

TALMACK
URBAN FORESTRY
— Consultants Limited —

3084-3094 Jacklin Rd, Langford, BC

Tree Protection Plan & Tree Management Plan

PREPARED FOR: Woodsmere Holding Corporation
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REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE (YYYY-MM-DD)	ISSUED BY
R0	Original Issuance	2025-05-08	SM

1. INTRODUCTION

Talmack Urban Forestry Consultants Ltd. was asked to complete a tree inventory, construction impact assessment and management plan for the trees at the following proposed project:

Site:	3084-3094 Jacklin Rd
Municipality	Langford
Client Name:	Woodsmere Holding Corporation
Dates of Site Visit(s):	March 17, 2025
Site Conditions:	Three residential lots with existing houses on each
Weather During Site Visit:	Sunny, Clear

The purpose of this report is to address the requirements of the City of Langford arborist report terms of service and Tree Protection Bylaw No. 2206. The construction impact assessment section of this report (section 8) is based on a site survey conducted by OnPoint project Engineers (April 25, 2025); civil servicing plan prepared by OnPoint project Engineers (April 25, 2025); and the architectural drawings prepared by AV Architecture Ltd. (April 23, 2025); and the conceptual landscape plan prepared by Greenspace Designs (April 30, 2025).

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are twelve (12) bylaw protected trees located on the subject property, all of which are necessary for removal to accommodate the proposed development.

It is our understanding there are no municipal trees within influencing distance of the proposed development. One offsite private tree, located beyond the western property line which may be possible for retention provided the excavation for the proposed building foundation does not exceed beyond the property line (OS1). Excavation for the building foundation within the CRZ of OS1 is to be supervised by the project arborist.

Eighteen (18) replacement trees of various species and sizes at maturity have been proposed in the landscape plan prepared by Greenspace designs. The landscape plan is attached in Appendix C of this report for reference.

3. TREE INVENTORY METHODOLOGY

Prior to our site visit we were provided a survey of the site not including any tree locations (September 9, 2022). For reference in this report, numerated metal tags were attached to the lower stems of protected trees. Data for size, health, and structural condition of onsite trees and trees on adjacent private property (offsite) was recorded by Talmack during an onsite tree inventory (March 17, 2025). Each tree was visually examined on a limited visual assessment basis (level 1), in accordance with Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) methods (Dunster *et al.* 2017) and ISA Best Management Practices. On site inventoried trees were subsequently surveyed.

Trees located on neighbouring properties were not tagged. Offsite trees have been assigned off-site tree codes for ease of identification in this report (OS#= Off site). There are no municipal trees within influencing distance of this project. The approximate locations of offsite trees (not surveyed) were added to the plan for discussion purposes.

4. TREE INVENTORY DEFINITIONS

Tag: Tree identification number on a metal tag attached to tree with nail or wire, generally at eye level. Trees on municipal or neighboring properties are not tagged.

DBH: Diameter at breast height – diameter of trunk, measured in centimeters at 1.4m above ground level. For trees on a slope, it is taken at the average point between the high and low side of the slope.

* Measured over ivy

~ Approximate due to inaccessibility or on neighbouring property

Dripline: Indicates the radius of the crown spread measured in metres to the dripline of the longest limbs.

Relative Tolerance Rating: Relative tolerance of the tree species to construction related impacts such as root pruning, crown pruning, soil compaction, hydrology changes, grade changes, and other soil disturbance. This rating does not take into account individual tree characteristics, such as health and vigour. Three ratings are assigned based on our knowledge and experience with the tree species: Poor (P), Moderate (M) or Good (G).

Critical Root Zone (CRZ): A calculated radial measurement in metres from the trunk of the tree. It is the optimal size of tree protection zone and is calculated by multiplying the DBH of the tree by 10, 12 or 15 depending on the tree's Relative Tolerance Rating. This methodology is based on the methodology used by Nelda Matheny and James R. Clark in their book "Trees and Development: A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees During Land Development."

