Above & Below Tree Care

A tree is for life

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ARBORIST REPORT

PREPARED FOR
H5 ARCHITECTURE

SITE ADDRESS
51 ROSLYN ROAD, WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA, R3L OG1

DATE
6 SEPTEMBER 2021

PREPARED BY
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SUMMARY

This report is in regards to 51 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, a multi-family residential property that will be demolished, and constructing a new multi-family property on a new foundation. The frontage faces south and is on a quiet, connecting street in a busy neighbourhood. Cars are frequently parked within close proximity the trees at the front, as well as regular foot traffic walking under the canopy. Neither of the trees is in the proposed excavation area, but there is a new access driveway installed through the root zone of 1 of the trees.

The property is currently inhabited by 1 Boxelder (BE1) and 1 Bur Oak (BO1) adjacent to the public sidewalk. Both these trees are large and have grass and asphalt as their groundcover. Reflected heat, soil & air pollution and the limiting root space all contribute to the trees condition and future as discussed in this report.

BE1 is a large, single-stem tree on the south west corner. This tree is hazardous in its current state, mainly as a result of multiple decayed areas in the trunk and large limbs. There is 1 limb growing in the centre of the tree that is dead and creating an poorly balanced canopy. The north side of the tree is encroaching on the existing building. For the living parts of the tree that exist, the foliage appears healthy but not growing as vigorous as the species and size might suggest. The base of the tree is growing more wood at the base, and this could be the response to the wounded trunk and its attempt to maintain its vertical status.

BO1 is a large single-stem tree on the south east corner of the property. Its root flare on the west side is inhibited by the curb to a neighbouring driveway, and the soil appears very compacted on the east side. There is a trunk wound in the first meter of the trunk which is exposing a dead spot, the tree is not actively healing this wound. The lean on the tree is slight (0-5°) and going toward the south, with no obvious correction from the tree. This canopy structure of this tree is good, but many of the exterior branches are dead, with discoloured foliage spattered through the canopy also. The tree is growing under and around the hydro lines. The new driveway proposal would go through the majority of this trees active root zone once installed, and would severely impact the health of this tree.

ASSIGNMENT

Above & Below Tree Care (ABTC) was hired by H5 Architecture to complete an Arborist Report and Tree Preservation plan for the proposed construction at 51 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba. An inventory and assessment of the trees affected by the proposed construction was conducted. Trees were assessed for their overall health, size, structural defects and potential impacts that would be caused by the proposed construction.

LIMITATIONS OF THE ASSIGNMENT

It must be understood that ABTC is the assessor of the trees in relation to tree preservation practices. The construction supervisors should incorporate the information and recommendations provided within this report into their construction methodology to complete their project in a reasonable manner. This Arborist Report and Tree Preservation Plan are based on the project scope and details for tree preservation as discussed. All proposed construction methods are limited to what was provided in the site plans and in discussions with the Project Leader. Measurements and comments regarding tree preservation were based on the proposed construction plans supplied.

OBSERVATIONS

- Field work was completed by Nick Wagstaff on July 13th and September 5th 2021.
- There were 2 individual trees inventoried during the site visit.
- All trees are privately owned.
- The proposed excavation area is outside of the existing footprint of the building.
- The proposed driveway is within the critical root zone of BO1.
- BO1 has a dead area in the lower area of the trunk.
- BO1 has experienced canopy dieback in recent years.
- There is a cracked curb for the neighbours driveway adjacent to the trunk.
- There is no visible root flare for BO1.
- BO1 has discoloured foliage throughout the canopy.
- BE1 is showing an elephants foot form at the base.
- BE1 has several burls and decayed areas in the trunk and large limbs.
- The dead limb in the centre of BE1 is a large entry spot for decay, exposing the other limbs to potential failure.
- The north side of the canopy in BE1 is encroaching on the existing building.
- The assumed risk of parts of BE 1 would be an "imminent failure" within a 12 month timeframe, if left as is.

For further details, trees have been numbered and can be cross-referenced in the Tree Inventory (Appendix 1.)

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Remove BO1 and BE1 prior to construction.
- Plant new trees in new landscape, to replace lost canopy and carbon storage.

TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ)

The following is a chart showing optimal distances for determining a tree protection zone[1]. Some site conditions may dictate the need for a smaller TPZ. The City of Winnipeg Urban Forestry Branch must be notified in these instances. Forestry will determine if the smaller TPZ is acceptable in the specific circumstance and advise of any additional tree protection or removal requirements.

Table 1 – Tree Protection Zones

Trunk Diameter Minimum Protection (DBH)[2]	Distances Required[3]
11-40cm	2.4m
41-50cm	3.0m
51-60cm	3.6m
61-70cm	4.2m
71-80cm	4.8m
81-90cm	5.4m
91-100cm+	6.0m

TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

Trees within tree protection zones shall be protected by means of a "tree protection barrier" meeting the following specifications:

- The required barrier is a 1.2 metre (4 ft) high orange plastic web snow fencing on 2" x 4" frame or as directed by the City of Winnipeg Urban Forestry Branch in accordance with City of Winnipeg Protection of Existing Tree Specifications. The barrier can be lowered around branches lower than 1.2 metres (4 ft). The barrier location can be adjusted to align with curbs and edges at clear path of travel zones.
- Tree strapping material will be installed on individual trees, where work will be completed within the TPZ.
- Tree protection barriers are to be erected prior to the commencement of any construction or grading activities on the site and are to remain in place throughout the entire duration of the project. The applicant shall notify the City of Winnipeg prior to commencing any construction activities to confirm that the tree protection barriers are in place.
- All supports and bracing used to safely secure the barrier should be located outside the TPZ. All supports and bracing should minimize damage to roots.
- No grade change, storage of materials or equipment is permitted within this area. The tree protection barrier must not be removed without the written authorization of the City of

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[1] The roots of a tree can extend from the trunk to approximately 2-3 times the distance of the drip line.

[2] Diameter at breast height (DBH) measurement of tree trunk taken at 1.4 metres above ground

[3] Tree Protection Zone distances are to be measured from the outside edge of the tree base towards the drip line and may be limited by an existing paved surface, provided the existing paved surface remains intact throughout the construction work.

Winnipeg.

TREE PROTECTION SIGNS

A sign should be displayed on the TPZs. Signage reminds contractors of the purpose of the TPZ, and shows the public that the developer is going the extra mile in preserving the trees on site.

MONITORING

The developer may contract Above & Below Tree Care for site monitoring if they so choose.

STAGING AREAS AND CONSTRUCTION ACCESS

All staging areas are understood to be outside of the Tree Protection Zone. At no time is material or debris to be stacked, staged, or piled inside the hoarding (Tree Protection Fencing). The north side of the property will be used as a construction access points.

CONCLUSION

The proposed scope of building calls for removal of 2 trees.

BO1 is a tree that is in poor health and will be greatly affected with the proposed construction. There is no feasible way to protect the root zone while completing the project in its current design. This tree is not suitable to be growing under utility lines either.

BE1 is a tree in poor health, with a hazardous structure over an area where there is consistent foot traffic and parked vehicular traffic. Mitigation pruning can not lessen the risk rating of this tree due to these high value factors at play.

The replanting of trees and shrubs will help offset the environmental contributions these trees are making to the community in the long term.

APPENDIX 1

Tree Number	Category	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (approx m)	MCD[4] (approx m)	Tree Condition			Trunk lean (approx)
						TI[5]	CS[6]	CV[7]	
BO1	Private	Quercus macrocarpa	55	25	10	F	G	P	0-5°
BE1	Private	Acer negundo	72	22	19	P	P	P	5-10°

Tree Number	TPZ Size (m)	Recommendation	Comments
BO1	N/A	Remove and replace.	Major root zone excavation planned. Declining canopy. Trunk wound. Poor root zone environment.
BE1	N/A	Remove and replace.	Dead limb in centre of canopy. Several decayed areas in trunk and limbs. Elephants foot form at base of trunk. Immediate hazard.

[4]Maximum Crown Diameter
[5]Trunk Integrity. G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor
[6]Canopy Structure. G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor
[7]Canopy Vigour. G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor