TREE INVENTORY LEGEND

Biological Health
H (High Quality) - Desirable urban tree species with vigorous growth and no apparent symptoms of disease or pests.
MH (Medium-High Quality) - Desirable urban tree species with moderate growth or minor symptoms of disease the are aesthetic only and less than 5% dieback.
M (Medium Quality) - Any species with moderate growth and minor dieback of less than 20% of canopy and/or minor symptoms of disease or pests.
ML (Medium-Low Quality) - Low vigour, with dieback of 15%-50% of canopy and/or major symptoms of disease or pests.
L (Low Quality) - More than 50% of the canopy is dead.

Structural Condition
H (High Quality) - No apparent defects to root crown, trunk, leader, or major limbs.
MH (Medium-High Quality) - Only insignificant defects to root crown or trunk and minor defects to canopy including limbs.
M (Medium Quality) - Minor defects to root crown, trunk and major limbs.
ML (Medium-Low Quality) Major defects to long-term structure particularly at root crown, trunk and major limbs.
L (Low Quality) - Major defects that have an immediate risk of failure.

Recommended Action
P - Preserve
R - Remove for poor condition
RC - Remove for Construction
R* - Remove with Neighbour's Approval

Location Designation
S - Subject site
P - City-owned Park
C - City-owned Boulevard
B - Boundary tree

Comments

B	Borer
BF	Backfilled
CS	Compacted soil
DB	Dead branches
G	Girdling
HA	Hazard
IB	Included bark
_° LS	Lean showing direction (i.e. LS=lean south)
2L	2 leaders or codominant stems
MB	Multibranched node
MS/ML	Multistem
PL	Pruned limbs
SU	Supressed crown
TB	Torn/broken branch
TD	Trunk damage (percent of trunk circumference)
TH	Top heavy
UB	Unbalanced crown (N,S,E,W indicates weighted side of crown)
V	Vine growing in tree
WB	Witches broom growth
WP	Woodpecker damage
WS	Watersprouts
ZZ	Zigzag trunk
_%D	X% crown is dead

