	3	Good		Private	Remove
565	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	20	2.4	5	Fair-Good	Large wound in trunk	Private	Remove
566	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	30	2.4	16	Good		Private	Remove
567	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	30	2.4	12	Fair-Good	Canopy one sided	Private	Remove
568	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	27	2.4	8	Fair-Good	Canopy one sided	Private	Remove
569	<i>Robinia psuedoacacia</i>	Black Locust	20	2.4	7	Fair-Good	Dead branches	Private	Remove
570	<i>Robinia psuedoacacia</i>	Black Locust	14	2.4	6	Fair-Good	Dead branches	Private	Remove
571	<i>Robinia psuedoacacia</i>	Black Locust	34	2.4	9	Good		Private	Remove
572	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	50	3	15	Fair	Large wound in trunk, dead branches	Private	Remove
573	<i>Robinia psuedoacacia</i>	Black Locust	14, 20	2.4	8	Fair-Good	Some dead branches	Private	Remove
574	<i>Robinia psuedoacacia</i>	Black Locust	35	2.4	8	Fair-Good	Some dead branches	Private	Remove
575	<i>Robinia psuedoacacia</i>	Black Locust	24	2.4	7	Fair-Good	Some dead branches	Private	Remove
576	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	24	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
577	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	18	2.4	4	Good		Private	Remove
578	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	28	2.4	5	Good		Private	Remove
579	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	33	2.4	7	Poor	Mostly dead	Private	Remove
580	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	34	2.4	9	Poor	Mostly dead	Private	Remove
581	<i>Robinia psuedoacacia</i>	Black Locust	26	2.4	8	Fair-Good	Some dead branches	Private	Remove
582	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	23	2.4	10	Fair-Good	Some cracks in trunk, within ROW	Public - ROW	Remove
943	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	35	2.4	8	Good		Private	Remove
944	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	32	2.4	8	Good		Private	Remove
945	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	38	2.4	8	Good		Private	Remove
946	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	15	2.4	1	Poor	Almost dead, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
947	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	13	2.4	1	Poor	Almost dead, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
948	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	11	2.4	1	Poor	Almost dead, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
949	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	10	2.4	1	Poor	Almost dead, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
950	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	12	2.4	1	Fair-Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
951	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet Cherry	16	2.4	5	Good		Public	Remove
954	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	14	2.4	1	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
955	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	13	2.4	1	Poor	Dying, extensive epicormic shoots, EAB	Public	Remove
956	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	15, 12	2.4	5	Fair	Poor form, grape in crown	Public	Remove