



634 COMMISSIONERS ROAD WEST  
LONDON, ONTARIO  
TREE ASSESSMENT REPORT  
FOR ZBA

PREPARED BY: RON KOUDYS LANDSCAPE  
ARCHITECTS INC

DATE: NOVEMBER, 2023

RKLA PROJECT #: 22-182



Michelle Peeters  
ON 2129A

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'M. Peeters'.

**MICHELLE PEETERS**  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT  
BLA, DIP. HORT. TECH, OALA, ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Ron Koudys Landscape Architects Inc. (RKLA) was retained by Royal Premier Homes to prepare a tree assessment report in conjunction with the proposed development at 634 Commissioners Road west, London Ontario. The intent of this report is to summarize the findings of the tree assessment and make preliminary recommendations regarding tree preservation and removal based on tree health/condition/species and expected construction impacts based on the current site plan for the purpose of application for zoning by-law amendment.

Note that these recommendations will be reviewed and refined at the time of application for site plan approval.

### 1.2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The inventory captured 35 individual trees along with significant coniferous and deciduous hedges. Trees were identified within the subject site, within 3 meters of the legal property boundary, and within the City ROW of Commissioners Road West. No species classified as endangered or threatened under the Ontario Endangered Species Act, 2007, S.O. 2007, c. 6 were observed during the tree inventory. All trees observed are common to the current land uses and can be characterized as anthropogenic. The subject site is NOT within or adjacent to a City of London Tree Protection Area. There are no boundary trees associated with this site.

#### 1.2.1 TREE SPECIES COMPOSITION CHART

The following chart summarizes the amount of each tree species observed. Note that the vegetation units are NOT included in this chart.

| %    | Qty. | Botanical Name                          | Common Name          |
|------|------|---|----------------------|
| 26%  | 9    | <i>Acer saccharum</i>                   | Sugar Maple          |
| 23%  | 8    | <i>Picea abies</i>                      | Norway Spruce        |
| 17%  | 6    | <i>Acer platanoides</i>                 | Norway Maple         |
| 9%   | 3    | <i>Picea pungens</i> var. <i>glauca</i> | Colorado Blue Spruce |
| 9%   | 3    | <i>Quercus rubra</i>                    | Red Oak              |
| 6%   | 2    | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>            | Honey Locust         |
| 3%   | 1    | <i>Acer saccharinum</i>                 | Silver Maple         |
| 3%   | 1    | <i>Picea glauca</i>                     | White Spruce         |
| 3%   | 1    | <i>Quercus alba</i>                     | White Oak            |
| 3%   | 1    | <i>Salix Babylonica</i>                 | Weeping Willow       |
| 100% | 35   | Total                                   |                      |

### 1.2.2 TREE REMOVAL AND PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Remove 3 trees from the City ROW due to a combination of tree condition and expected construction impacts. Consent and coordination with City of London Forestry Operations is required at time of application for SPA. (tree #'s 1, 2 & 5)
- Preserve 3 trees on the City ROW. (tree #'s 3, 4 & 6)
- Remove 22 trees from the subject site. (tree #'s 7, 9-14, 19-21, 24-35)
- Preserve 3 trees on the subject site. (tree #'s 8, 22 & 23)
- Preserve 4 trees on private property beyond the subject site. (tree #'s 15-18)
- Preserve/removed mature hedges as noted on tree preservation plan
- Follow construction impact mitigation recommendations noted in this report.

## 2.0 SUBJECT SITE AND SCOPE OF WORK

The subject site is located at 643 Commissioners Road west. The subject site is occupied by a single dwelling. The trees are scattered throughout the property with majority located in the east half of the site. There is also a group of trees located on the north side of the driveway in the city right of way of Commissioners Road west.

The scope of this tree inventory includes the subject site as well as trees within 3m of the subject site property line. Refer to Figure 1 for scope of tree inventory.

