

BC PLANT HEALTH CARE INC.

ARBORIST REPORT

JOB NAME: North Vancouver School District 44 20230710

RE: Arborist Report for the Planning and Design Phase of Development

SITE: Cloverley Elementary School
440 Hendry Avenue
North Vancouver

PREPARED FOR: North Vancouver School District 44
[REDACTED]
2121 Lonsdale Avenue
North Vancouver, BC
V7M 2K6
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

DATE: September 26, 2023

PROJECT ARBORISTS: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



18465 53rd Avenue | Phone: 604-575-8727
Surrey, BC, V3S 7A4 | Fax: 604-576-2972
Email: info@bcplanthealthcare.com
24 Hour Emergency Pager 604-607-1616



Keeping it **Green...** One Tree at a Time. TM

Table of Contents

Summary	2
Introduction	3
Observations	4
Inventoried Tree Species by Quantity and Tag Number	5
Ownership of Inventoried Trees by Quantity and Tag Number	9
Condition of Inventoried Trees by Ownership, Species, Quantity and Tag Number	10
Suitability for Retention of Inventoried Trees by Quantity and Tag Number	13
Discussion and Recommendations	15
Outstanding Information	15
Temporary Preservation of High-Quality Trees Facing Development Threats Pending Information Review and Site Redesign	16
Advanced Tree Risk Assessment	16
Development Impacts	17
Development Conflict Type and Tree Species Data	17
Tree Management Recommendations by Condition, Species, Quantity and Tag Number	20
Development Conflict by Tree Condition and Quantity	24
Tree Preservation Strategies	27
Protecting Tree Roots	27
Exploration of Root Types in the Context of Development Impacts	27
Critical Root Zones for Structure and Health	28
Tree Protection Barriers	29
Key Features of Tree Protection Barriers	29
An Argument for Metal Construction Fencing in Tree Protection Barrier Construction for Climate Responsibility:	30
Arborist Oversight	31
Table of Trees Requiring Arborist Oversight	32
Canopy Pruning	32
Table of Trees Requiring Pruning as part of the Demolition Process	32
Transplanting Acer cappadocicum	33
Development Softening	34
General Construction Guidelines	35
Replacement Trees and Tree Removal Permitting	36

Conclusions36

Pictures43

Detailed Spreadsheet.....57

Aerial Map of Inventoried Trees61

Arborist Survey of Inventoried Trees – West.....62

Arborist Survey of Inventoried Trees – East.....63

Arborist Resource Evaluation – West.....64

Arborist Resource Evaluation – East.....65

Arborist Tree Protection Plan – West.....66

Arborist Tree Protection Plan - East.....67

Arborist Site Plan - West68

Arborist Site Plan - East.....69

Residual Forest70

Qualitative Tree Risk Assessment Guidelines71

Limitations of this Assessment73

Summary

[223] trees were inventoried as part of this project.

[47] of the trees are owned by the City of North Vancouver. [176] of them are on-site.

Outstanding information that is required to inform and complete this report includes: the Site Servicing Plan, the Grading Plan and the Landscape Plan.

Based on current plans, there are [9] high value trees which will be examined for retention pending receipt of the aforementioned plans. Re-design of conflicts threatening these trees may be discussed. These trees are: #320, 321, 322, 330, 336, 956, 957, 958, and 959.

Advanced assessments are recommended for the following trees: #305 and #968.

[102] trees are recommended for removal. [119] trees are recommended for retention. [2] trees are recommended for re-location.

The following trees require arborist oversight as part of the tree preservation strategy: #320, 321, 322, 330, 336, 350, 956, 957, 958, 959, 980, 984, 993, H6, and H7.

The following trees require canopy pruning prior to demolition. These trees also require arborist oversight during demolition. #301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308 and 309.

Construction fencing is being recommended in lieu of traditional tree protection barriers .

Introduction

BC Plant Health Care Inc. has been contracted by [REDACTED] The North Vancouver School District #44 to provide an initial arborist report for the planning and design phase of development at Cloverley Elementary, 440 Hendry Avenue, North Vancouver. The scope of work is to tag, inventory and assess on-site 'protected' trees and inventory off-site trees within proximity of the development area.

[REDACTED] visited the site on August 3rd and August 17th, 2023, and performed my fieldwork in accordance with ISA Best Management Practices for Managing Trees During Construction. I attached aluminum tree tags to all trees within proximity of the development area to serve as unique numeric identifiers to assist in communication regarding tree management. The Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method was used to determine the structural integrity of trees using external symptoms of mechanical stress. No trees met the moderate risk reporting threshold given a 3-year time frame for risk assessment.

Tools used were:

- A diameter tape
- A mallet for testing soundness and fixing tree tags
- A camera for documenting findings
- Mobile device for recording my findings

This report includes:

- Tree inventory assessment and resource evaluation for on-site and off-site trees
- Tree risk assessment for on-site trees which pose moderate/high/severe risk
- Development Impact Assessment pertaining to on-site and off-site trees
- Photographs to document the assessment
- Aerial Map of Inventoried Trees
- Arborist Survey of Inventoried Trees (West)
- Arborist Survey of Inventoried Trees (East)
- Arborist Resource Evaluation (West)
- Arborist Resource Evaluation (East)
- Arborist Tree Protection and Removal Plan (West)
- Arborist Tree Protection and Removal Plan (East)
- Arborist Site Plan (West)
- Arborist Site Plan (East)
- Residual Forest

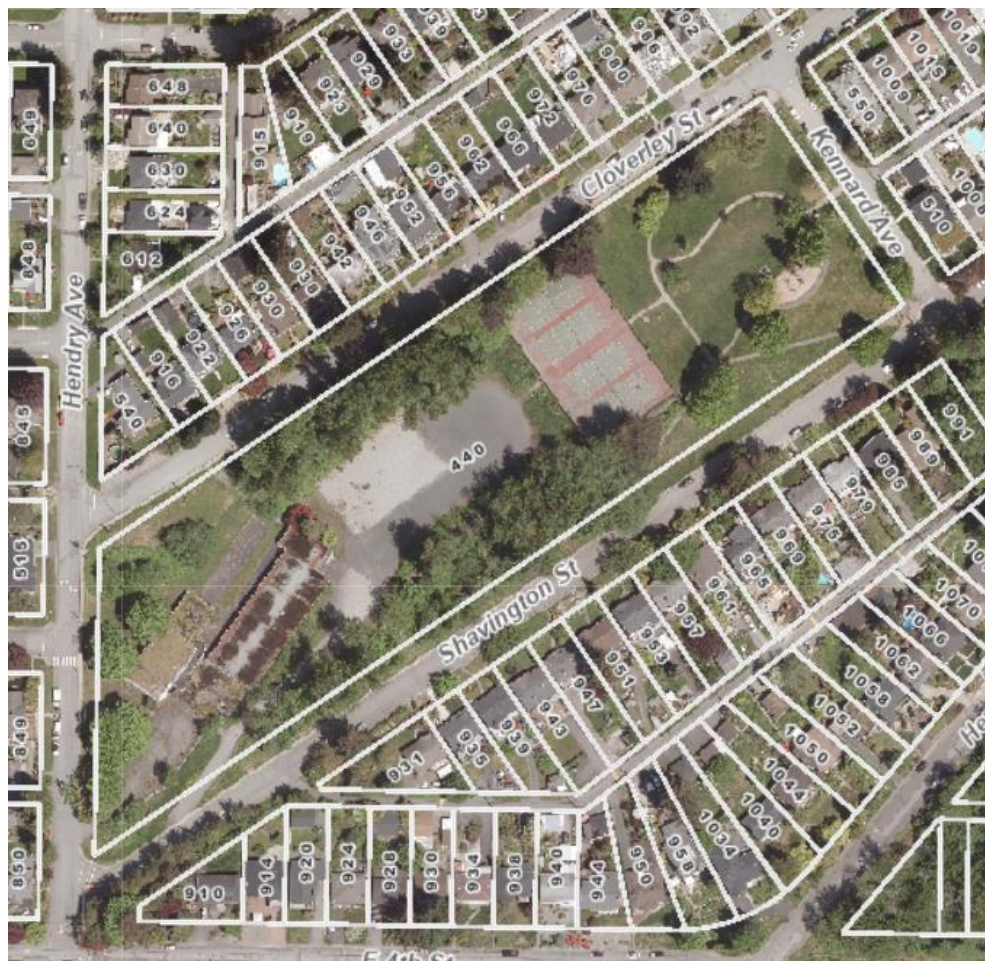
This report was completed on September 26, 2023.

Observations

The primary objective of this section is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the existing tree canopy within the context of the proposed development. This section of the arborist report serves as a detailed account of my on-site observations and analyses.

The observations herein are a result of a thorough inspection, considering various factors that encompass tree health, structural integrity, species diversity, and their potential impact on the proposed development. It is imperative to underline the significance of these observations as they form the basis for informed decision-making regarding the development project. By delving into the specific details of these trees, we can better understand their value, both ecologically and culturally. In doing so, we pave the way for the creation of development plans that respect and protect our natural heritage, while also meeting the evolving needs of this community.

The following tables contain a comprehensive breakdown of the trees on the development site, categorized by species, size, condition, and their potential impact on the project. These observations will provide valuable insights for the development team, helping to guide decisions that balance progress with the preservation of our precious arboreal resources. Through this report, I aim to facilitate a holistic approach to development that enhances the well-being of both our urban environment and the people it serves.



Inventoried Tree Species by Quantity and Tag Number		
<p>Understanding the tree community and quantities of each tree species on this development site is pivotal. It guides sustainable planning by preserving valuable trees, assessing their impact on the project, and enhancing biodiversity. This knowledge ensures responsible development that harmonizes with nature, benefits the environment, and meets community expectations.</p>		
Tree Species	Quantity	Tag Number
<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	3	331, 332, 333
<p><i>Acer cappadocicum</i>, also known as the Cappadocian maple or Colchis maple, is a deciduous tree originating from the Caucasus and northern Iran. This medium-sized maple typically reaches heights of 12 to 18 meters (40 to 60 feet) and boasts striking, large, five-lobed leaves that transition from reddish-purple in spring to deep green in summer, culminating in vibrant autumnal hues of yellow, orange, or red. With a lifespan of approximately 50 to 75 years, this tree thrives in various soil types, making it a favored choice for ornamental landscaping and urban settings, where its impressive foliage adds aesthetic charm and shade.</p>		
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	20	397, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 419, 420, 421, 426, 433, 435, 436, 443, 449, 940, 960, 968
<p><i>Acer macrophyllum</i>, commonly known as the bigleaf maple, is a stately deciduous tree native to western North America. It reaches impressive heights of 24 to 36 meters (80 to 120 feet) and features enormous, deeply lobed leaves measuring up to 30 centimeters (1 foot) in diameter. These leaves turn vibrant shades of yellow or gold in the fall, adding a burst of color to the landscape. Bigleaf maples typically have a lifespan of 80 to 100 years or more. These majestic trees are vital to their ecosystems, providing habitat and sustenance for various wildlife species, including birds and insects.</p>		
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	6	314, 315, 316, 345, 346, 347
<p><i>Acer palmatum</i>, commonly known as the Japanese maple, is a small to medium-sized deciduous tree native to Japan, Korea, and China. It typically grows to a height of 6 to 10 meters (20 to 33 feet) with a similar spread. Known for its exquisite, palmate leaves that turn brilliant shades of red, orange, or yellow in the autumn, this tree is a favorite in gardens and landscapes. Japanese maples have a lifespan of approximately 50 to 100 years, depending on growing conditions and care. Their stunning foliage and graceful form make them prized ornamental trees, adding beauty to gardens for generations.</p>		
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	10	300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309
<p><i>Acer platanoides</i>, commonly known as the Norway maple, is a large deciduous tree native to Europe. It typically reaches a height of 20 to 30 meters (66 to 98 feet) with a canopy spread of about 15 meters (49 feet). The Norway maple is recognized for its distinctive five-lobed leaves and yellow springtime flowers. These trees can live for approximately 150 to 250 years when conditions are favorable. Due to their adaptability and shade tolerance, they are frequently planted as ornamental trees and in urban environments. However, they can be invasive in certain regions, outcompeting native species.</p>		
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	7	320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 327, 329
<p><i>Acer saccharum</i>, commonly known as the sugar maple, is a stately deciduous tree native to North America. It typically reaches heights of 25 to 35 meters (82 to 115 feet) with a canopy spread of about 12 to 15 meters (39 to 49 feet). Sugar maples are prized for their brilliant fall foliage, which displays vibrant shades of red, orange, and yellow. These trees have an impressive lifespan, often living for 200 to 300 years when conditions are optimal. They are well-known for their sap, used in maple syrup production. Sugar maples are iconic trees in North American forests and landscapes.</p>		

<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2	325, 326
<p><i>Ailanthus altissima</i>, commonly known as the tree of heaven, is a deciduous tree native to China but has become naturalized in various parts of the world. It typically grows to heights of 15 to 25 meters (49 to 82 feet) with a canopy spread of about 7 to 15 meters (23 to 49 feet). The tree of heaven has a relatively shorter lifespan compared to some other trees, averaging around 30 to 50 years. It's known for its rapid growth and adaptability to various soil conditions. However, it's considered invasive in many regions and can disrupt native ecosystems due to its prolific seed production.</p>		
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	65	78, 80, 81, 85, 311, 319, 395, 396, 398, 399, 401, 402, 410, 415, 423, 425, 428, 429, 432, 434, 438, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 450, 451, 455, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 961, 962, 963, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 983, 989, 998
<p><i>Alnus rubra</i>, commonly known as the red alder, is a deciduous tree native to western North America. It typically reaches heights of 20 to 30 meters (65 to 98 feet) with a canopy spread of 12 to 18 meters (39 to 59 feet). Red alders have a relatively short lifespan, typically living for about 40 to 60 years. They are known for their rapid growth, nitrogen-fixing abilities, and adaptability to various soil types. Red alders play a crucial role in reforestation and streambank stabilization due to their ability to enrich soil quality. They are an essential component of Pacific Northwest ecosystems.</p>		
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	2	996, 1000
<p><i>Fagus sylvatica</i>, commonly known as European beech, is a deciduous tree native to Europe. It can reach heights of 25 to 35 meters (82 to 115 feet) with a canopy spread of 10 to 15 meters (33 to 49 feet). European beech trees have a relatively long lifespan, typically living for about 150 to 200 years, with some exceptional specimens reaching even older ages. They are known for their smooth gray bark, oval-shaped leaves with wavy edges, and the development of dense, low-hanging branches as they mature. European beech trees are important components of European forests and provide valuable timber.</p>		
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	1	350
<p><i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea,' commonly referred to as Purple European Beech, is a cultivated variety of European beech known for its striking purple foliage. This deciduous tree can grow to heights of 15 to 25 meters (49 to 82 feet) with a similar canopy spread. The Purple European Beech has a similar lifespan to its parent species, typically living for about 150 to 200 years. Its standout feature is its deep purple leaves, which provide a vibrant contrast in landscapes. This cultivar is popular in ornamental plantings, parks, and gardens, adding a touch of rich color to the environment.</p>		
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	4	67, 68, 985, 994
<p><i>Juglans cinerea</i>, commonly known as Butternut or White Walnut, is a deciduous tree native to North America. It typically reaches heights of 15 to 24 meters (49 to 79 feet) and has a canopy spread of 9 to 12 meters (30 to 39 feet). The Butternut tree has a moderate lifespan, typically living for around 60 to 80 years. It is recognized by its grayish-brown bark, pinnately compound leaves, and the production of edible butternuts. Unfortunately, it faces threats from a fungal disease called Butternut Canker, which has led to a decline in its population across its range.</p>		
<i>Malus fusca</i>	1	310
<p><i>Malus fusca</i>, commonly known as the Pacific crabapple, is a small deciduous tree or large shrub native to western North America. It typically grows to a height of 3 to 9 meters (10 to 30 feet) and has a similar canopy spread. Pacific crabapples have a moderate lifespan, usually living for about 30 to 70 years. They produce small, edible apples that are usually red or yellow. These trees are valued for</p>		

their wildlife habitat contribution, providing food for various animals. They thrive in moist, coastal regions and are part of the diverse ecosystem of the Pacific Northwest.		
<i>Picea abies</i>	2	84, 328
<i>Picea abies</i> , commonly known as the Norway spruce, is a tall, evergreen conifer native to Europe. It can reach impressive heights of up to 55 meters (180 feet) and has a lifespan of approximately 200 to 300 years. This majestic tree is characterized by its pyramid-shaped crown, with pendulous branches bearing needle-like leaves. The Norway spruce is a valuable timber species and is often used in construction and for making musical instruments. It adapts well to a variety of soil conditions and climates, making it a popular choice for reforestation efforts and ornamental landscaping in many parts of the world.		
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	9	341, 342, 343, 344, 348, 349, 995, 997, 999
<i>Pinus nigra</i> , commonly known as the Austrian pine or black pine, is a sturdy and long-lived conifer species native to Europe. It typically reaches heights of 20 to 55 meters (66 to 180 feet) and has a lifespan ranging from 150 to 250 years. This evergreen tree features dark, fissured bark and clusters of two long needles. Austrian pines are well-suited to various soil types and climates, making them a valuable choice for timber production, windbreaks, and landscaping. Their longevity and adaptability make them a resilient and enduring species in forested landscapes across Europe and beyond.		
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	1	317
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , commonly known as the Scots pine, is a versatile and long-lived conifer native to Europe and Asia. It typically grows to heights ranging from 15 to 35 meters (49 to 115 feet) and has a lifespan of approximately 150 to 300 years. This evergreen tree is recognized by its orange-brown bark with scaly plates and clusters of two long needles. Scots pines thrive in various soil types and climates, making them valuable for timber production, reforestation, and landscaping. Their adaptability and resilience have established them as a prominent and enduring species in many forested regions, contributing to biodiversity and ecosystem stability.		
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	48	69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 86, 312, 313, 413, 414, 416, 424, 437, 452, 453, 454, 456, 457, 458, 939, 964, 965, 966, 967, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 984, 986, 987, 988, 990, 991, 992, 993
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> , commonly known as the black cottonwood or western balsam poplar, is a tall deciduous tree native to western North America. It can reach heights of 30 to 50 meters (98 to 164 feet) and has a lifespan of approximately 70 to 100 years. This tree is recognizable by its straight trunk, deeply fissured bark, and triangular leaves with toothed edges. Black cottonwoods are often found near water sources and play a crucial role in stabilizing riparian ecosystems. They provide habitat and food for various wildlife species and have economic significance in the production of timber and pulpwood.		
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	12	400, 411, 412, 417, 418, 422, 427, 430, 431, 439, 459, 468
<i>Prunus emarginata</i> , commonly known as the bitter cherry, is a deciduous tree native to western North America. It typically reaches heights of 4 to 15 meters (13 to 49 feet) and has a lifespan of about 20 to 50 years. The tree is known for its bitter-tasting cherries, which are dark red to black when ripe. Bitter cherries are an important food source for wildlife, including birds and mammals. This species also plays a role in reforestation efforts and provides valuable wood for various uses, such as making furniture and tools. Its lifespan may vary depending on environmental conditions and habitat.		
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	1	318
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> , commonly known as cherry laurel or English laurel, is an evergreen shrub or small tree native to regions of Southeastern Europe and Western Asia. It can grow to heights of 3 to		

<p>18 meters (10 to 59 feet) and has a lifespan of approximately 20 to 50 years. The cherry laurel is prized for its dense, glossy foliage and fragrant white flowers, making it a popular choice for hedging and ornamental landscaping. However, it is important to note that all parts of this plant are toxic when ingested, posing a risk to both humans and animals. Its lifespan may vary based on environmental conditions and care.</p>		
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	4	337, 338, 339, 340
<p>Top-grafted <i>Prunus serrulata</i> "Kwanzan" is a stunning ornamental cherry tree that originates from Japan. It features beautiful double-petaled pink blossoms in spring, creating a captivating display. This tree typically grows to a height of 3 to 4 meters (10 to 13 feet) with a similar spread. Flowering branches are grafted to a root stock to give these trees their characteristic spread and dense flowering habit. With proper care, it can live for approximately 20 to 50 years. The "Kwanzan" cherry is a popular choice for landscaping due to its ornamental value and eye-catching floral show in the spring. It thrives in well-drained soil and full sun, making it a beloved addition to gardens and public spaces in many parts of the world.</p>		
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	5	467, 956, 957, 958, 959
<p><i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>, commonly known as Douglas fir, is a magnificent coniferous tree native to North America. It can reach towering heights of 60 to 75 meters (197 to 246 feet) and has a lifespan of approximately 500 to 1,000 years. This iconic tree is characterized by its tall, straight trunk and slender branches adorned with needles. Douglas fir provides valuable timber and plays a crucial role in forest ecosystems. Its impressive longevity and remarkable size make it a symbol of strength and endurance in the natural world, while also serving as a vital resource for various industries.</p>		
<i>Quercus robur</i>	1	330
<p><i>Quercus robur</i>, commonly known as the English oak, is a majestic deciduous tree native to Europe and parts of Asia. It typically reaches heights of 20 to 40 meters (66 to 131 feet) and boasts a lifespan of 200 to 400 years, with some exceptional specimens living even longer. This iconic oak species features a broad, spreading canopy, deeply lobed leaves, and acorns that provide essential food for wildlife. English oaks are cherished for their strength, durability, and cultural significance, often found in historic landscapes and forests. They continue to be a symbol of resilience and longevity in the natural world.</p>		
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	1	336
<p><i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia,' also known as the golden locust, is a striking ornamental tree renowned for its vibrant, golden-yellow foliage. This deciduous tree typically reaches heights of 10 to 15 meters (33 to 49 feet) and has a lifespan of approximately 30 to 50 years. 'Frisia' features pinnately compound leaves that emerge bright yellow in spring and mature to a rich green in summer. Clusters of fragrant, pea-like white flowers adorn the tree in late spring, followed by seed pods. This cultivar is prized for its stunning color and ornamental value, making it a popular choice in landscaping and gardens.</p>		
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	2	334, 335
<p><i>Salix babylonica</i>, commonly known as the weeping willow, is a graceful deciduous tree renowned for its distinctive pendulous branches that sweep toward the ground. Native to China, this tree can reach heights of 12 to 20 meters (39 to 66 feet) and has a relatively short lifespan of about 30 to 50 years. Its lance-shaped leaves are green and turn yellow in the fall. In early spring, it produces small, inconspicuous flowers that give way to small, elongated capsules containing tiny seeds. The weeping willow is beloved for its elegant appearance and is often planted near water bodies due to its love for moisture.</p>		

<i>Thuja plicata</i>	16	H1, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15, H16, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9
<p><i>Thuja plicata</i>, commonly known as the Western Red Cedar, is a majestic evergreen conifer native to North America's Pacific Northwest. This impressive tree can grow up to 60 meters (197 feet) in height, with a trunk diameter of 3 meters (10 feet) or more. It boasts scale-like leaves that are dark green and aromatic, releasing a pleasant scent when crushed. Western Red Cedars have a remarkable lifespan, often exceeding 800 years, making them one of the longest-lived tree species. Known for their rot-resistant wood, these trees have cultural significance among indigenous peoples and are valued for timber production and ornamental landscaping.</p>		
Grand Total	223	

Ownership of Inventoried Trees by Quantity and Tag Number		
<p>Understanding tree ownership on and around the development site is critical. It informs legal responsibilities, aiding in compliance with local regulations and minimizing potential conflicts. This knowledge ensures proper care and protection of trees, fostering cooperation among stakeholders and promoting sustainable development in harmony with the existing tree community.</p>		
Ownership	Quantity	Tag Numbers
CNV	47	300, 301, 314, 315, 323, 324, 395, 396, 400, 401, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 424, 428, 429, 430, 431, 447, 456, 458, 459, 46, 462, 463, 465, 467, 468, H1, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15, H16, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9
	<p>These trees are subject to The Corporation of the City of North Vancouver Tree Policy for the Management of Trees on City Property</p>	
SD44	176	67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 397, 398, 399, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 425, 426, 427, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 457, 460, 464, 466, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000
	<p>These trees are subject to The Corporation of The City of North Vancouver Bylaw No. 8888</p>	
Grand Total	223	

Condition of Inventoried Trees by Ownership, Species, Quantity and Tag Number				
Evaluating the condition of inventoried trees by ownership, species, quantity, and tag number is vital for informed development. It helps identify maintenance needs, health issues, and potential risks, ensuring responsible tree care. This knowledge supports effective tree management, minimizes liabilities, and promotes a safe and sustainable project environment.				
Excellent				
Excellent tree health refers to a state in which a tree exhibits vigorous growth, maintains its structural integrity, and is free from significant disease or pest infestations. Trees in excellent health typically have vibrant foliage, strong branches, and a robust root system, contributing to their overall resilience and longevity.				
	Ownership	Species	Quantity	Tag Number
	SD44	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	6	404, 405, 407, 408, 421, 426
		<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	1	985
		Total		7
Good				
Good tree health refers to a condition where a tree exhibits vitality, with healthy leaves or needles, strong branches, and an absence of major diseases or pests. A tree in good health is capable of normal growth and functions, contributing positively to its ecosystem and environment.				
	Ownership	Species	Quantity	Tag Number
	CNV	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	301
		<i>Acer saccharum</i>	2	323, 324
		Total		3
	Ownership	Species	Quantity	Tag Number
	SD44	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	2	332, 333
		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	10	403, 406, 409, 420, 435, 436, 443, 449, 940, 960
		<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2	346, 347
		<i>Acer platanoides</i>	7	302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 309
		<i>Acer saccharum</i>	4	320, 321, 322, 329
		<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2	325, 326
		<i>Alnus rubra</i>	1	311
		<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	2	996, 1000
		<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	1	350
		<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	2	68, 994
		<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	35	70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 86, 312, 313, 453, 964, 965, 966, 967, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 980, 981, 982, 984, 986, 987, 988, 990, 991, 992, 993
		<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	1	422
		<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	1	318
		<i>Quercus robur</i>	1	330
		<i>Robina pseudoacia</i> 'Frisia'	1	336
	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	1	335	
	Total		73	

Fair				
Fair tree health suggests that a tree is somewhat compromised, displaying signs of stress or minor issues such as leaf discoloration or minor pest damage. While it may not be thriving, a tree in fair health is still capable of survival with proper care and attention.				
	Ownership	Species	Quantity	Tag Number
	CNV	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	300
		<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	5	413, 414, 416, 456, 458
		<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	8	400, 412, 417, 418, 430, 431, 459, 468
		<i>Thuja plicata</i>	16	H1, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15, H16, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9
		Total		30
	Ownership	Species	Quantity	Tag Number
	SD44	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	1	331
		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	4	397, 419, 433, 968
		<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2	316, 345
		<i>Alnus rubra</i>	11	78, 80, 85, 319, 442, 944, 961, 969, 971, 983, 998
		<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	1	67
		<i>Picea abies</i>	2	84, 328
		<i>Pinus nigra</i>	9	341, 342, 343, 344, 348, 349, 995, 997, 999
		<i>Pinus sylvestrus</i>	1	317
		<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	7	69, 437, 452, 454, 457, 939, 979,
		<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	3	411, 427, 439
		<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	4	337, 338, 339, 340
		<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	4	956, 957, 958, 959
		Total		49
Poor				
Poor tree health indicates a tree's weakened condition, often characterized by significant issues such as wilting, dead branches, extensive pest or disease damage, and overall decline. Trees in poor health are at risk and require immediate attention and intervention to improve their chances of survival.				
	Ownership	Species	Quantity	Tag Number
	CNV	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2	314, 315
		<i>Alnus rubra</i>	5	415, 461, 462, 463, 465
		<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	1	424
		<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	1	467
		Total		9
	Ownership	Species	Quantity	Tag Number

	SD44	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	305
		<i>Alnus rubra</i>	14	410, 425, 441, 444, 445, 448, 450, 455, 460, 466, 943, 962, 973, 989
		<i>Malus fusca</i>	1	310
		<i>Salix babylonica</i>	1	334
	Total			17
Dying				
Dying describes a tree in a critical state of decline, with widespread dead or dying branches, severe pest or disease infestations, and a minimal chance of recovery. Urgent action is usually needed, and the tree may be beyond saving. The tree may be in the last stages of life.				
	Ownership	Species	Quantity	Tag Number
	CNV	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	4	396, 428, 429, 447
		Total		4
	Ownership	Species	Quantity	Tag Number
	SD44	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	20	398, 399, 423, 434, 440, 451, 464, 942, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 963, 972
		Total		20
Dead				
A dead tree is one that has ceased all biological functions and is no longer living.				
	Ownership	Species	Quantity	Tag Number
	CNV	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	2	395, 401
		Total		2
	Ownership	Species	Quantity	Tag Number
	SD44	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	1	327
		<i>Alnus rubra</i>	8	81, 402, 432, 438, 446, 941, 950, 970
Total		9		
Grand Total			223	

Suitability for Retention of Inventoried Trees by Quantity and Tag Number			
Assessing the suitability for retention of inventoried trees (categorized as good, moderate, or poor) within the development context is crucial. It guides decisions on tree preservation, ensuring the conservation of valuable species, maintaining biodiversity, and aligning with project goals. Quantity and species diversity in each category inform sustainable development practices, striking a balance between progress and environmental stewardship.			
Good			
When a tree has "good suitability for retention" on a development site, it implies that the tree possesses characteristics, such as robust health, structural integrity, and compatibility with the development's layout, which make it a prime candidate for preservation. Retaining such trees can enhance biodiversity, aesthetics, and ecological value within the project while meeting development goals.			
	Species	Quantity	Tag Number
	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	2	332, 333
	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	11	403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 435, 436, 443, 449, 940
	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2	346, 347
	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	308
	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	4	320, 321, 322, 329
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	2	996, 1000
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	1	350
	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	3	68, 985, 994
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1	330
	<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	1	336
	Total		28
Moderate			
When a tree exhibits "moderate suitability for retention" on a development site, it suggests that while the tree has some value and potential for preservation, it may have moderate health, structural, or compatibility issues. Careful evaluation is needed to determine if retention is feasible, weighing its benefits against project objectives and potential risks.			
	Species	Quantity	Tag Number
	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	7	397, 409, 419, 420, 421, 426, 960
	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2	316, 345
	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	6	302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 309
	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	84
	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	9	341, 342, 343, 344, 348, 349, 995, 997, 999
	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	1	422
	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	1	318
	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	4	956, 957, 958, 959
	Total		31
Poor			
A tree with "poor suitability for retention" on a development site indicates that the tree has significant health, structural, or compatibility issues, making its preservation impractical. Removal or			

replacement is likely necessary to ensure safety, meet project goals, and mitigate potential risks associated with retaining the tree.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Number
<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	1	331
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	2	433, 968
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	305
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	1	327
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2	325, 326
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	54	78, 80, 81, 85, 311, 319, 398, 399, 402, 410, 423, 425, 432, 434, 438, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446, 448, 450, 451, 455, 460, 464, 466, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 961, 962, 963, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 983, 989, 998
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	1	67
<i>Malus fusca</i>	1	310
<i>Picea abies</i>	1	328
<i>Pinus sylvestrus</i>	1	317
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	42	69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 86, 312, 313, 437, 452, 453, 454, 457, 939, 964, 965, 966, 967, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 984, 986, 987, 988, 990, 991, 992, 993
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	3	411, 427, 439
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	4	337, 338, 339, 340
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	2	334, 335
Total		116
Grand Total	175	

Discussion and Recommendations

In the pursuit of progress and development, communities often find themselves at a crossroads where the preservation of nature clashes with the necessity for growth and innovation. This delicate equilibrium is perhaps nowhere more evident than in the realm of urban planning and redevelopment projects, where the preservation of our natural surroundings must coexist with the evolving needs of our society. The information in this section delves into a complex and sensitive facet of the proposed school redevelopment project – the protection and removal of a number of trees, a decision that we anticipate may elicit concerns and resistance from the public, stakeholders, and environmental advocates alike.

Our commitment to addressing these concerns and, in turn, facilitating a constructive dialogue is at the heart of this report. We acknowledge the special significance of the trees in the vicinity of the project site and recognize the gravity of the decision to remove some of them. Therefore, it is imperative that we approach this discussion with utmost transparency, professional practice, and empathy.

The following sections provide a comprehensive assessment of the reasons necessitating tree removals, emphasizing our unwavering dedication to environmental stewardship. We will also outline the mitigating measures and compensatory actions planned to minimize the impact of these removals on the local ecosystem. It is our sincere hope that this discussion will serve as a bridge to understanding and collaboration between all stakeholders, fostering an atmosphere where informed decisions can be made in the best interests of both the community and the environment.

The issues surrounding tree removals in sensitive communities are multifaceted, intertwining environmental, aesthetic, and social concerns. As such, our approach must be holistic, guided by a deep understanding of the ecological intricacies involved and a genuine commitment to balancing the demands of the present with the preservation of the future.

Outstanding Information

In the process of assessing the proposed school redevelopment project's impact on the local environment, it becomes evident that information is the cornerstone of informed decision-making. This section highlights critical data and knowledge gaps that necessitate further investigation. While we have diligently collected extensive information, it is essential to recognize that knowledge is dynamic. These gaps are not indicative of limitations but rather a commitment to transparency and continual improvement. This section invites collaboration and input from stakeholders, emphasizing our dedication to thorough research and the shared pursuit of knowledge to refine our approach and make informed decisions. As information becomes available, please provide the following documents:

- Site Servicing Plan
- Grading Plan
- Landscape Plan

Missing site servicing plans, grading plans, and landscape plans can have a substantial impact on specimen tree retention or removal recommendations. These plans are crucial for understanding how development or landscaping activities may affect the root systems, soil conditions, and overall health of the trees. Without this information, we have limited insight into the potential disruptions or alterations

to the tree's environment, making it challenging to assess risks accurately. In such cases, a cautious approach that leans towards tree preservation is often advisable, as removing specimen trees without a complete understanding of the site's impact can result in the loss of valuable assets and ecosystem benefits. High-quality trees facing threats from development and meeting the criteria for preservation, subject to constraints on development, are being temporarily retained pending a thorough review of the missing information and potential site redesign to ensure their protection. These [9] trees include:

Temporary Preservation of High-Quality Trees Facing Development Threats Pending Information Review and Site Redesign					
Tree #	Species	Diameter (cm)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Rationale
320	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	65	Good	Good	Conflict with site access
321	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	52	Good	Good	Conflict with site access
322	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	61	Good	Good	Conflict with site access
330	<i>Quercus robur</i>	29	Good	Good	Conflict with parking
336	<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	49	Good	Good	Conflict with parking
956	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	50	Fair	Moderate	Conflict with site access
957	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	73	Fair	Moderate	Conflict with site access
958	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	67	Fair	Moderate	Conflict with site access
959	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	64	Fair	Moderate	Conflict with site access

Other unknowns are the City of North Vancouver's tree risk management program, which may result in the removal of several inventoried trees. This will have an impact on tree preservation, permitting, and replacement tree quantities.

Additionally, we do not yet have plans for managing the retaining walls adjacent to the existing school.

Advanced Tree Risk Assessment

There are [2] trees which have no conflict with the development, however, are in proximity to it. In an effort to lower the bulk volume of tree removals, it is recommended to use diagnostic equipment to examine the structural integrity of these trees prior to retention.

Trees Requiring Advanced Assessments Prior to Management Recommendations				
Tree #	Species	Diameter (cm)	Condition	Maintenance
305	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	82	Poor	Provide advanced assessment at root collar to determine likelihood of failure.
968	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	90	Fair	Provide advanced assessment to determine likelihood of failure.

Development Impacts

This section scrutinizes how the proposed development could affect local trees and vegetation. Here, we assess the potential influence of the various components of the development and site alterations will have on tree health and stability. This information is vital for a comprehensive evaluation that helps weigh tree removals against development components, all while considering community needs and safety concerns, guiding decisions to strike a balance between urban growth and the preservation of ecological assets.

Development Conflict Type and Tree Species Data		
This table serves as a comprehensive reference, offering crucial context for tree removal decisions. It associates distinct conflict types with particular tree species, quantifying their presence and correlating each with unique tag numbers. This data attaches a precise tree quantity value to each development component, enabling informed and balanced choices regarding the preservation and removal of trees within the context of ongoing development activities.		
Canopy conflict with machinery		
Canopy conflict with machinery refers to challenges arising from heavy equipment near trees, potentially causing damage to branches, roots, and overall tree health during construction or landscaping activities. Pruning has been recommended, however constructability requirements may conflict, necessitating removal.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	8	301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 309
Total	8	
Conflict with building envelope		
Conflicts with the building envelope requiring removal signify challenges during construction where trees cannot coexist with the structure. Removing such trees is necessary, as their proximity threatens the building's integrity and cannot be resolved through pruning, impacting the urban forest composition.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	5	71, 72, 73, 74, 79
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	2	334, 335
Total	7	
Conflict with demolition		
Conflict with the demolition of the existing school raises concerns during the construction process, as it may result in the removal of trees. These conflicts typically cannot be resolved through pruning and can lead to tree loss, impacting the surrounding environment.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	1	311
<i>Malus fusca</i>	1	310
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	2	312, 313
Total	4	
Conflict with parking		
Conflict with parking arises when the need for parking spaces clashes with the preservation of trees. This often leads to the removal of trees to accommodate parking requirements, impacting greenery and potentially causing urban heat island effects.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	1	331

<i>Quercus robur</i>	1	330
<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	1	336
Total		3
Conflict with pathway		
Conflict with pathway construction occurs when the need for new pathways or walkways conflicts with the preservation of existing trees. This often necessitates the removal of trees to create clear pathways, which can impact the aesthetics and natural elements of the area.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	2	78, 989
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	1	67
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	15	69,70, 75, 76, 77, 82, 980, 982, 984, 987, 988, 990, 991, 992, 993
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	4	H4, H5, H6, H7
Total		22
Conflict with play area		
Conflict with play areas arises when the establishment or expansion of recreational spaces conflicts with the preservation of trees. This may require tree removal to make space for play equipment or structures, impacting both tree cover and recreational opportunities. It is particularly crucial to assess regarding tree risk, given the occupancy primarily by children. Balancing safety concerns with tree preservation becomes paramount in these settings to ensure a secure and enjoyable environment for young occupants.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	9	442, 444, 445, 448, 450, 451, 941, 942, 943
Total		9
Conflict with play field		
Conflict with the gravel play field arises when the need for such open spaces conflict with preserving trees. In some cases, trees may need to be removed to make way for the play field, impacting greenery and the aesthetics of the area. Anticipating the needs and safety of occupants, especially children, is crucial in managing tree preservation while planning for the play field.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	1	420
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	1	316
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	2	410, 973
<i>Pinus sylvestrus</i>	1	317
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	1	974
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	1	411
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	1	318
Total		8
Conflict with PMT		
Conflicts arising from the proposed placement of a pad-mounted transformer within the project site.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	1	441
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	1	453
Total		2

Conflict with site access		
Tree conflicts with site access and driveways in the context of school development refer to challenges arising when existing trees obstruct the planned construction or layout of access roads and driveways, necessitating tree removal to facilitate safe and efficient traffic flow within the school premises.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	4	435, 436, 449, 940
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	3	345, 346, 347
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	4	320, 321, 322, 329
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	1	326
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	14	447, 455, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955
<i>Picea abies</i>	1	328
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	4	341, 342, 343, 344
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	6	452, 454, 456, 457, 458, 939
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	2	339, 340
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	4	956, 957, 958, 959
Total		43
Conflict with tennis court removal		
Removing a retaining wall above a tennis court near a tree poses challenges. It requires careful planning to prevent soil destabilization, tree root damage, and potential harm to the tree's health and stability during the process.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	1	350
Total		1
Conflict with Safety - Dead/dying tree		
Dead or dying trees near development pose safety risks. Their instability and potential for falling branches or trunks could harm people or damage property, necessitating their removal to ensure safety.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	1	327
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	19	81, 395, 396, 398, 399, 401, 402, 423, 428, 429, 432, 434, 438, 440, 446, 464, 963, 970, 972
Total		20
No Conflict		
The following trees are not anticipated to pose conflicts with development. Their location, size, and growth patterns are conducive to coexistence with the planned construction, minimizing the need for removal or significant adjustments.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	15	397, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 419, 421, 426, 433, 443, 960, 968
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2	314, 315
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	2	300, 305
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	2	323, 324

<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	1	325
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	15	85, 319, 415, 460, 461, 462, 463, 465, 466, 961, 962, 969, 971, 983, 998
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	2	996, 1000
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	3	68, 985, 994
<i>Picea abies</i>	1	84
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	5	348, 349, 995, 997, 999
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	18	83, 86, 413, 414, 416, 424, 437, 964, 965, 966, 967, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 981, 986
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	11	400, 412, 417, 418, 422, 427, 430, 431, 439, 459, 468,
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	2	337, 338
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	1	467
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	12	H1, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15, H16, H2, H3, H8, H9,
Total		92
Tree Suitable for re-location		
The following trees are eligible for relocation within the development site. Their size, species, and adaptability make them suitable candidates for preservation through transplantation, ensuring their continued contribution to the site's landscape.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	2	332, 333
Total		2
Will not survive site change		
The trees listed here are not expected to withstand the alterations to the site brought about by development. These changes, which encompass shifts in hydrology and wind patterns, present insurmountable challenges to their survival.		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	2	80, 425
Total		2
Grand Total		223

Tree Management Recommendations by Condition, Species, Quantity and Tag Number			
This comprehensive table distinctly delineates the condition of trees designated for removal and underscores the condition of trees recommended for retention. This emphasis on contrasting tree conditions facilitates a comprehensive and transparent decision-making process concerning the management of these natural assets, ensuring that the removal and retention choices align with the overall goals and objectives of the project or site.			
Trees Recommended for Removal			
	Good		
	Good tree health refers to a condition where a tree exhibits vitality, with healthy leaves or needles, strong branches, and an absence of major diseases or pests. A tree in good health is capable of normal growth and functions, contributing positively to its ecosystem and environment		
	Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	5	420, 435, 436, 449, 940

	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	1	347
	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	1	329
	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	1	326
	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	1	311
	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	20	70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 82, 312, 313, 453, 974, 982, 987, 988, 990, 991, 992
	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	1	318
	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	1	335
	TOTAL		31
Fair			
Fair tree health suggests that a tree is somewhat compromised, displaying signs of stress or minor issues such as leaf discoloration or minor pest damage. While it may not be thriving, a tree in fair health is still capable of survival with proper care and attention.			
	Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	1	331
	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2	316, 345
	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	4	78, 80, 442, 944
	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	328
	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	2	342, 344
	<i>Pinus sylvestrus</i>	1	317
	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	7	69, 452, 454, 456, 457, 458, 939
	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	1	411
	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	2	339, 340
	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	2	H4, H5
	TOTAL		23
Poor			
Poor tree health indicates a tree's weakened condition, often characterized by significant issues such as wilting, dead branches, extensive pest or disease damage, and overall decline. Trees in poor health are at risk and require immediate attention and intervention to improve their chances of survival.			
	Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	11	410, 425, 441, 444, 445, 448, 450, 455, 943, 973, 989
	<i>Malus fusca</i>	1	310
	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	1	334
	TOTAL		13
Dying			
Dying describes a tree in a critical state of decline, with widespread dead or dying branches, severe pest or disease infestations, and a minimal chance of recovery. Urgent action is usually needed, and the tree may be beyond saving. The tree may be in the last stages of life.			
	Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	24	396, 398, 399, 423, 428, 429, 434, 440, 447, 451, 464, 942, 945, 946,

			947, 948, 949, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 963, 972
	TOTAL		24
Dead			
A dead tree is one that has ceased all biological functions and is no longer living.			
	Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	1	327
	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	10	81, 395, 401, 402, 432, 438, 446, 941, 950, 970
	TOTAL		11
Total Removed Trees			102
Trees Recommended for Retention			
Excellent			
Excellent tree health refers to a state in which a tree exhibits vigorous growth, maintains its structural integrity, and is free from significant disease or pest infestations. Trees in excellent health typically have vibrant foliage, strong branches, and a robust root system, contributing to their overall resilience and longevity.			
	Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	6	404, 405, 407, 408, 421, 426
	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	1	985
	TOTAL		7
Good			
Good tree health refers to a condition where a tree exhibits vitality, with healthy leaves or needles, strong branches, and an absence of major diseases or pests. A tree in good health is capable of normal growth and functions, contributing positively to its ecosystem and environment			
	Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	5	403, 406, 409, 443, 960
	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	1	346
	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	8	301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 309
	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	5	320, 321, 322, 323, 324
	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	1	325
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	2	996, 1000
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	1	350
	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	2	68, 994
	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	15	83, 86, 964, 965, 966, 967, 975, 976, 977, 978, 980, 981, 984, 986, 993
	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	1	422
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1	330
	<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	1	336
	TOTAL		43
Fair			
Fair tree health suggests that a tree is somewhat compromised, displaying signs of stress or minor issues such as leaf discoloration or minor pest damage. While it may not be thriving, a tree in fair health is still capable of survival with proper care and attention.			

Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	4	397, 419, 433, 968
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	300
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	7	85, 319, 961, 969, 971, 983, 998
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	1	67
<i>Picea abies</i>	1	84
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	7	341, 343, 348, 349, 995, 997, 999
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	5	413, 414, 416, 437, 979
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	10	400, 412, 417, 418, 427, 430, 431, 439, 459, 468
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	2	337, 338
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	4	956, 957, 958, 959
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	14	H1, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15, H16, H2, H3, H6, H7, H8, H9
TOTAL	55	
Poor		
<p>Poor tree health indicates a tree's weakened condition, often characterized by significant issues such as wilting, dead branches, extensive pest or disease damage, and overall decline. Trees in poor health are at risk and require immediate attention and intervention to improve their chances of survival.</p>		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2	314, 315
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	305
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	8	415, 460, 461, 462, 463, 465, 466, 962
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	1	424
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	1	467
TOTAL	13	
Total Retained Trees		119
Trees Recommended for Transplanting		
Good		
<p>Good tree health refers to a condition where a tree exhibits vitality, with healthy leaves or needles, strong branches, and an absence of major diseases or pests. A tree in good health is capable of normal growth and functions, contributing positively to its ecosystem and environment</p>		
Species	Quantity	Tag Numbers
<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	2	332, 333
TOTAL	2	
Total Re-located Trees		2
Grand Total		223

Development Conflict by Tree Condition and Quantity			
This table evaluates potential conflicts between the school replacement development and existing trees based on condition and quantity. It is intended to examine the condition and quality of trees that conflict with various components of the development. It highlights areas of concern, aiding informed decisions to harmonize development and tree preservation.			
Canopy conflict with machinery			
Canopy conflict with machinery refers to challenges arising from heavy equipment near trees, potentially causing damage to branches, roots, and overall tree health during construction or landscaping activities.			
	Condition	Tag Number	Quantity
	Good	301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 309	8
	Total		8
Conflict with building envelope			
Conflicts with the building envelope requiring removal signify challenges during construction where trees cannot coexist with the structure. Removing such trees is necessary, as their proximity threatens the building's integrity and cannot be resolved through pruning, impacting the urban forest composition.			
	Condition	Tag Number	Quantity
	Good	71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 335	6
	Poor	334	1
	Total		7
Conflict with demolition			
Conflict with the demolition of the existing school raises concerns during the construction process, as it may result in the removal of trees. These conflicts typically cannot be resolved through pruning and can lead to tree loss, impacting the surrounding environment.			
	Condition	Tag Number	Quantity
	Good	311, 312, 313,	3
	Poor	310	1
	Total		4
Conflict with parking			
Conflict with parking arises when the need for parking spaces clashes with the preservation of trees. This often leads to the removal of trees to accommodate parking requirements, impacting greenery and potentially causing urban heat island effects.			
	Condition	Tag Number	Quantity
	Good	330, 336	2
	Fair	331	1
	Total		3
Conflict with pathway			
Conflict with pathway construction occurs when the need for new pathways or walkways conflicts with the preservation of existing trees. This often necessitates the removal of trees to create clear pathways, which can impact the aesthetics and natural elements of the area.			
	Condition	Tag Number	Quantity
	Good	70, 75, 76, 77, 82, 980, 982, 984, 987, 988, 990, 991, 992, 993	14
	Fair	67, 69, 78, H4, H5, H6, H7	7
	Poor	989	1
	Total		22

Conflict with play area			
Conflict with play areas arises when the establishment or expansion of recreational spaces conflicts with the preservation of trees. This may require tree removal to make space for play equipment or structures, impacting both tree cover and recreational opportunities. It is particularly crucial to assess regarding tree risk, given the occupancy primarily by children. Balancing safety concerns with tree preservation becomes paramount in these settings to ensure a secure and enjoyable environment for young occupants.			
Condition	Tag Number	Quantity	
Fair	442	1	
Poor	444, 445, 448, 450, 943	5	
Dying	451, 942	2	
Dead	941	1	
Total		9	
Conflict with play field			
Conflict with the gravel play field arises when the need for such open spaces conflicts with preserving trees. In some cases, trees may need to be removed to make way for the play field, impacting greenery and the aesthetics of the area. Anticipating the needs and safety of occupants, especially children, is crucial in managing tree preservation while planning for the play field.			
Condition	Tag Number	Quantity	
Good	318, 420, 974	3	
Fair	316, 317, 411	3	
Poor	410, 973	2	
Total		8	
Conflict with PMT			
Conflicts arising from the proposed placement of a pad-mounted transformer within the project site.			
Condition	Tag Number	Quantity	
Good	453	1	
Poor	441	1	
Total		2	
Conflict with site access			
Tree conflicts with site access and driveways in the context of school development refer to challenges arising when existing trees obstruct the planned construction or layout of access roads and driveways, necessitating tree removal to facilitate safe and efficient traffic flow within the school premises.			
Condition	Tag Number	Quantity	
Good	320, 321, 322, 326, 329, 346, 347, 435, 436, 449, 940	11	
Fair	328, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 452, 454, 456, 457, 458, 939, 944, 956, 957, 958, 959	19	
Poor	455	1	
Dying	447, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955	11	
Dead	950	1	
Total		43	
Conflict with tennis court removal			
Removing a retaining wall above a tennis court near a tree poses challenges. It requires careful planning to prevent soil destabilization, tree root damage, and potential harm to the tree's health and stability during the process.			
Condition	Tag Number	Quantity	

Good	350	1
Total		1
Dead/dying tree		
Dead or dying trees near development pose safety risks. Their instability and potential for falling branches or trunks could harm people or damage property, necessitating their removal to ensure safety.		
Condition	Tag Number	Quantity
Dying	396, 398, 399, 423, 428, 429, 434, 440, 464, 963, 972	11
Dead	81, 327, 395, 401, 402, 432, 438, 446, 970	9
Total		20
No Conflict		
The following trees are not anticipated to pose conflicts with development. Their location, size, and growth patterns are conducive to coexistence with the planned construction, minimizing the need for removal or significant adjustments.		
Condition	Tag Number	Quantity
Excellent	404, 405, 407, 408, 421, 426, 985	7
Fair	84, 85, 300, 319, 337, 338, 348, 349, 397, 400, 412, 413, 414, 416, 417, 418, 419, 427, 430, 431, 433, 437, 439, 459, 468, 961, 968, 969, 971, 979, 983, 995, 997, 998, 999, H1, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15, H16, H2, H3, H8, H9	47
Good	68, 83, 86, 323, 324, 325, 403, 406, 409, 422, 443, 960, 964, 965, 966, 967, 975, 976, 977, 978, 981, 986, 994, 996, 1000	25
Poor	305, 314, 315, 415, 424, 460, 461, 462, 463, 465, 466, 467, 962	13
Total		92
Tree Suitable for re-location		
The following trees are eligible for relocation within the development site. Their size, species, and adaptability make them suitable candidates for preservation through transplantation, ensuring their continued contribution to the site's landscape.		
Condition	Tag Number	Quantity
Good	332, 333	2
Total		2
Will not survive site change		
The trees listed here are not expected to withstand the alterations to the site brought about by development. These changes, which encompass shifts in hydrology and wind patterns, present insurmountable challenges to their survival.		
Condition	Tag Number	Quantity
Fair	80	1
Poor	425	1
Total		2
Grand Total		223

Tree Preservation Strategies

In the intricate tapestry of urban development, the preservation of our natural assets, specifically trees, holds an indispensable role. This section will outline a comprehensive strategy that embraces the delicate balance between development and tree preservation, employing best practices, innovative techniques, and a commitment to sustainability.

Protecting Tree Roots

Preserving the vitality of trees within the urban landscape is a paramount concern. In this section, we delve into the essential strategies and practices for safeguarding tree roots during development. By ensuring the health and structure of these hidden anchors, we contribute to the sustainability and longevity of our urban greenery.

Within the context of this report, we recognize two generalized types of tree roots: Structural and Biological. Structural tree roots and biological fibrous tree roots serve different but complementary functions. Structural roots are specialized for stability and anchorage, ensuring that the tree remains upright and secure. They are large and rigid, often forming visible supports at the base of the tree.

In contrast, biological fibrous roots are responsible for the tree's vital processes, including water and nutrient absorption. They have a finer, more flexible structure, allowing them to explore a larger soil volume for resources. These roots are less visible as they are concentrated in the soil, but they are highly adaptable, responding to changing environmental conditions.

Both types of roots are essential for a tree's overall health and survival. Structural roots provide the physical foundation, while biological fibrous roots facilitate the tree's nutrition and growth. Understanding these differences is crucial when caring for trees, especially during development or landscaping projects, to ensure their well-being and longevity.

Exploration of Root Types in the Context of Development Impacts	
Structural Roots	
Function	Structural tree roots primarily provide stability and anchorage to the tree. They are responsible for maintaining the tree's upright position and preventing it from falling over.
Location	These roots are typically found near the base of the tree and extend horizontally, often close to the soil surface.
Size and Shape	Structural roots tend to be larger and thicker than biological fibrous roots. They have a more rigid structure, contributing to the tree's stability.
Appearance	In mature or larger trees, structural roots are often visible above the ground. They may form buttresses or flares at the base of the trunk, providing additional support.
Modification	Structural roots are less flexible and adaptable than biological fibrous roots. They are less likely to respond to changes in soil conditions.
Biological Fibrous Roots	
Function	Biological fibrous tree roots are responsible for water and nutrient absorption, as well as energy storage. They play a crucial role in the tree's growth, health, and overall metabolism.

Location	These roots are distributed throughout the soil surrounding the tree, extending far beyond the canopy's drip line.
Size and Shape	Biological fibrous roots are generally smaller in diameter and have a fine, branching structure. They are highly flexible and capable of penetrating the soil deeply.
Appearance	Unlike structural roots, biological fibrous roots are usually not visible above the ground, as they are concentrated in the soil.
Adaptability	Biological fibrous roots are highly adaptable and responsive to changes in soil conditions, such as moisture and nutrient availability. They can grow and adjust to environmental factors.

The Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is a fundamental concept in arboriculture, particularly in the context of urban development, where tree preservation is a priority. It delineates the critical area surrounding a tree where its essential structural and functional roots are concentrated. The size of the CRZ can vary depending on factors such as the tree's species, age, and health. Understanding the CRZ is paramount in construction planning, especially in communities sensitive to tree removals. It serves as a protective barrier around a tree to safeguard its stability, overall health, and long-term survival. Within the CRZ, the majority of a tree's root system is located, responsible for vital functions such as water and nutrient absorption, stability, and anchorage. In a community where trees hold cultural, aesthetic, and ecological significance, respecting the CRZ is essential. During development, the CRZ is considered a "no-build" or "limited-disturbance" zone, ensuring that construction activities do not encroach upon this critical area. Techniques to protect the CRZ include the use of elevated walkways, root barriers, or designated buffer zones. By understanding and respecting the CRZ, urban development projects can strike a balance between progress and tree preservation. This concept underscores the importance of responsible development practices that acknowledge the significance of trees in our communities. It is a crucial element in ensuring that we can achieve our development goals while preserving the environmental and aesthetic value of our urban forests.

Critical Root Zones for Structure and Health	
CRZ for Structure (DBH x 6)	
Function	The CRZ for structural support primarily serves to anchor the tree and maintain its stability, preventing it from falling over during adverse weather conditions or other external factors.
Location and Size	The structural CRZ radius is calculated as a function of the tree's diameter at breast height (1.4m above grade) multiplied by a factor of 6.
Importance	Its primary importance lies in ensuring the tree's physical stability, which is essential for safety in urban environments.
Modification	Structural CRZs are less adaptable to soil disturbances or changes, as their primary function is to provide stability.
Management	Managing this zone focuses on preventing soil compaction and damage to the key structural roots during construction. No disturbance is permitted.
CRZ for Health and Longevity (DHB x 10)	
Function	The CRZ for health and longevity is critical for a tree's overall well-being. It supports nutrient uptake, water absorption, and energy storage, promoting the tree's growth and vitality.

Location	The structural CRZ radius is calculated as a function of the tree's diameter at breast height (1.4m above grade) multiplied by a factor of 10.
Importance	Its primary importance is to maintain the tree's health and ensure its long-term survival, contributing to ecological benefits and aesthetics in the urban environment.
Modification	This CRZ is highly adaptable and responsive to changes in soil conditions, enabling the tree to thrive despite environmental changes or stressors.
Management	Managing the health and longevity CRZ involves practices that promote soil health, such as compaction avoidance, mulching, adequate watering, and minimizing soil disturbance. It also includes addressing factors like pest and disease management to support the tree's longevity. Limited disturbance.

In summary, while the CRZ for structure focuses on stability and is relatively smaller and less adaptable, the CRZ for health and longevity encompasses a larger area, supports essential biological functions, and is highly adaptable to changing environmental conditions. Both zones are crucial for tree care and preservation, each serving a distinct role in maintaining the tree's well-being and overall sustainability. To ensure successful tree preservation, a 1.5m buffer on the CRZ x 10 to eliminate any ambiguity is being recognized, as a whole, as the Tree Management Area (TMA). Any activity within the Tree Management Area requires Arborist Oversight.

Tree Protection Barriers

Tree protection barriers, often referred to as tree protection zones (TPZ) or tree protection fencing, are physical enclosures or barriers erected around trees to safeguard them from damage during construction, landscaping, or other activities that might pose a risk to the tree's health. These barriers serve as a means to preserve and protect trees, especially in urban environments where development and tree conservation must coexist.

Key Features of Tree Protection Barriers	
Purpose	The primary purpose of tree protection barriers is to prevent soil compaction, root damage, physical harm to the trunk or branches, and exposure to construction materials or machinery that can negatively affect the tree's health and stability.
Design	Tree protection barriers are typically built of lumber with orange snow fencing. It is appropriate in this context in recognition of the climate challenges we face – to use construction hoarding in lieu of traditional wood framing. See below for an expanded argument.
Location	These barriers are placed around the tree at a distance from the trunk that corresponds to the critical root zone (CRZ) or another specified protective radius. See Attached Tree Protection Plan for exact locations
Installation	Proper installation is essential to ensure that the barriers remain effective. They should be securely anchored to the ground and constructed at a height that deters entry but allows for airflow and visibility. Should construction hoarding be used, the feet must be pinned and the panels must be bolted. The project arborist will apply spray paint to these pins and bolts to monitor for tampering.
Access	While tree protection barriers restrict access to the protected area, they often include designated entry points for authorized personnel, allowing necessary activities like tree maintenance while minimizing the risk of damage.

Maintenance	Regular inspection and maintenance of the barriers are necessary to ensure their integrity throughout the construction process. Any damage or breaches should be promptly repaired to maintain the tree's protection.
Compliance	Tree protection barriers are inspectable items. Compliance with the arborist report is crucial to avoid potential legal and environmental consequences.
Education	Informing construction personnel, landscapers, and others involved in the project about the importance of tree protection barriers and the reasons for their installation can help ensure compliance and minimize accidental damage.

Tree protection barriers are vital tools in urban forestry and arboriculture practices, allowing for the preservation of mature trees in areas of development. By implementing these barriers correctly and monitoring their effectiveness, communities can balance the need for growth and infrastructure with the conservation of their valuable urban tree canopy.

An Argument for Metal Construction Fencing in Tree Protection Barrier Construction for Climate Responsibility:

In our commitment to climate responsibility and sustainable urban development, the choice of materials for tree protection barriers becomes pivotal. While wood fencing and snow barriers have traditionally been used, the responsible choice today is the adoption of metal construction fencing. Here's a compelling argument for its use:

1. **Durability and Longevity:** Metal construction fencing, typically made of materials like steel or aluminum, offers unmatched durability and longevity compared to wood. These materials are highly resistant to rot, decay, and weather-related deterioration. By choosing metal fencing, we reduce the need for frequent replacements, saving resources and energy expended in manufacturing and transporting new materials.
2. **Reduced Environmental Impact:** The production of metal fencing often involves a high percentage of recycled content, contributing to reduced demand for virgin resources and lowering the overall carbon footprint of the product. Metal fencing generates fewer greenhouse gas emissions during its manufacturing process compared to the production of wood fencing, which may involve deforestation and energy-intensive processing.
3. **Maintenance Efficiency:** Metal construction fencing requires minimal maintenance over its lifespan, reducing the need for chemical treatments or coatings. This helps minimize the release of harmful chemicals into the environment.
4. **Adaptability to Climate Variability:** Metal construction fencing is highly resilient in the face of extreme weather conditions, including heavy snow loads. It remains stable, preventing the tree protection barrier from failing during snow events, which can cause damage to trees and infrastructure.
5. **Resource Conservation:** Opting for metal fencing aligns with the principles of resource conservation. Trees, as vital components of urban green spaces, contribute significantly to carbon sequestration, air purification, and overall climate resilience. Protecting them effectively ensures their continued service in mitigating climate change impacts.
6. **Demonstrating Climate Responsibility:** By selecting metal construction fencing for tree protection barriers, we demonstrate a commitment to responsible, climate-conscious practices. This choice sends a powerful message about our dedication to sustainability and environmental stewardship, setting an example for others in our community.

In conclusion, the use of metal construction fencing in lieu of wood fencing and snow barriers for tree protection barrier construction represents a conscientious step toward climate responsibility. Its durability, reduced environmental impact, low maintenance requirements, and adaptability to climate variability make it a superior choice for preserving urban trees while minimizing our ecological footprint. This decision aligns with the urgent need to address climate change and promote sustainable practices in our communities.

Arborist Oversight

In the pursuit of responsible and sustainable redevelopment within a community that holds a deep commitment to ecological consciousness, the preservation of our urban trees stands as a testament to our shared values. Within this framework, arborist oversight becomes a pivotal element in our mission to harmonize progress with the preservation of trees.

Arborist oversight embodies a proactive approach, ensuring that our school redevelopment project not only meets the educational needs of our community but also upholds our environmental stewardship responsibilities. This section delineates the essential role that arborists play in safeguarding and preserving our urban canopy.

Arborist Activities and Tools: A suite of specialized tools may be employed working towards tree preservation. Continual health and structural integrity assessments of existing trees will be executed, and clear lines of communication about the balance of safety between contractors and trees will be maintained. Various tools such as root mapping technology, and non-invasive monitoring techniques to assess tree health and root vitality, root pruning, plant health care intervention may be utilized during the course of the development. Regular inspections and assessments during construction provide real-time data for informed decision-making.

The arborist will work collaboratively with the construction team to implement protective measures, which may include tree protection fencing, root barriers, and controlled construction access. Activities such as tree pruning, root collar excavations, and root pruning will be performed by the arborist along with the provision of guidance on irrigation and development impact mitigation.

Consequences of Neglecting Arborist Involvement: The consequences of neglecting arborist oversight within tree management zones can be profound. Trees subjected to indiscriminate construction practices often suffer from root damage, soil compaction, and stress, which can lead to decline or even mortality. The loss of mature trees not only diminishes our urban canopy's aesthetic and environmental value but also disrupts the delicate ecological balance within our community. In contrast, when arborists are actively involved in tree protection and preservation efforts, the outcome is a thriving urban forest that enriches our surroundings, improves air quality, mitigates the urban heat island effect, and provides habitat for local wildlife. Arborist oversight ensures that our development project stands as a testament to our commitment to sustainability and ecological responsibility.

The following trees require arborist oversight:

Table of Trees Requiring Arborist Oversight					
Tree #	Species	Diameter (cm)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Rationale
320	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	65	Good	Good	Conflict with site access
321	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	52	Good	Good	Conflict with site access
322	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	61	Good	Good	Conflict with site access
330	<i>Quercus robur</i>	29	Good	Good	Conflict with parking
336	<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	49	Good	Good	Conflict with parking
350	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	61	Good	Good	Conflict with tennis court removal
956	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	50	Fair	Moderate	Conflict with site access
957	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	73	Fair	Moderate	Conflict with site access
958	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	67	Fair	Moderate	Conflict with site access
959	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	64	Fair	Moderate	Conflict with site access
980	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	40	Good	Poor	Conflict with pathway
984	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	26	Good	Poor	Conflict with pathway
993	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	40	Good	Poor	Conflict with pathway
H6	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	25	Fair	/	Conflict with pathway
H7	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	40	Fair	/	Conflict with pathway

Canopy Pruning

Pruning trees as a proactive measure to prevent damage during demolition is a strategic approach rooted in arboricultural wisdom. By selectively trimming branches and foliage, arborists create a protective buffer zone around trees slated for preservation. This reduction in canopy density minimizes the risk of falling debris and collateral damage caused by demolition activities. Moreover, strategic pruning ensures that trees remain structurally sound, reducing the likelihood of weakened branches or limbs posing safety hazards. In essence, the act of pruning becomes a guardian of both tree health and structural integrity, preserving the natural legacy while facilitating responsible redevelopment.

The following table lists the trees which require canopy pruning as part of the process for the demolition of the existing school.

Table of Trees Requiring Pruning as part of the Demolition Process					
Tree #	Species	Diameter (cm)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Rationale
301	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	52	Good	/	Canopy conflict with machinery
302	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	59	Good	Moderate	Canopy conflict with machinery
303	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	60	Good	Moderate	Canopy conflict with machinery

304	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	56	Good	Moderate	Canopy conflict with machinery
306	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	80	Good	Moderate	Canopy conflict with machinery
307	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	78	Good	Moderate	Canopy conflict with machinery
308	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	88	Good	Good	Canopy conflict with machinery
309	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	75	Good	Moderate	Canopy conflict with machinery

Transplanting *Acer cappadocicum*

Transplanting the two *Acer cappadocicum*, like any tree planting effort, necessitates a meticulous approach to align with the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) Best Management Practices (BMPs) for tree planting and transplanting. Ensuring a successful establishment and long-term vitality of these trees begins with adherence to these essential guidelines.

Site Assessment: Begin with a comprehensive site evaluation, considering soil characteristics, drainage patterns, light availability, and proximity to infrastructure. Choose a planting location that not only suits the specific needs of *Acer cappadocicum* but also aligns with ISA recommendations for proper tree placement concerning utilities and structures.

Transplanting Season: Timing is crucial. Plan the transplanting operation during the tree's dormant season, typically in late fall or early spring. This minimizes stress and maximizes root recovery.

Root Preparation: Adequate root preparation is key. Prune the roots in advance, promoting a compact root ball that facilitates easier handling and transplanting. To ensure sufficient root preservation, the root ball of tree #332 (11cm DBH) should be between 330cm and 495cm diameter. The root ball of tree #333 (17cm DBH) should be between 510cm and 765cm diameter. This encourages a higher density of fibrous roots in the root ball. Consider installing root barrier along root ball edge to contain new root growth. Ensure the tree is well watered through the growing season. Consider the use of Auxin group hormones such as Indole-3-butyric acid (IBA) and Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) to encourage root recovery and facilitate biological fibrous root growth. These rooting hormones are commonly commercially available. Other sources of IAA but not IBA include kelp-based soil amendments.

1. **Soil Considerations:** Assess and amend the planting site's soil as necessary to ensure proper drainage and fertility. Incorporate organic matter or appropriate soil amendments to enhance soil quality. Consider the use of biochar or similar in consultation with the project arborist.
2. **Transplanting Process:** Precisely excavate the planting hole according to the size of the root ball. Exercise caution while handling the tree to prevent harm to both roots and branches. Position the tree at the same depth it was previously planted. Backfill the hole using native soil, taking care to eliminate air pockets. Thoroughly water to settle the soil and prevent air gaps.
3. **Mulching and Staking:** Apply organic mulch around the base of the tree to conserve moisture, regulate soil temperature, and suppress weed growth. Only utilize staking if absolutely necessary for support, ensuring it does not constrict trunk movement or cause damage.

4. **Post-Transplant Care:** Commit to regular watering for a minimum of one year, or until the tree demonstrates strong establishment. Continually monitor the tree's health, looking out for signs of stress, disease, or pest issues. Implement post-transplant pruning and maintenance as required to encourage proper growth and structural integrity.
5. **Documentation:** Keep meticulous records of the entire transplanting process, including dates, procedures, and any notable observations about the tree's condition.

By faithfully adhering to these ISA BMPs for tree planting, you can ensure a successful transplant of *Acer cappadocicum* while prioritizing the tree's health and seamless integration into its new environment.

Development Softening

In the context of a school replacement project set within a region highly sensitive to tree removal, the preservation and management of existing forested areas are critical considerations. Striking a balance between development and conservation is a complex challenge, but a well-thought-out strategy that involves the retention, protection, and strategic removal of ageing trees can yield significant benefits.

45% of the inventoried trees conflict with the development. It is expected that this will have an impact on the community buy-in. In light of this, there are advantages to exploring this approach, with a specific focus on the retention of high-quality adolescent Bigleaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) and Cottonwood (*Populus* spp.) trees. Such an approach not only addresses ecological concerns but also contributes to the long-term sustainability of the natural environment.

1. **Biodiversity Enhancement:** Retaining and promoting the growth of quality adolescent Bigleaf Maple and Cottonwood trees can lead to substantial enhancements in biodiversity. These trees provide critical habitat for numerous wildlife species, from birds to insects, and their shade creates microenvironments for understory vegetation. By carefully removing ageing trees that conflict with development or may pose risk to site occupants in the near future, we open up opportunities for these younger, healthier trees to provide essential habitat and sustenance for various wildlife.
2. **Carbon Sequestration and Climate Mitigation:** Bigleaf Maples and Cottonwoods are exceptional at sequestering carbon dioxide, making them essential in the fight against climate change. Younger, vigorous trees efficiently absorb carbon from the atmosphere, helping offset greenhouse gas emissions. As ageing trees decline in carbon storage capacity, fostering the growth of adolescent trees becomes pivotal for long-term climate mitigation efforts.
3. **Aesthetic and Recreational Value:** High-quality adolescent Bigleaf Maples and Cottonwoods contribute significantly to the aesthetic appeal of the surroundings. With their vibrant foliage, pleasing shapes, and graceful canopies, these trees add beauty to the landscape. They also offer shade, creating inviting spaces for recreational activities and outdoor learning opportunities for the school community. The presence of such trees enhances the overall ambiance of the area and supports a thriving ecosystem.
4. **Reduced Maintenance Costs:** Ageing trees often require intensive maintenance due to structural issues, diseases, and increased susceptibility to pests. By carefully removing these ageing trees and focusing on the protection and promotion of younger, healthier specimens, we can reduce long-term maintenance costs. This reallocation of resources allows for more effective management and care of the remaining trees.
5. **Educational Opportunities:** A forest enriched with high-quality Bigleaf Maple and Cottonwood trees offers invaluable educational opportunities for students. It provides a living classroom

where students can learn about tree biology, ecology, and environmental stewardship. These hands-on experiences can foster a deeper connection between the school community and nature, nurturing future conservationists and environmental advocates.

In essence, the recommendation here is the softening of the development by retaining these younger trees as a residual forest that will grow with the community. In the challenging task of balancing development with environmental preservation, the retention, protection, and strategic removal of ageing trees, with a focus on high-quality adolescent Bigleaf Maple and Cottonwood specimens, offer substantial benefits. From biodiversity enhancement and carbon sequestration to enhanced aesthetics and reduced maintenance costs, the advantages of this approach are diverse and far-reaching. By carefully considering the long-term sustainability of the forest ecosystem, we can create a school environment that not only facilitates education but also exemplifies responsible stewardship of our natural heritage. This report aims to provide a foundation for informed decision-making, fostering a collaborative approach that prioritizes environmental well-being while addressing the needs of the school community.

General Construction Guidelines

The following activities are not permitted within critical root zones or tree protection barriers without the supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist:

- Entry into the tree protection zone.
- Stockpiling construction materials or demolition debris.
- Parking or driving vehicles or equipment.
- Piling soil and/or mulch.
- Trenching for utilities installation or repair, or for irrigation system installation.
- Changing soil grade by cutting or filling.
- Damaging roots by grading, tearing, or grubbing.
- Compacting soil with equipment, vehicles, material storage, and/or foot traffic.
- Contaminating soil from washing out equipment (especially concrete) and vehicle maintenance.
- Installing landscaping or hardscaping.
- Attaching anything to trees using nails, screws, and/or spikes.
- Pruning or wounding tree trunks or branches through contact with vehicles and heavy equipment.

Throughout the development, an ISA Certified Arborist shall be present to:

- Inspect the tree protection zones on a regular basis.
- Provide onsite overseeing of any activities occurring within, or in proximity to, tree protection zones (TPZ). BC Plant Health Care Inc. is to be notified one week in advance when onsite presence will be required, so it can be scheduled accordingly.
- Use air excavation, whenever deemed necessary, to expose roots which may conflict with excavations. Cleanly prune all exposed roots damaged by excavations. All excavation and root pruning work shall be performed in accordance with ISA Best Management Practices.
- Remove and reinstall Tree Protection Barriers to facilitate the proposed development.
- Perform canopy pruning if necessary. All pruning work shall be performed in accordance with ISA Best Management Practices.

- Provide onsite consultation during landscaping/hardscaping to ensure existing grades and critical root zones are protected and maintained to support the overall health and condition of retained trees. Provide guidance pertaining to the selection and location of replacement trees, if necessary.
- Provide reports as appropriate to the client and required by the City, which shall be submitted to the City Development Department.
- Tree Protection Barriers with posted signage shall be maintained in accordance with the Surrey Tree Protection Bylaw throughout the course of the development. Tree Protection Barriers shall only be removed or relocated by the project arborist.

Replacement Trees and Tree Removal Permitting

Without final tree removal numbers based on incomplete information for the site development, and a fluidly changing inventory due to the City of North Vancouver’s tree risk management program, calculations of replacement trees is pre-mature. Ultimately, as this information comes in, we will be able to refine our tree management plan and determine replacement tree numbers.

To summarize The Corporation Of The City Of North Vancouver Bylaw No. 8888:

[1] replacement tree for each dead, dying, or Hazardous Tree that is cut or removed; and [3] replacement trees for each tree other than a dead, dying or Hazardous Tree that is cut or removed will be required.

Conclusions

Tree #	Species	Ownership	Diameter (cm)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Recommended Maintenance
67	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	SD44	109	Fair	Poor	Retain
68	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	SD44	41	Good	Good	Retain
69	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Fair	Poor	Remove
70	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Remove
71	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	80	Good	Poor	Remove
72	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	25	Good	Poor	Remove
73	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	35	Good	Poor	Remove
74	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	30	Good	Poor	Remove
75	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	30	Good	Poor	Remove
76	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Remove
77	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	30	Good	Poor	Remove
78	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	22	Fair	Poor	Remove
79	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	30	Good	Poor	Remove
80	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	25	Fair	Poor	Remove
81	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	30	Dead	Poor	Remove

Tree #	Species	Ownership	Diameter (cm)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Recommended Maintenance
82	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	26	Good	Poor	Remove
83	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	22	Good	Poor	Retain
84	<i>Picea abies</i>	SD44	25	Fair	Moderate	Retain
85	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	26	Fair	Poor	Retain
86	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	61	Good	Poor	Retain
300	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	CNV	45	Fair	/	Retain
301	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	CNV	52	Good	/	Retain
302	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	SD44	59	Good	Moderate	Retain
303	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	SD44	60	Good	Moderate	Retain
304	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	SD44	56	Good	Moderate	Retain
305	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	SD44	82	Poor	Poor	Retain
306	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	SD44	80	Good	Moderate	Retain
307	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	SD44	78	Good	Moderate	Retain
308	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	SD44	88	Good	Good	Retain
309	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	SD44	75	Good	Moderate	Retain
310	<i>Malus fusca</i>	SD44	31	Poor	Poor	Remove
311	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	19	Good	Poor	Remove
312	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	21	Good	Poor	Remove
313	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	22	Good	Poor	Remove
314	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	CNV	19	Poor	/	Retain
315	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	CNV	16	Poor	/	Retain
316	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	SD44	33	Fair	Moderate	Remove
317	<i>Pinus sylvestrus</i>	SD44	50	Fair	Poor	Remove
318	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	SD44	90	Good	Moderate	Remove
319	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	118	Fair	Poor	Retain
320	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	SD44	65	Good	Good	Retain
321	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	SD44	52	Good	Good	Retain
322	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	SD44	61	Good	Good	Retain
323	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	CNV	54	Good	/	Retain
324	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	CNV	67	Good	/	Retain
325	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	SD44	32	Good	Poor	Retain
326	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	SD44	31	Good	Poor	Remove
327	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	SD44	41	Dead	Poor	Remove
328	<i>Picea abies</i>	SD44	59	Fair	Poor	Remove
329	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	SD44	50	Good	Good	Remove
330	<i>Quercus robur</i>	SD44	29	Good	Good	Retain
331	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	SD44	7	Fair	Poor	Remove
332	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	SD44	11	Good	Good	Re-locate
333	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	SD44	17	Good	Good	Re-locate
334	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	SD44	59	Poor	Poor	Remove

Tree #	Species	Ownership	Diameter (cm)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Recommended Maintenance
335	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	SD44	15	Good	Poor	Remove
336	<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	SD44	49	Good	Good	Retain
337	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	SD44	71	Fair	Poor	Retain
338	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	SD44	58	Fair	Poor	Retain
339	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	SD44	69	Fair	Poor	Remove
340	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	SD44	40	Fair	Poor	Remove
341	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	SD44	70	Fair	Moderate	Retain
342	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	SD44	59	Fair	Moderate	Remove
343	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	SD44	47	Fair	Moderate	Retain
344	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	SD44	60	Fair	Moderate	Remove
345	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	SD44	45	Fair	Moderate	Remove
346	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	SD44	41	Good	Good	Retain
347	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	SD44	74	Good	Good	Remove
348	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	SD44	72	Fair	Moderate	Retain
349	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	SD44	60	Fair	Moderate	Retain
350	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	SD44	61	Good	Good	Retain
395	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	CNV	20	Dead	/	Remove
396	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	CNV	27	Dying	/	Remove
397	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	27	Fair	Moderate	Retain
398	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	40	Dying	Poor	Remove
399	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	27	Dying	Poor	Remove
400	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	CNV	22	Fair	/	Retain
401	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	CNV	28	Dead	/	Remove
402	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	41	Dead	Poor	Remove
403	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	20	Good	Good	Retain
404	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	22	Excellent	Good	Retain
405	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	22	Excellent	Good	Retain
406	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	24	Good	Good	Retain
407	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	22	Excellent	Good	Retain
408	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	22	Excellent	Good	Retain
409	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	48	Good	Moderate	Retain
410	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	34	Poor	Poor	Remove
411	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	SD44	36	Fair	Poor	Remove
412	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	CNV	20	Fair	/	Retain

Tree #	Species	Ownership	Diameter (cm)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Recommended Maintenance
413	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	CNV	72	Fair	/	Retain
414	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	CNV	71	Fair	/	Retain
415	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	CNV	40	Poor	/	Retain
416	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	CNV	75	Fair	/	Retain
417	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	CNV	26	Fair	/	Retain
418	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	CNV	23	Fair	/	Retain
419	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	25	Fair	Moderate	Retain
420	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	60	Good	Moderate	Remove
421	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	33	Excellent	Moderate	Retain
422	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	SD44	23	Good	Moderate	Retain
423	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	90	Dying	Poor	Remove
424	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	CNV	60	Poor	/	Retain
425	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	33	Poor	Poor	Remove
426	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	39	Excellent	Moderate	Retain
427	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	SD44	22	Fair	Poor	Retain
428	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	CNV	30	Dying	/	Remove
429	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	CNV	35	Dying	/	Remove
430	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	CNV	25	Fair	/	Retain
431	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	CNV	29	Fair	/	Retain
432	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	32	Dead	Poor	Remove
433	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	29	Fair	Poor	Retain
434	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	30	Dying	Poor	Remove
435	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	29	Good	Good	Remove
436	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	32	Good	Good	Remove
437	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	85	Fair	Poor	Retain
438	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	50	Dead	Poor	Remove
439	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	SD44	32	Fair	Poor	Retain
440	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	35	Dying	Poor	Remove
441	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	35	Poor	Poor	Remove
442	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	70	Fair	Poor	Remove
443	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	32	Good	Good	Retain
444	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	29	Poor	Poor	Remove
445	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	37	Poor	Poor	Remove
446	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	30	Dead	Poor	Remove
447	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	CNV	32	Dying	/	Remove
448	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	70	Poor	Poor	Remove
449	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	40	Good	Good	Remove
450	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	40	Poor	Poor	Remove
451	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	50	Dying	Poor	Remove
452	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	65	Fair	Poor	Remove

Tree #	Species	Ownership	Diameter (cm)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Recommended Maintenance
453	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	60	Good	Poor	Remove
454	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	57	Fair	Poor	Remove
455	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	32	Poor	Poor	Remove
456	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	CNV	65	Fair	/	Remove
457	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	75	Fair	Poor	Remove
458	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	CNV	80	Fair	/	Remove
459	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	CNV	22	Fair	/	Retain
460	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	35	Poor	Poor	Retain
461	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	CNV	50	Poor	/	Retain
462	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	CNV	40	Poor	/	Retain
463	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	CNV	35	Poor	/	Retain
464	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	50	Dying	Poor	Remove
465	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	CNV	40	Poor	/	Retain
466	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	70	Poor	Poor	Retain
467	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	CNV	45	Poor	/	Retain
468	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	CNV	22	Fair	/	Retain
939	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	60	Fair	Poor	Remove
940	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	40	Good	Good	Remove
941	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	30	Dead	Poor	Remove
942	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	40	Dying	Poor	Remove
943	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	35	Poor	Poor	Remove
944	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	34	Fair	Poor	Remove
945	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	40	Dying	Poor	Remove
946	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	24	Dying	Poor	Remove
947	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	40	Dying	Poor	Remove
948	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	40	Dying	Poor	Remove
949	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	40	Dying	Poor	Remove
950	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	60	Dead	Poor	Remove
951	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	40	Dying	Poor	Remove
952	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	105	Dying	Poor	Remove
953	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	30	Dying	Poor	Remove
954	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	40	Dying	Poor	Remove
955	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	40	Dying	Poor	Remove
956	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	SD44	50	Fair	Moderate	Retain
957	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	SD44	73	Fair	Moderate	Retain
958	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	SD44	67	Fair	Moderate	Retain

Tree #	Species	Ownership	Diameter (cm)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Recommended Maintenance
959	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	SD44	64	Fair	Moderate	Retain
960	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	110	Good	Moderate	Retain
961	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	40	Fair	Poor	Retain
962	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	30	Poor	Poor	Retain
963	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	40	Dying	Poor	Remove
964	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Retain
965	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	45	Good	Poor	Retain
966	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	43	Good	Poor	Retain
967	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Retain
968	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	SD44	90	Fair	Poor	Retain
969	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	50	Fair	Poor	Retain
970	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	23	Dead	Poor	Remove
971	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	24	Fair	Poor	Retain
972	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	22	Dying	Poor	Remove
973	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	30	Poor	Poor	Remove
974	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	100	Good	Poor	Remove
975	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Retain
976	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Retain
977	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Retain
978	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Retain
979	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Fair	Poor	Retain
980	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Retain
981	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	65	Good	Poor	Retain
982	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Remove
983	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	23	Fair	Poor	Retain
984	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	26	Good	Poor	Retain
985	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	SD44	40	Excellent	Good	Retain
986	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	30	Good	Poor	Retain
987	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Remove
988	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	50	Good	Poor	Remove
989	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	80	Poor	Poor	Remove
990	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Remove
991	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Remove
992	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	35	Good	Poor	Remove
993	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	SD44	40	Good	Poor	Retain
994	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	SD44	29	Good	Good	Retain
995	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	SD44	52	Fair	Moderate	Retain
996	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	SD44	55	Good	Good	Retain
997	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	SD44	40	Fair	Moderate	Retain

Tree #	Species	Ownership	Diameter (cm)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Recommended Maintenance
998	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	SD44	34	Fair	Poor	Retain
999	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	SD44	55	Fair	Moderate	Retain
1000	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	SD44	37	Good	Good	Retain
H1	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	25	Fair	/	Retain
H10	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	40	Fair	/	Retain
H11	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	40	Fair	/	Retain
H12	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	30	Fair	/	Retain
H13	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	40	Fair	/	Retain
H14	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	40	Fair	/	Retain
H15	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	45	Fair	/	Retain
H16	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	50	Fair	/	Retain
H2	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	25	Fair	/	Retain
H3	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	30	Fair	/	Retain
H4	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	30	Fair	/	Remove
H5	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	30	Fair	/	Remove
H6	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	25	Fair	/	Retain
H7	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	40	Fair	/	Retain
H8	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	20	Fair	/	Retain
H9	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	CNV	30	Fair	/	Retain

Respectfully,

██
 ██
 ██

████████████████████
 ████████████████████
 ██
 ██

Pictures



Figure 1. Tree 300



Figure 2. Tree 300



Figure 3. Tree 301 architecture



Figure 4. Tree 301 canopy conflict



Figure 5. Tree 302



Figure 6. Tree 303



Figure 7. Tree 304



Figure . 8Tree 305



Figure 9. Tree 306



Figure 10. Tree 306



Figure 11. Tree 307 canopy conflict



Figure 12. Tree 308 architecture



Figure 13. Tree 309 canopy conflict



Figure 14. Tree 310



Figure 15. Tree 311



Figure 16. Trees 312 and 313



Figure 17. Trees 314 and 315



Figure 18. Tree 316



Figure 19. Tree 317



Figure 20. Tree 318



Figure 21. Tree 319



Figure 22. Tree 320



Figure 23. Tree 321



Figure 24. Tree 322



Figure 25. Tree 323



Figure 26. Tree 324



Figure 27. Tree 325



Figure 28. Tree 326



Figure 29. Tree 327



Figure 30. Tree 328



Figure 31. Tree 329



Figure 32. Tree 330



Figure 33. Tree 331



Figure 34. Tree 332



Figure 35. Tree 333



Figure 36. Tree 334



Figure 37. Tree 335



Figure 38. Tree 336



Figure 39. Tree 337



Figure 40. Tree 338



Figure 41. Tree 339



Figure 42. Tree 340



Figure 43. Tree 341



Figure 44. Tree 342



Figure 45. Tree 343



Figure 46. Tree 344



Figure 47. Tree 345



Figure 48. Tree 356



Figure 49. Tree 347



Figure 50. 350

Figure 51. Tree 348



Figure 52. Tree 349





Figure 53. Forest Condition viewed from Shavington Street



Figure 54. Trees 956, 957, 958 and 959

Tree #	Species	Common Name	Ownership	Tree Notes	Diameter (cm)	Height (m)	CRZ Radius from Trunk (Structure) (x6) (m)	CRZ Radius from Trunk (Health) (x10) (m)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Target	Location of Condition	Condition Type	Severity of Condition	Zone (Occ. Move Restrict)	Failure Probability	Impact Likelihood	Likely Consequences	Risk Rating of Condition	Recommendation	Rationale	Prescription
67	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	SD44	Dead spire and previous failures	109	15	6.54	10.9	Fair	Poor										Retain	Conflict with pathway	Crown Clean dead spire. Provide advanced health and risk assessment. Arborist oversight.
68	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	SD44		41	15	2.46	4.1	Good	Good										Retain	No Conflict	
69	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	2	2.4	4	Fair	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
70	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
71	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44	Multi stemmed	80	20	4.8	8	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with building envelope	
72	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		25	20	1.5	2.5	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with building envelope	
73	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		35	20	2.1	3.5	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with building envelope	
74	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		30	20	1.8	3	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with building envelope	
75	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		30	20	1.8	3	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
76	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
77	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		30	2	1.8	3	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
78	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		22	15	1.32	2.2	Fair	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
79	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		30	20	1.8	3	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with building envelope	
80	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		25	20	1.5	2.5	Fair	Poor										Remove	Will not survive site change	
81	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		30	20	1.8	3	Dead	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
82	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		26	20	1.56	2.6	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
83	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		22	20	1.32	2.2	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
84	<i>Picea abies</i>		SD44		25	20	1.5	2.5	Fair	Moderate										Retain	No Conflict	
85	<i>Alnus rubra</i>		SD44		26	20	1.56	2.6	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
86	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>		SD44		61	20	3.66	6.1	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
300	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	CNV	Hydro topped. Decay in surface roots. Lifting sidewalk.	45	6	2.7	4.5	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
301	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	CNV	Some deadwood in canopy. Girdling root. Crown raise for machine access and driveway removal.	52	15	3.12	5.2	Good	/										Retain	Canopy conflict with machinery	Tree protection barrier. Canopy raise and crown clean. Arborist oversight during driveway / retaining wall removal
302	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	SD44	Some deadwood in crown	59	20	3.54	5.9	Good	Moderate										Retain	Canopy conflict with machinery	Tree protection barrier. Canopy raise and crown clean. Arborist oversight during driveway / retaining wall removal
303	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	SD44	Exposed surface roots	60	20	3.6	6	Good	Moderate										Retain	Canopy conflict with machinery	Tree protection barrier. Canopy raise and crown clean. Arborist oversight during driveway / retaining wall removal
304	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	SD44	Subordinated by 305. Some deadwood in crown. Canopy over asphalt and retaining wall	56	15	3.36	5.6	Good	Moderate										Retain	Canopy conflict with machinery	Tree protection barrier. Canopy raise and crown clean. Arborist oversight during driveway / retaining wall removal
305	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	SD44	Ground contact open faced barkless scar with incipient decay including pockets of advanced decay especially at the base and root crown. . Detached bark follows into first and second union. Good woundwood development. Dominant to 304 and 306. Some deadwood in crown	82	20	4.92	8.2	Poor	Poor	Abandoned parking area / future contractor area.	Trunk	Decay (sapwood)	Moderate	Abandon	Possible	Low	significant	Low	Retain	No Conflict	Provide advanced assessment at root collar to determine likelihood of failure.
306	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	SD44	Subordinate to 305. Robust surface roots interfacing with falling retaining wall. Low canopy over driveway and retaining wall	80	20	4.8	8	Good	Moderate										Retain	Canopy conflict with machinery	Canopy conflict with machinery. Tree protection barrier. Canopy raise and crown clean. Arborist oversight during driveway / retaining wall removal
307	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	SD44	Interfaces with retaining wall and building. Co dominant with 308	78	20	4.68	7.8	Good	Moderate										Retain	Canopy conflict with machinery	Tree protection barrier. Canopy raise and crown clean. Arborist oversight during driveway / retaining wall removal
308	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	SD44		88	20	5.28	8.8	Good	Good										Retain	Canopy conflict with machinery	Tree protection barrier. Canopy raise and crown clean. Arborist oversight during driveway / retaining wall removal
309	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	SD44	Interfaces with retaining wall and building. Some deadwood.	75	6	4.5	7.5	Good	Moderate										Retain	Canopy conflict with machinery	Tree protection barrier. Canopy raise and crown clean. Arborist oversight during driveway / retaining wall removal
310	<i>Malus fusca</i>	Pacific Crabapple	SD44	Cavities in trunk. Poor quality tree. No fruit set.	31	5	1.86	3.1	Poor	Poor										Remove	Conflict with demolition	

Tree #	Species	Common Name	Ownership	Tree Notes	Diameter (cm)	Height (m)	CRZ Radius from Trunk (Structure) (x6) (m)	CRZ Radius from Trunk (Health) (x10) (m)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Target	Location of Condition	Condition Type	Severity of Condition	Zone (Occ. Move Restrict)	Failure Probability	Impact Likelihood	Likely Consequences	Risk Rating of Condition	Recommendation	Rationale	Prescription
311	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44	Ingrown in planter. Remove	19	10	1.14	1.9	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with demolition	
312	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44	Interfacing with asphalt sidewalk and retaining wall	21	10	1.26	2.1	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with demolition	
313	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44	Interfacing with asphalt sidewalk and retaining wall	22	10	1.32	2.2	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with demolition	
314	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	CNV		19	4	1.14	1.9	Poor	/										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
315	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	CNV		16	3	0.96	1.6	Poor	/										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
316	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	SD44		33	3	1.98	3.3	Fair	Moderate										Remove	Conflict with play field	
317	<i>Pinus sylvestrus</i>	Scot's pine	SD44	Interfaces with building	50	20	3	5	Fair	Poor	Building	Trunk	Co-dominant stems (low)	Moderate	Building	Possible	High	significant	Moderate	Remove	Conflict with play field	
318	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry laurel	SD44		90	15	5.4	9	Good	Moderate										Remove	Conflict with play field	
319	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44	Drought related dieback	118	20	7.08	11.8	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
320	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	SD44		65	20	3.9	6.5	Good	Good										Retain	Conflict with site access	Tree protection barrier. Arborist Oversight. Re-assess retention feasibility once grading plan reviewed.
321	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	SD44		52	20	3.12	5.2	Good	Good										Retain	Conflict with site access	Tree protection barrier. Arborist Oversight. Re-assess retention feasibility once grading plan reviewed.
322	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	SD44		61	20	3.66	6.1	Good	Good										Retain	Conflict with site access	Tree protection barrier. Arborist Oversight. Re-assess retention feasibility once grading plan reviewed.
323	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	CNV		54	20	3.24	5.4	Good	/										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
324	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	CNV		67	20	4.02	6.7	Good	/										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
325	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	SD44		32	10	1.92	3.2	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
326	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	SD44		31	10	1.86	3.1	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
327	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	SD44		41	15	2.46	4.1	Dead	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
328	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	SD44	Interesting basal flare. Resin runs from sap sucker damage. Thinning crown. Likely drought related.	59	20	3.54	5.9	Fair	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
329	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	SD44		50	15	3	5	Good	Good										Remove	Conflict with site access	
330	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak	SD44		29	15	1.74	2.9	Good	Good										Retain	Conflict with parking	Tree protection barrier. Arborist Oversight. Re-assess retention feasibility once grading plan reviewed.
331	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	Cappadocian maple	SD44	Interesting tree species. String trimmer damage at base. Looks drought stressed.	7	4	0.42	0.7	Fair	Poor										Remove	Conflict with parking	Tree protection barrier.
332	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	Cappadocian maple	SD44	Interesting tree species.	11	4	0.66	1.1	Good	Good										Re-locate	Tree Suitable for re-location. See arborist report.	
333	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	Cappadocian maple	SD44	interesting tree species.	17	5	1.02	1.7	Good	Good										Re-locate	Tree Suitable for re-location. See arborist report.	
334	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	SD44	Tree partially failed at roots. Canopy architecture is disorganized. Exhibiting drought and heat stress.	59	4	3.54	5.9	Poor	Poor										Remove	Conflict with building envelope	
335	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	SD44	Coppice	15	3	0.9	1.5	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with building envelope	
336	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Frisia' golden locust	SD44		49	20	2.94	4.9	Good	Good										Retain	Conflict with parking	Tree protection barrier. Arborist Oversight. Re-assess retention feasibility once grading plan reviewed.
337	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft</i>	Grafted 'Kwanzan' flowering cherry	SD44	Bacterial canker. Previous branch failures. Girdled scaffold. Overmature.	71	5	4.26	7.1	Fair	Poor	Meeting area	Scaffolds	Cankers / galls	Severe	Meeting	Possible	Low	significant	Low	Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
338	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft</i>	Grafted 'Kwanzan' flowering cherry	SD44	Rootstock reverting. Bacterial canker.	58	4	3.48	5.8	Fair	Poor		Scaffolds	Cankers / galls	Major	Within	Possible	Low	significant	Low	Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
339	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft</i>	Grafted 'Kwanzan' flowering cherry	SD44	Bacterial canker	69	4	4.14	6.9	Fair	Poor		Scaffolds	Cankers / galls	Moderate		Possible	Low	significant	Low	Remove	Conflict with site access	
340	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft</i>	Grafted 'Kwanzan' flowering cherry	SD44	Graft rejected. Basal sprouts for major part of canopy.	40	6	2.4	4	Fair	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
341	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black pine	SD44		70	20	4.2	7	Fair	Moderate		Trunk	Co-dominant stems (low)							Retain	Conflict with site access	Tree protection barrier.
342	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black pine	SD44		59	20	3.54	5.9	Fair	Moderate		Trunk	Co-dominant stems (low)	Moderate						Remove	Conflict with site access	
343	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black pine	SD44		47	20	2.82	4.7	Fair	Moderate		Trunk	Co-dominant stems (low)	Moderate						Retain	Conflict with site access	Tree protection barrier.

Tree #	Species	Common Name	Ownership	Tree Notes	Diameter (cm)	Height (m)	CRZ Radius from Trunk (Structure) (x6) (m)	CRZ Radius from Trunk (Health) (x10) (m)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Target	Location of Condition	Condition Type	Severity of Condition	Zone (Occ. Move Restrict)	Failure Probability	Impact Likelihood	Likely Consequences	Risk Rating of Condition	Recommendation	Rationale	Prescription
344	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black pine	SD44		60	20	3.6	6	Fair	Moderate		Trunk	Co-dominant stems (low)	Moderate						Remove	Conflict with site access	
345	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	SD44		45	0	2.7	4.5	Fair	Moderate										Remove	Conflict with site access	
346	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	SD44		41	4	2.46	4.1	Good	Good										Retain	Conflict with site access	Conflict with site access. Tree protection barrier.
347	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	SD44		74	5	2.4	7.4	Good	Good										Remove	Conflict with site access	
348	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black pine	SD44		72	20	4.32	7.2	Fair	Moderate		Trunk	Co-dominant stems (low)	Moderate						Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
349	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black pine	SD44	Shade suppressed ivy.	60	20	3.6	6	Fair	Moderate		Trunk	Co-dominant stems (low)	Moderate						Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
350	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	Copper beech	SD44	Interfaces with retaining wall	61	25	3.66	6.1	Good	Good										Retain	Conflict with tennis court removal	Arborist oversight
395	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	CNV		20	15	1.2	2	Dead	/										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
396	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	CNV		27	20	1.62	2.7	Dying	/										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
397	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		27	20	1.62	2.7	Fair	Moderate										Retain	No Conflict	
398	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44	Targets school ground	40	15	2.4	4	Dying	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
399	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		27	15	1.62	2.7	Dying	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
400	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	CNV		22	15	1.32	2.2	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
401	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	CNV		28	10	1.68	2.8	Dead	/										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
402	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		41	20	2.46	4.1	Dead	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
403	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		20	0	1.2	2	Good	Good										Retain	No Conflict	
404	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		22	15	1.32	2.2	Excellent	Good										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
405	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		22	15	1.32	2.2	Excellent	Good										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
406	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		24	20	1.44	2.4	Good	Good										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
407	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		22	15	1.32	2.2	Excellent	Good										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
408	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		22	15	1.32	2.2	Excellent	Good										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
409	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44	Multi stemmed	48	15	2.88	4.8	Good	Moderate										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
410	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44	Dead top	34	15	2.04	3.4	Poor	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play field	
411	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	SD44		36	15	2.16	3.6	Fair	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play field	
412	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	CNV		20	12	1.2	2	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
413	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	CNV		72	25	4.32	7.2	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
414	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	CNV		71	25	4.26	7.1	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
415	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	CNV		40	15	2.4	4	Poor	/										Retain	No conflict	
416	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	CNV		75	25	4.5	7.5	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
417	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	CNV		26	15	1.56	2.6	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
418	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	CNV		23	15	1.38	2.3	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
419	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		25	15	1.5	2.5	Fair	Moderate										Retain	No Conflict	
420	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		60	25	3.6	6	Good	Moderate										Remove	Conflict with play field	
421	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		33	15	1.98	3.3	Excellent	Moderate										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
422	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	SD44		23	15	1.38	2.3	Good	Moderate										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
423	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		90	20	5.4	9	Dying	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
424	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	CNV		60	20	3.6	6	Poor	/										Retain	No Conflict	
425	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		33	15	1.98	3.3	Poor	Poor										Remove	Will not survive site change	
426	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		39	20	2.34	3.9	Excellent	Moderate										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
427	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	SD44		22	15	1.32	2.2	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
428	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	CNV		30	15	1.8	3	Dying	/										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
429	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	CNV		35	15	2.1	3.5	Dying	/										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
430	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	CNV		25	15	1.5	2.5	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
431	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	CNV		29	15	1.74	2.9	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
432	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		32	15	1.92	3.2	Dead	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
433	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		29	15	1.74	2.9	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
434	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44	Top dead	30	15	1.8	3	Dying	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
435	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		29	20	1.74	2.9	Good	Good										Remove	Conflict with site access	
436	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		32	15	1.92	3.2	Good	Good										Remove	Conflict with site access	
437	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		85	30	5.1	8.5	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
438	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44	Missing top	50	12	3	5	Dead	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
439	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	SD44		32	15	1.92	3.2	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
440	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		35	15	2.1	3.5	Dying	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	

Tree #	Species	Common Name	Ownership	Tree Notes	Diameter (cm)	Height (m)	CRZ Radius from Trunk (Structure) (x6) (m)	CRZ Radius from Trunk (Health) (x10) (m)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Target	Location of Condition	Condition Type	Severity of Condition	Zone (Occ. Move Restrict)	Failure Probability	Impact Likelihood	Likely Consequences	Risk Rating of Condition	Recommendation	Rationale	Prescription
441	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		35	15	2.1	3.5	Poor	Poor										Remove	Conflict with PMT	
442	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44	Multi stemmed	70	15	4.2	7	Fair	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play area	
443	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		32	15	1.92	3.2	Good	Good										Retain	No Conflict	Tree protection barrier.
444	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		29	15	1.74	2.9	Poor	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play area	
445	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		37	15	2.22	3.7	Poor	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play area	
446	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44	Wildlife	30	10	1.8	3	Dead	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
447	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	CNV		32	15	1.92	3.2	Dying	/										Remove	Conflict with site access	
448	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		70	15	4.2	7	Poor	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play area	
449	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Good										Remove	Conflict with site access	
450	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		40	15	2.4	4	Poor	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play area	
451	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		50	15	3	5	Dying	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play area	
452	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		65	20	3.9	6.5	Fair	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
453	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		60	30	3.6	6	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with PMT	
454	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		57	30	3.42	5.7	Fair	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
455	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		32	15	1.92	3.2	Poor	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
456	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	CNV		65	30	3.9	6.5	Fair	/										Remove	Conflict with site access	
457	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		75	30	4.8	7.5	Fair	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
458	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	CNV		80	30	4.8	8	Fair	/										Remove	Conflict with site access	
459	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	CNV		22	20	1.32	2.2	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
460	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		35	20	2.1	3.5	Poor	Poor										Retain	No conflict	
461	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	CNV		50	20	3	5	Poor	/										Retain	No Conflict	
462	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	CNV		40	20	2.4	4	Poor	/										Retain	No Conflict	
463	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	CNV		35	20	2.1	3.5	Poor	/										Retain	No Conflict	
464	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		50	20	3	5	Dying	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
465	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	CNV		40	20	2.4	4	Poor	/										Retain	No Conflict	
466	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44	Low co Dom.	70	20	4.2	7	Poor	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
467	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	CNV	Suppressed. Asymmetrical	45	25	2.7	4.5	Poor	/										Retain	No Conflict	
468	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	CNV		22	20	3.6	2.2	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
939	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		60	30	3.6	6	Fair	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
940	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Good										Remove	Conflict with site access	
941	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		30	20	1.8	3	Dead	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play area	
942	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Dying	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play area	
943	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		35	20	2.1	3.5	Poor	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play area	
944	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		34	20	2.04	3.4	Fair	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
945	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Dying	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
946	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		24	15	1.44	2.4	Dying	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
947	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Dying	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
948	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Dying	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
949	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Dying	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
950	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44	Multi stemmed	60	20	3.6	6	Dead	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
951	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Dying	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
952	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		105	20	6.3	10.5	Dying	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	

Tree #	Species	Common Name	Ownership	Tree Notes	Diameter (cm)	Height (m)	CRZ Radius from Trunk (Structure) (x6) (m)	CRZ Radius from Trunk (Health) (x10) (m)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Target	Location of Condition	Condition Type	Severity of Condition	Zone (Occ. Move Restrict)	Failure Probability	Impact Likelihood	Likely Consequences	Risk Rating of Condition	Recommendation	Rationale	Prescription
953	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		30	20	1.8	3	Dying	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
954	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Dying	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
955	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Dying	Poor										Remove	Conflict with site access	
956	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	SD44	Ivy	50	20	3	5	Fair	Moderate										Retain	Conflict with site access	Tree protection barrier. Arborist Oversight. Re-assess retention feasibility once grading plan reviewed.
957	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	SD44		73	20	4.38	7.3	Fair	Moderate										Retain	Conflict with site access	Tree protection barrier. Arborist Oversight. Re-assess retention feasibility once grading plan reviewed.
958	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	SD44		67	20	4.02	6.7	Fair	Moderate										Retain	Conflict with site access	Tree protection barrier. Arborist Oversight. Re-assess retention feasibility once grading plan reviewed.
959	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	SD44		64	20	3.84	6.4	Fair	Moderate										Retain	Conflict with site access	Tree protection barrier. Arborist Oversight. Re-assess retention feasibility once grading plan reviewed.
960	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44		110	25	6.6	11	Good	Moderate										Retain	No Conflict	
961	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		40	0	2.4	4	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
962	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		30	20	1.8	3	Poor	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
963	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44	Dead top	40	20	2.4	4	Dying	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
964	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
965	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		45	20	2.7	4.5	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
966	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		43	20	2.58	4.3	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
967	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
968	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	SD44	Kretchmaria	90	20	5.4	9	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	Provide advanced assessment to determine likelihood of failure.
969	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		50	0	3	5	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
970	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		23	15	1.38	2.3	Dead	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
971	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		24	20	1.44	2.4	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
972	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		22	15	1.32	2.2	Dying	Poor										Remove	Dead/dying tree	
973	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		30	20	1.8	3	Poor	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play field	
974	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44	Multi stemmed	100	25	6	10	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with play field	
975	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
976	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
977	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
978	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
979	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
980	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Retain	Conflict with pathway	Arborist oversight
981	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		65	20	3.9	6.5	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
982	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
983	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		23	15	1.38	2.3	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
984	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		26	20	1.56	2.6	Good	Poor										Retain	Conflict with pathway	Arborist oversight
985	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	SD44		40	15	2.4	4	Excellent	Good										Retain	No Conflict	
986	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		30	20	1.8	3	Good	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
987	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
988	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		50	20	3	5	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
989	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		80	20	4.8	8	Poor	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
990	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
991	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
992	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		35	20	2.1	3.5	Good	Poor										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
993	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Good	Poor										Retain	Conflict with pathway	Arborist oversight
994	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	SD44		29	15	1.74	2.9	Good	Good										Retain	No Conflict	
995	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	SD44		52	20	3.12	5.2	Fair	Moderate										Retain	No Conflict	
996	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	SD44		55	20	3.3	5.5	Good	Good										Retain	No Conflict	
997	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	SD44		40	20	2.4	4	Fair	Moderate										Retain	No Conflict	
998	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	SD44		34	15	2.04	3.4	Fair	Poor										Retain	No Conflict	
999	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	SD44		55	20	3.3	5.5	Fair	Moderate										Retain	No Conflict	
1000	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	SD44		37	20	2.22	3.7	Good	Good										Retain	No Conflict	
H1	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge		25	1.5	2.5	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
H10	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge		40	2.4	4	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
H11	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge		40	2.4	4	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
H12	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge		30	1.8	3	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
H13	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge		40	2.4	4	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
H14	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge		40	2.4	4	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
H15	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge		45	2.7	4.5	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	

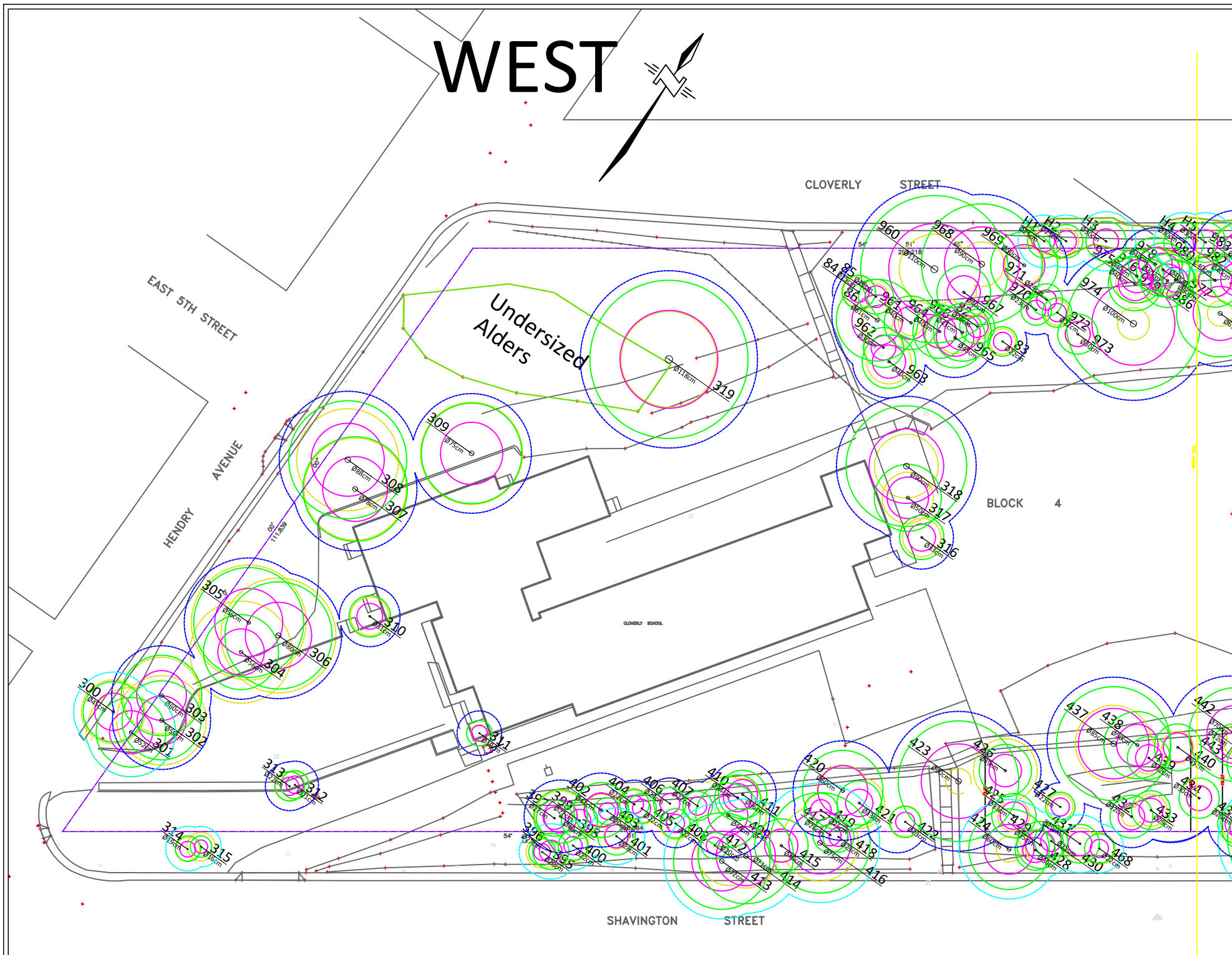
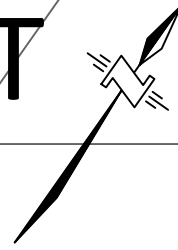
Tree #	Species	Common Name	Ownership	Tree Notes	Diameter (cm)	Height (m)	CRZ Radius from Trunk (Structure) (x6) (m)	CRZ Radius from Trunk (Health) (x10) (m)	Condition	Suitability for Retention	Target	Location of Condition	Condition Type	Severity of Condition	Zone (Occ. Move Restrict)	Failure Probability	Impact Likelihood	Likely Consequences	Risk Rating of Condition	Recommendation	Rationale	Prescription
H16	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge	50		3	5	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
H2	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge	25		1.5	2.5	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
H3	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge	30		1.8	3	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
H4	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge	30		1.8	3	Fair	/										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
H5	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge	30		1.8	3	Fair	/										Remove	Conflict with pathway	
H6	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge	25		1.5	2.5	Fair	/										Retain	Conflict with pathway	Arborist oversight
H7	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge	40		2.4	4	Fair	/										Retain	Conflict with pathway	Arborist oversight
H8	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge	20		1.2	2	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	
H9	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	CNV	Hedge	30		1.8	3	Fair	/										Retain	No Conflict	



Tree #	Species	Diameter (cm)	Tree #	Species	Diameter (cm)	Tree #	Species	Diameter (cm)
67	Juglans cinerea	109	401	Alnus rubra	28	948	Alnus rubra	40
68	Juglans cinerea	41	402	Alnus rubra	41	949	Alnus rubra	40
69	Populus trichocarpa	40	403	Acer macrophyllum	20	950	Alnus rubra	60
70	Populus trichocarpa	40	404	Acer macrophyllum	22	951	Alnus rubra	40
71	Populus trichocarpa	80	405	Acer macrophyllum	22	952	Alnus rubra	105
72	Populus trichocarpa	25	406	Acer macrophyllum	24	953	Alnus rubra	30
73	Populus trichocarpa	35	407	Acer macrophyllum	22	954	Alnus rubra	40
74	Populus trichocarpa	30	408	Acer macrophyllum	22	955	Alnus rubra	40
75	Populus trichocarpa	30	409	Acer macrophyllum	48	956	Pseudotsuga menziesii	50
76	Populus trichocarpa	40	410	Alnus rubra	34	957	Pseudotsuga menziesii	73
77	Populus trichocarpa	30	411	Prunus emarginata	36	958	Pseudotsuga menziesii	67
78	Alnus rubra	22	412	Prunus emarginata	20	959	Pseudotsuga menziesii	64
79	Populus trichocarpa	30	413	Populus trichocarpa	72	960	Acer macrophyllum	110
80	Alnus rubra	25	414	Populus trichocarpa	71	961	Alnus rubra	40
81	Alnus rubra	30	415	Alnus rubra	40	962	Alnus rubra	30
82	Populus trichocarpa	26	416	Populus trichocarpa	75	963	Alnus rubra	40
83	Populus trichocarpa	22	417	Prunus emarginata	26	964	Populus trichocarpa	40
84	Picea abies	25	418	Prunus emarginata	23	965	Populus trichocarpa	45
85	Alnus rubra	26	419	Acer macrophyllum	25	966	Populus trichocarpa	43
86	Populus trichocarpa	61	420	Acer macrophyllum	60	967	Populus trichocarpa	40
300	Acer platanoides	45	421	Acer macrophyllum	33	968	Acer macrophyllum	90
301	Acer platanoides	52	422	Prunus emarginata	23	969	Alnus rubra	50
302	Acer platanoides	59	423	Alnus rubra	90	970	Alnus rubra	23
303	Acer platanoides	60	424	Populus trichocarpa	60	971	Alnus rubra	24
304	Acer platanoides	56	425	Alnus rubra	33	972	Alnus rubra	22
305	Acer platanoides	82	426	Acer macrophyllum	39	973	Alnus rubra	30
306	Acer platanoides	80	427	Prunus emarginata	22	974	Populus trichocarpa	100
307	Acer platanoides	78	428	Alnus rubra	30	975	Populus trichocarpa	40
308	Acer platanoides	88	429	Alnus rubra	35	976	Populus trichocarpa	40
309	Acer platanoides	75	430	Prunus emarginata	25	977	Populus trichocarpa	40
310	Malus fusca	31	431	Prunus emarginata	29	978	Populus trichocarpa	40
311	Alnus rubra	19	432	Alnus rubra	32	979	Populus trichocarpa	40
312	Populus trichocarpa	21	433	Acer macrophyllum	29	980	Populus trichocarpa	40
313	Populus trichocarpa	22	434	Alnus rubra	30	981	Populus trichocarpa	65
314	Acer palmatum	19	435	Acer macrophyllum	29	982	Populus trichocarpa	40
315	Acer palmatum	16	436	Acer macrophyllum	32	983	Alnus rubra	23
316	Acer palmatum	33	437	Populus trichocarpa	85	984	Populus trichocarpa	26
317	Pinus sylvestris	50	438	Alnus rubra	50	985	Juglans cinerea	40
318	Prunus laurocerasus	90	439	Prunus emarginata	32	986	Populus trichocarpa	30
319	Alnus rubra	118	440	Alnus rubra	35	987	Populus trichocarpa	40
320	Acer saccharum	65	441	Alnus rubra	35	988	Populus trichocarpa	50
321	Acer saccharum	52	442	Alnus rubra	70	989	Alnus rubra	80
322	Acer saccharum	61	443	Acer macrophyllum	32	990	Populus trichocarpa	40
323	Acer saccharum	54	444	Alnus rubra	29	991	Populus trichocarpa	40
324	Acer saccharum	67	445	Alnus rubra	37	992	Populus trichocarpa	35
325	Ailanthus altissima	32	446	Alnus rubra	30	993	Populus trichocarpa	40
326	Ailanthus altissima	31	447	Alnus rubra	32	994	Juglans cinerea	29
327	Acer saccharum	41	448	Alnus rubra	70	995	Pinus nigra	52
328	Picea abies	59	449	Acer macrophyllum	40	996	Fagus sylvatica	55
329	Acer saccharum	50	450	Alnus rubra	40	997	Pinus nigra	40
330	Quercus robur	29	451	Alnus rubra	50	998	Alnus rubra	34
331	Acer cappadocicum	7	452	Populus trichocarpa	65	999	Pinus nigra	55
332	Acer cappadocicum	11	453	Populus trichocarpa	60	1000	Fagus sylvatica	37
333	Acer cappadocicum	17	454	Populus trichocarpa	57	H1	Thuja plicata	25
334	Salix babylonica	59	455	Alnus rubra	32	H10	Thuja plicata	40
335	Salix babylonica	15	456	Populus trichocarpa	65	H11	Thuja plicata	40
336	Rubina pseudoacacia 'Frisia'	49	457	Populus trichocarpa	75	H12	Thuja plicata	30
337	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	71	458	Populus trichocarpa	80	H13	Thuja plicata	40
338	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	58	459	Prunus emarginata	22	H14	Thuja plicata	40
339	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	69	460	Alnus rubra	35	H15	Thuja plicata	45
340	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	40	461	Alnus rubra	50	H16	Thuja plicata	50
341	Pinus nigra	70	462	Alnus rubra	40	H2	Thuja plicata	25
342	Pinus nigra	59	463	Alnus rubra	35	H3	Thuja plicata	30
343	Pinus nigra	47	464	Alnus rubra	50	H4	Thuja plicata	30
344	Pinus nigra	60	465	Alnus rubra	40	H5	Thuja plicata	30
345	Acer palmatum	45	466	Alnus rubra	70	H6	Thuja plicata	25
346	Acer palmatum	41	467	Pseudotsuga menziesii	45	H7	Thuja plicata	40
347	Acer palmatum	74	468	Prunus emarginata	22	H8	Thuja plicata	20
348	Pinus nigra	72	939	Populus trichocarpa	60	H9	Thuja plicata	30
349	Pinus nigra	60	940	Acer macrophyllum	40			
350	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'	61	941	Alnus rubra	30			
395	Alnus rubra	20	942	Alnus rubra	40			
396	Alnus rubra	27	943	Alnus rubra	35			
397	Acer macrophyllum	27	944	Alnus rubra	34			
398	Alnus rubra	40	945	Alnus rubra	40			
399	Alnus rubra	27	946	Alnus rubra	24			
400	Prunus emarginata	22	947	Alnus rubra	40			



