



**1467 Wharncliffe Road South, London,
Ontario, Arborist Report**

June 17, 2022

Prepared for:

Bilal Budair
1467 Wharncliffe Road South
London ON N6L 1J9
Canada

Prepared by:

Stantec Consulting Ltd.
300 Hagey Boulevard
Waterloo, ON N2L 0A4
Tel.: (519) 579-4410
Fax: (519) 579-6733

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1467 WHARNCLIFFE ROAD SOUTH, LONDON, ONTARIO, ARBORIST REPORT

This document entitled 1467 Wharncliffe Rd South in London, Ontario, Arborist Report was prepared by Stantec Consulting Ltd. ("Stantec") for the account of Bilal Budair (the "Client") to support the Stacked Townhouse at the 1467 Wharncliffe Rd South (the "Project"). In connection thereto, this document may be reviewed and used by the provincial and municipal government agencies participating in the permitting process in the normal course of their duties. Except as set forth in the previous sentence, any reliance on this document by any third party for any other purpose is strictly prohibited. The material in it reflects Stantec's professional judgment in light of the scope, schedule and other limitations stated in the document and in the contract between Stantec and the Client. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the document was published and do not take into account any subsequent changes. In preparing the document, Stantec did not verify information supplied to it by others. Any use which a third party makes of this document is the responsibility of such third party. Such third party agrees that Stantec shall not be responsible for costs or damages of any kind, if any, suffered by it or any other third party as a result of decisions made or actions taken based on this document.

Prepared by _____



(signature)

Ted Heagle

ISA Certified Arborist #ON-1740A

Phone: (647) 280-4593

ted.heagle@stantec.com

Reviewed by _____



(signature)

Landon Black, OALA, MPH

ISA Certified Arborist ON-1876A

Tel.: (519) 497.3188

landon.black@stantec.com



Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....1.1
1.1 SITE LOCATION1.1
2.0 METHODOLOGY2.1
2.1 TREE CONDITION RATING2.1
3.0 OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS.....3.1
3.1 SITE OBSERVATIONS3.1
3.1.1 Endangered & Rare Species3.1
3.2 ANALYSIS.....3.1
3.2.1 Trees Recommended for Preservation and Protection3.1
3.2.2 Trees to be Removed.....3.2
4.0 CONSTRUCTION IMPACT MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT4.1
4.1 POTENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS TO TREES.....4.1
4.1.1 Soil Compaction and Root Damage4.1
4.1.2 Mechanical Damage4.1
4.1.3 Root Damage.....4.1
4.2 PROTECTING AND MANAGING TREES DURING CONSTRUCTION4.2
5.0 SUMMARY.....5.1

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Observed Species3.1

LIST OF APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A – Tree Preservation Plan, Drawings L-900
- APPENDIX B – Tables A and B, Detailed Tree Inventory and General Tree Inventory



Introduction
June 17, 2022

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Stantec Consulting Ltd. has been retained Bilal Budair to complete an Arborist Report for the site works associated with the proposed Stacked Townhouse at the 1467 Wharncliffe Rd South, located in London, Ontario. The Arborist Report has been prepared in support of the Site Plan Approval application and has been prepared as per requirements set out in the City of London *Design Specifications and Requirements Manual Chapter 12*.

1.1 SITE LOCATION

The Site is located at 1467 Wharncliffe Rd South, which is the northeast corner of Wharncliffe road south and Morgan Ave (refer to Figure 1). Abutting the Site to east is an open space and to the north is a new residential development.

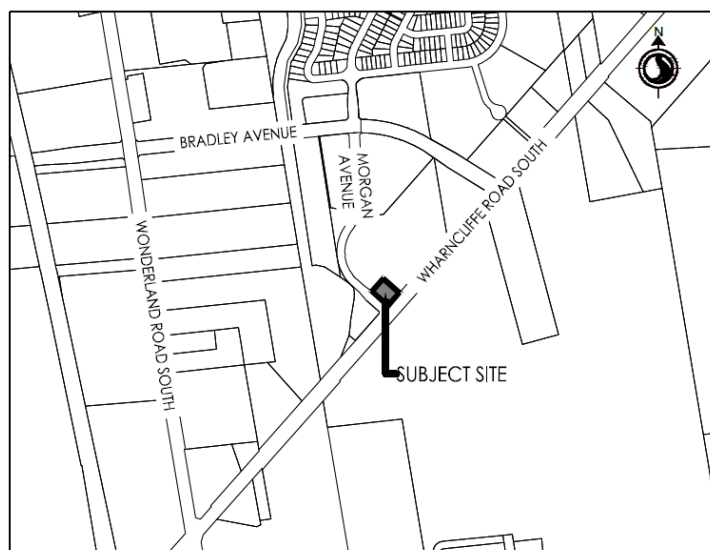


Figure 1: Site Location



Methodology
June 17, 2022

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Ted Heagle, ISA Certified Arborist, completed an updated tree inventory and assessment of trees at the Site on May 26th, 2022. The inventory assessment included the trees located within the property boundary, and trees on adjacent lands that may be impacted by the development.

The detailed inventory data was collected for trees 10 cm diameter at breast height (DBH) and greater and included tree species, general health condition, DBH and dripline radius.

There were 23 trees and 3 cedar hedge units located within the Site that were recorded and tagged. The data collected for each tree includes tree genus, specific epithet (where possible to accurately determine), trunk integrity, crown structure, crown vigour, general health condition, DBH, and dripline radius. The tree locations were recorded with a Trimble R1 GPS Unit.

A Tree Management Plan, located in Appendix A, was prepared to identify the approximate existing tree locations, tree tag identification numbers, the adjusted dripline radius as well as the recommended action for each inventoried tree. The tree inventory data was compiled, and is available along with the recommended action, further justifications, and recommendations in Table A and B and is available in Appendix B.

2.1 TREE CONDITION RATING

The condition of inventoried trees was assessed using the following three categories:

- Trunk Integrity (TI)** - Assessment of the trunk for any defects;
- Canopy Structure (CS)** - Assessment of the scaffold branches and canopy of the tree;
- Canopy Vigour (CV)** - Assessment of the amount of deadwood versus live growth in the tree crown, also considers size, color and amount of foliage.

Outlined below are the detailed guidelines utilized for the condition classification:

- Good:** Defects if present are minor (e.g. twig dieback, small wounds), defective tree part is small (e.g. 5-8 cm diameter limb) providing little if any risk.
- Fair:** Defects are numerous or significant (e.g. dead scaffold limbs), defective parts are moderate in size (e.g. limb greater than 5-8 cm in diameter).
- Poor:** Defects are severe (trunk cavity in excess of 50%), defective parts are large (e.g. majority of crown).
- Dead:** Tree exhibits no signs of life.



Observation and Analysis
 June 17, 2022

3.0 OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 SITE OBSERVATIONS

The Site was characterized as an existing residential property abutting an open field to the east and a new residential complex to the north. Surrounding the property limits are 3 cedar hedge units ranging from immature to mature trees. The rear yard included a mature Manitoba maple in poor structure and a cluster of mature Norway spruce along the western property limit. The western portion of the driveway consisted of a row of 3 Colorado spruce in fair to poor health. A multi-stemmed Norway maple, Colorado spruce and Tamarack were observed in the southwestern portion of the property. Along the northern portion of the Site, outside the property limits, was a group of immature black walnut and poplar covered in vine, these trees were in poor health and structure. A mature eastern cottonwood was located on the east limit of the Site outside the property limits.

There were 23 trees, and 3 cedar hedge units were observed within the Site.

Table 1: Observed Species

Family	Genus species (common name)
<i>Cupressaceae</i> (Cypress family)	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (eastern white cedar) <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> (eastern red cedar)
<i>Juglandaceae</i> (Walnut family)	<i>Juglans nigra</i> (black walnut)
<i>Moraceae</i> (Mulberry family)	<i>Morus alba</i> (white mulberry)
<i>Pinaceae</i> (Pine family)	<i>Larix laricina</i> (tamarack) <i>Picea abies</i> (Norway spruce) <i>Picea pungens</i> (Colorado spruce)
<i>Salicaceae</i> (Willow family)	<i>Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides</i> (eastern cottonwood)
<i>Sapindaceae</i> (Soapberry family)	<i>Acer negundo</i> (Manitoba maple) <i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway maple)

3.1.1 Endangered & Rare Species

There were no rare or endangered tree species observed within or adjacent the study area.