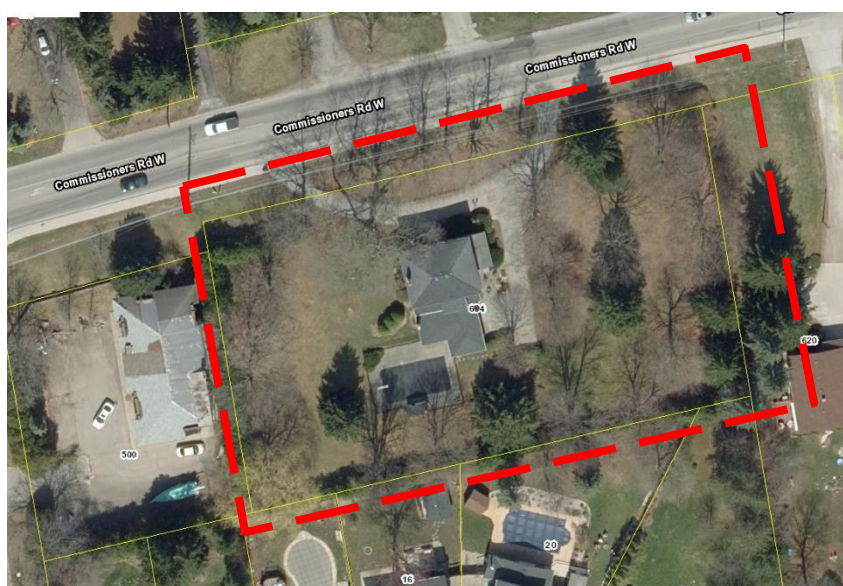


Figure 1 - Image capture from City of London mapping  
Red dashed line - limit of tree inventory

## 3.0 METHODOLOGY

Field work was completed on June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2022 by RKL staff member Michelle Peeters, ISA certified arborist ON 2129A. A topographic survey prepared by Callon Dietz dated April 8<sup>th</sup>, 2022 was used as a base for the field work and determined tree location/ownership. Note that not all trees assessed were located on the survey. Trees not included on the survey were located approximately via field measurements and aerial imagery. Trees of all sizes within the City ROW, and trees with a minimum DBH of 10cm within the balance of the given scope were identified and assessed. Significant hedges are noted on the tree preservation drawing, but are not included in the tree data table. Trees were NOT tagged in the field.

The following information was recorded for each individual tree:

- Genus + specific epithet (Species)
- Diameter at breast height (DBH) (centimetres)
- Crown radius (metres)
- Crown Condition (overall general vigour of crown)
- Structural Form (excellent, good, fair, poor)
- Structural Integrity (good, fair, poor, hazard)
- General Comments

### 3.1 HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Trees were assessed following accepted arboricultural techniques and best practices using a limited visual inspection. The inspection included a 360 degree visual examination of the above-ground parts of each tree for structural defects including cavities, wounds, scars, external indicators of internal decay, evidence of insect presence, discoloured or deformed foliage, canopy and root distribution, and the overall condition of the tree. Evaluation of tree health was based on visible tree health indicators including live buds, foliage condition, deadwood, structural defects, form, and signs of disease or insect infestation. Field observations were reviewed against available online imagery of the site to assist in determining tree canopy health. Quantified health assessments included in the inventory are explained here:

#### Crown Condition Assessment

- 5 Healthy: less than 10% crown decline
- 4 Slight decline: 11% - 30% crown decline
- 3 Moderate decline: 31% - 60% crown decline
- 2 Severe decline: 61% - 90% crown decline
- 1 Dead - No visible indication of living foliage or buds in crown

#### Structural Form Assessment

- Excellent: An ideal expression of a specific tree species, true to form, balanced canopy, good flare, typical internode length, full crown, etc.
- Good: A satisfactory and generally expected expression of a specific tree species, with only minor or typical variances from an ideal form.
- Fair: Nearly satisfactory, with defects or a combination of defects such as codominant leaders, unbalanced crown, poor/no flare, shortened internodes, has been poorly pruned, etc.
- Poor: Significantly flawed expression of a specific tree species

#### Structural Integrity Assessment

- 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).
- Hazard: Defects are severe and acute; defective part or collective defective parts render the tree a high risk threat to potential targets.

### 3.2 CRITICAL ROOT ZONES

The critical root zone of a tree is the portion of the root system that is the minimum necessary to maintain tree vitality and stability. Critical root zones are commonly prescribed by municipal bylaws based solely on DBH and/or drip line, and are typically expressed as a circular shape around the tree. There are a number of other factors, however, that are considered when establishing a critical root zone.

Factors that inform location and extent of a tree preservation barriers to protect the critical root zone include: species tolerance to root loss and other construction impacts (as established by authoritative resources and professional experience), tree trunk size (DBH), tree health and vigour, structural condition, landscape context, soil type, moisture availability, topography, ground cover, crown size (drip line) and balance, current physical root restrictions, visible root arrangement, relationship to neighbouring trees, relationship between tree and proposed construction, type of proposed construction, etc.

The City of London Tree Protection By-Law (C.P.-1555-252) defines the Critical Root Zone as “the area of land within a radius of ten (10) cm from the trunk of a tree for every one (1) cm of trunk diameter”. The Tree Preservation drawing graphically represents this radius.

## 4.0 TREE INVENTORY AND PRESERVATION/REMOVAL RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 TREE DATA TABLE

The following recommendations are based on tree health/condition, and expected construction impacts. Grey indicates recommended removal.

| ID # | BOTANICAL NAME        | COMMON NAME | LOCATION                         | DBH (cm) | CANOPY RADIUS (m) | CROWN CONDITION | STRUCTURAL FORM | STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY | COMMENTS   | EXPECTED CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS          | PRESERVE OR REMOVE | IMPACT MITIGATION or REMOVAL RATIONALE (TP = tree protection)              |
|------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|--|--------------------|--|
| 1    | <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple | City ROW Commissioners Road West | 57       | 8                 | 5               | Fair            | Poor                 | At top of slope, pruned for hydro line clearance, included bark and cracks at primary union                | Direct conflict with proposed driveway | remove             | construction impacts & tree condition<br>Consent from City required at SPA |
| 2    | <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple | City ROW Commissioners Road West | 40       | 8                 | 5               | Fair            | Fair/Poor            | At top of slope, entire canopy south of trunk, trunk cavities at 2 meters, bulges throughout trunk         | likely conflict with site grading      | remove             | construction impacts & tree condition<br>Consent from City required at SPA |
| 3    | <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple | City ROW Commissioners Road West | 69       | 9                 | 5               | Fair            | Fair                 | At top of slope, wide flare, branch cavities   | potential conflict with site grading   | preserve           | tree preservation fence  |
| 4    | <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple | City ROW Commissioners Road West | 45       | 8                 | 5               | Fair            | Fair                 | At top of slope, codominant leaders  | potential conflict with site grading   | preserve           | tree preservation fence  |
| 5    | <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple | City ROW Commissioners Road West | 68       | 9                 | 5               | Fair            | Poor                 | At top of slope, vertical seam from base to primary union, significant trunk cavities with rot, wide flare | potential conflict with site grading   | remove             | tree condition<br>Consent from City required at SPA                        |

|    |                                  |                      |                                  |        |     |   |           |      |   |  |          |   |
|----|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------|-----|---|-----------|------|---|--|----------|---|
| 6  | <i>Acer saccharum</i>            | Sugar Maple          | City ROW Commissioners Road West | 48     | 7   | 5 | Fair      | Fair | At top of slope, minor trunk cavities, minor epicormic growth, entire canopy south of trunk             | potential conflict with site grading             | preserve | tree preservation fence   |
| 7  | <i>Acer saccharum</i>            | Sugar Maple          | Subject Site                     | 97     | 9   | 5 | Fair      | Poor | Significant vertical open would at base to primary union, significant cavity and split at primary union | Direct conflict with proposed building           | remove   | construction impacts & tree condition                                   |
| 8  | <i>Picea abies</i>               | Norway Spruce        | Subject Site                     | 52     | 5.5 | 5 | Good      | Good | Branched to grade, full form, loose canopy  | potential conflict with site grading             | preserve | tree preservation fence   |
| 9  | <i>Picea glauca</i>              | White Spruce         | Subject Site                     | 29     | 4.5 | 4 | Good      | Fair | Branched to grade, suppressed, lean to south east, sparse crown   | potential conflict with site grading             | remove   | open sight lines, site improvement                                      |
| 10 | <i>Acer platanoides</i>          | Norway Maple         | Subject Site                     | 60, 54 | 6.5 | 5 | Fair      | Fair | Multi-stem 2, wide matted flare, codominant leaders with included bark at primary union, full form      | Direct conflict with proposed pedestrian walkway | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 11 | <i>Quercus rubra</i>             | Red Oak              | Subject Site                     | 61     | 7.5 | 5 | Excellent | Good | Full form, minor deadwood   | Direct conflict with proposed building           | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 12 | <i>Acer platanoides</i>          | Norway Maple         | Subject Site                     | 52     | 7   | 5 | Good      | Good | Circling roots, full form, slight lean west   | Direct conflict with proposed building           | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 13 | <i>Picea abies</i>               | Norway Spruce        | Subject Site                     | 41, 36 | 6.5 | 5 | Fair      | Fair | Multi-stem 2, codominant leaders, included bark at primary union, branched to grade, full form          | Direct conflict with proposed building           | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 14 | <i>Acer platanoides</i>          | Norway Maple         | Subject Site                     | 66     | 8.5 | 5 | Good      | Good | Wide flare, full form   | Direct conflict with proposed building           | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 15 | <i>Picea abies</i>               | Norway Spruce        | 620 Commissioners Road West      | -45    | 5   | 5 | Good      | Good | Limbed up 6 meters, full form   | none   | preserve | tree preservation fence   |
| 16 | <i>Picea abies</i>               | Norway Spruce        | 620 Commissioners Road West      | -55    | 6   | 5 | Good      | Good | Limbed up 6 meters  | none   | preserve | tree preservation fence   |
| 17 | <i>Picea pungens var. glauca</i> | Colorado Blue Spruce | 620 Commissioners Road West      | -40    | 4   | 3 | Good      | Good | Limbed up 8 meters, significant die back and browning   | none   | preserve | tree preservation fence   |
| 18 | <i>Picea pungens var. glauca</i> | Colorado Blue Spruce | 620 Commissioners Road West      | -45    | 4   | 3 | Good      | Good | Limbed up 8 meters, significant die back and browning   | none   | preserve | tree preservation fence   |
| 19 | <i>Picea abies</i>               | Norway Spruce        | Subject Site                     | 43     | 5   | 5 | Good      | Good | Wide flare, branched to grade, full form  | Direct conflict with proposed driveway           | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 20 | <i>Picea abies</i>               | Norway Spruce        | Subject Site                     | 34     | 6   | 5 | Fair      | Fair | Multiple leaders, loose crown   | Direct conflict with proposed driveway           | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 21 | <i>Acer platanoides</i>          | Norway Maple         | Subject Site                     | 65     | 5   | 5 | Good      | Good | Massive vertical cavity from base to 2.5 meters with old wound wood, frass                              | Direct conflict with proposed driveway           | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 22 | <i>Picea pungens var. glauca</i> | Colorado Blue Spruce | Subject Site                     | 51     | 5   | 3 | Good      | Good | Limbed up 2 meters, significant die back and browning   | none   | preserve | contributes to screening neighbouring property, tree preservation fence |

|    |                              |                |              |        |     |   |      |      |  |  |          |   |
|----|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------|-----|---|------|------|--|--|----------|---|
| 23 | <i>Acer platanoides</i>      | Norway Maple   | Subject Site | 59     | 7   | 5 | Fair | Fair | Wide flare, low primary union with seam, minor bark sloughing  | potential conflict with site grading   | preserve | contributes to screening neighbouring property, tree preservation fence |
| 24 | <i>Acer saccharinum</i>      | Silver Maple   | Subject Site | 93, 40 | 7   | 5 | Poor | Poor | Multi-stem 2, 3 trunks fused (combined DBH of 93cm) plus one additional trunk (40cm DBH) with included bark at union, trunk diameter below all unions is 91cm                    | minor conflict with proposed driveway  | remove   | poor tree condition & construction impacts                              |
| 25 | <i>Acer saccharum</i>        | Sugar Maple    | Subject Site | 39     | 4.5 | 5 | Fair | Fair | Tight unions, unbalanced flare, gravel driveway immediately adjacent   | direct conflict with proposed building | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 26 | <i>Picea abies</i>           | Norway Spruce  | Subject Site | 63     | 8   | 5 | Good | Good | Branched to grade, full form   | direct conflict with proposed building | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 27 | <i>Acer platanoides</i>      | Norway Maple   | Subject Site | 60     | 6.5 | 5 | Fair | Fair | Wide flare, minor basal rot, clustered primary union, seam from primary union to grade   | direct conflict with proposed building | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 28 | <i>Quercus rubra</i>         | Red Oak        | Subject Site | 88     | 6.5 | 5 | Good | Good | 3 leaders, minor deadwood, minor epicormic growth  | direct conflict with proposed building | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 29 | <i>Picea abies</i>           | Norway Spruce  | Subject Site | 58     | 5   | 5 | Good | Good | Branched to grade, full form   | direct conflict with proposed building | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 30 | <i>Salix Babylonica</i>      | Weeping Willow | Subject Site | 77, 61 | 7   | 5 | Fair | Fair | Multi-stem 2, small cavity at primary union, deadwood, cavities in upper trunks, fused branches, epicormic growth, DBH below all unions 107cm                                    | potential conflict with site grading   | remove   | tree species  |
| 31 | <i>Quercus rubra</i>         | Red Oak        | Subject Site | 69     | 9   | 5 | Good | Good | Full form  | direct conflict with proposed building | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 32 | <i>Acer saccharum</i>        | Sugar Maple    | Subject Site | 58     | 6.5 | 5 | Good | Good | Full form, wide flare  | direct conflict with proposed building | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 33 | <i>Quercus alba</i>          | White Oak      | Subject Site | 59     | 6   | 5 | Good | Good | Codominant leaders, full form  | direct conflict with proposed building | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 34 | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> | Honey locust   | Subject Site | 97, 74 | 9   | 5 | Fair | Fair | Multi-stem 2, one massive scaffold emerging at 90 degrees, fungal growth at base, first branch at 1.5 meters, cavity on top side of large scaffold branch filled with insulation | Direct conflict with proposed driveway | remove   | construction impacts  |
| 35 | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> | Honey Locust   | Subject Site | 56     | 6   | 5 | Good | Good | Suppressed, minor deadwood, canopy heavy north west  | conflict with proposed driveway        | remove   | construction impacts  |