- 15 x DBH = Poor Tolerance of Construction
- 12 x DBH = Moderate
- 10 x DBH = Good

To calculate the critical root zone, the DBH of multiple stems is considered the sum of 100% of the diameter of the 3 largest stems. It should be noted that these measures are solely mathematical calculations that do not consider factors such as restricted root growth, limited soil volumes, age, crown spread, health, or structure (such as a lean).

Health Condition:

- Poor – significant signs of visible stress and/or decline that threaten the long-term survival of the specimen
- Fair – signs of stress
- Good – no visible signs of significant stress and/or only minor aesthetic issues

Structural Condition:

- Poor – Structural defects that have been in place for a long period of time to the point that mitigation measures are limited

- Fair – Structural concerns that are possible to mitigate through pruning
- Good – No visible or only minor structural flaws that require no to very little pruning

Suitability ratings are described as follows:

Rating: Suitable.

- A tree with no visible or minor health or structural defects, is tolerant to changes to the growing environment and is a possible candidate for retention provided that the critical root zone can be adequately protected.

Rating: Conditional.

- A tree with good health but is a species with a poor tolerance to changes to its growing environment or has a structural defect(s) that would require that certain measures be implemented, to consider it suitable for retention (ie. retain with other codominant tree(s), structural pruning, mulching, supplementary watering, etc.)

Rating: Unsuitable.

- A tree with poor health, a major structural defect (that cannot be mitigated using ANSI A300 standards), or a species with a poor tolerance to construction impacts, and unlikely to survive long term (in the context of the proposed land use changes).

Retention Status:

- Remove – Not possible to retain given proposed construction plans
- Retain – It is possible to retain this tree in the long-term given the proposed plans and information available. This is assuming our recommended mitigation measures are followed
- Retain * - See report for more information regarding potential impacts

Table 1. Tree Inventory

Surveyed (Yes/No)	Location (On, Off, Shared, Municipal)	Bylaw protected (Yes/No)	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (cm)	Crown Diameter (m)	Critical Root Zone Radius (m)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Relative Tolerance	General Field Observations & Remarks	Tree Retention & Location Comments	Retention Status
3650	On	Yes	Arbutus	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	5,5,3	2	1.95	Good	Good	Poor	Young tree, multiple stems from base	Located in proposed storm water service alignment, not suitable for retention`	Remove
3649	On	Yes	Deodara cedar	<i>Cedrus deodar</i>	89	15	8.9	Fair	Fair	Good	Multiple branch failure wounds and hangers suspended in crown. Historical pruning wounds with associated decay, codominant tops and approximately 10 m	Located in proposed storm water service alignment, not suitable for retention`	Remove
3648	On	Yes	European hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	37	8	0.8	Fair	Fair	Good	Deadwood, Epicormics. Historical pruning wounds with associated decay. Measured below union	Located in proposed storm water service alignment, not suitable for retention`	Remove
3647	On	Yes	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	24,24, 20,35	5	10.0	Fair-poor	Fair	Moderate	Multiple stems from base, twig die back and Deadwood. Historical stem scars on lower trunk with associated decay	Located in proposed parking lot. Not suitable for retention	Remove
3646	On	Yes	Cherry	<i>Prunus sp</i>	13,15	7	3.7	Fair	Fair	Moderate	Union at base. Epicormics. Surface rooted towards existing house with mechanical damage and associated decay	Located in proposed parking lot. Not suitable for retention	Remove
3645	On	Yes	Apple	<i>Malus sp</i>	28,30	10	7.0	Fair	Fair-poor	Moderate	Historical limb failure wound at union with associated decay. Multiple cavities in lower stem. Epicormic. Surface roots	Located in proposed parking lot. Not suitable for retention	Remove
OS1	Off	Yes	Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	40	10	6.0	Good	Good	Poor	Approximately 5m from fence, stem deflection. Estimated due to lack of access	Minimal CRZ overlap with the property line. May be possible for retention provided excavation for building foundation not exceed beyond property line. Project arborist to supervise excavation within CRZ	Retain*
3644	On	Yes	Pyramidal cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	8,9, 11	2	2.8	Fair	Fair	Good	Multiple stems at base,	Located in proposed parking lot. Not suitable for retention	Remove
3643	On	Yes	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	36	7	3.6	Fair	Fair	Good	Hedge	Located in proposed parking lot. Not suitable for retention	Remove
3642	On	Yes	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	20	4	2.0	Fair	Fair	Good	Hedge	Landscape consult	
3641	On	Yes	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	20	4	2.0	Fair	Fair	Good	Hedge	Significant CRZ overlap with proposed parking lot, not suitable for retention	Remove
3640	On	Yes	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	23	4	2.3	Fair	Fair	Good	Hedge	High impacts anticipated from underground parking excavation in CRZ, not suitable for retention.	Remove
3639	On	Yes	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	24	4	2.4	Fair	Fair	Good	Hedge	High impacts anticipated from underground parking excavation in CRZ, not suitable for retention.	Remove