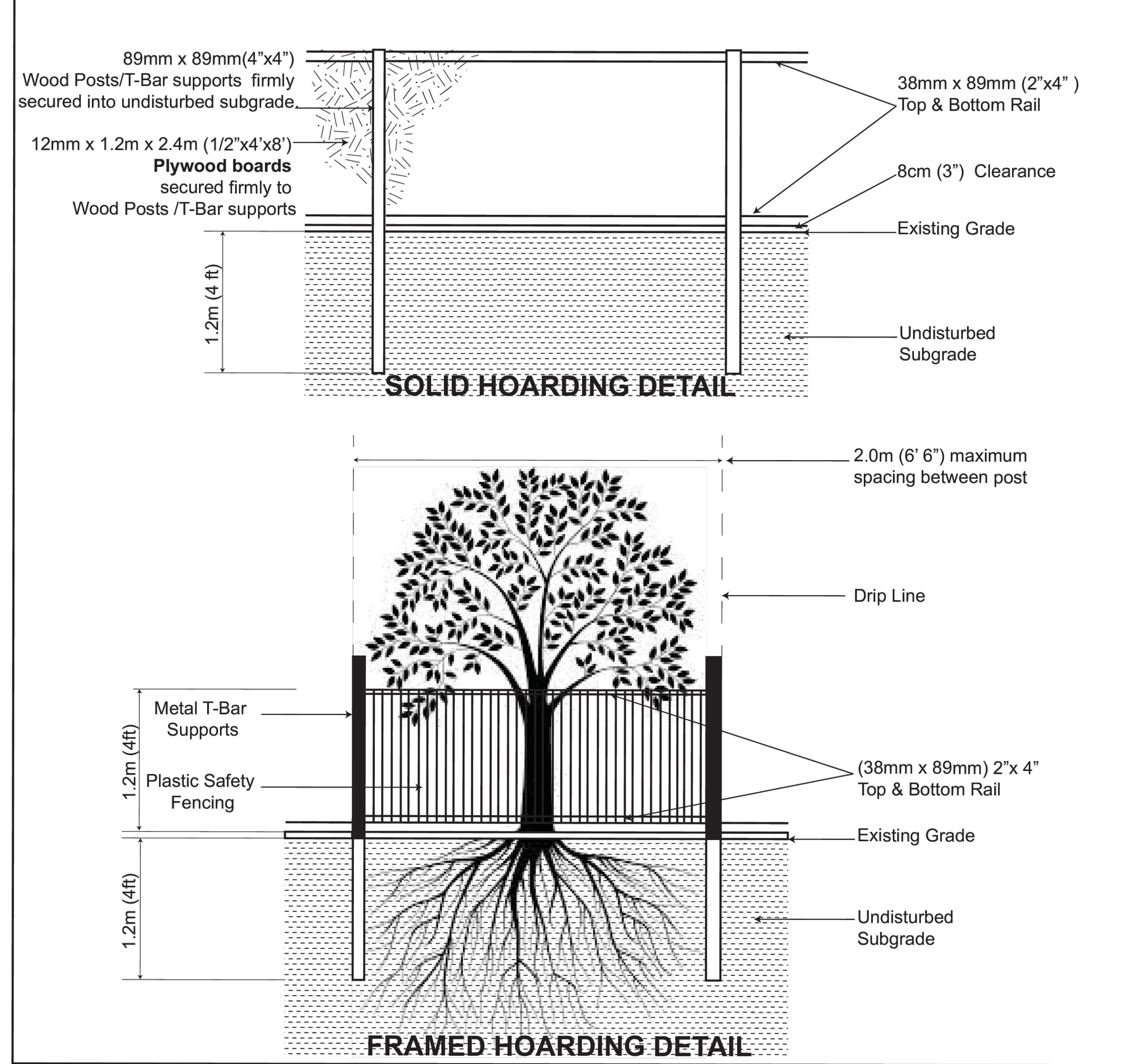
TREE PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Install hoarding for subsequent municipal review/approval.
- Hoarding may be moved temporarily to provide access for tree removal only. These trees should be felled away from protected areas to avoid pulling and breaking of roots of trees to remain.
- Pruning, if required, should be done prior to construction and in accordance with current arboricultural practices.
- Storage of any materials, fill, vehicles/equipment, and disposal of liquids is not permitted within 1m of protected areas.
- Excavation in close proximity to protected areas are to be undertaken with a certified arborist present.
- Roots encountered due to excavation are to be cut with a clean sharp blade. Tearing and ripping of roots is not permitted.
- Hydrovacing is recommended as the preferred method for excavation. within 1m of protected areas.
- Exposed roots are to be covered immediately with mulch or topsoil and watered thoroughly. A light coloured tarpaulin may also be used to prevent root desiccation.
- Deep root fertilize (3:1:1) following backfilling.
- Trees should be re-assessed periodically in order to maintain an up to date understanding of health and structure.

ROOT SENSITIVE EXCAVATION
Trench to be dug at the limit of excavation.
- 20cm wide and 1m deep or to the depth of excavation (whichever is less),
- dug by hand or with a hydrovac prior to excavation to establish the boundary of future excavation.

While digging this trench roots that are encountered that extend into the area to be excavated may be cut with a sharp cutting tool. There shall be no use of blunt tools or construction equipment to cut the roots. There shall be no pulling or ripping at roots.

Once dug, the side of the excavated trench closest to trees being protected must be covered following one of two approaches. Option 1: re-fill with native soil, backfilled using lifts of 15 cm, tamped by hand, and soaked. Option 2: Sprayed with a light mist to add moisture without causing erosion and covered with a light-coloured tarpaulin to preserve moisture in the soil.



NOTES:
1. Hoarding details to be determined following initial site inspection.
2. Private tree hoarding to be approved by Development & Design ; City tree hoarding to be approved by Community Services Dept.
3. Hoarding must be supplied, installed and maintained by the applicant throughout all phases of construction. **Inspection must be conducted by the Development and Design Division prior to removing any/all private hoarding.**
4. Do not allow water to collect and pond behind or within hoarding.
5. **T-bar supports are acceptable alternative to 4x4 posts. U-shaped metal supports will not be accepted.**
6. **Plywood** must be utilized for 'solid' hoarding. OSB/Chipboard will not be accepted for solid hoarding. Plywood sheets must be installed on "construction" side of frame.
7. Applicant is responsible to ensure utility locates are completed within city boulevard prior to installing framed hoarding.

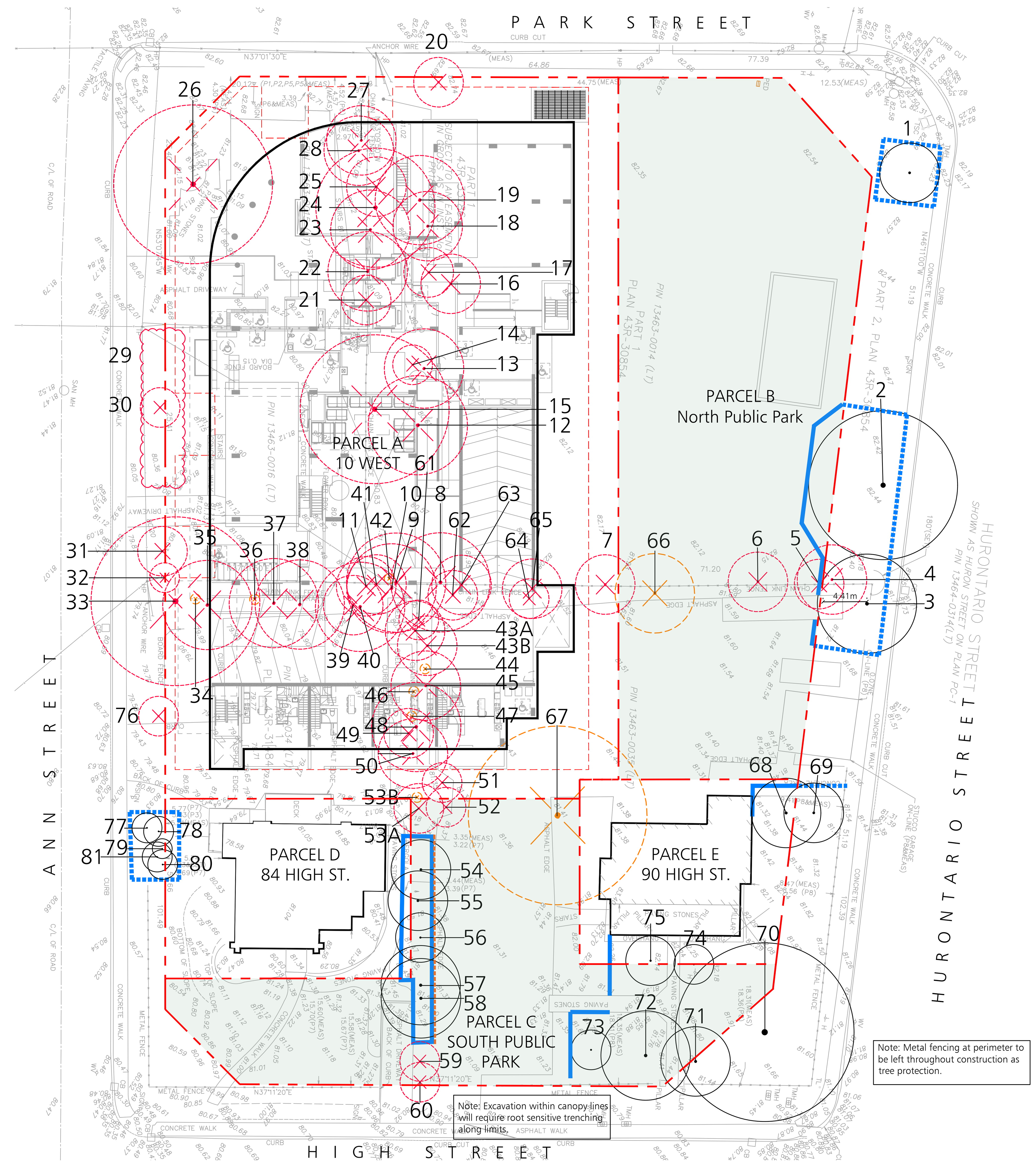
TREE PRESERVATION HOARDING — MISSISSAUGA
SCALE : N.T.S DATE : June 2017

TREE PRESERVATION HOARDING
NTS

TREE LIST

Tree No.	Species	DBH (cm)	Canopy diameter (m)	Bioglogical Health	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Comments	Existing Location Designation	Future Location Designation
1	Acer platanoides	26	6	M	M	P	Large wound at base, 15% dia trunk damage, Backfilled, and one medium-sized dead branch.	C	C
2	Juglans nigra	102	15	MH	MH	P	Grown over former fence still embedded in trunk, large hole/wound at 1m (15cm dia), some broken branches in interior of canopy but vigorous growth for size. Oe large crack and injury in upper canopy on central leader.	C	C
3	Acer platanoides	~55	10	M	M	P	Wounds from fence. Main union is in poor condition with 2 long healed cracks up to 8m height. There are 2 lower dead branches and one large broken branch. 10% of canopy covered in vine.	C	C
4	Morus alba	15, 15.5	7	MH	ML	RC	Multistem tree with included bark at unions. Leans towards park site. Some crossing branches.	C	C
5	Aesculus hippocastanum	35	5	ML	ML	RC	Growing through fence and vine covers 70% of canopy.	P	P
6	Acer platanoides	22, 11	6	ML	ML	RC	Vine covers 70% of canopy and one med.-sized dead branch.	P	P
7	Acer platanoides	31	6	M	M	RC	Growing through fence mesh and has thicket creeper in canopy.	P	S
8	Acer saccharinum	32, 44.5	10	MH	M	RC	Co-dominant leaders, two large dead branches, growing through fence mesh.	P	S
9	Acer platanoides	~32	10	M	M	RC	Growing through fence mesh, leans 10° to north east.	P	S
10	Acer platanoides	31, 46.5	9	M	M	RC	Co-dominant leaders with included bark at base to 30cm ht. Leans 10° to north west. Has girdling root at base.	P	S
11	Acer platanoides	22	6	M	ML	RC	Grows through fence mesh, suppressed, and leans 10° to north west.	P	S
12	Acer platanoides	14, 15x2, 18x2, 19x2, 15, 26.5	10	M	ML	RC	Multistem tree with included bark between all trunks. Girdling roots across the base. Three large injuries from fuse branches.	P	S
13	Acer platanoides	25, 33	8	M	M	RC	Included bark at base, leans 10° to east and a girdling root.	P	S
14	Acer platanoides	16	4	M	M	RC	Girdling root with tree #13 and has a small canopy.	P	S
15	Acer platanoides	91.5	15	M	ML	RC	Girdling root across 50% of base and over 15 medium-sized dead branches.	P	S
16	Acer platanoides	15.5	6	M	M	RC		P	S
17	Acer negundo	19.5	5	ML	ML	RC	45°L to east, slight canopy with 50% of branches with tip dieback.	P	S
18	Acer negundo	22.5	7	M	M	RC	Fused with another small tree at base to 1m ht.	P	S
19	Acer negundo	35.5, 40	9	M	M	RC	Co-dominant leader with one leader leaning 45° to north east. Some grape vine covers 5% of canopy.	P	S
20	Fraxinus pennsylvanicus	14	5	MH	M	RC	Grape covers the lower 25% of canopy, but no EAB obvious yet.	P	S
21	Acer platanoides	17	5	M	ML	RC	Supporting tree #22 and grows through a fence mesh.	P	S
22	Acer negundo	27.5	8	M	ML	RC	45°L to south on tree #21.	P	S
23	Acer platanoides	24, 25	8	M	ML	RC	Large central leader cut at 1.7m ht. an and wound from cut on remaining leader. Has included bark from 0.5 to 1.7m ht. One leader leans 30° to south. Has several small dead branches.	P	S
24	Acer platanoides	35, 41	12	M	M	RC	Included bark from 1m to 1.7m, tight branching causing injury from fusing trunk.	P	S
25	Acer negundo	23	6	M	ML	RC	Leans 45° to north east and has a sparse canopy.	P	S
26	Gleditsia tricanthos var. inermis	62	16	H	H	RC	Many 10 small dead branches.	S	S
27	Acer negundo	35	7	M	M	RC	Large pruned limb at 4m, medium-sized wound at base of 3% trunk damage.	S	S
28	Acer negundo	32	7	M	M	RC	Medium-size wound from cut co-dominant leader covering 15% trunk damage. Girdling root also present.	S	S
29	Thuja occidentalis (Hedge)	25x 2, 30x5, 15x2	5	M	M	RC	All multi-stem from 0.5m height.	S	B
30	Acer negundo	14	4	MH	H	RC	Leans 15° to west.	C	C
31	Thuja occidentalis	20.5	5	M	M	RC	45oL to south west and 20% trunk wounded.	C	C
32	Thuja occidentalis	16	3	ML	M	RC	Suppressed.	C	B
33	Acer negundo	78	17	M	ML	RC	45oL, with more than 6 large branches cut of over 15cm dia. Also 2 large cuts of 30cm dia.	S	S
34	Fraxinus pennsylvanicus	25, 25				R	DEAD	S	S
35	Acer negundo	44	9	M	M	RC	Tip dieback of 10% and 2 large dead branches.	S	S
36	Fraxinus pennsylvanicus	14				R	DEAD	S	S
37	Acer platanoides	28, 38	9	MH	M	RC	tip dieback of 10% and 2 large dead branches.	S	S
38	Acer platanoides	28.5	9	MH	M	RC	Large prune cut of 15cm at 2m	S	S
39	Acer platanoides	22	6	MH	M	RC	Large wound at 30% trunk damage at root crown.	S	S
40	Acer platanoides	32	9	MH	M	RC		S	S
41	Acer platanoides	23	6	MH	MH	RC	Small dead branches and small cuts at base.	S	S
42	Fraxinus pennsylvanicus	~30				R	DEAD	S	S
43A	Acer platanoides	~15	6	MH	MH	RC	45° lean to south, branch fused creating wound at 43A.	S	S
43B	Acer platanoides	~25	6	MH	MH	RC	10°L to west.	S	S
44	Fraxinus pennsylvanicus	~30				R	DEAD	S	S
45	Acer platanoides	20	7	MH	MH	RC	Hanging branch in canopy.	S	S
46	Fraxinus pennsylvanicus	~30				R	DEAD	S	S
47	Fraxinus pennsylvanicus	~35				R	DEAD	S	S
48	Acer platanoides	29	9	MH	MH	RC	Backfilled and unbalanced canopy to east.	S	S
49	Acer platanoides	17	5	H	MH	RC		S	S
50	Acer platanoides	31	7	MH	M	RC	Crack from 0.5m to 2m, unbalanced canopy to west and second crack from 2m to 4m ht.	S	S
51	Picea pungens	39	4	M	M	RC	Backfilled.	S	S
52	Picea pungens	46	4	M	ML	RC	Large wound of 15% of trunk diameter at base with sawdust and backfill over base.	S	P
53A	Morus alba	18	5	M	M	RC	slight canopy and unbalanced crown to south.	S	P
53B	Fraxinus pennsylvanicus	14				R	DEAD	S	B
54	Acer platanoides	21	6	MH	MH	P	crack from 1m to 1.5m ht.	S	P
55	Acer platanoides	20	6	MH	MH	P	Several medium-sized prune cuts.	S	P
56	Morus alba	14.5	5	H	MH	P	Small branch stubs	S	P
57	Ailanthus altissima	51	8	H	MH	P	large pruned limb with ripping wound and two other medium-sized broken branch wounds.	S	P
58	Morus alba	35	8	M	M	P	leans 30° to south.	S	P
59	Ailanthus altissima	17	4	H	H	RC	unbalanced canopy to south.	S	P
60	Acer platanoides	16	4	M	M	RC	backfilled, has 5 small prune cuts and a thin wound from 30cm to 1m ht.	S	P
61	Acer platanoides	20.5	4	MH	MH	RC		S	S
62	Acer negundo	19.5	5	M	M	RC	30° lean to south, one dead trunk fallen.	S	S
63	Acer platanoides	35	6	MH	MH	RC		S	S
64	Salix alba 'Tristis'	19	4	M	ML	RC	multibranch node.	S	S
65	Salix alba 'Tristis'	25	6	MH	M	RC	10°L to north east.	S	S
66	Ulmus americana	44.5	8	L	L	R	50% of canopy is dead. Vine is covering 50% of remaining canopy.	S	P
67	Gingko biloba	131.5	18	L	L	R	80% of canopy dead. Three leaders and included bark from base to 2m height also at 4 to 8m ht. Large cut at 1m height.	S	P
68	Malus sp.	29, 17	7	MH	MH	P	10% trunk damaged at 30cm ht. and greater than 2 medium-sized dead branches.	S	S
69	Malus sp.	10, 10	6	M	ML	P	Leans 45° to east.	C	C
70	Acer saccharinum	126.5	18	ML	M	P	Three of eight leaders showing dieback, central trunk largely dead with tight branches at multibranch nodes, but no included bark	C	C
71	Prunus avium	29.5	7	M	ML	P	large prune cut at 1.5m height and 15° lean to south.	C	C
72	Prunus avium	22, 23.5, 25, 31	9	MH	ML	P	Multi-leader with included bark at base of trunk with 2 of 4 limbs leaning 45° to south east and south west.	S	P
73	Picea pungens	24.5	4	H	H	P		S	P
74	Picea pungens	25	4	H	H	P		S	S
75	Picea pungens	32	5	H	H	P		S	S
76	Acer platanoides	14.5	4	MH	MH	RC	Medium dead branches and small injuries at 6m height.	S	C
77	Thuja occidentalis	20, 15x3	3	M	MH	P	tight unions	C	C
78	Thuja occidentalis	22	3	M	MH	P		C	C
79	Thuja occidentalis	15.5	2	M	MH	P		C	C
80	Thuja occidentalis	16,16, 19	3	M	MH	P	tight unions with included bark	C	C
81	Thuja occidentalis	15, 18	3	M	MH	P	tight unions with included bark	C	C

Trees less than 15cmØ caliper, and large shrubs may exist on the site. It is the contractors responsibility to determine the extent of possible removals by field review prior to submission of quotations for removals work.



TREE INVENTORY
1:200

LEGEND

Red dash-dot line	Property Line
Red dashed line	Proposed Extent of Underground Parking Slab
Blue dotted line	Tree protection -solid hoarding
Blue solid line	Tree protection -framed hoarding
Orange dotted line	Root Sensitive Excavation Trench
Red dashed circle with X	Existing tree to be removed
Orange dashed circle with X	Existing tree to be removed Dead, girdled or dangerous.
Black circle with dot	Existing tree to be preserved

LIMITING CONDITIONS:

This tree inventory was derived from data gathered on the site using accepted arboricultural practices. This includes a visual examination of all above ground parts of the tree for structural defects and signs of health and vigour. All examination took place from the ground plane and no trees were cored, probed or climbed. There was also no detailed inspection of the root crown where excavation would have been required.

This inventory describes the health, structural stability and identifies potential hazards of the trees to a reasonable extent. Where dead branches or other are identified in the notes it is the owners responsibility to take action. This inventory does not provide or imply a guarantee that these trees or branches will remain standing intact. The stability of any tree or branches of a tree cannot be predicted with absolute certainty under all circumstances.

There is, likewise, no guarantee of survival for those trees to be preserved during construction but which are subject to injury. Tree preservation guidelines that are provided in this report are generally suitable for the tree as determined by the visual assessment. However, there is no guarantee that these guidelines will be followed throughout construction unless an arborist is retained for complete supervision of the site at all times. Even with complete supervision, roots in an urban environment are unpredictable. Guidelines, that suppose an even distribution of roots may not be effective in cases where roots have clustered in small areas.

The assessment in this inventory is valid only at the time of inspection.

CERTIFIED ARBORIST ISA
Jon Woodside
ISA Certified Arborist
ON-1439A
Baker Turner Inc.

REVISIONS

DATE	DESCRIPTION
14 Jun 2024	Issued for Client Review
09 Dec 2021	Issued for OPA & Zoning Submission #1
18 Aug 2020	Issued for Client Review

NOTE: Contractor is to check and verify all dimensions and conditions on the project, and is to immediately report any discrepancies to the landscape architect before proceeding with the work.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS — TIMOTHY W. TURNER — OALA MEMBER

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email: tba@bakerturner.com

Project Title
10 WEST GO GP INC.
17 & 19 Ann St.; 84 & 90 High St.
Mississauga, ON

TREE INVENTORY & PRESERVATION PLAN

Date: August 2020	Issued
Job Number: BTI-1490	Drawn By: KC
Scale: As Shown	Checked By: JW/TT
Sheet Number: TS.1	File Number