## 5.0 POTENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS ON TREES

Some trees have been recommended for removal due to direct conflict with the proposed development. Some trees that have been recommended for preservation may be in proximity to the proposed construction. Trees to be preserved may be affected by the construction process, or by the construction itself. It is imperative that the design team and the construction crew understand the potential for, and the causes of tree damage. Trees recommended for preservation may experience some or all of the following potential construction impacts. Strategies and methods to avoid these impacts are outlined in the Construction Impact Mitigation Recommendations section of this report.

### 5.1 SOIL COMPACTION

Soil compaction is caused by heavy or repeated compression or vibration of the soil around the tree. Soil compaction reduces the amount and size of macro and micro pore space that is vital for subsurface movement of air and water. The harmful effects of soil compaction include, but are not limited to: slower water infiltration, poor aeration, reduced root growth and an overall increased susceptibility to biotic and abiotic stressors.

### 5.2 ROOT LOSS

Root loss occurs when roots are severed. The majority of roots are typically located within the top 60cm of soil and can extend outward up to three times the extent of the tree drip line. Excavation of any kind within the critical root zone\* can sever roots. Two categories of roots need to be considered when evaluating impacts of root loss - small, fibrous absorbing roots, and large structural roots. Significant loss of either or both of these functions can cause stress and/or affect the structural stability of the tree. Note, however, that it is commonly accepted that healthy trees can typically tolerate and recover from the removal of approximately 33% (up to a maximum of 50%) of their root mass. Thorough consideration regarding extent of acceptable root removal is dependent on individual species characteristics, root loss distribution, and site specific conditions (*ref. Trees and Development: A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees During Land Development by Nelda Matheny and James R. Clark, 1998. Pg 72*).

\* Refer to 'Critical Root Zones' in this report for definition.

### 5.3 GRADE CHANGES

Lowering of the grade around trees has immediate and long term effects on trees. Lowering of grade requires immediate root loss from cutting the roots which results in water stress from the root removal and potential reduced structural stability.

Raising the grade around a tree can be equally damaging. The addition of fill over the root zone of a tree alters the roots' ability for normal water and gas exchange that is necessary for healthy root growth and stability. Fill essentially suffocates the roots and can lead to the slow and eventual decline of the tree.

## 5.4 MECHANICAL DAMAGE

Mechanical damage is caused by physical contact with a tree that damages the tree to any degree. During land development and construction activities, there is an increased risk of both minor and fatal mechanical damage to trees from construction equipment. Minor damage can create entry points for insects and pathogens, and fatal damage can cause irreparable structural damage.