5. SITE INFORMATION & PROJECT UNDERSTANDING

The subject site consists of three residential lot in Langford, B.C., with existing houses on each lot. It is our understanding that the existing houses on each lot are proposed to be demolished, the three lots will be amalgamated and rezoned into one property and a new multi-unit building with underground parking and corresponding servicing is to be constructed on the amalgamated lot.

6. FIELD OBSERVATIONS

There are twelve (12) protected tree resources located on the subject site inventoried for this project. One (1) offsite private protected tree is located beyond the Western property boundary. It is our understanding there are no municipally owned trees within influencing distance of the project site.

The subject site is mostly flat with no signs of ongoing construction disturbance observed during our onsite visit.



Figure 1: Site context air photo: The approximate boundary of the subject site is highlighted in blue.

7. TREE RISK ASSESSMENT

Pursuant to the completion of the tree inventory for this site, all onsite trees were assessed for risk on a limited visual assessment basis (level 1) in consideration of the existing land uses. The time frame used for

the purpose of our assessment is one year (from the date of the tree inventory update). Unless otherwise noted herein, we did not conduct a detailed (level 2) or advanced (level 3) risk assessment, such as resistograph testing, increment core sampling, aerial examinations, or subsurface root/root collar examinations.

Based on our findings, there was one (1) tree identified to have moderate associated risk due to structural defects observed during the site work for the tree inventory. Deodara cedar #3649 has multiple hanging branches suspended in the canopy, over an occasional-use target area (front yard). Possible risk mitigation strategies for 3649 to reduce associated risk rating to low could be to remove hanging branches from the crown over the front yard area.

8. CONSTRUCTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT

8.1. RETENTION AND REMOVAL OF MUNICIPAL TREES

It is our understanding that there are no municipal-owned trees within influencing distance of the proposed project.

8.2. RETENTION AN REMOVAL OF PRIVATE OFFSITE TREES

The following private offsite trees (indicated by ID #) are located where they may be possible for retention provided their critical root zones are adequately protected during construction. The project arborist must be onsite to supervise any excavation required within the critical root zone of this tree(shown on the tree management plan in *Appendix A*).

Retain and protect 1 offsite trees

- OS1

8.3. RETENTION AND REMOVAL OF ONSITE TREES

The following private onsite protected trees (indicated by ID #) are located where they are necessary for removal to accommodate the proposed development.

Remove 12 bylaw protected onsite trees

- 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, and 3650

9. IMPACT MITIGATION

Tree Protection Barrier: The areas surrounding the trees to be retained should be isolated from the construction activity by erecting protective barrier fencing (see *Appendix A* for municipal barrier specifications). Where possible, fencing should be erected at the perimeter of the critical root zone. The barrier fencing to be erected must be a minimum of 4 feet in height, of solid frame construction that is attached to wooden or metal posts. A solid board or rail must run between the posts at the top and the bottom of the fencing. This solid frame can then be covered with flexible snow fencing. The fencing must be erected prior to the start of any construction activity on

site (i.e. demolition, excavation, construction), and remain in place through completion of the project. Signs should be posted around the protection zone to declare it off limits to all construction related activity. The project arborist must be consulted before this fencing is removed or moved for any purpose.

Arborist Supervision: All excavation occurring within the critical root zones of protected trees should be completed under supervision by the project arborist. Any severed or severely damaged roots must be pruned back to sound tissue to reduce wound surface area and encourage rapid compartmentalization of the wound.