3.2 ANALYSIS

3.2.1 Trees Recommended for Preservation and Protection

Two (2) trees (#15, #21), cedar hedge unit #1 and the north portion of cedar hedge unit #3 within the Site are recommended to be preserved and protected with a Tree Protection Fence (TPF) as per details on



1467 WHARNCLIFFE ROAD SOUTH, LONDON, ONTARIO, ARBORIST REPORT

Observation and Analysis

June 17, 2022

drawing L-900. One (1) tree (#23) will have a reduced tree protection zone (TPZ), and 5 trees (#16-20) are outside of the construction limit and will not require any TPF.

3.2.2 Trees to be Removed

There are 15 trees (#1-14, #22) and the south portion of cedar hedge unit #3 are recommended for removal as they are within the limits of the proposed building expansion as detailed on Drawing L-900.



4.0 CONSTRUCTION IMPACT MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT

4.1 POTENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS TO TREES

Trees are living organisms that react to changes in their environment. Trees can be damaged during construction without showing signs of damage until some years later. Most of the impacts relate to the removal of roots that results in the slow death of the tree as a result of its inability to absorb sufficient water and nutrients. Contained within this section are descriptions of the potential impacts this project may have on the trees, and impact mitigation methods that are intended to aid in the mitigation of impact during construction.

4.1.1 Soil Compaction and Root Damage

The leading cause of construction damage to trees is compaction of the soil around the roots or within the TPZ. The TPZ is the area around the tree or group of trees in which no grading or construction activity may occur. Equipment entering into a TPZ compresses the air pockets around the roots inhibiting the tree from absorbing nutrients and water. This damage ultimately degrades the health of the tree. Accordingly, during the removal stage, equipment use within the preservation zones should be restricted to ensure that the tree's roots are not disturbed, thereby assisting in maintaining their continued health. The TPZ is protected and delineated by the Tree Preservation Fencing.

4.1.2 Mechanical Damage

Equipment can physically damage the trees through striking the trunk, limbs and/or roots. Felled trees can also cause damage during the tree removal stage of construction. Some damage is unavoidable due to close proximity of adjacent trees; however, through the use of proper equipment and best management practices the damage can be minimized. The Contractor should be held responsible for all avoidable damage to the trees during all stages of development. Note, trees shall always be felled away from adjacent trees to be retained.

4.1.3 Root Damage

The success of tree preservation is dependent not only on protecting the root zone from compaction and damage; it is also contingent upon the ability to ensure that the structural roots within the root plate are not disturbed. Impacts to this area may result in the structural failure of these trees. Excavating soil 1 m outside a tree's dripline, or within a dripline can damage roots by tearing and splitting back to the stem. This damage can later lead to rot that can kill the tree. All work within the dripline of an existing tree shall be approved by an Arborist. When excavating the top 30-60 cm of soil adjacent to trees, care must be taken. Excavation should cleanly sever the roots prior to stripping and removal of soil. Exposed roots with a diameter greater than 2.5 cm (1 inch) shall be pruned back to the soil face to prevent damage to the tree.



4.2 PROTECTING AND MANAGING TREES DURING CONSTRUCTION

The following recommendations are presented to provide appropriate tree protection and management during the construction of this project.

1. Tree Preservation Hoarding shall be installed to protect trees identified for preservation. Tree Preservation Hoarding must be installed as per the detail identified on Drawing L-900. Upon installation of the Tree Preservation Hoarding, the Contractor shall contact the Environmental Inspector to review and approve the fencing and its location prior to commencement of any site work. This shall be coordinated with City staff for final approval (as required). The protection fencing shall remain intact throughout the entire project. The fencing will be inspected weekly, and if required, repaired. The fencing shall be removed at the completion of all site works.
2. Upon receiving the necessary project approvals and prior to the commencement of tree removals, all trees designated for preservation must be flagged in the field. All designated preservation areas must be left standing and undamaged during site works. Removals are to be completed outside of migratory bird nesting season from April 1 to August 31. If removals occur within the restricted activity period, due diligence measures, including pre-clearing nest sweeps will be employed in order to reduce risk to nesting birds protected under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 and Migratory Birds Regulations. These surveys will be completed by a qualified biologist.
3. The TPZ is the area around a retained tree that is to be protected by Tree Preservation Hoarding. The TPZ is not to be used for any type of storage (e.g. storage of debris, construction material, surplus soils, and construction equipment). No trenching or tunneling for underground services shall be located within the TPZ. Construction equipment shall not be allowed to idle or exhaust within the TPZ.
4. Trees shall not have any rigging cables or hardware of any sort attached or wrapped around them, nor shall any contaminants be dumped within the protective areas. Further, no contaminants shall be dumped or flushed where they may come into contact with the feeder roots of the trees. In the event that roots from retained trees are exposed, or if it is necessary to remove limbs or portions of trees after construction has commenced, the Project Arborist shall be informed and the proper actions conforming to Town Policies and By-laws shall be carried out.
5. Upon completion of the tree removals, all felled trees are to be removed from the site. No lumber or brush from the clearing is to be stored onsite. Any chipping, cutting or brush clean-up is to be completed outside the bird nesting season. If these activities are to occur within the restricted activity period, due diligence measures, including pre-clearing nest sweeps will be employed in order to reduce risk to nesting birds protected under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 and Migratory Birds Regulations. These surveys will be completed by a qualified biologist.



1467 WHARNCLIFFE ROAD SOUTH, LONDON, ONTARIO, ARBORIST REPORT

Construction Impact Mitigation and Management

June 17, 2022

6. The following is the process that shall be carried out if tree removals are requested during the restricted time indicated in the Migratory Birds Convention Act:
 - i. Contact a qualified individual (i.e. Ornithologist), to determine if nesting birds are within the tree removal disturbance area. Stantec has a qualified bird specialist on staff that can be contacted.
 - ii. If the bird specialist has determined that there are nesting birds on site, there will be no tree removals/chipping conducted within the boundary set out by the specialist. Tree removals can resume within this area at the end of the nesting season, August 31, or if the migratory bird specialist has determined that the nest is complete.
 - iii. If the bird specialist determines there are no migratory birds nesting within the disturbance area, the contractor has 2 days to conduct removals. At the end of 2 days if removals and chipping is not complete, the bird specialist will return to the site and proceed with another assessment. If there are still no birds work can resume for another 2 days. This process will continue until all removals and chipping is complete.



Summary
June 17, 2022

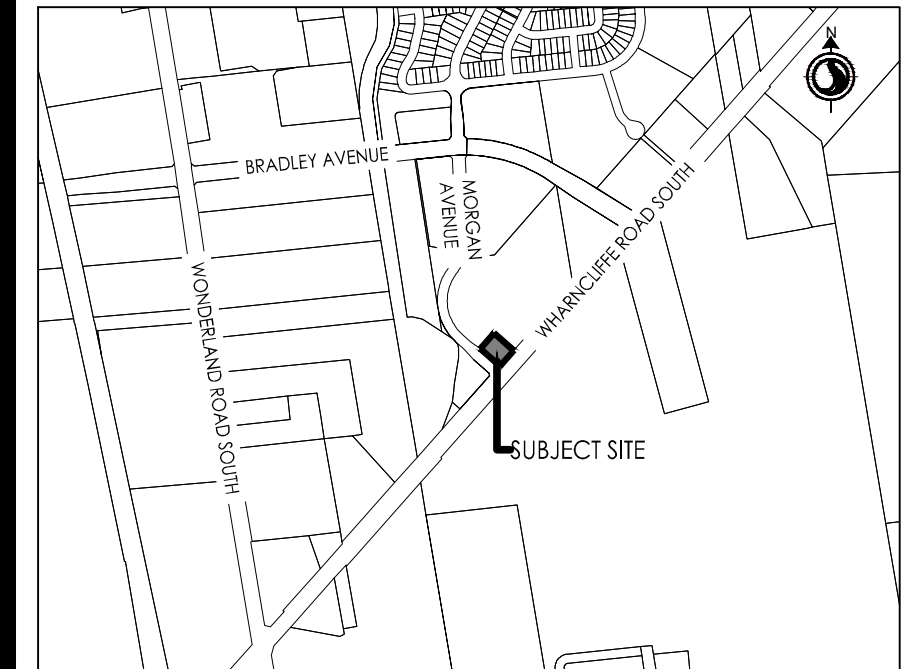
5.0 SUMMARY

A total of 23 trees and 3 cedar hedge units have been observed and recommended for removal or retention based on the proposed Site Plan. Fifteen (15) trees and a portion of cedar hedge unit #3 are recommended for removal due to conflict with construction of the proposed Stacked Townhouse. A total of 8 trees and 2 cedar hedge units are recommended for preservation and will be protected with tree protection fencing.



APPENDIX A

Tree Protection Plan, Drawings L-900



Legend

- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Coniferous Tree
- Tree to be Retained and Protected Identification Tag
- Tree to be Retained and Protected, Injury Permit Required
- Tree to be Removed Identification Tag
- Proposed Tree Protection Fencing
- Existing Vegetation Unit to be Retained and Protected
- Existing Vegetation Unit to be Removed
- Site Boundary

ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN APPROVAL JL TH 2022.06.01

Revision/Issue By Appd YYYY.MM.DD

File Name: 161414191_L-83 JL TH 2022.05.31

Dwn. Dsgn. Chkd. YYYY.MM.DD



Client/Project
BILAL BUDAIR

1467 WHARNCLIFFE RD. S.

LONDON, ON

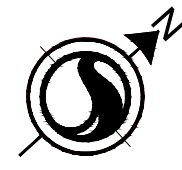
Title

TREE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Project No. 161414191 Scale 1:200

Revision Sheet 0 1 of 1 Drawing No.

L-900



LANDS OWNED BY OTHERS
VACANT LAND

PROPOSED TREE PROTECTION
FENCING, REFER TO DETAIL
ON THIS SHEET

VEG. UNIT 1

AMENITY
AREA

PARKING
(27)

IN-GROUND GARBAGE
COLLECTION

VEG. UNIT 2

STACKED
TOWNHOUSE
3.5 STOREY
20 UNITS

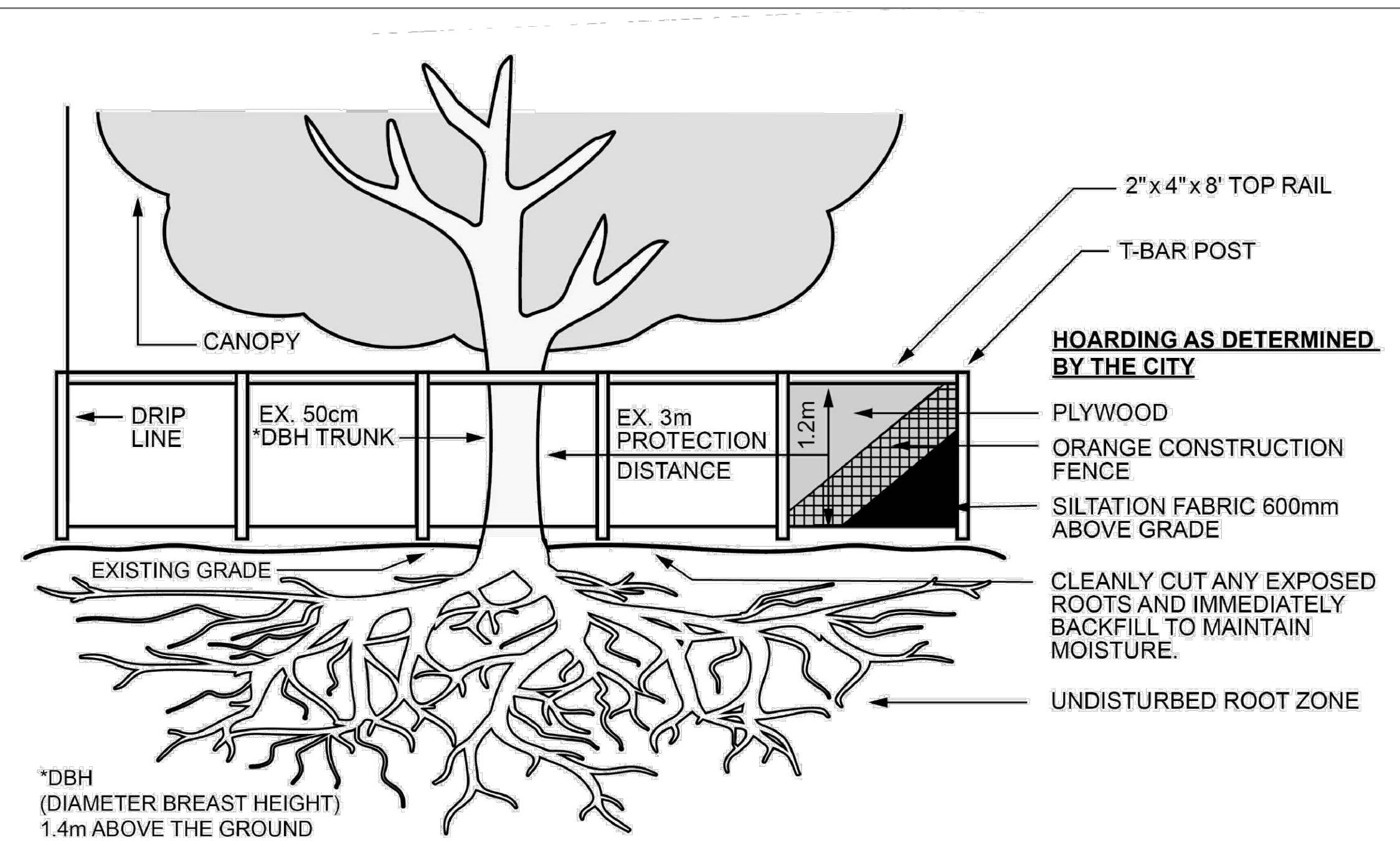
VEG. UNIT 3

SITE BOUNDARY

MORGAN AVENUE

6m X 6m DAYLIGHT TRIANGLE

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD SOUTH



CITY OF LONDON STANDARD DRAWING

TREE PRESERVATION DETAILS

DWG TPP-1 DATE 2020-09-29 APPROVED BY:

GENERAL

- The Tree Management/Preservation Plan is to be read in conjunction with the associated Arborist Report and shall not be utilized as a standalone document.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

- The Contractor shall install Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) to protect trees identified for preservation.
- All TPF will conform with the Arborist Report and details included on these plans. Where current governing Municipal/City standards differ, contact Project Arborist or Contract Administrator for direction.
- No substitutions of materials, products or quantities will be accepted without the prior written permission of the Project Arborist.
- Upon installation of the TPF, the Contractor shall contact the Project Arborist to review and approve the fencing and location(s) in writing prior to commencement of any site work.
- The TPF shall remain in the approved locations throughout the duration of the site works and shall not be moved at any time to accommodate construction or site work.
- The Contractor shall inspect TPF weekly and maintain as required through all stages of development/construction. The TPF shall be removed at the completion of all site works and disturbed areas shall be restored to original condition.

TREE PRESERVATION

- The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is protected and delineated by the TPF or as otherwise defined in the approved Arborist Report. The Contractor is not to proceed in uncertainty.
- Any potential or incurred injury/damage to adjacent tree(s) identified to be preserved shall be immediately reported to the Project Arborist and reviewed on site. Injury/damage includes any required arboricultural treatment including but not limited to: limb pruning, trunk damage, root exposure or required cutting/removal or any other activity that has the potential to harm the tree.
- The TPZ is not to be used for any type of storage including materials, equipment or stockpiles.
- No trenching or tunneling for underground services shall occur within the TPZ.
- Any equipment use within the TPZ will be restricted throughout all stages of development. This applies to TPZs within or outside of the project limit line.
- Absolutely no alteration of grades or construction activity is permitted within the TPF and TPZ. Absolutely no flushing of contaminants shall be permitted towards or within the TPZ.
- When working adjacent to trees to be preserved site preparation measures such as pruning for overhead clearance may be required. Preparatory pruning shall only be performed when completed by or under the direct supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist (or approved qualified person as approved by the Project Arborist).
- All pruning work shall be performed by a qualified individual and shall be in accordance with current horticultural practices including but not limited to:
 - Pruning cuts shall be made just beyond the branch collar and should be limited to thinning cuts. Heading cuts will only be accepted in specific cases as directed by an arborist and should be avoided where possible.
 - Pruning of all stems greater than 50 mm in diameter should be made with a three-cut method to avoid tearing living bark tissue.
 - No wound dressings shall be applied.
- Where soil excavation/grading work is required within the rooting zone of a tree to be preserved (the rooting zone often extends beyond the identified TPZ and can be 3 times the dripline radius or more):
 - Roots shall be cleanly severed before stripping and removing soil to avoid damage to the tree and the root system. Roots to be cut using appropriate equipment (i.e. trencher adapted to this specific use/chainsaw/root pruning machine). Roots may be severed using the clean edge of a straight excavator bucket under supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist.
 - No attempts to cut existing roots with the digging bucket of any heavy machinery will be permitted as it can cause the roots to tear and pull and be harmful to root regeneration and recovery.
 - Any exposed roots of a tree to be preserved with a diameter greater than 2.5cm (1 inch) shall be pruned back to the soil face.
 - An excavation area within the TPZ shall be backfilled immediately and/or roots shall be kept constantly moist with buttap covered with white plastic and checked a minimum of 2 times a day, for a maximum of 48 hours. If roots are to be exposed for a period greater than 48 hours, the exposed area shall be covered with a minimum of 150 mm (6 inches) of mulch and maintained in a moist condition during construction until the area can be properly backfilled.
- Trees shall not have any rigging cables, fencing, signage or hardware of any sort attached or wrapped around them.
- No contaminants or toxic materials shall be dumped or flushed where they may come into contact with the feeder roots of trees to be preserved.
- The Contractor will be held responsible for all avoidable damage to preserved trees during all stages of construction.
- Watering or other maintenance of trees to be preserved may be required if construction activities are observed to be causing stress or impacting health as determined by the Project Arborist.

TREE REMOVALS

- Prior to the commencement of tree removals, all trees designated for removal must be clearly identified in the field.
- Where possible, removals, chipping, and/or brush removal is to be completed outside of migratory bird nesting season from April 1 to August 31. If removals are to occur within the restricted activity period, due diligence measures, including pre-clearing nest sweeps will be employed to reduce risk to nesting birds protected under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 and Migratory Birds Regulations. These surveys must be completed by a qualified biologist or ornithologist.
- Trees shall always be felled away from adjacent preserved trees to prevent avoidable damage to the crowns and stems

APPENDIX B

**Tables A and B,
Detailed Tree Inventory and General Tree Inventory**

**TABLE A. Detailed Tree Inventory, 1467 Wharcliffe Rd. S., Bilal Budair
London, Ontario
Data collected: May 26, 2022**

Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)				Dripline Radius (m)	Critical Root Zone	Condition				Additional Tag # (By Others)	Comments	Species Sensitive to Disturbance	Action	Removal/Injury Justification	Permit Type	Compensation (# of Trees)	Ownership
			Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4			Trunk Integrity	Crown Structure	Crown Vigour	Overall Condition								
1	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	22	-	-	-	5.0	1.8	Good	Good	Fair	Good			No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
2	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	30	-	-	-	5.0	2.4	Good	Good	Fair	Good			No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
3	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	28	-	-	-	4.0	1.8	Good	Good	Fair	Good			No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
4	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	20	-	-	-	4.0	1.8	Good	Good	Fair	Good			No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
5	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	43	-	-	-	4.0	3.0	Good	Good	Fair	Good			No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
6	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Spruce	30	-	-	-	7.0	2.4	Good	Good	Good	Good			No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
7	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Spruce	32	-	-	-	3.0	2.4	Good	Good	Good	Good			No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
8	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Spruce	24	-	-	-	4.0	1.8	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor			No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
9	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Spruce	28	-	-	-	4.0	1.8	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair		Girdling roots	No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
10	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	40	26	26	21	5.0	2.4	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair		Included bark union	No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	2	Private
11	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Spruce	33	-	-	-	6.0	2.4	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor		In decline	No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
12	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Spruce	40	-	-	-	7.0	2.4	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor		In decline	No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
13	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	27	-	-	-	5.0	1.8	Good	Good	Fair	Good		Thin crown	No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
14	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	23	-	-	-	5.0	1.8	Good	Good	Fair	Good		Thin crown	No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	-	Private
15	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	20	-	-	-	5.0	1.8	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair		Included bark union	No	Protect - Hoarding		N/A	-	Private
16	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	22	-	-	-	7.0	1.8	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor		Covered in vines. In decline	No	Protect - No Hoarding		N/A	-	Private
17	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	19	12	-	-	2.0	1.8	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor		Covered in vines. In decline	No	Protect - No Hoarding		N/A	-	Private
18	<i>Populus sp.</i>	Poplar sp.	22	-	-	-	6.0	1.8	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair			No	Protect - No Hoarding		N/A	-	Private
19	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	47	-	-	-	6.0	3.0	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair			No	Protect - No Hoarding		N/A	-	Private
20	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	15	-	-	-	3.0	1.8	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor		In decline	No	Protect - No Hoarding		N/A	-	Private
21	<i>Populus sp.</i>	Poplar sp.	71	-	-	-	2.0	4.8	Fair	Poor	Good	Poor		Failed limbs.	No	Protect - Hoarding		N/A	-	Private
22	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	27	24	22	-	3.0	1.8	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor		In decline. Included bark union	No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	Removal	2	Private
23	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	117	-	-	-	4.0	7.0	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor		Fruiting bodies on trunk	No	Protect - Reduced TPZ		Injury	-	Private

1. 'Total Action' Trees

Protect - Hoarding:	2
Protect - No Hoarding	5
Protect- Reduced TPZ:	1
Remove - Construction:	15
Total:	23

**TABLE B. General Tree Inventory, 1467 Wharcliffe Rd. S., Bilal Budair
London, Ontario
Data collected: May 26, 2022**

Vegetation Unit 1

Quantity	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH Range (CM)	Condition				Comments	Species Sensitive to Disturbance	Action	Removal/Injury Justification	Compensation (# of Trees)
				Trunk Integrity	Crown Structure	Crown Vigour	Overall Condition					
40	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	<10	Good	Good	Good	Good		No	Protect - Hoarding		-
11	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	<10	Good	Good	Good	Good		No	Protect - Hoarding		-

Vegetation Unit 2

Quantity	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH Range (CM)	Condition				Comments	Species Sensitive to Disturbance	Action	Removal/Injury Justification	Compensation (# of Trees)
				Trunk Integrity	Crown Structure	Crown Vigour	Overall Condition					
36	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	5-15	Good	Good	Good	Good		No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	-

Vegetation Unit 3

Quantity	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH Range (CM)	Condition				Comments	Species Sensitive to Disturbance	Action	Removal/Injury Justification	Compensation (# of Trees)
				Trunk Integrity	Crown Structure	Crown Vigour	Overall Condition					
34	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	20-30	Good	Good	Good	Good		No	Protect - Hoarding		-
50	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	20-30	Good	Good	Good	Good		No	Remove	Within Construction Boundary	-

1. Total 'Action' Trees

Protect - Hoarding:	85
Protect - No Hoarding:	0
Remove - Dead:	0
Remove - Construction:	86
Total:	171