## 5.5 CHANGES TO EXPOSURE - SUN AND WIND

Trees can be negatively affected by increased exposure to sun or wind when neighbouring trees are removed. This can be of particular concern when 'interior trees' (trees that have developed surrounded by other trees) are suddenly exposed to forest edge conditions. These trees may experience higher intensity of direct sunlight resulting in leaf scald, and instability due to increased wind and snow loads.

Trees can be negatively affected by decreased exposure to sunlight. Proposed development that includes tall buildings located to the south and west of mature existing trees can greatly reduce the amount of daily direct sunlight. While this change in environment may not cause the immediate or eventual death of a tree, it can certainly slow development and alter growing habits and patterns, and must therefore be a consideration when evaluating trees for potential preservation.

## 5.6 SOIL CONTAMINATION

Soil health around a tree can be compromised by contamination from spills or leaks of fuels, solvents, or other construction related fluids.

## 5.7 WATER AVAILABILITY

Grading and servicing requirements for development can affect water availability for trees. Trees may experience a loss of available water due to a lowered water table or the capture or redirection of subsurface and/or overland flow. Conversely, trees may experience an increase of available water due to changes in site grading and storm water retention efforts.

*The successful survival of the trees to be preserved is largely dependent on adhering to the construction impact mitigation recommendations that follow.*

## 6.0 CONSTRUCTION IMPACT MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following general recommendations are provided to guide the removal process, mitigate construction impacts, and ensure compliance with provincial, federal, and municipal regulatory requirements. Some of the recommendations listed below are noted to be undertaken by an ISA certified arborist.

### 6.1 PRE-CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

- a) Prior to any construction activity, tree preservation fencing is to be installed as per the attached tree preservation drawings and detail.

- b) Trees approved for removal are to be clearly indicated in the field (marked with spray paint or other agreed upon method) by the project arborist or landscape architect prior to any tree removal operations. All removals to be undertaken by an ISA certified arborist.
- c) In accordance with the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994, all removals must take place between September 1st and March 31st to avoid disturbing nesting migratory birds. If tree removal occurs between April 1st and August 31st, a biologist is required to complete a search for nests. Once cleared, the contractor has 48 hours to remove. If removal does not occur within 48 hours, another search will be required.
- d) Care should be taken during the felling operation to avoid damaging the branches, stems, trunks, and roots of nearby trees to be preserved. Where possible, all trees are to be felled towards the construction zone to minimize impacts on adjacent vegetation. All removals to be undertaken by an ISA certified arborist.
- e) It is recommended that the existing ground-layer vegetation at the base of trees to be preserved remain intact within the critical root zone so as not to disturb the soil around the base of the existing trees.
- f) Final site grading plans should ensure that the existing soil moisture conditions are maintained.

## 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

- a) Tree preservation fencing is to be maintained in good condition and effective for the duration of construction until all construction activity is complete or as per the project arborist or landscape architect.
- b) Tree preservation fencing is to remain intact as per the tree preservation drawings, and can only be temporarily removed with the express written consent from the project arborist or landscape architect. Should tree preservation fencing be temporarily relocated or moved, it is to be reinstated as per the tree preservation plans as soon as possible.
- c) No construction, excavation, adding of fill, stockpiling of construction material, or heavy equipment is permitted within the critical root zone/within the tree preservation fencing.
- d) When excavation near a tree is required, and it is anticipated that roots will be severed and exposed, duration of exposure is to be minimized to prevent root desiccation.
- e) During the excavation process, roots 25mm or larger that are severed and exposed should be hand pruned to leave a clean-cut surface. To be undertaken by an ISA certified arborist. Exposed severed roots that cannot be covered in soil on the same day as the cuts are made are to be kept moist. Exposed roots are to be kept moist by covering them with water soaked burlap or any other means available to prevent them from drying out.
- f) Avoid idling heavy equipment under or within close proximity to trees to be preserved to prevent canopy damage from exposure to the heat of the exhaust.
- g) Broken branches on trees within the subject site to be preserved should be cleanly cut as soon as possible after the damage has occurred. To be undertaken by an ISA certified arborist. Should branches on City owned

trees be damaged by or during construction, the contractor is to notify City of London Forestry Operations as soon as possible. No person(s) other than City staff or the City's designated contractor may perform work on any City tree.

### 6.3 POST-CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

- a) Avoid discharging rain water leaders adjacent to retained trees, as this may result in an overly moist environment which can cause root rot.
- b) After all work is completed, tree preservation fences and any other impact mitigation paraphernalia must be removed.
- c) A final review must be undertaken by the project arborist to ensure that all mitigation measures as described above have been met.

## 7.0 DISCLAIMER

The assessment of the trees presented within 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, evidence of insect presence, discoloured foliage, the general condition of the trees and the surrounding site, as well as the proximity of property and people. 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 realized that trees are living organisms and their health and vigour is constantly changing. They are not immune to changes in site conditions or seasonal variations in the weather.

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the trees recommended for retention are healthy, no guarantees are offered or implied, that these trees or any part of them will remain standing.

Note that this arborist report has been prepared using the latest drawings and information provided by the client. Any subsequent design or site plan changes affecting trees may require revisions to this report. Any new information or drawings are to be provided to RKLA prior to report submission to planning authorities.

## 8.0 CONTACT INFORMATION

Ron Koudys Landscape Architects Inc.

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London, Ontario, N6A 1V7

Ph: 519-667-3322

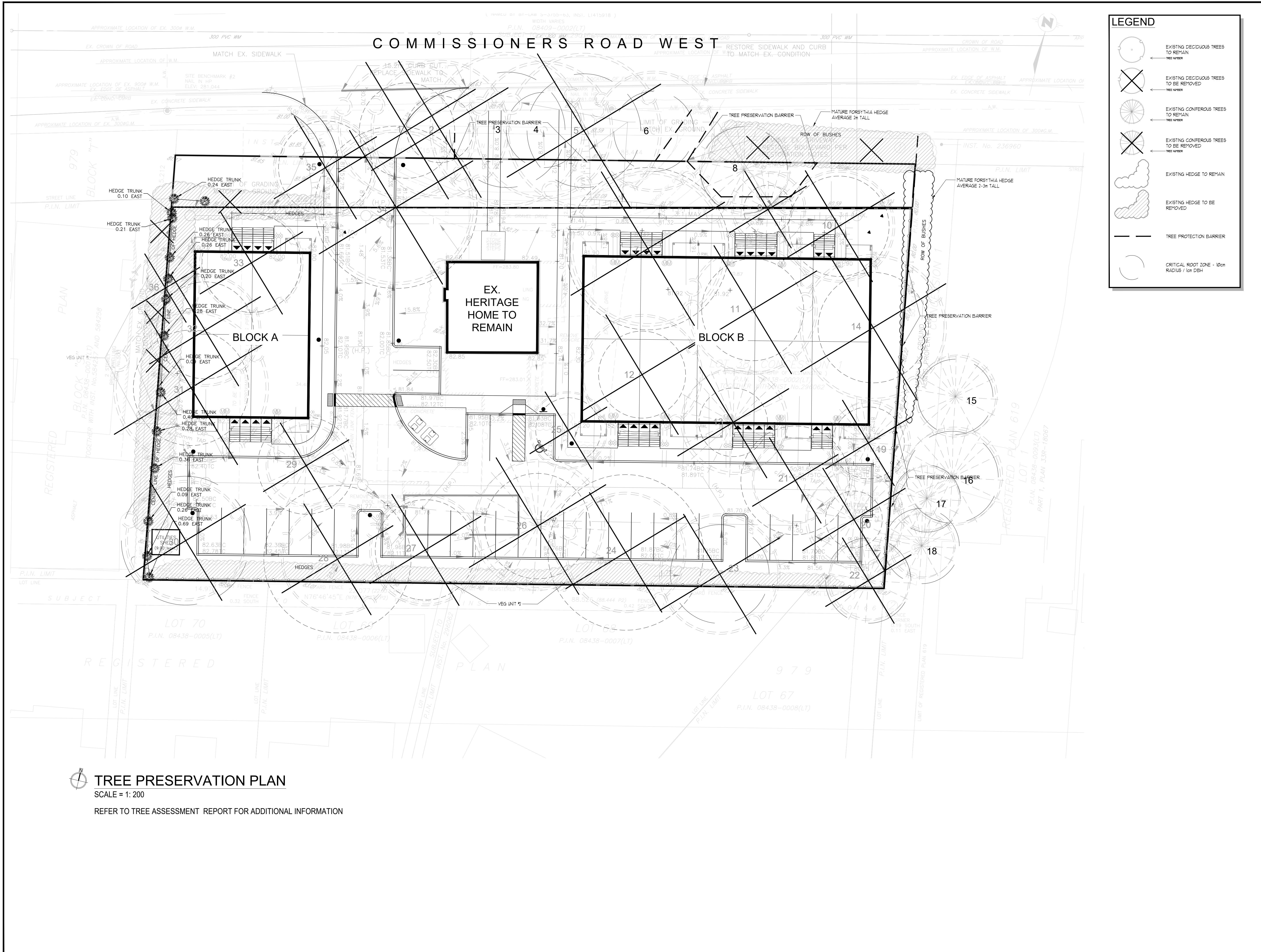
Field work and report author

Michelle Peeters - [michelle@rkla.ca](mailto:michelle@rkla.ca)

Qualifications      ISA Certified Arborist ON-2129A  