Underground Parking excavation: The excavation for the portions of the underground parking that encroaches into the critical root zones of trees to be retained must be supervised by the project arborist. This will be particularly important when excavating next to tree number OS1 if it is going to be successfully retained. No excavation can occur beyond the limits of property line. To minimize the extent of the excavation into the critical root zones, it may be necessary to use shoring techniques such as sheet piling, shotcrete or similar methods to reduce the requirements for cut slope and over excavation. Any roots critical to the tree's survival must be retained and any non-critical roots in direct conflict with the excavation must be pruned to sound tissue to encourage new root growth.

Methods to Avoid Soil Compaction: Root armoring can be used to mitigate construction impacts within the Critical root zone of trees to be retained. The purpose of root armoring is to reduce soil compaction by displacing the weight of machinery and vehicles for prolonged periods. This can be achieved by using the following recommended methods:

- Installing a layer of 30/30 combi-grid or porous geotextile fabric
- Above geogrid layer, Install hog fuel or coarse wood chips at least 20 cm in depth and maintaining it in good condition
- Optional: Place layer of 19mm plywood above hogfuel/woodchips.

Demolition of the Existing Buildings: The demolition of the existing houses, driveways, and any services that must be removed or abandoned, within the critical root zone of the trees to be retained must be supervised by the project arborist. If any excavation or machine access is required within the critical root zones of trees to be retained, it must be completed under the supervision and direction of the project arborist. If temporarily removed for demolition, barrier fencing must be erected immediately after the supervised demolition.

Mulching: Mulching can be an important proactive step in maintaining the health of trees and mitigating construction related impacts and overall stress. Mulch should be made from a natural material such as wood chips or bark pieces and be 5-8cm deep. No mulch should be touching the trunk of the tree. See "methods to avoid soil compaction" if the area is to have heavy traffic.

Scaffolding: This assessment has not included impacts from potential scaffolding including canopy clearance pruning requirements. To negate the need for clearance pruning from scaffolding on trees, we recommend that alternatives to full scaffolding be considered such as hydraulic lifts, ladders or platforms.

Landscaping and Irrigation Systems: The planting of new trees and shrubs should not damage the roots of retained trees. The installation of any in-ground irrigation system must take into account the critical root zones of the trees to be retained. Prior to installation, we recommend the irrigation technician consult with the project arborist about the most suitable locations for the irrigation lines and how best to mitigate the impacts on the trees to be retained. This may require the project arborist supervise the excavations associated with installing the irrigation system. Excessive frequent irrigation and irrigation which wets the trunks of trees can have a detrimental impact on tree health and can lead to root and trunk decay.

Arborist Role: It is the responsibility of the client or his/her representative to contact the project arborist for the purpose of:

- Locating the barrier fencing
- Reviewing the report with the project foreman or site supervisor
- Locating work zones, where required
- Supervising any excavation within the critical root zones of trees to be retained
 - Excavation for proposed building footing within the critical root zone of trees OS1
 - Excavation for capping or installation of servicing within the critical root zone of any protected tree intended for retention
- Reviewing and advising of any pruning requirements for machine clearances

Review and site meeting: Once the project receives approval, it is important that the project arborist meet with the principals involved in the project to review the information contained herein. It is also important that the arborist meet with the site foreman or supervisor before any site clearing, tree removal, demolition, or other construction activity occurs and to confirm the locations of the tree protection barrier fencing.

10. DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

This arboricultural field review report was prepared by Talmack Urban Forestry Consultants Ltd. for the exclusive use of the Client and may not be reproduced, used or relied upon, in whole or in part, by a party other than the Client without the prior written consent of Talmack Urban Forestry Consultants Ltd. Any unauthorized use of this report, or any part hereof, by a third party, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are at the sole risk of such third parties. Talmack Urban Forestry Consultants Ltd. accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report, in whole or in part.

Arborists are professionals who examine trees and use their training, knowledge, and experience to recommend techniques and procedures that will improve a tree's health and structure or to mitigate associated risks. Trees are living organisms whose health and structure change and are influenced by age, continued growth, climate, weather conditions, and insect and disease pathogens. Indicators of structural weakness and disease are often hidden within the tree structure or beneath the ground. The arborist's review is limited to a visual examination of tree health and structural condition, without excavation, probing, resistance drilling, increment coring, or aerial examination. There are inherent limitations to this type of investigation, including, without limitation, that some tree conditions will inadvertently go undetected. The arborist's review followed the standard of care expected of arborists undertaking similar work in British Columbia under similar conditions. No warranties, either express or implied, are made as to the services provided and included in this report.

The findings and opinions expressed in this report are based on the conditions that were observed on the noted date of the field review only. The Client recognizes that passage of time, natural occurrences, and direct or indirect human intervention at or near the trees may substantially alter discovered conditions and that Talmack Urban Forestry Consultants Ltd. cannot report on, or accurately predict, events that may change the condition of trees after the described investigation was completed.

It is not possible for an Arborist to identify every flaw or condition that could result in failure nor can he/she guarantee that the tree will remain healthy and free of risk. The only way to eliminate tree risk entirely is to remove the entire tree. All trees retained should be monitored on a regular basis. Remedial care and mitigation measures recommended are based on the visible and detectable indicators present at the time of the examination and cannot be guaranteed to alleviate all symptoms or to mitigate all risk posed.

Immediately following land clearing, grade changes or severe weather events, all trees retained should be reviewed for any evidence of soil heaving, cracking, lifting or other indicators of root plate instability. If new information is discovered in the future during such events or other activities, Talmack Urban Forestry Consultants Ltd. should be requested to re-evaluate the conclusions of this report and to provide amendments as required prior to any reliance upon the information presented herein.

11. IN CLOSING

We trust that this report meets your needs. Should there be any questions regarding the information within this report, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

Talmack Urban Forestry Consultants Ltd.

Prepared by:



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12. REFERENCES

Dunster, J.A., E.T. Smiley, N. Matheny, and S. Lily. 2017. Tree Risk Assessment Manual, International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).

The City of Langford Tree Protection Bylaw No. 2206

13. COMPANY INFORMATION

General Liability: Intact Insurance, Policy No. 5V2147122: \$5,000,000

APPENDIX A - TREE MANAGEMENT PLAN

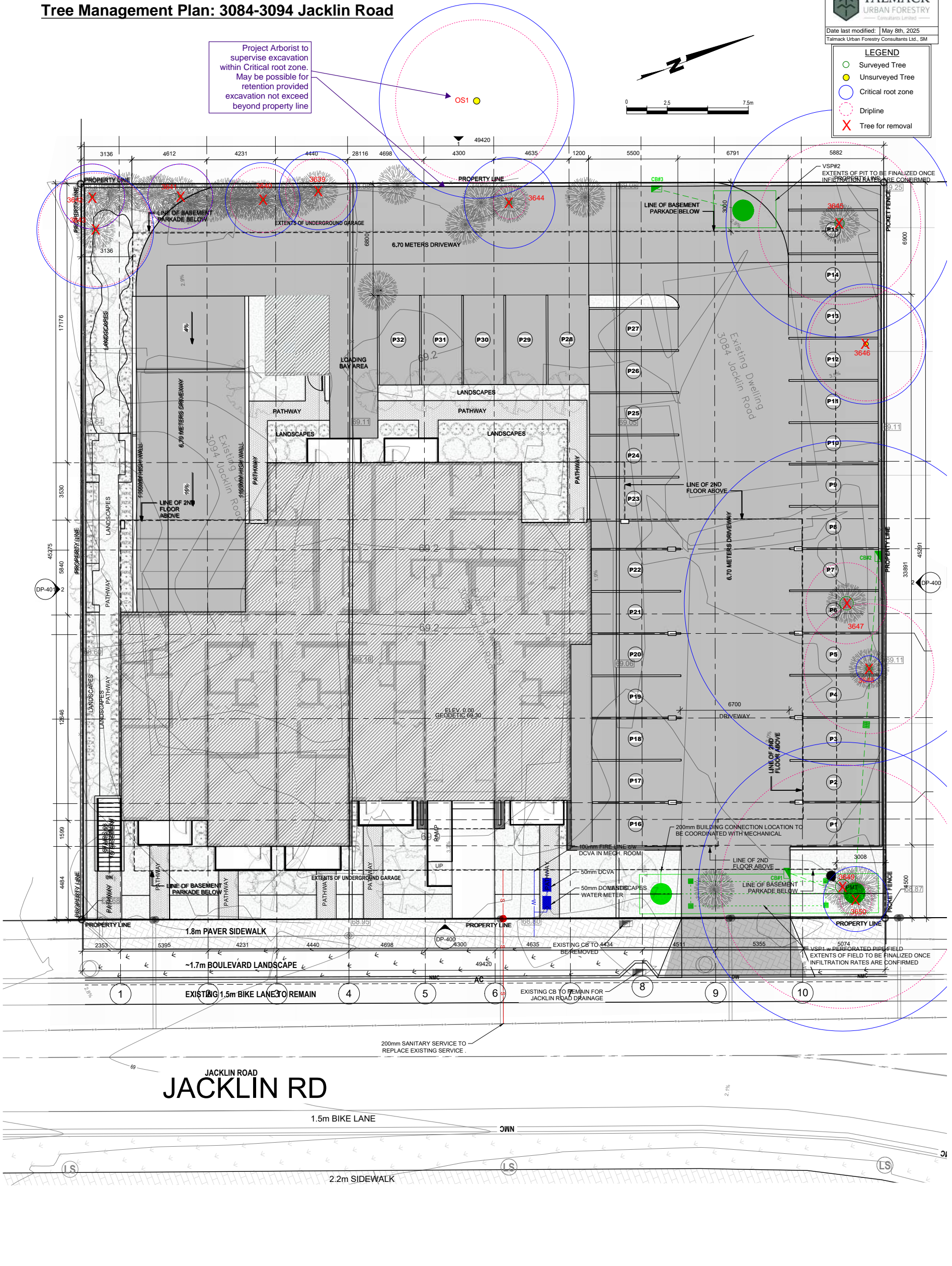
Tree Management Plan: 3084-3094 Jacklin Road

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Date last modified: May 8th, 2025
Talmack Urban Forestry Consultants Ltd., SM

LEGEND

- Surveyed Tree
- Unsurveyed Tree
- Critical root zone
- Dripline
- ✗ Tree for removal



IMPACT MITIGATION

Tree Protection Barrier: The areas, surrounding the trees to be retained should be isolated from the construction activity by erecting protective barrier fencing (see Appendix A for municipal barrier specifications). Where possible, the fencing should be erected at the perimeter of the critical root zone. The barrier fencing to be erected must be a minimum of 4 feet in height, of solid frame construction that is attached to wooden or metal posts. A solid board or rail must run between the posts at the top and the bottom of the fencing. This solid frame can then be covered with flexible snow fencing. The fencing must be erected prior to the start of any construction activity on site (i.e. demolition, excavation, construction), and remain in place through completion of the project. Signs should be posted around the protection zone to declare it off limits to all construction related activity. The project arborist must be consulted before this fencing is removed or moved for any purpose.

Arborist Supervision: All excavation occurring within the critical root zones of protected trees should be completed under supervision by the project arborist. Any severed or severely damaged roots must be pruned back to sound tissue to reduce wound surface area and encourage rapid compartmentalization of the wound. In particular, the following activities should be completed under the direction of the project arborist:

- Any excavations or additions of fill within the CRZs of protected trees to be retained.

Methods to Avoid Soil Compaction: In areas where construction traffic must encroach into the critical root zones of trees, efforts must be made to reduce soil compaction where possible by displacing the weight of machinery and foot traffic. This can be achieved by one of the following methods:

- Installing a layer of hog fuel or coarse wood chips at least 20 cm in depth and maintaining it in good condition until construction is complete.
- Placing medium weight geotextile cloth over the area to be used and installing a layer of crushed rock to a depth of 15 cm over top.
- Placing two layers of 19mm plywood.
- Placing steel plates.

Demolition of the Existing Buildings: The demolition of the existing houses, driveways, and any services that must be removed or abandoned, must take the critical root zone of the trees to be retained into account. If any excavation or machine access is required within the critical root zones of trees to be retained, it must be completed under the supervision and direction of the project arborist. If temporary removal for demolition, barrier fencing must be erected immediately after the supervised demolition.

Paved Surfaces Above Tree Roots: If the new paved surfaces within the CRZ of tree to be retained require excavation down to bearing soil and roots are encountered in this area, this could impact their health and structural stability. If tree retention is desired, a raised and permeable paved surface should be constructed in the areas within the critical root zone of the trees. The "paved surfaces above root systems" diagram and specifications is attached.

The objective is to avoid root loss and to instead raise the paved surface and its base layer above the roots. This may result in the grade of the paved surface being raised above the existing grade (the amount depending on how close roots are to the surface and the depth of the paving material and base layers). Final grading plans should take this potential change into account. This may also result in soils which are high in organic content being left intact below the paved area.

To allow water to drain into the root systems below, we also recommend that the surface be made of a permeable material (instead of conventional asphalt or concrete) such as permeable asphalt, paving stones, or other porous paving materials and designs such as those utilized by Grasspave, Gravelpave, Grasscrete and open-grid systems.

Mulching: Mulching can be an important proactive step in maintaining the health of trees and mitigating construction related impacts and overall stress. Mulch should be made from a natural material such as wood chips or bark pieces and be 5-8cm deep. No mulch should be touching the trunk of the tree. See "methods to avoid soil compaction" if the area is to have heavy traffic. Blasting. Care must be taken to ensure that the area of blasting does not extend beyond the necessary footprints and into the critical root zones of surrounding trees. The use of small low-concussion charges and multiple small charges designed to pre-shear the rock face will reduce fracturing, ground vibration, and overall impact on the surrounding environment. Only explosives of low phytotoxicity and techniques that minimize tree damage should be used. Provisions must be made to ensure that blasted rock and debris are stored away from the critical root zones of trees.

Blasting: Care must be taken to ensure that the area of blasting does not extend beyond the necessary footprints and into the critical root zones of surrounding trees. The use of small low-concussion charges and multiple small charges designed to pre-shear the rock face will reduce fracturing, ground vibration, and overall impact on the surrounding environment. Only explosives of low phytotoxicity and techniques that minimize tree damage should be used. Provisions must be made to ensure that blasted rock and debris are stored away from the critical root zones of trees.

Scaffolding: This assessment has not included impacts from potential scaffolding including canopy clearance pruning requirements. If scaffolding is necessary and this will require clearance pruning of retained trees, the project arborist should be consulted. Depending on the extent of pruning required, the project arborist may recommend that

alternatives to full scaffolding be considered such as hydraulic lifts, ladders or platforms. Methods to avoid soil compaction may also be recommended (see "Minimizing Soil Compaction" section).

Landscaping and Irrigation Systems: The planting of new trees and shrubs should not damage the roots of retained trees. The installation of any in-ground irrigation system must take into account the critical root zones of the trees to be retained. Prior to installation, we recommend the irrigation technician consult with the project arborist about the most suitable locations for the irrigation lines and how best to mitigate the impacts on the trees to be retained. This may require the project arborist supervise the excavations associated with installing the irrigation system. Excessive frequent irrigation and irrigation which wets the trunks of trees can have a detrimental impact on tree health and can lead to root and trunk decay.

Arborist Role: It is the responsibility of the client or his/her representative to contact the project arborist for the purpose of:

- Locating the barrier fencing
- Reviewing the report with the project foreman or site supervisor
- Locating work zones, where required
- Supervising any excavation within the critical root zones of trees to be retained
- Reviewing and advising of any pruning requirements for machine clearances

Review and site meeting: Once the project receives approval, it is important that the project arborist meet with the principals involved in the project to review the information contained herein. It is also important that the arborist meet with the site foreman or supervisor before any site clearing, tree removal, demolition, or other construction activity occurs and to confirm the locations of the tree protection barrier fencing.

APPENDIX B – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: OS1 beyond Western property line.



Photograph 2: Tree 3645 in Northwest corner of project site.



Photograph 3: tree 3646 along Northern property boundary.