WEST

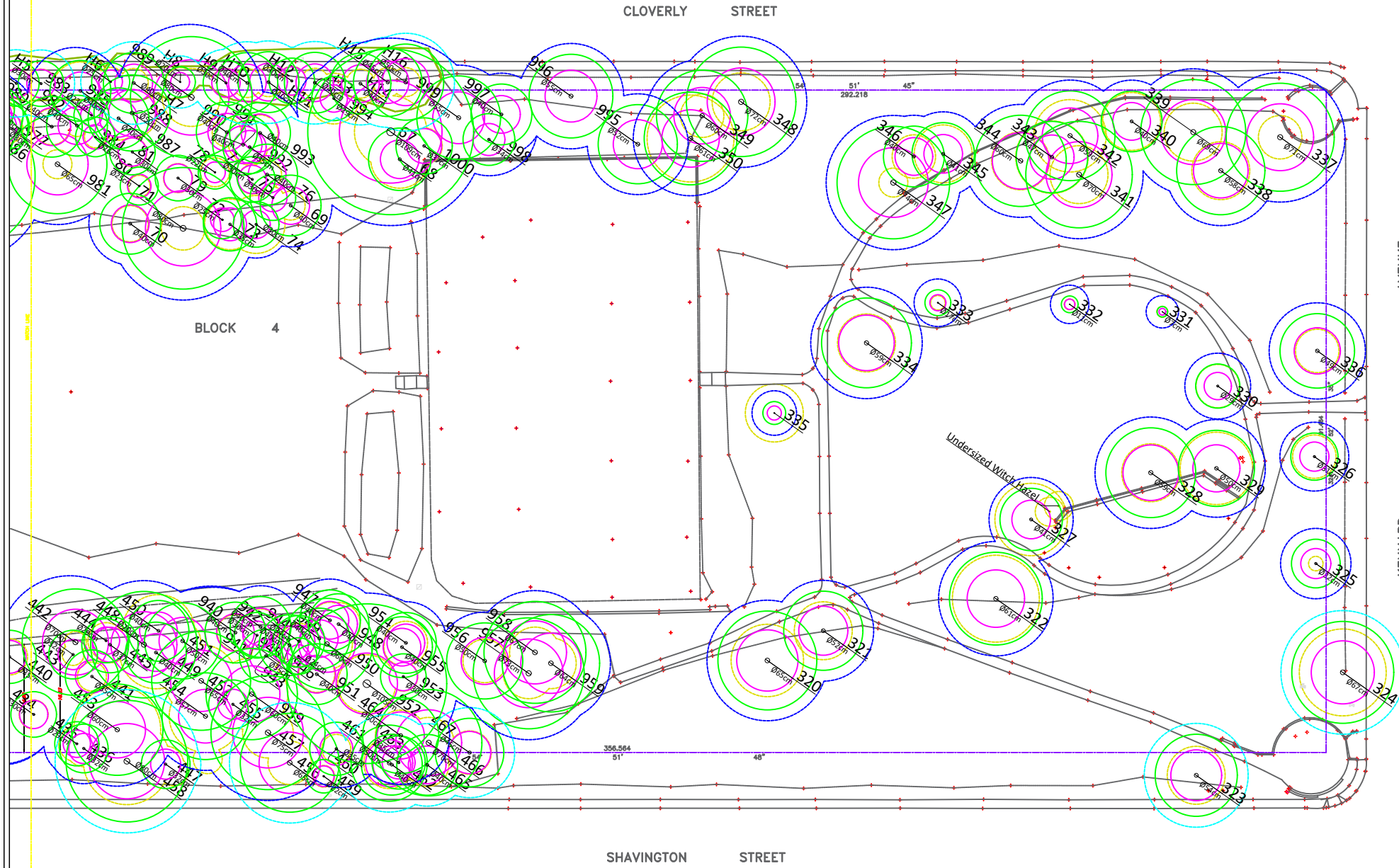


Tree #	Species	Diameter (cm)	Tree #	Species
67	Juglans cinerea	109	401	Alnus rubra
68	Juglans cinerea	41	402	Alnus rubra
69	Populus trichocarpa	40	403	Acer macrophyllum
70	Populus trichocarpa	40	404	Acer macrophyllum
71	Populus trichocarpa	80	405	Acer macrophyllum
72	Populus trichocarpa	25	406	Acer macrophyllum
73	Populus trichocarpa	35	407	Acer macrophyllum
74	Populus trichocarpa	30	408	Acer macrophyllum
75	Populus trichocarpa	30	409	Acer macrophyllum
76	Populus trichocarpa	40	410	Alnus rubra
77	Populus trichocarpa	30	411	Prunus emarginata
78	Alnus rubra	22	412	Prunus emarginata
79	Populus trichocarpa	30	413	Populus trichocarpa
80	Alnus rubra	25	414	Populus trichocarpa
81	Alnus rubra	30	415	Alnus rubra
82	Populus trichocarpa	26	416	Populus trichocarpa
83	Populus trichocarpa	22	417	Prunus emarginata
84	Picea abies	25	418	Prunus emarginata
85	Alnus rubra	26	419	Acer macrophyllum
86	Populus trichocarpa	61	420	Acer macrophyllum
88	Acer platanoides	45	421	Acer macrophyllum
301	Acer platanoides	52	422	Prunus emarginata
302	Acer platanoides	59	423	Alnus rubra
303	Acer platanoides	60	424	Populus trichocarpa
304	Acer platanoides	56	425	Alnus rubra
305	Acer platanoides	82	426	Acer macrophyllum
306	Acer platanoides	80	427	Prunus emarginata
307	Acer platanoides	78	428	Alnus rubra
308	Acer platanoides	88	429	Alnus rubra
309	Acer platanoides	75	430	Prunus emarginata
310	Malus fusca	31	431	Prunus emarginata
311	Alnus rubra	19	432	Alnus rubra
312	Populus trichocarpa	21	433	Acer macrophyllum
313	Populus trichocarpa	22	434	Alnus rubra
314	Acer palmatum	19	435	Acer macrophyllum
315	Acer palmatum	16	436	Acer macrophyllum
316	Acer palmatum	33	437	Populus trichocarpa
317	Pinus sylvestris	50	438	Alnus rubra
318	Prunus laurocerasus	90	439	Prunus emarginata
319	Alnus rubra	118	440	Alnus rubra
320	Acer saccharum	65	441	Alnus rubra
321	Acer saccharum	52	442	Alnus rubra
322	Acer saccharum	61	443	Acer macrophyllum
323	Acer saccharum	54	444	Alnus rubra
324	Acer saccharum	67	445	Alnus rubra
325	Ailanthus altissima	32	446	Alnus rubra
326	Ailanthus altissima	31	447	Alnus rubra
327	Acer saccharum	41	448	Alnus rubra
328	Picea abies	59	449	Acer macrophyllum
329	Acer saccharum	50	450	Alnus rubra
330	Quercus robur	29	451	Alnus rubra
331	Acer cappadocicum	7	452	Populus trichocarpa
332	Acer cappadocicum	11	453	Populus trichocarpa
333	Acer cappadocicum	17	454	Populus trichocarpa
334	Salix babylonica	59	455	Alnus rubra
335	Salix babylonica	15	456	Populus trichocarpa
336	Rubina pseudoacacia 'Frisia'	49	457	Populus trichocarpa
337	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	71	458	Populus trichocarpa
338	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	58	459	Prunus emarginata
339	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	69	460	Alnus rubra
340	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	40	461	Alnus rubra
341	Pinus nigra	70	462	Alnus rubra
342	Pinus nigra	59	463	Alnus rubra
343	Pinus nigra	47	464	Alnus rubra
344	Pinus nigra	60	465	Alnus rubra
345	Acer palmatum	45	466	Alnus rubra
346	Acer palmatum	41	467	Pseudotsuga menziesii
347	Acer palmatum	74	468	Prunus emarginata
348	Pinus nigra	72	939	Populus trichocarpa
349	Pinus nigra	60	940	Acer macrophyllum
350	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'	61	941	Alnus rubra
395	Alnus rubra	20	942	Alnus rubra
396	Alnus rubra	27	943	Alnus rubra
397	Acer macrophyllum	27	944	Alnus rubra
398	Alnus rubra	40	945	Alnus rubra
399	Alnus rubra	27	946	Alnus rubra
400	Prunus emarginata	22	947	Alnus rubra

LEGEND	
	Critical Root Zone (DBH x 6) - No impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree stability.
	Critical Root Zone (DBH x 10) - Minimal Impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree health.
	Surveyed Canopy Spread - Canopy Management Area - No aerial movement. Pruning may be required.
	Tree Management Area - On-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
	Tree Management Area - Off-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
	Tree Tag Number corresponding with aluminum tree tags fixed to inventoried trees.
	Property Line
	Hedge Line (extents)
	Tree Line Extent (Undersized Tree Stand)

Drawing No. 2 of 10	Sheet Title Arborist Survey of Inventoried Trees West	Project Title Cloverly School Replacement	Project Address 440 Hendry Avenue, North Vancouver	Client NVSD44	Scale 1:739	Production Date September 26, 2023	BC Plant Health Care Inc. 18465 53rd Avenue, Surrey, BC. P: 604-575-8727 F: 604-576-2972 E: info@bcplanthealthcare.com 24 Hour Emergency Pager: 604-607-1616	
Page No. 63 of 74	Revision No. -	Revision Date -						

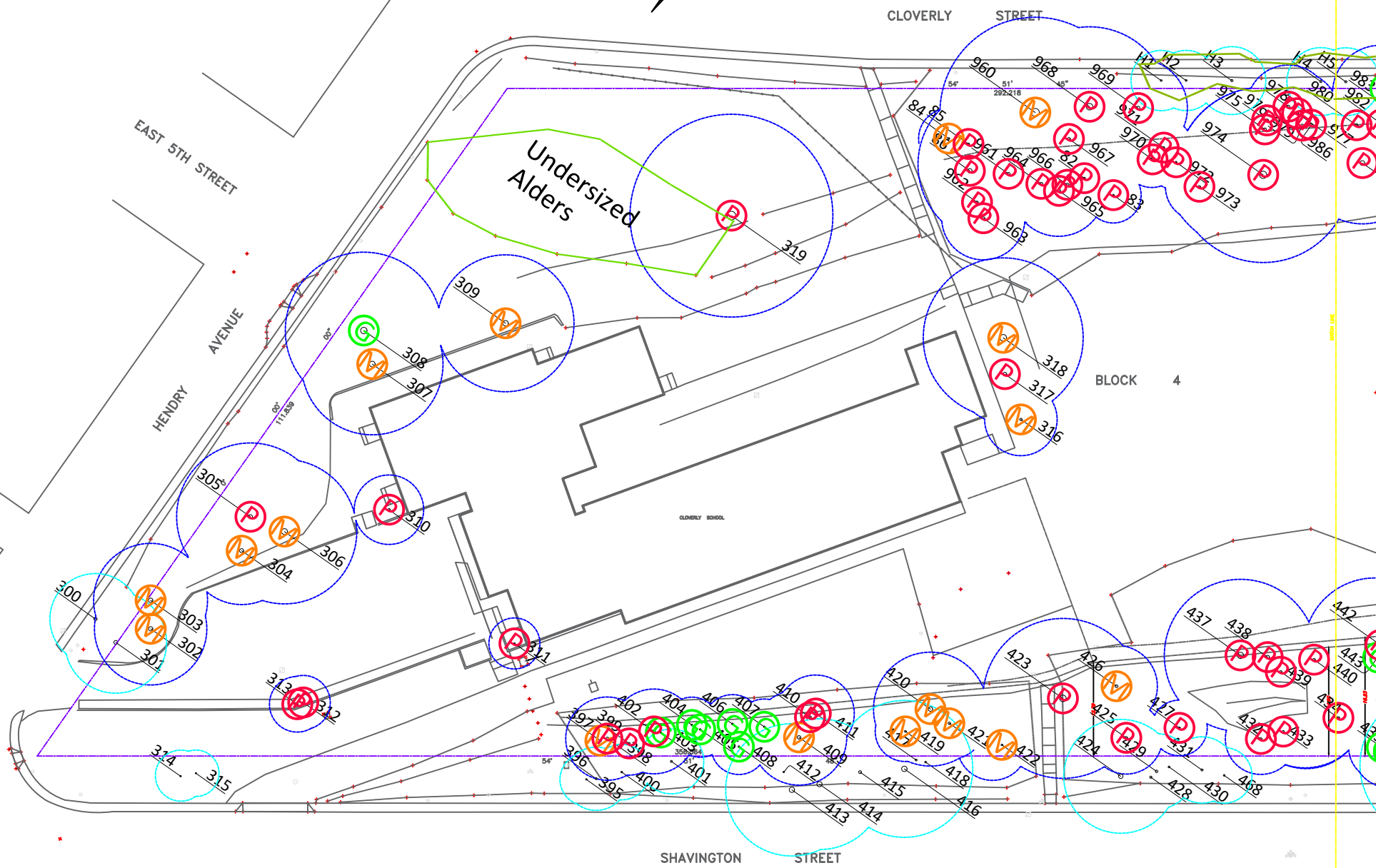
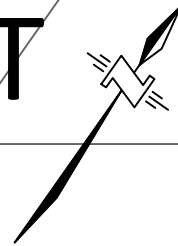
EAST



Tree #	Species	Diameter (cm)	Tree #	Species
67	Juglans cinerea	109	401	Alnus rubra
68	Juglans cinerea	41	402	Alnus rubra
69	Populus trichocarpa	40	403	Acer macrophyllum
70	Populus trichocarpa	40	404	Acer macrophyllum
71	Populus trichocarpa	80	405	Acer macrophyllum
72	Populus trichocarpa	25	406	Acer macrophyllum
73	Populus trichocarpa	35	407	Acer macrophyllum
74	Populus trichocarpa	30	408	Acer macrophyllum
75	Populus trichocarpa	30	409	Acer macrophyllum
76	Populus trichocarpa	40	410	Alnus rubra
77	Populus trichocarpa	30	411	Prunus emarginata
78	Alnus rubra	22	412	Prunus emarginata
79	Populus trichocarpa	30	413	Populus trichocarpa
80	Alnus rubra	25	414	Populus trichocarpa
81	Alnus rubra	30	415	Alnus rubra
82	Populus trichocarpa	26	416	Populus trichocarpa
83	Populus trichocarpa	22	417	Prunus emarginata
84	Picea abies	25	418	Prunus emarginata
85	Alnus rubra	26	419	Acer macrophyllum
86	Populus trichocarpa	61	420	Acer macrophyllum
300	Acer platanoides	45	421	Acer macrophyllum
301	Acer platanoides	52	422	Prunus emarginata
302	Acer platanoides	59	423	Alnus rubra
303	Acer platanoides	60	424	Populus trichocarpa
304	Acer platanoides	56	425	Alnus rubra
305	Acer platanoides	82	426	Acer macrophyllum
306	Acer platanoides	80	427	Prunus emarginata
307	Acer platanoides	78	428	Alnus rubra
308	Acer platanoides	88	429	Alnus rubra
309	Acer platanoides	75	430	Prunus emarginata
310	Malus fusca	31	431	Prunus emarginata
311	Alnus rubra	19	432	Alnus rubra
312	Populus trichocarpa	21	433	Acer macrophyllum
313	Populus trichocarpa	22	434	Alnus rubra
314	Acer palmatum	19	435	Acer macrophyllum
315	Acer palmatum	16	436	Acer macrophyllum
316	Acer palmatum	33	437	Populus trichocarpa
317	Pinus sylvestris	50	438	Alnus rubra
318	Prunus laurocerasus	90	439	Prunus emarginata
319	Alnus rubra	118	440	Alnus rubra
320	Acer saccharum	65	441	Alnus rubra
321	Acer saccharum	52	442	Alnus rubra
322	Acer saccharum	61	443	Acer macrophyllum
323	Acer saccharum	54	444	Alnus rubra
324	Acer saccharum	67	445	Alnus rubra
325	Ailanthus altissima	32	446	Alnus rubra
326	Ailanthus altissima	31	447	Alnus rubra
327	Acer saccharum	41	448	Alnus rubra
328	Picea abies	59	449	Acer macrophyllum
329	Acer saccharum	50	450	Alnus rubra
330	Quercus robur	29	451	Alnus rubra
331	Acer cappadocicum	7	452	Populus trichocarpa
332	Acer cappadocicum	11	453	Populus trichocarpa
333	Acer cappadocicum	17	454	Populus trichocarpa
334	Salix babylonica	59	455	Alnus rubra
335	Salix babylonica	15	456	Populus trichocarpa
336	Rubina pseudoacacia 'Frisia'	49	457	Populus trichocarpa
337	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	71	458	Populus trichocarpa
338	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	58	459	Prunus emarginata
339	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	69	460	Alnus rubra
340	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	40	461	Alnus rubra
341	Pinus nigra	70	462	Alnus rubra
342	Pinus nigra	59	463	Alnus rubra
343	Pinus nigra	47	464	Alnus rubra
344	Pinus nigra	60	465	Alnus rubra
345	Acer palmatum	45	466	Alnus rubra
346	Acer palmatum	41	467	Pseudotsuga menziesii
347	Acer palmatum	74	468	Prunus emarginata
348	Pinus nigra	72	939	Populus trichocarpa
349	Pinus nigra	60	940	Acer macrophyllum
350	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'	61	941	Alnus rubra
395	Alnus rubra	20	942	Alnus rubra
396	Alnus rubra	27	943	Alnus rubra
397	Acer macrophyllum	27	944	Alnus rubra
398	Alnus rubra	40	945	Alnus rubra
399	Alnus rubra	27	946	Alnus rubra
400	Prunus emarginata	22	947	Alnus rubra

LEGEND	
	Critical Root Zone (DBH x 6) - No impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree stability.
	Critical Root Zone (DBH x 10) - Minimal Impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree health.
	Surveyed Canopy Spread - Canopy Management Area - No aerial movement. Pruning may be required.
	Tree Management Area - On-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
	Tree Management Area - Off-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
	Tree Tag Number corresponding with aluminum tree tags fixed to inventoried trees.
	Property Line
	Hedge Line (extents)
	Tree Line Extent (Undersized Tree Stand)

WEST



Suitability for Retention of Inventoried Trees by Quantity and Tag Number

Assessing the suitability for retention of inventoried trees (categorized as good, moderate, or poor) within the development context is crucial. It guides decisions on tree preservation, ensuring the conservation of valuable species, maintaining biodiversity, and aligning with project goals. Quantity and species diversity in each category inform sustainable development practices, striking a balance between progress and environmental stewardship.

Good
When a tree has "good suitability for retention" on a development site, it implies that the tree possesses characteristics, such as robust health, structural integrity, and compatibility with the development's layout, which make it a prime candidate for preservation. Retaining such trees can enhance biodiversity, aesthetics, and ecological value within the project while meeting development goals.

Species	Quantity	Tag Number
<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	2	332, 333
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	11	403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 435, 436, 443, 449, 940
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2	346, 347
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	308
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	4	320, 321, 322, 329
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	2	996, 1000
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	1	350
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	3	68, 985, 994
<i>Quercus robur</i>	1	330
<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	1	336
Total	28	

Moderate
When a tree exhibits "moderate suitability for retention" on a development site, it suggests that while the tree has some value and potential for preservation, it may have moderate health, structural, or compatibility issues. Careful evaluation is needed to determine if retention is feasible, weighing its benefits against project objectives and potential risks.

Species	Quantity	Tag Number
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	7	397, 409, 419, 420, 421, 426, 960
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2	316, 345
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	6	302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 309
<i>Picea abies</i>	1	84
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	9	341, 342, 343, 344, 348, 349, 995, 997, 999
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	1	422
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	1	318
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	4	956, 957, 958, 959
Total	31	

Poor
A tree with "poor suitability for retention" on a development site indicates that the tree has significant health, structural, or compatibility issues, making its preservation impractical. Removal or replacement is likely necessary to ensure safety, meet project goals, and mitigate potential risks associated with retaining the tree.

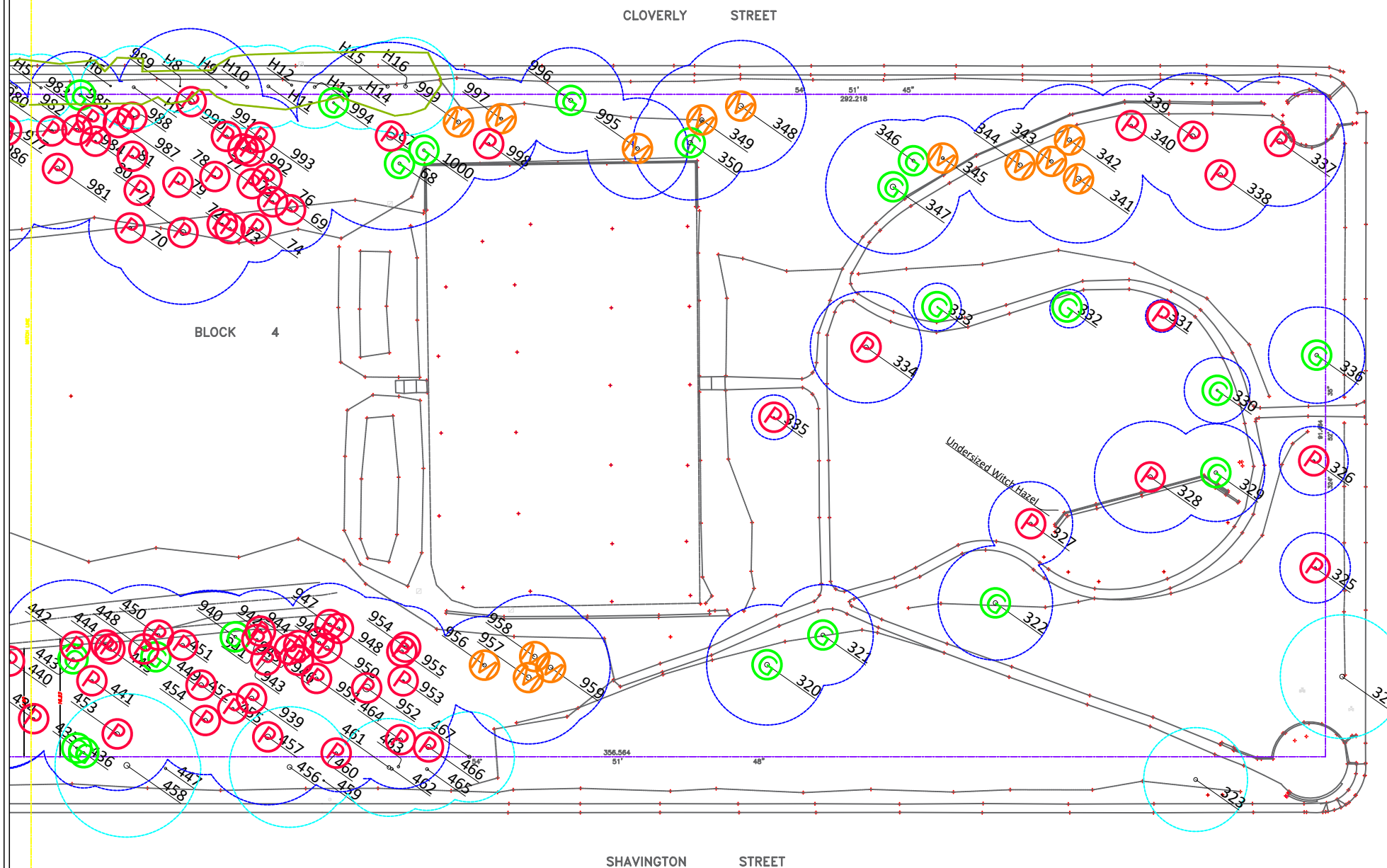
Species	Quantity	Tag Number
<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	1	331
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	2	433, 968
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	305
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	1	327
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2	325, 326
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	54	78, 80, 81, 85, 311, 319, 398, 399, 402, 410, 423, 425, 432, 434, 438, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446, 448, 450, 451, 455, 460, 464, 466, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 961, 962, 963, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 983, 989, 998
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	1	67
<i>Morus fusca</i>	1	310
<i>Picea abies</i>	1	328
<i>Pinus sylvestrus</i>	1	317
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	42	69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 86, 312, 313, 437, 452, 453, 454, 457, 939, 964, 965, 966, 967, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 984, 986, 987, 988, 990, 991, 992, 993
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	3	411, 427, 439
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	4	337, 338, 339, 340
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	2	334, 335
Total	116	

LEGEND

- Critical Root Zone (DBH x 6) - No impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree stability.
- Critical Root Zone (DBH x 10) - Minimal Impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree health.
- Surveyed Canopy Spread - Canopy Management Area - No aerial movement. Pruning may be required.
- Tree Management Area - On-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
- Tree Management Area - Off-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
- Tree Tag Number corresponding with aluminum tree tags fixed to inventoried trees.
- Property Line
- Hedge Line (extents)
- Tree Line Extent (Undersized Tree Stand)

PLAN 01

EAST



LEGEND

- Critical Root Zone (DBH x 6) - No impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree stability.
- Critical Root Zone (DBH x 10) - Minimal Impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree health.
- Surveyed Canopy Spread - Canopy Management Area - No aerial movement. Pruning may be required.
- Tree Management Area - On-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
- Tree Management Area - Off-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
- Tree Tag Number corresponding with aluminum tree tags fixed to inventoried trees.
- Property Line
- Hedge Line (extents)
- Tree Line Extent (Undersized Tree Stand)

Suitability for Retention of Inventoried Trees by Quantity and Tag Number

Assessing the suitability for retention of inventoried trees (categorized as good, moderate, or poor) within the development context is crucial. It guides decisions on tree preservation, ensuring the conservation of valuable species, maintaining biodiversity, and aligning with project goals. Quantity and species diversity in each category inform sustainable development practices, striking a balance between progress and environmental stewardship.

Good
When a tree has "good suitability for retention" on a development site, it implies that the tree possesses characteristics, such as robust health, structural integrity, and compatibility with the development's layout, which make it a prime candidate for preservation. Retaining such trees can enhance biodiversity, aesthetics, and ecological value within the project while meeting development goals.

Species	Quantity	Tag Number
<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	2	332, 333
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	11	403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 435, 436, 443, 449, 940
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2	346, 347
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	308
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	4	320, 321, 322, 329
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	2	996, 1000
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	1	350
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	3	68, 985, 994
<i>Quercus robur</i>	1	330
<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	1	336
Total	28	

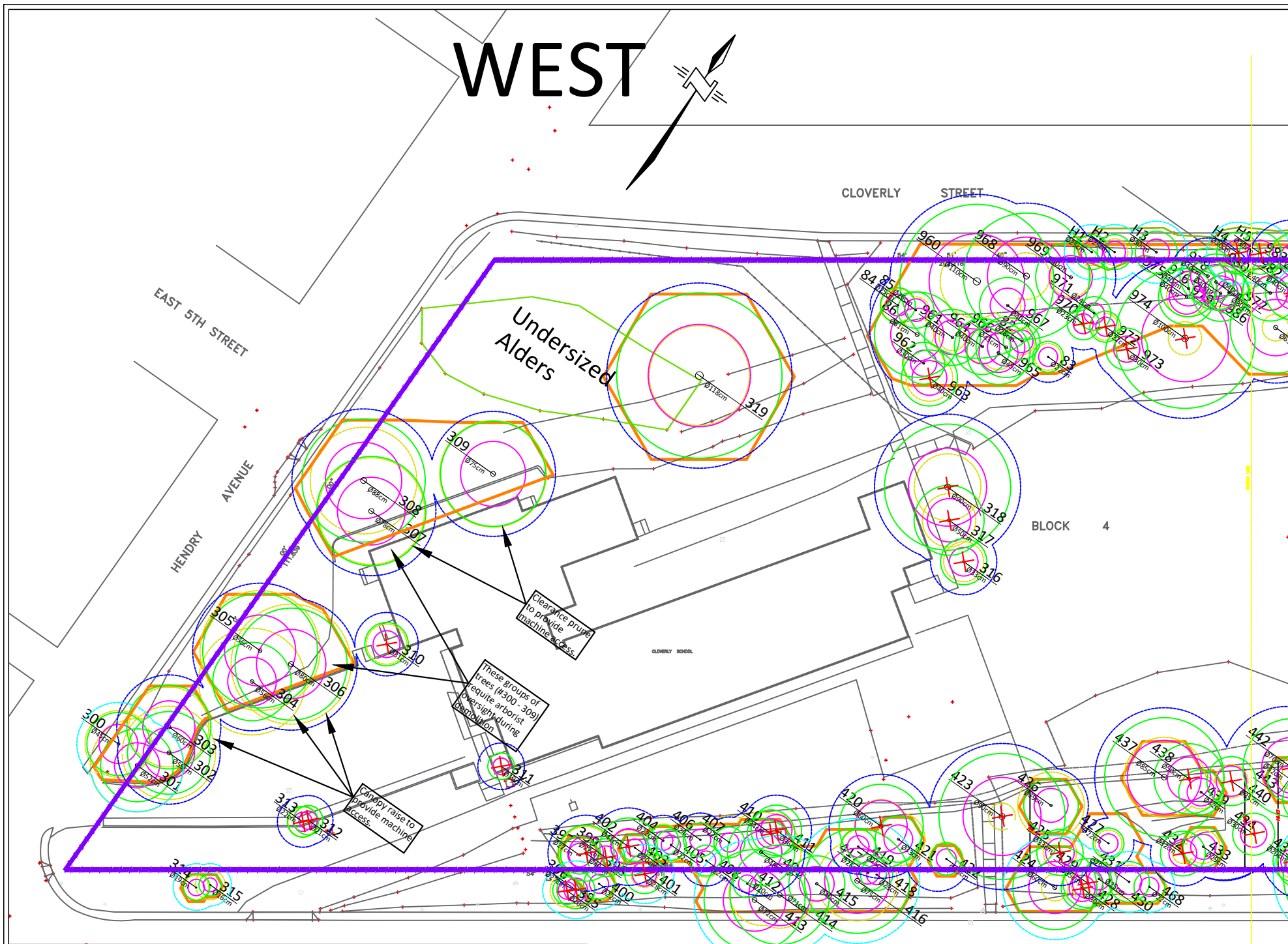
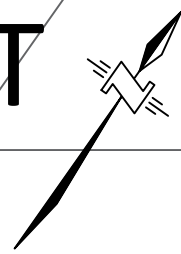
Moderate
When a tree exhibits "moderate suitability for retention" on a development site, it suggests that while the tree has some value and potential for preservation, it may have moderate health, structural, or compatibility issues. Careful evaluation is needed to determine if retention is feasible, weighing its benefits against project objectives and potential risks.

Species	Quantity	Tag Number
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	7	397, 409, 419, 420, 421, 426, 960
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2	316, 345
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	6	302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 309
<i>Picea abies</i>	1	84
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	9	341, 342, 343, 344, 348, 349, 995, 997, 999
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	1	422
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	1	318
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	4	956, 957, 958, 959
Total	31	

Poor
A tree with "poor suitability for retention" on a development site indicates that the tree has significant health, structural, or compatibility issues, making its preservation impractical. Removal or replacement is likely necessary to ensure safety, meet project goals, and mitigate potential risks associated with retaining the tree.

Species	Quantity	Tag Number
<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	1	331
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	2	433, 968
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	305
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	1	327
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2	325, 326
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	54	78, 80, 81, 85, 311, 319, 398, 399, 402, 410, 423, 425, 432, 434, 438, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446, 448, 450, 451, 455, 460, 464, 466, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 961, 962, 963, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 983, 989, 998
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	1	67
<i>Morus fusca</i>	1	310
<i>Picea abies</i>	1	328
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	1	317
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	42	69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 86, 312, 313, 437, 452, 453, 454, 457, 939, 964, 965, 966, 967, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 984, 986, 987, 988, 990, 991, 992, 993
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	3	411, 427, 439
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	4	337, 338, 339, 340
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	2	334, 335
Total	116	

WEST



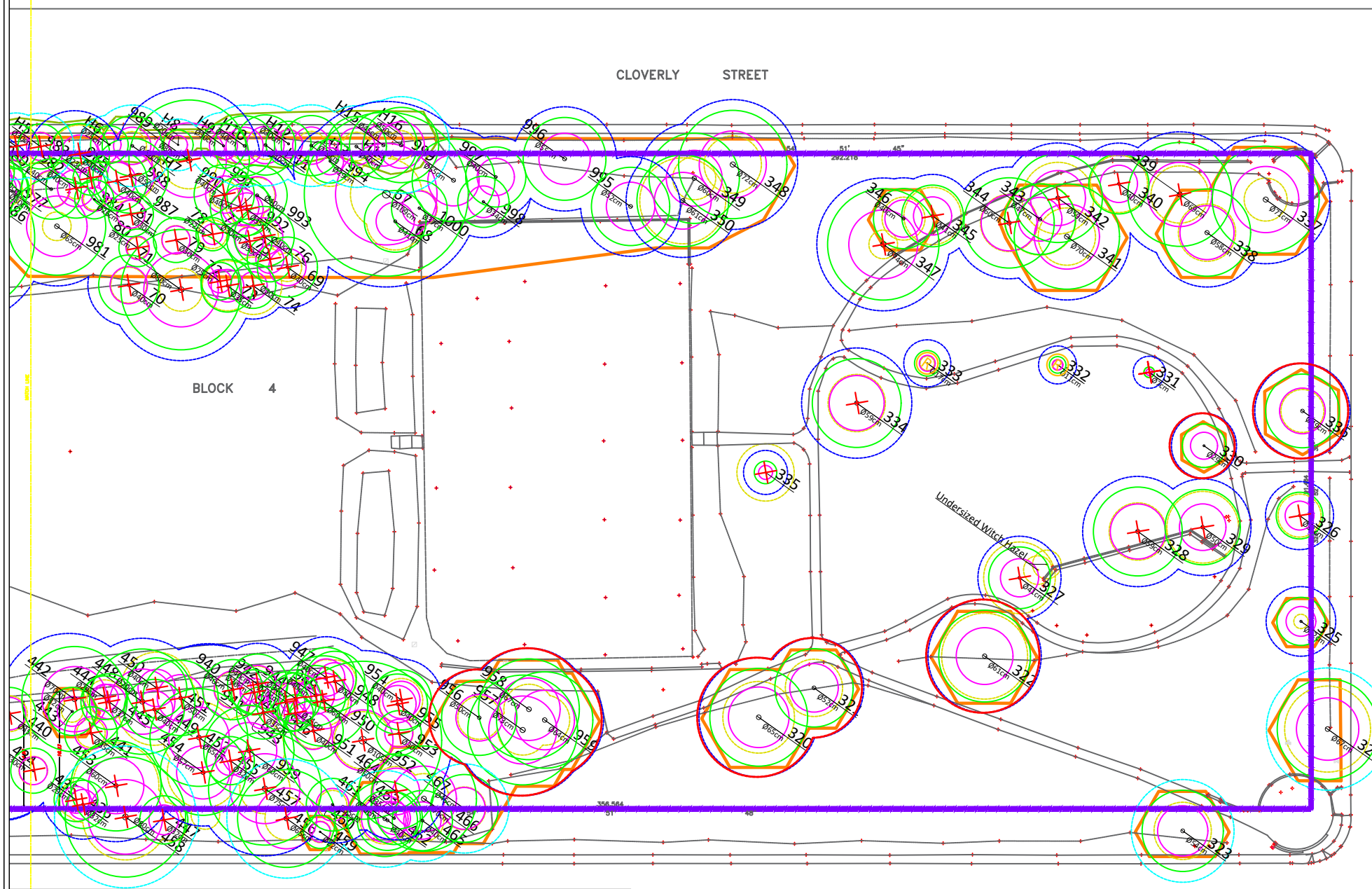
Tree #	Species	Retention Suitability	Tree #	Species	Retention Suitability	Tree #	Species	Retention Suitability
67	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Retain	401	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	948	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
68	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Remove	402	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	949	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
69	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	403	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	950	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
70	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	404	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	951	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
71	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	405	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	952	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
72	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	406	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	953	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
73	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	407	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	954	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
74	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	408	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	955	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
75	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	409	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	956	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Retain
76	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	410	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	957	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Retain
77	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	411	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Remove	958	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Retain
78	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	412	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Retain	959	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Retain
79	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	413	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain	960	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain
80	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	414	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain	961	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain
81	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	415	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain	962	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain
82	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	416	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain	963	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
83	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain	417	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Retain	964	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
84	<i>Picea abies</i>	Retain	418	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Retain	965	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
85	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain	419	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	966	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
86	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain	420	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Remove	967	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
300	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Retain	421	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	968	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain
301	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Retain	422	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Retain	969	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain
302	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Retain	423	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	970	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
303	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Retain	424	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain	971	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain
304	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Retain	425	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	972	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
305	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Retain	426	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	973	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
306	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Retain	427	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Retain	974	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove
307	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Retain	428	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	975	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
308	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Retain	429	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	976	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
309	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Retain	430	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Retain	977	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
310	<i>Malus fusca</i>	Remove	431	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Retain	978	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
311	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	432	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	979	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
312	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	433	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	980	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
313	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	434	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	981	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
314	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Retain	435	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Remove	982	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove
315	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Retain	436	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Remove	983	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain
316	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Remove	437	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain	984	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
317	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Remove	438	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	985	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Retain
318	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Remove	439	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Retain	986	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
319	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain	440	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	987	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove
320	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Retain	441	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	988	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove
321	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Retain	442	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	989	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove
322	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Retain	443	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	990	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove
323	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Retain	444	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	991	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove
324	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Retain	445	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	992	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove
325	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Retain	446	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	993	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Retain
326	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Remove	447	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	994	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Retain
327	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Remove	448	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	995	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Retain
328	<i>Picea abies</i>	Remove	449	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Remove	996	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Retain
329	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Remove	450	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	997	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Retain
330	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Retain	451	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	998	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain
331	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	Remove	452	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	999	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Retain
332	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	Re-locate	453	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	1000	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Retain
333	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	Re-locate	454	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	H1	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
334	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Remove	455	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	H10	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
335	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Remove	456	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	H11	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
336	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Retain	457	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	H12	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
337	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft</i>	Retain	458	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	H13	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
338	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft</i>	Retain	459	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Retain	H14	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
339	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft</i>	Remove	460	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain	H15	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
340	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft</i>	Remove	461	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain	H16	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
341	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Retain	462	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain	H2	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
342	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Remove	463	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain	H3	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
343	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Retain	464	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	H4	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Remove
344	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Remove	465	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain	H5	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Remove
345	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Remove	466	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Retain	H6	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
346	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Retain	467	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Retain	H7	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
347	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Remove	468	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Retain	H8	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
348	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Retain	939	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Remove	H9	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Retain
349	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Retain	940	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Remove			
350	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	Retain	941	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove			
395	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	942	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove			
396	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	943	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove			
397	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Retain	944	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove			
398	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	945	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove			
399	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove	946	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove			
400	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Retain	947	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Remove			

LEGEND	
	Critical Root Zone (DBH x 6) - No impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree stability.
	Critical Root Zone (DBH x 10) - Minimal Impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree health.
	Surveyed Canopy Spread - Canopy Management Area - No aerial movement. Pruning may be required.
	Tree Management Area - On-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
	Tree Management Area - Off-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
	Tree Tag Number corresponding with aluminum tree tags fixed to inventoried trees.
	Property Line
	Hedge Line (extents)
	Tree Line Extent (Undersized Tree Stand)
	Tree Protection Barrier
	Tree Suitable for Transplanting
	Removal Recommended
	Focus of Tree Retention Re-Design

PLAN 0

Drawing No. 6 of 10	Sheet Title Arborist Tree Protection and Removal Plan West	Project Title Cloverley School Replacement	Project Address 440 Hendry Avenue, North Vancouver			BC Plant Health Care Inc. 18465 53rd Avenue, Surrey, BC. P: 604-575-8727 F: 604-576-2972 E: info@bcplanthealthcare.com 24 Hour Emergency Pager: 604-607-1616	
Page No. 67 of 74	Revision No. -	Revision Date -	Project Number -	Client NVSD44			

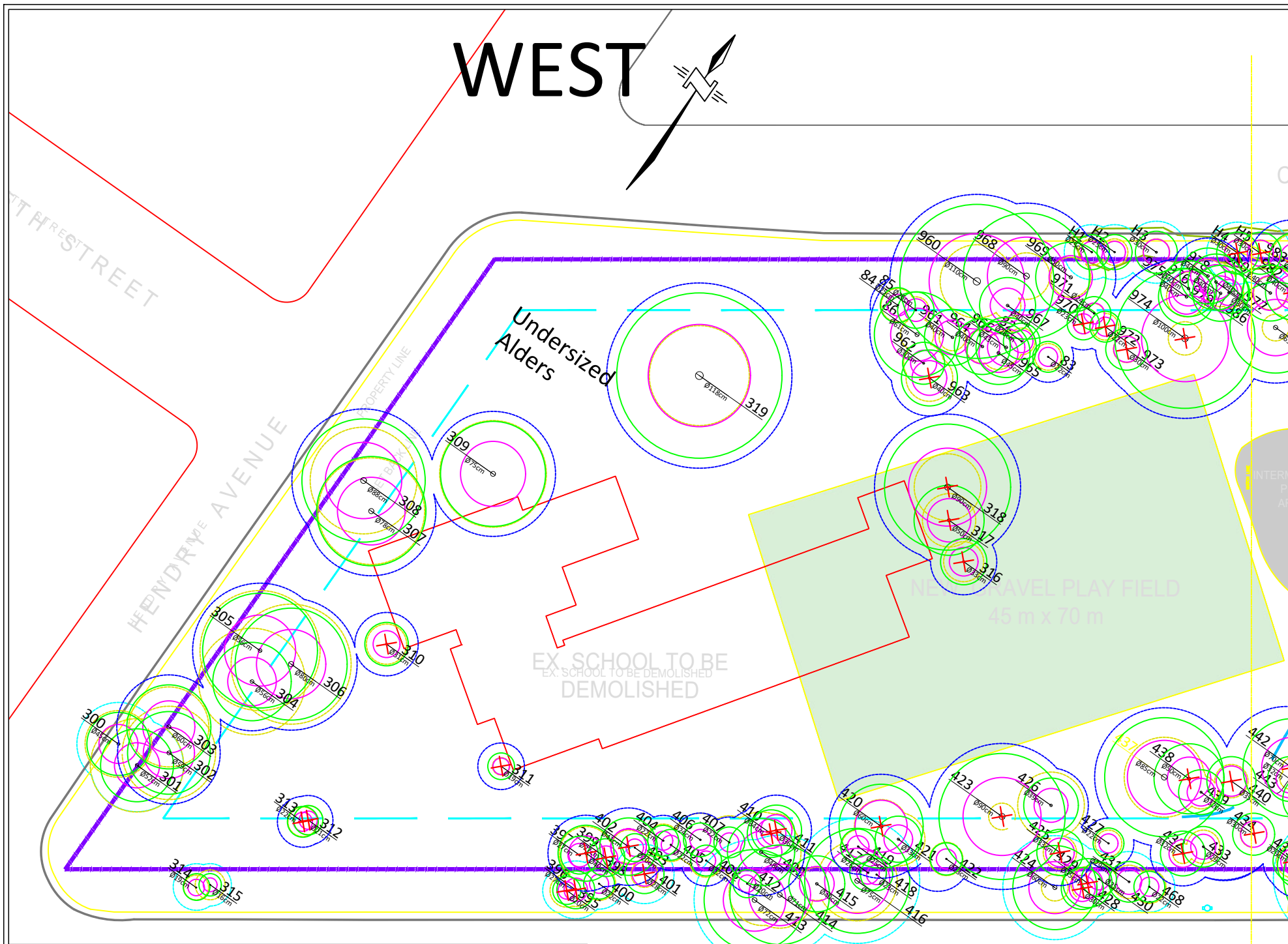
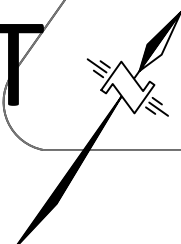
EAST



LEGEND	
	Critical Root Zone (DBH x 6) - No impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree stability.
	Critical Root Zone (DBH x 10) - Minimal Impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree health.
	Surveyed Canopy Spread - Canopy Management Area - No aerial movement. Pruning may be required.
	Tree Management Area - On-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
	Tree Management Area - Off-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
	Tree Tag Number corresponding with aluminum tree tags fixed to inventoried trees.
	Property Line
	Hedge Line (extents)
	Tree Line Extent (Undersized Tree Stand)
	Tree Protection Barrier
	Tree Suitable for Transplanting
	Removal Recommended
	Focus of Tree Retention Re-Design

Tree #	Species	Retention Suitability	Tree #	Species	Retention Suitability	Tree #	Species	Retention Suitability
67	Juglans cinerea	Retain	401	Alnus rubra	Remove	948	Alnus rubra	Remove
68	Juglans cinerea	Remove	402	Alnus rubra	Remove	949	Alnus rubra	Remove
69	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	403	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	950	Alnus rubra	Remove
70	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	404	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	951	Alnus rubra	Remove
71	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	405	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	952	Alnus rubra	Remove
72	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	406	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	953	Alnus rubra	Remove
73	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	407	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	954	Alnus rubra	Remove
74	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	408	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	955	Alnus rubra	Remove
75	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	409	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	956	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain
76	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	410	Alnus rubra	Remove	957	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain
77	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	411	Prunus emarginata	Remove	958	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain
78	Alnus rubra	Remove	412	Prunus emarginata	Retain	959	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain
79	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	413	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	960	Acer macrophyllum	Retain
80	Alnus rubra	Remove	414	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	961	Alnus rubra	Retain
81	Alnus rubra	Remove	415	Alnus rubra	Retain	962	Alnus rubra	Retain
82	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	416	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	963	Alnus rubra	Remove
83	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	417	Prunus emarginata	Retain	964	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
84	Picea abies	Retain	418	Prunus emarginata	Retain	965	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
85	Alnus rubra	Retain	419	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	966	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
86	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	420	Acer macrophyllum	Remove	967	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
300	Acer platanoides	Retain	421	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	968	Acer macrophyllum	Retain
301	Acer platanoides	Retain	422	Prunus emarginata	Retain	969	Alnus rubra	Retain
302	Acer platanoides	Retain	423	Alnus rubra	Remove	970	Alnus rubra	Remove
303	Acer platanoides	Retain	424	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	971	Alnus rubra	Retain
304	Acer platanoides	Retain	425	Alnus rubra	Remove	972	Alnus rubra	Remove
305	Acer platanoides	Retain	426	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	973	Alnus rubra	Remove
306	Acer platanoides	Retain	427	Prunus emarginata	Retain	974	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
307	Acer platanoides	Retain	428	Alnus rubra	Remove	975	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
308	Acer platanoides	Retain	429	Alnus rubra	Remove	976	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
309	Acer platanoides	Retain	430	Prunus emarginata	Retain	977	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
310	Malus fusca	Remove	431	Prunus emarginata	Retain	978	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
311	Alnus rubra	Remove	432	Alnus rubra	Remove	979	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
312	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	433	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	980	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
313	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	434	Alnus rubra	Remove	981	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
314	Acer palmatum	Retain	435	Acer macrophyllum	Remove	982	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
315	Acer palmatum	Retain	436	Acer macrophyllum	Remove	983	Alnus rubra	Retain
316	Acer palmatum	Remove	437	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	984	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
317	Pinus sylvestris	Remove	438	Alnus rubra	Remove	985	Juglans cinerea	Retain
318	Prunus laurocerasus	Remove	439	Prunus emarginata	Retain	986	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
319	Alnus rubra	Retain	440	Alnus rubra	Remove	987	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
320	Acer saccharum	Retain	441	Alnus rubra	Remove	988	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
321	Acer saccharum	Retain	442	Alnus rubra	Remove	989	Alnus rubra	Remove
322	Acer saccharum	Retain	443	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	990	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
323	Acer saccharum	Retain	444	Alnus rubra	Remove	991	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
324	Acer saccharum	Retain	445	Alnus rubra	Remove	992	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
325	Ailanthus altissima	Retain	446	Alnus rubra	Remove	993	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
326	Ailanthus altissima	Remove	447	Alnus rubra	Remove	994	Juglans cinerea	Retain
327	Acer saccharum	Remove	448	Alnus rubra	Remove	995	Pinus nigra	Retain
328	Picea abies	Remove	449	Acer macrophyllum	Remove	996	Fagus sylvatica	Retain
329	Acer saccharum	Remove	450	Alnus rubra	Remove	997	Pinus nigra	Retain
330	Quercus robur	Retain	451	Alnus rubra	Remove	998	Alnus rubra	Retain
331	Acer cappadocicum	Remove	452	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	999	Pinus nigra	Retain
332	Acer cappadocicum	Re-locate	453	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	1000	Fagus sylvatica	Retain
333	Acer cappadocicum	Re-locate	454	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H1	Thuja plicata	Retain
334	Salix babylonica	Remove	455	Alnus rubra	Remove	H10	Thuja plicata	Retain
335	Salix babylonica	Remove	456	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H11	Thuja plicata	Retain
336	Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'	Retain	457	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H12	Thuja plicata	Retain
337	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	Retain	458	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H13	Thuja plicata	Retain
338	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	Retain	459	Prunus emarginata	Retain	H14	Thuja plicata	Retain
339	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	Remove	460	Alnus rubra	Retain	H15	Thuja plicata	Retain
340	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	Remove	461	Alnus rubra	Retain	H16	Thuja plicata	Retain
341	Pinus nigra	Retain	462	Alnus rubra	Retain	H2	Thuja plicata	Retain
342	Pinus nigra	Remove	463	Alnus rubra	Retain	H3	Thuja plicata	Retain
343	Pinus nigra	Retain	464	Alnus rubra	Remove	H4	Thuja plicata	Remove
344	Pinus nigra	Remove	465	Alnus rubra	Retain	H5	Thuja plicata	Remove
345	Acer palmatum	Remove	466	Alnus rubra	Retain	H6	Thuja plicata	Retain
346	Acer palmatum	Retain	467	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain	H7	Thuja plicata	Retain
347	Acer palmatum	Remove	468	Prunus emarginata	Retain	H8	Thuja plicata	Retain
348	Pinus nigra	Retain	939	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H9	Thuja plicata	Retain
349	Pinus nigra	Retain	940	Acer macrophyllum	Remove			
350	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'	Retain	941	Alnus rubra	Remove			
395	Alnus rubra	Remove	942	Alnus rubra	Remove			
396	Alnus rubra	Remove	943	Alnus rubra	Remove			
397	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	944	Alnus rubra	Remove			
398	Alnus rubra	Remove	945	Alnus rubra	Remove			
399	Alnus rubra	Remove	946	Alnus rubra	Remove			
400	Prunus emarginata	Retain	947	Alnus rubra	Remove			

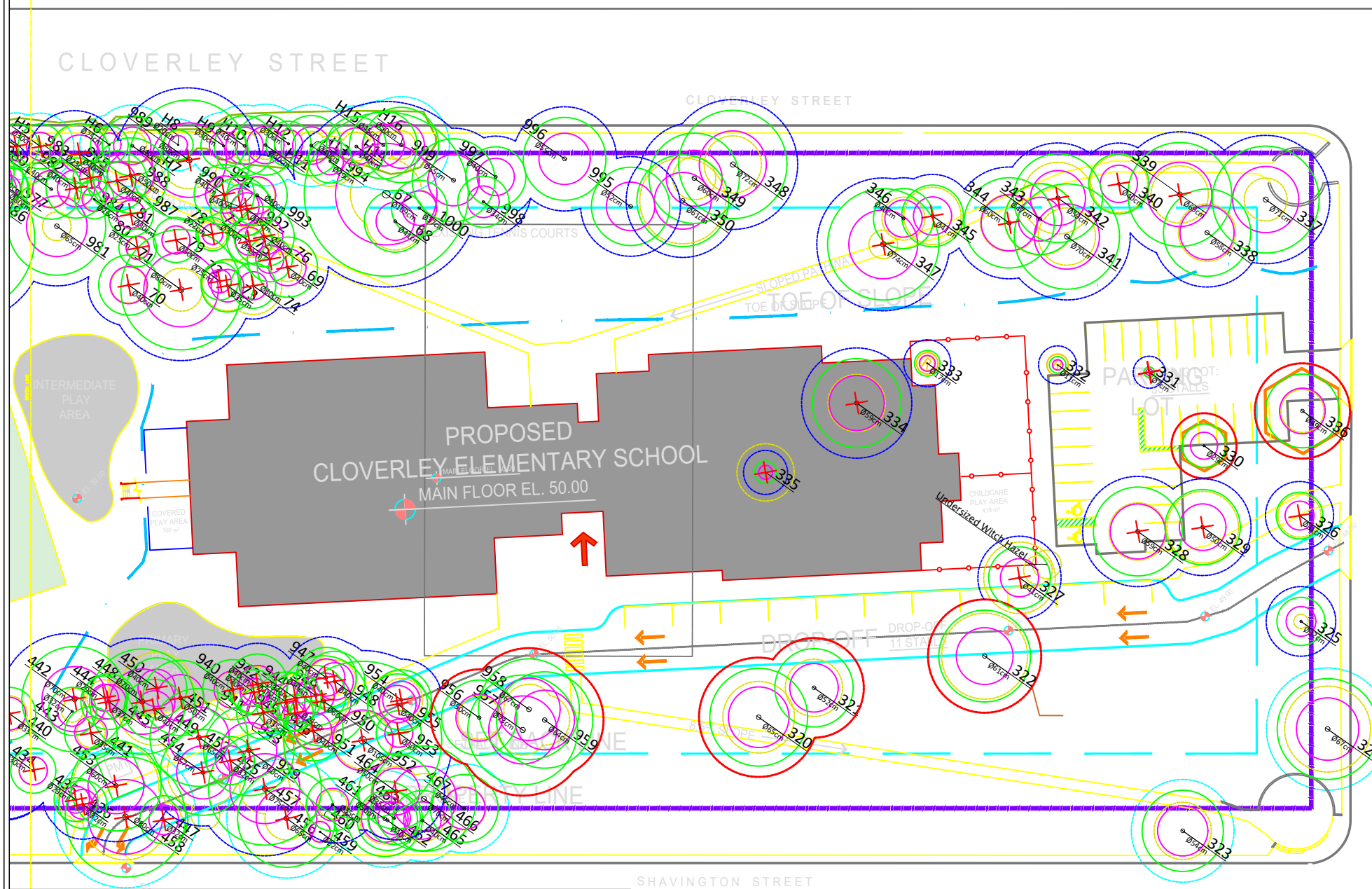
WEST



Tree #	Species	Retention Suitability	Tree #	Species	Retention Suitability	Tree #	Species	Retention Suitability
67	Juglans cinerea	Retain	401	Alnus rubra	Remove	948	Alnus rubra	Remove
68	Juglans cinerea	Remove	402	Alnus rubra	Remove	949	Alnus rubra	Remove
69	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	403	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	950	Alnus rubra	Remove
70	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	404	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	951	Alnus rubra	Remove
71	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	405	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	952	Alnus rubra	Remove
72	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	406	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	953	Alnus rubra	Remove
73	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	407	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	954	Alnus rubra	Remove
74	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	408	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	955	Alnus rubra	Remove
75	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	409	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	956	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain
76	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	410	Alnus rubra	Remove	957	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain
77	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	411	Prunus emarginata	Remove	958	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain
78	Alnus rubra	Remove	412	Prunus emarginata	Retain	959	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain
79	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	413	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	960	Acer macrophyllum	Retain
80	Alnus rubra	Remove	414	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	961	Alnus rubra	Retain
81	Alnus rubra	Remove	415	Alnus rubra	Retain	962	Alnus rubra	Retain
82	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	416	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	963	Alnus rubra	Remove
83	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	417	Prunus emarginata	Retain	964	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
84	Picea abies	Retain	418	Prunus emarginata	Retain	965	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
85	Alnus rubra	Retain	419	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	966	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
86	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	420	Acer macrophyllum	Remove	967	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
300	Acer platanoides	Retain	421	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	968	Acer macrophyllum	Retain
301	Acer platanoides	Retain	422	Prunus emarginata	Retain	969	Alnus rubra	Retain
302	Acer platanoides	Retain	423	Alnus rubra	Remove	970	Alnus rubra	Remove
303	Acer platanoides	Retain	424	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	971	Alnus rubra	Retain
304	Acer platanoides	Retain	425	Alnus rubra	Remove	972	Alnus rubra	Remove
305	Acer platanoides	Retain	426	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	973	Alnus rubra	Remove
306	Acer platanoides	Retain	427	Prunus emarginata	Retain	974	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
307	Acer platanoides	Retain	428	Alnus rubra	Remove	975	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
308	Acer platanoides	Retain	429	Alnus rubra	Remove	976	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
309	Acer platanoides	Retain	430	Prunus emarginata	Retain	977	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
310	Malus fusca	Remove	431	Prunus emarginata	Retain	978	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
311	Alnus rubra	Remove	432	Alnus rubra	Remove	979	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
312	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	433	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	980	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
313	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	434	Alnus rubra	Remove	981	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
314	Acer palmatum	Retain	435	Acer macrophyllum	Remove	982	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
315	Acer palmatum	Retain	436	Acer macrophyllum	Remove	983	Alnus rubra	Retain
316	Acer palmatum	Remove	437	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	984	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
317	Pinus sylvestris	Remove	438	Alnus rubra	Remove	985	Juglans cinerea	Retain
318	Prunus laurocerasus	Remove	439	Prunus emarginata	Retain	986	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
319	Alnus rubra	Retain	440	Alnus rubra	Remove	987	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
320	Acer saccharum	Retain	441	Alnus rubra	Remove	988	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
321	Acer saccharum	Retain	442	Alnus rubra	Remove	989	Alnus rubra	Remove
322	Acer saccharum	Retain	443	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	990	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
323	Acer saccharum	Retain	444	Alnus rubra	Remove	991	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
324	Acer saccharum	Retain	445	Alnus rubra	Remove	992	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
325	Ailanthus altissima	Retain	446	Alnus rubra	Remove	993	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
326	Ailanthus altissima	Remove	447	Alnus rubra	Remove	994	Juglans cinerea	Retain
327	Acer saccharum	Remove	448	Alnus rubra	Remove	995	Pinus nigra	Retain
328	Picea abies	Remove	449	Acer macrophyllum	Remove	996	Fagus sylvatica	Retain
329	Acer saccharum	Remove	450	Alnus rubra	Remove	997	Pinus nigra	Retain
330	Quercus robur	Retain	451	Alnus rubra	Remove	998	Alnus rubra	Retain
331	Acer cappadocicum	Remove	452	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	999	Pinus nigra	Retain
332	Acer cappadocicum	Re-locate	453	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	1000	Fagus sylvatica	Retain
333	Acer cappadocicum	Re-locate	454	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H1	Thuja plicata	Retain
334	Salix babylonica	Remove	455	Alnus rubra	Remove	H10	Thuja plicata	Retain
335	Salix babylonica	Remove	456	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H11	Thuja plicata	Retain
336	Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'	Retain	457	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H12	Thuja plicata	Retain
337	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	Retain	458	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H13	Thuja plicata	Retain
338	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	Retain	459	Prunus emarginata	Retain	H14	Thuja plicata	Retain
339	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	Remove	460	Alnus rubra	Retain	H15	Thuja plicata	Retain
340	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	Remove	461	Alnus rubra	Retain	H16	Thuja plicata	Retain
341	Pinus nigra	Retain	462	Alnus rubra	Retain	H2	Thuja plicata	Retain
342	Pinus nigra	Remove	463	Alnus rubra	Retain	H3	Thuja plicata	Retain
343	Pinus nigra	Retain	464	Alnus rubra	Retain	H4	Thuja plicata	Remove
344	Pinus nigra	Remove	465	Alnus rubra	Retain	H5	Thuja plicata	Remove
345	Acer palmatum	Remove	466	Alnus rubra	Retain	H6	Thuja plicata	Retain
346	Acer palmatum	Retain	467	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain	H7	Thuja plicata	Retain
347	Acer palmatum	Remove	468	Prunus emarginata	Retain	H8	Thuja plicata	Retain
348	Pinus nigra	Retain	939	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H9	Thuja plicata	Retain
349	Pinus nigra	Retain	940	Acer macrophyllum	Remove			
350	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'	Retain	941	Alnus rubra	Remove			
395	Alnus rubra	Remove	942	Alnus rubra	Remove			
396	Alnus rubra	Remove	943	Alnus rubra	Remove			
397	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	944	Alnus rubra	Remove			
398	Alnus rubra	Remove	945	Alnus rubra	Remove			
399	Alnus rubra	Remove	946	Alnus rubra	Remove			
400	Prunus emarginata	Retain	947	Alnus rubra	Remove			

LEGEND	
	Critical Root Zone (DBH x 6) - No impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree stability.
	Critical Root Zone (DBH x 10) - Minimal Impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree health.
	Surveyed Canopy Spread - Canopy Management Area - No aerial movement. Pruning may be required.
	Tree Management Area - On-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
	Tree Management Area - Off-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
	Tree Tag Number corresponding with aluminum tree tags fixed to inventoried trees.
	Property Line
	Hedge Line (extents)
	Tree Line Extent (Undersized Tree Stand)
	Tree Protection Barrier
	Tree Suitable for Transplanting
	Removal Recommended
	Focus of Tree Retention Re-Design

EAST

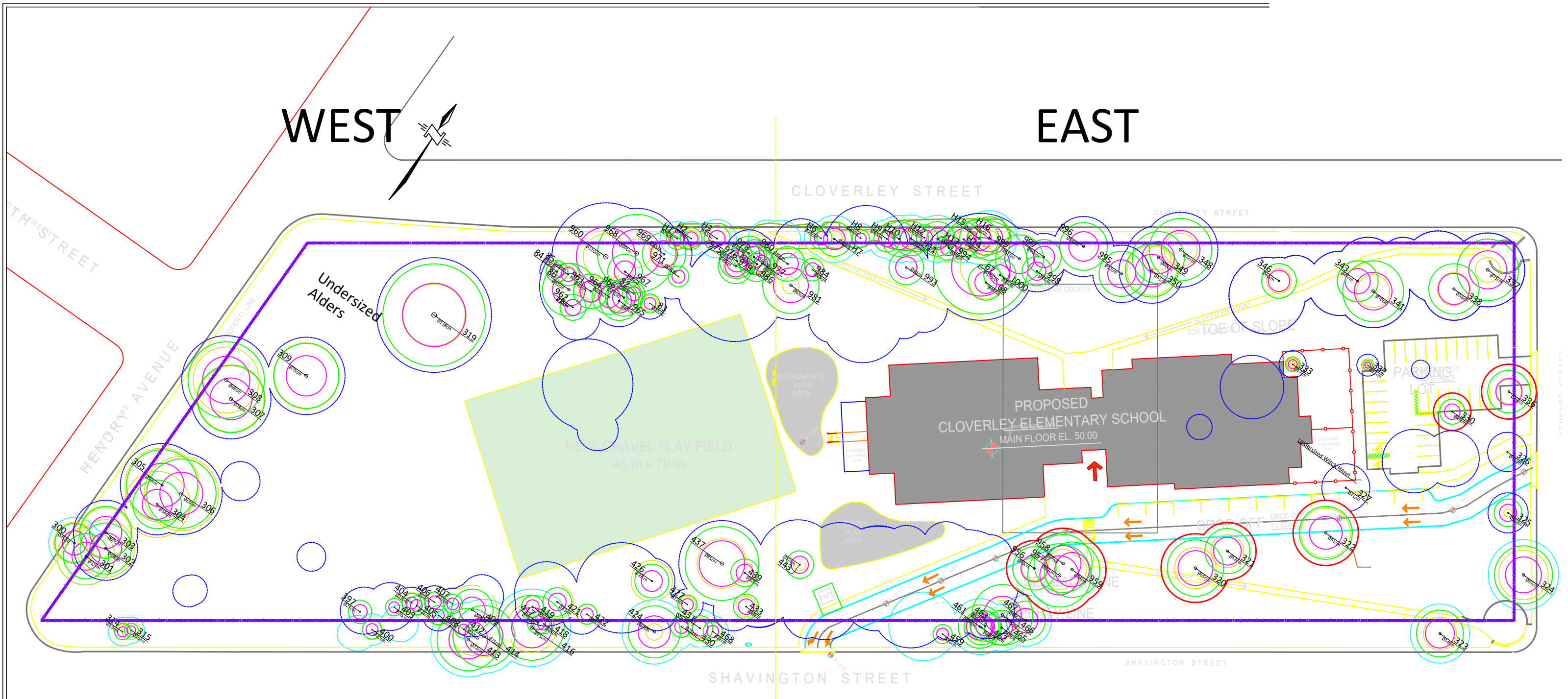


LEGEND	
	Critical Root Zone (DBH x 6) - No impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree stability.
	Critical Root Zone (DBH x 10) - Minimal Impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree health.
	Surveyed Canopy Spread - Canopy Management Area - No aerial movement. Pruning may be required.
	Tree Management Area - On-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
	Tree Management Area - Off-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
	Tree Tag Number corresponding with aluminum tree tags fixed to inventoried trees.
	Property Line
	Hedge Line (extents)
	Tree Line Extent (Undersized Tree Stand)
	Tree Protection Barrier
	Tree Suitable for Transplanting
	Removal Recommended
	Focus of Tree Retention Re-Design

Tree #	Species	Retention Suitability	Tree #	Species	Retention Suitability	Tree #	Species	Retention Suitability
67	Juglans cinerea	Retain	401	Alnus rubra	Remove	948	Alnus rubra	Remove
68	Juglans cinerea	Remove	402	Alnus rubra	Remove	949	Alnus rubra	Remove
69	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	403	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	950	Alnus rubra	Remove
70	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	404	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	951	Alnus rubra	Remove
71	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	405	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	952	Alnus rubra	Remove
72	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	406	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	953	Alnus rubra	Remove
73	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	407	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	954	Alnus rubra	Remove
74	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	408	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	955	Alnus rubra	Remove
75	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	409	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	956	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain
76	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	410	Alnus rubra	Remove	957	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain
77	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	411	Prunus emarginata	Remove	958	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain
78	Alnus rubra	Remove	412	Prunus emarginata	Retain	959	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain
79	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	413	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	960	Acer macrophyllum	Retain
80	Alnus rubra	Remove	414	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	961	Alnus rubra	Retain
81	Alnus rubra	Remove	415	Alnus rubra	Retain	962	Alnus rubra	Retain
82	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	416	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	963	Alnus rubra	Remove
83	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	417	Prunus emarginata	Retain	964	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
84	Picea abies	Retain	418	Prunus emarginata	Retain	965	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
85	Alnus rubra	Retain	419	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	966	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
86	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	420	Acer macrophyllum	Remove	967	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
300	Acer platanoides	Retain	421	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	968	Acer macrophyllum	Retain
301	Acer platanoides	Retain	422	Prunus emarginata	Retain	969	Alnus rubra	Retain
302	Acer platanoides	Retain	423	Alnus rubra	Remove	970	Alnus rubra	Remove
303	Acer platanoides	Retain	424	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	971	Alnus rubra	Retain
304	Acer platanoides	Retain	425	Alnus rubra	Remove	972	Alnus rubra	Remove
305	Acer platanoides	Retain	426	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	973	Alnus rubra	Remove
306	Acer platanoides	Retain	427	Prunus emarginata	Retain	974	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
307	Acer platanoides	Retain	428	Alnus rubra	Remove	975	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
308	Acer platanoides	Retain	429	Alnus rubra	Remove	976	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
309	Acer platanoides	Retain	430	Prunus emarginata	Retain	977	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
310	Malus fusca	Remove	431	Prunus emarginata	Retain	978	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
311	Alnus rubra	Remove	432	Alnus rubra	Remove	979	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
312	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	433	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	980	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
313	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	434	Alnus rubra	Remove	981	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
314	Acer palmatum	Retain	435	Acer macrophyllum	Remove	982	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
315	Acer palmatum	Retain	436	Acer macrophyllum	Remove	983	Alnus rubra	Retain
316	Acer palmatum	Remove	437	Populus trichocarpa	Retain	984	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
317	Pinus sylvestris	Remove	438	Alnus rubra	Remove	985	Juglans cinerea	Retain
318	Prunus laurocerasus	Remove	439	Prunus emarginata	Retain	986	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
319	Alnus rubra	Retain	440	Alnus rubra	Remove	987	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
320	Acer saccharum	Retain	441	Alnus rubra	Remove	988	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
321	Acer saccharum	Retain	442	Alnus rubra	Remove	989	Alnus rubra	Remove
322	Acer saccharum	Retain	443	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	990	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
323	Acer saccharum	Retain	444	Alnus rubra	Remove	991	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
324	Acer saccharum	Retain	445	Alnus rubra	Remove	992	Populus trichocarpa	Remove
325	Ailanthus altissima	Retain	446	Alnus rubra	Remove	993	Populus trichocarpa	Retain
326	Ailanthus altissima	Remove	447	Alnus rubra	Remove	994	Juglans cinerea	Retain
327	Acer saccharum	Remove	448	Alnus rubra	Remove	995	Pinus nigra	Retain
328	Picea abies	Remove	449	Acer macrophyllum	Remove	996	Fagus sylvatica	Retain
329	Acer saccharum	Remove	450	Alnus rubra	Remove	997	Pinus nigra	Retain
330	Quercus robur	Retain	451	Alnus rubra	Remove	998	Alnus rubra	Retain
331	Acer cappadocicum	Remove	452	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	999	Pinus nigra	Retain
332	Acer cappadocicum	Re-locate	453	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	1000	Fagus sylvatica	Retain
333	Acer cappadocicum	Re-locate	454	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H1	Thuja plicata	Retain
334	Salix babylonica	Remove	455	Alnus rubra	Remove	H10	Thuja plicata	Retain
335	Salix babylonica	Remove	456	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H11	Thuja plicata	Retain
336	Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'	Retain	457	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H12	Thuja plicata	Retain
337	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	Retain	458	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H13	Thuja plicata	Retain
338	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	Retain	459	Prunus emarginata	Retain	H14	Thuja plicata	Retain
339	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	Remove	460	Alnus rubra	Retain	H15	Thuja plicata	Retain
340	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' Top Graft	Remove	461	Alnus rubra	Retain	H16	Thuja plicata	Retain
341	Pinus nigra	Retain	462	Alnus rubra	Retain	H2	Thuja plicata	Retain
342	Pinus nigra	Remove	463	Alnus rubra	Retain	H3	Thuja plicata	Retain
343	Pinus nigra	Retain	464	Alnus rubra	Remove	H4	Thuja plicata	Remove
344	Pinus nigra	Remove	465	Alnus rubra	Retain	H5	Thuja plicata	Remove
345	Acer palmatum	Remove	466	Alnus rubra	Retain	H6	Thuja plicata	Retain
346	Acer palmatum	Retain	467	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Retain	H7	Thuja plicata	Retain
347	Acer palmatum	Remove	468	Prunus emarginata	Retain	H8	Thuja plicata	Retain
348	Pinus nigra	Retain	939	Populus trichocarpa	Remove	H9	Thuja plicata	Retain
349	Pinus nigra	Retain	940	Acer macrophyllum	Remove			
350	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'	Retain	941	Alnus rubra	Remove			
395	Alnus rubra	Remove	942	Alnus rubra	Remove			
396	Alnus rubra	Remove	943	Alnus rubra	Remove			
397	Acer macrophyllum	Retain	944	Alnus rubra	Remove			
398	Alnus rubra	Remove	945	Alnus rubra	Remove			
399	Alnus rubra	Remove	946	Alnus rubra	Remove			
400	Prunus emarginata	Retain	947	Alnus rubra	Remove			

WEST

EAST



LEGEND

- Critical Root Zone (DBH x 6) - No impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree stability.
- Critical Root Zone (DBH x 10) - Minimal Impact - Minimum radius from tree required for tree health.
- Surveyed Canopy Spread - Canopy Management Area - No aerial movement. Pruning may be required.
- Tree Management Area - On-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
- Tree Management Area - Off-Site - Arborist oversight required during any operations within this area.
- Tree Tag Number corresponding with aluminum tree tags fixed to inventoried trees.
- Property Line
- Hedge Line (extents)
- Tree Line Extent (Undersized Tree Stand)
- Tree Protection Barrier
- Tree Suitable for Transplanting
- ✕ Removal Recommended
- Focus of Tree Retention Re-Design

Qualitative Tree Risk Assessment Guidelines

Qualitative risk assessment is the process of using ratings of the likelihood and consequences of an event to determine a risk level and evaluate the level of risk against qualitative criteria.

This matrix is used to <i>estimate the likelihood of a tree failure impacting a specified target</i>				
<i>Likelihood of Failure</i>	<i>Likelihood of Impact</i>			
	<i>Very Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Imminent</i>	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
<i>Probable</i>	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
<i>Possible</i>	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
<i>Improbable</i>	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

Likelihood of Failure

Improbable – the tree or tree part is not likely to fail during normal weather conditions and may not fail in extreme weather conditions within the specified time frame.

Possible – failure may be expected in extreme weather conditions, but it is unlikely during normal weather conditions within the specified time frame.

Probable – failure may be expected under normal weather conditions within the specified time frame.

Imminent – failure has started or is most likely to occur in the near future, even if there is no significant wind or increased load. This is an infrequent occurrence for a risk assessor to encounter, and it may require immediate action to protect people from harm. The imminent category overrides the stated time frame.

Likelihood of Impact

Very low – the chance of the failed tree or tree part impacting the specified target is remote. Likelihood of impact could be very low if the target is outside the anticipated target zone or if occupancy rates are rare. Another example of very low likelihood of impact is people in an occasionally used area with protection against being struck by the tree failure due to the presence of other trees or structures between the tree being assessed and the targets.

Low – there is a slight chance that the failed tree or tree part will impact the target. This is the case for people in an occasionally used area with no protection factors and no predictable direction of fall, a frequently used area that is partially protected, or a constant target that is well protected from the assessed tree. Examples are vehicles on an occasionally used service road next to the assessed tree, or a frequently used street that has a large tree providing protection between vehicles on the street and the assessed tree.

Medium – the failed tree or tree part could impact the target, but is not expected to do so. This is the case for people in a frequently used area when the direction of fall may or may not be toward the target. An example of a medium likelihood of impacting people could be passengers in a car traveling on an arterial street (frequent occupancy) next to the assessed tree with a large, dead branch over the street.

High – the failed tree or tree part is likely to impact the target. This is the case when there is a constant target with no protection factors, and the direction of fall is toward the target.

Risk rating matrix showing the **level of risk as the combination of likelihood of a tree failing and impacting a specified target, and severity of the associated consequences.**

<i>Likelihood of Failure and Impact</i>	<i>Consequences of Failure</i>			
	<i>Negligible</i>	<i>Minor</i>	<i>Significant</i>	<i>Severe</i>
<i>Very likely</i>	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
<i>Likely</i>	Low	Moderate	High	High
<i>Somewhat likely</i>	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
<i>Unlikely</i>	Low	Low	Low	Low

Consequences of Failure

Negligible – no personal injury, low-value property damage, or disruptions that can be replaced or repaired.

Minor – minor personal injury, low-to-moderate value property damage, or small disruption of activities.

Significant – substantial personal injury, moderate- to high-value property damage, or considerable disruption of activities.

Severe – serious personal injury or death, high-value property damage, or major disruption of important activities.

Overall Tree Risk Rating

Low – some trees with this level of risk may benefit from mitigation and maintenance measures, but immediate action is not usually required. Tree risk assessors may recommend retaining and monitoring these trees, as well as mitigation that does not include removal of the tree.

Moderate – the tree risk assessor may recommend mitigation and/or retaining and monitoring. The decision for mitigation and timing of treatment depends upon the risk tolerance of the tree owner or manager.

High – tree risk assessor should recommend mitigation measures be taken as soon as is practical. The decision for mitigation and timing of treatment depends upon the risk tolerance of the tree owner or risk manager.

Extreme – tree risk assessor should recommend that mitigation measures be taken as soon as possible. In some cases, this may mean immediate restriction of access to the target zone area to avoid personal injury.

Limitations of this Assessment

It is BC Plant Health Care Inc.'s policy to attach the following clause regarding limitations. We do this to ensure that developers or owners are clearly aware of what is technically and professionally realistic in retaining trees.

The assessment of the trees presented in this report has been made using accepted arboricultural techniques. These 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, discolored 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 raised that trees are living organisms, and their health and vigor constantly change over time. They are not immune to changes in site conditions, or seasonal variations in the weather conditions.

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the trees recommended for retention are healthy, no guarantees are offered, or implied, that these trees, or any parts of them, will remain standing. It is both professionally and practically impossible to predict with absolute certainty the behavior 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 in the event of adverse weather conditions, and 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, the trees should be re-assessed periodically. The assessment presented in this report is valid at the time of inspection.