                                 ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified  
                                 Qualified Butternut Assessor BHA #710  
                                 OALA full member - landscape architect

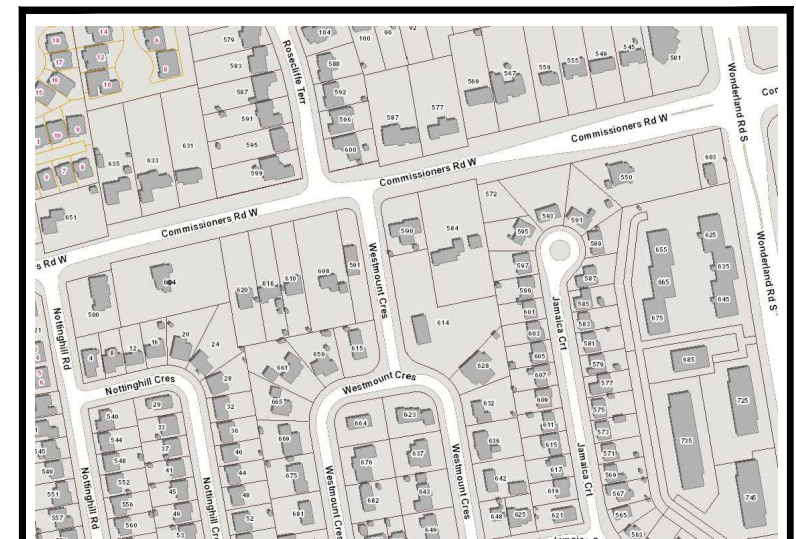
9.0 APPENDIX A - TREE PRESERVATION DRAWING





**LEGEND**

- EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREES TO REMAIN - TREE NUMBER
- EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREES TO BE REMOVED - TREE NUMBER
- EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREES TO REMAIN - TREE NUMBER
- EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREES TO BE REMOVED - TREE NUMBER
- EXISTING HEDGE TO REMAIN
- EXISTING HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE PROTECTION BARRIER
- CRITICAL ROOT ZONE - 10cm RADIUS / 1cm DBH



KEY MAP



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Ronald H. Koudys, O.A.L.A. C.S.L.A. DATE

| DATE       | DESCRIPTION       | No. |
|------------|-------------------|-----|
| JAN2424    | ISSUED FOR REVIEW | 1.  |
| JAN302023  | ISSUED FOR SPA    | 6.  |
| APR06.2023 | ISSUED FOR SPA    | 5.  |
| MAR212023  | ISSUED FOR REVIEW | 4.  |
| MAR142023  | ISSUED FOR REVIEW | 3.  |
| 2022.07.13 | ISSUED FOR ZBA    | 2.  |
| 2022.07.12 | ISSUED FOR REVIEW | 1.  |

PLOTTING INFORMATION:  
 PLOTTED DATE = JAN2424  
 PLOTTED SCALE = 1:1

FOR REVIEW

PROJECT TITLE:  
**634 COMMISSIONERS ROAD WEST**  
 LONDON, ONTARIO

DRAWING TITLE:  
**TREE PRESERVATION PLAN**

|                         |                    |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| DATE:<br>JULY 2022      | SCALE:<br>AS NOTED | DRAWING No.<br>T-1 |
| DRAWN:<br>RKL/Inc.      | CHECKED BY:<br>RHK |                    |
| PROJECT No.<br>22-1821J |                    |                    |

**TREE PRESERVATION PLAN**  
 SCALE = 1:200  
 REFER TO TREE ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION