TREE CONSERVATION REPORT
Ashbury College
362 Mariposa Ave.

October 30th, 2026

Prepared for:
Ashbury College

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Tree Conservation Report

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Tree Conservation Report

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Glossary

Canopy Structure (CS)	Assessment of the scaffold branches, unions and the canopy of the tree. This is measured on a scale of poor, fair, good.
Canopy Vigour (CV)	Assessment of the health of the tree and assesses the amount of deadwood and live growth in the crown as compared to a 100% healthy tree. The size, colour and amount of foliage are also considered in this category. This is measured on a scale of poor, fair, good.
Critical Root Zone (CRZ)	Zone under a tree where there should be no disturbance before, during, or after construction. The CRZ is established as 10 centimetres from the trunk of a tree for every centimetre of trunk diameter.
Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)	Diameter of a tree trunk measured at 1.4 metres above ground, standardized by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture. DBH is generally measured in centimetres.
Dieback	Condition in which the ends of the branches are dying.
Distinctive Tree	Any tree, growing on a private property with a DBH of 30 centimetres or greater, within the City of Ottawa Inner Urban Area and Ottawa Suburban Area (City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-law 2020-340).
Drip Line	Perimeter of the area under a tree delineated by the crown.
Grouping	Multiple trees that form one continuous canopy.
Health Condition	Health Condition of each tree is divided into the following three categories: Canopy Structure (CS), Canopy Vigour (CV) and Trunk Integrity (TI).
Leader	The primary terminal shoot or trunk of a tree.
Ownership (Tree)	• Private: Tree growing on the subject site and not owned by the municipal, provincial, or federal government. • Boundary: Tree of which any part of the trunk, or a significant portion of its CRZ and/or canopy, is growing across one or more property lines. • Adjacent: Tree whose trunk is growing on a property sharing a boundary with the subject site. • City / Municipal: Tree residing on Municipal lands. • Provincial: Tree residing on Provincial lands. • Federal: Tree residing on Federal lands.
Sapling	A young tree measuring one (1) to two (2) metres high and having a DBH of two (2) to four (4) centimetres.
Scaffold Branches	The permanent or structural branches of a tree.
Seedling	A plant grown from a seed with a height of not more than one (1) metre.
Significant Tree	Tree / shrub deemed valuable because it is unusually beautiful or distinctive, comparatively old, distinctive in size or structure for its species, rare or unusual in the subject area, provides a habitat for rare or unusual wildlife species in the subject area, or has an historical, cultural, or landmark significance.
Significant Woodland	Woodland that contains mature stands of trees 80 years or older, have interior forest habitat more than 100 metres from forest edge, and are adjacent to a surface water feature.
Specimen Tree	Individual tree located in the middle of a field or open space. A specimen tree is not automatically a significant tree.
Stress	Any factor that negatively affects the health of a tree.

Structural Defect	Flaws, decay, or other faults in the trunk, branches, or root collar of a tree, which may lead to failure.
Topping (Topped)	Cutting back a tree to buds, stubs, or laterals not large enough to become a new leader on the tree.
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)	The area surrounding a tree that is marked and fenced off and where there is no storage of materials of any kind, no parking or moving of vehicles, and no disturbance of the soil or grade.
Tree Shoots	Tree shoots are sprouts that emerge from dormant buds along the trunk or branch of a tree. In an urban environment, shoots are often associated with stress to the tree. Trees with severe dieback due to winter injury, drought and salt spray often produce many shoots as a means of compensating for the loss of leaf surface due to stress or injury.
Tree Suckers	Tree suckers are sprouts that form from the roots of existing trees and tend to form new trees or shrubs. In an urban environment suckers can be associated with stress to the tree and are prevalent after a disturbance such as when mature trees are cut down. Some tree species have the tendency to sucker.
Trunk Integrity (TI)	Assessment of the trunk for any defects or weaknesses. It is measured on a scale of poor, fair, good.
Vigour	Overall health; capacity to grow and resist stress.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Objectives

Stantec Consulting Ltd. was retained by Ashbury College to complete a tree inventory, tree assessment, and Tree Conservation Report in support of the site plan application for the redevelopment of the sports field located within the school yard at Ashbury College in Ottawa.

This report summarizes the inventory findings, identifies trees anticipated to be removed or retained, and recommends tree protection, mitigation, and compensation measures based on the development plans available at the time of reporting.

This report is to be read in conjunction with:

- Appendix A: Tree Inventory & Preservation Charts
- Appendix B: Site Photographs
- Appendix C: Current Vegetation Plan
- Appendix D: Proposed Development
- Appendix E: City of Ottawa Tree Protection (By-law No. 2020-340)

1.2 Subject Site

The project site is located at Ashbury College, 362 Mariposa Avenue, in Ottawa's Rockcliffe neighbourhood (see Figure 1). The sports fields are located north of Maple Lane. The property being redeveloped is over 1 hectare in size. The subject area contains a full-size sports field (see Figure 2) which will be converted to artificial turf. The existing minor soccer field is proposed to be realigned. Trees are growing within the site along Maple Lane and the east facade of Ashbury College. The subject site is located within the Inner



Figure 1: Key Map

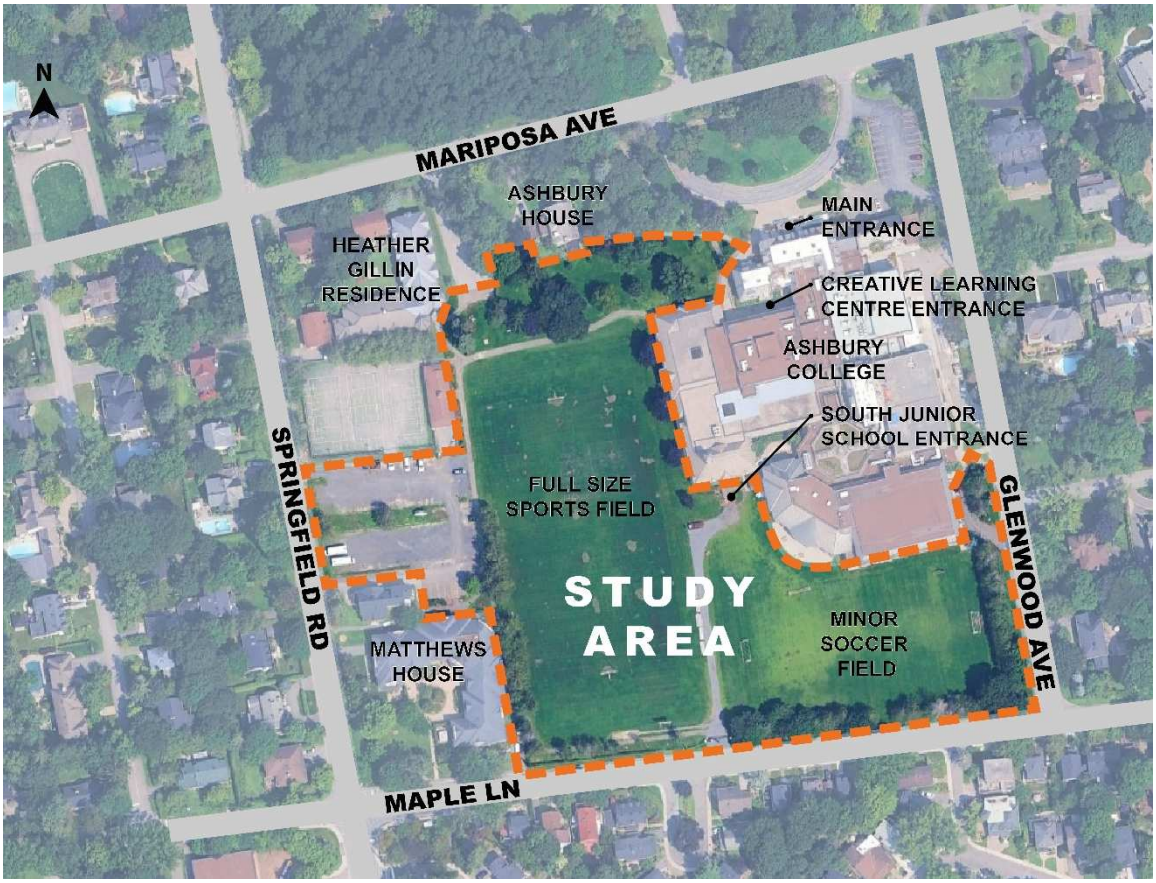


Figure 2: Study Area

Urban area of the City of Ottawa as defined by Schedule F of the *City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-law*. The site is also located within the boundaries of the Rockcliffe Park Heritage Conservation District (HCD). Property owners within the district are required to obtain a heritage permit prior to undertaking the alteration or demolition of a property. Also, the retention of existing trees is an objective of the Rockcliffe Park HCD.

2 Tree Assessment

An on-site tree assessment and inventory was conducted within the identified study area on July 9th, 2025. The inventory was completed using the framework outlined in the *City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-law* (By-law No. 2020-340) (City of Ottawa 2021a). All trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 10 centimetres (cm) or greater within the study area were assessed and inventoried. The assessment criteria applied during field investigations followed standard arboricultural methods. All assessments were completed through visual inspection of the above-ground portions of the trees from ground level. No climbing, coring, excavation, probing, or below-ground examination was completed. Trees were assessed for species, quantity, trunk size, and condition.

2.1 Methodology

Trees have been assessed and inventoried in accordance with *City of Ottawa's Tree Protection By-law* (By-law No.2020-340) (City of Ottawa 2021a). Tree Assessment Criteria (Trunk Integrity: TI, Canopy Structure: CS and Canopy Vigor: CV) use a subjective holistic approach considering abiotic and biotic tree disorders. Tree assessment includes a visual inspection for:

- Evidence of abiotic (environmental, mechanical, and physical damage) and biotic (insects and disease) stressors,
- Tree trunk integrity (TI) including an assessment of the trunk for any defects,
- Tree canopy structure (CS) including an assessment of the scaffold branches and canopy of the tree,
- Tree canopy vigour (CV) including assessment of the amount of deadwood versus live growth in the tree crown while also considering the size, colour and amount of foliage.

The above criteria (TI, CS & CV) have been expressed per the following definitions:

Good	Tree displays less than 15% deficiency/defect within the given tree assessment criteria (TI, CS, CV).
Fair	Tree displays 15%-40% deficiency/defect within the given tree assessment criteria (TI, CS, CV).
Poor	Tree displays greater than 40% deficiency/defect within the given tree (TI, CS, CV).

The assessment of trees growing within the study area and along study area boundaries was completed as part of this tree investigation. All existing trees growing within or immediately adjacent to the subject area and with a DBH of 10 cm or greater were assessed. Trees were measured using metric calipers and diameter/circumference measuring tape. Trees were inventoried as a grouping where multiple trees formed one continuous canopy. Tree locations identified on the Current Vegetation Plan (Appendix C) are based on the site survey and adjusted based on field observations.

2.2 Observations

Field observations and tree assessments were completed to confirm the health, species composition, DBH, and number of trees within and immediately adjacent to the study area, including trees within the area of disturbance for the proposed development. Refer to the tree inventory table in Appendix A for detailed tree assessments and remarks. Tree quantities within the subject site are summarized below:

- One hundred and twenty-eight (128) trees with a DBH equal to or greater than 10 cm were assessed and mapped, some of which were inventoried as part of nine (9) groupings (G1-G9).
- Eleven (11) different tree species were identified; *Thuja occidentalis* (white cedars) is the predominant species, making up 69% of the trees in the study area.
- Sixty-nine (69) trees are considered distinctive under the City of *Ottawa* Tree Protection By-law because they have a DBH of 30 cm or greater. Thirteen (13) of these distinctive trees have a DBH of 50 cm or greater.

Refer to Appendix B for site photographs and Appendix C for location and distribution of trees.

2.2.1 TREE OWNERSHIP

All trees inventoried are privately owned except for five (5) trees (#44, 48-51) growing adjacent to the study area; these five (5) trees are municipally owned.

2.2.2 TREE SPECIES

A total of eleven (11) different species were identified within the project limits. Refer to **Table 1** for a breakdown of species composition. The most predominant tree species is *Thuja occidentalis* (white cedars), comprising 69% of trees inventoried within the study area. Twelve (12) percent of the trees within the study area are *Acer platanoides* (Norway maple) and non-native to the region. From all trees surveyed, 80% of the trees are coniferous and 20% are deciduous.

Table 1: Tree Species Summary

Species - Botanical Name	Species – Common Name	Quantity	Distribution (%)
Thuja occidentalis	Eastern White Cedar	89	69.0%
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	15	11.9%
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	6	4.8%
Picea pungens	Blue Spruce	6	4.8%
Picea glauca	White Spruce	5	4.0%
Pinus strobus	White Pine	2	1.6%
Acer negundo	Manitoba Maple	1	0.8%
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	1	0.8%
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	1	0.8%
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	1	0.8%
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	1	0.8%
Total		**128**	100%

2.2.3 TREE SIZE

The study area contains a range of tree sizes. Fifty-nine (59) trees, or approximately 46% of the trees inventoried, are between 10 and 29 cm DBH. Sixty-nine (69) trees, or approximately 54%, are 30 cm DBH or greater and are considered distinctive trees under the *City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-law* (By-law No. 2020-340) (City of Ottawa 2021a). Of the 69 distinctive trees, thirteen (13), or approximately 10% of the total inventory, have a DBH of 50 cm or greater.

Table 2: Tree Size Summary

	10 to 29 cm DBH	30 to 49 cm DBH	50 cm or greater DBH	TOTAL
No. of Trees	59 (46%)	56 (44%)	13 (10%)	**128**

2.2.4 TREE CONDITION

Most trees within the subject area were assessed as being in fair to good condition. Trees were assessed for trunk integrity (TI), canopy structure (CS), and canopy vigour (CV). Trees assessed as fair typically exhibited one or more defects, including suppressed canopy vigour, co-dominant branches, or co-dominant stems.

Table 3: Tree Condition Summary

	Good	Fair	Poor
Trunk Integrity (TI)	73%	22%	5%
Canopy Structure (CS)	37%	55%	8%
Canopy Vigour (CV)	45%	47%	8%

Three trees were identified as requiring further attention because of condition or potential public safety concerns. Tree #16 is a large and significant Sugar Maple located next to a walkway that is often used as a backdrop for class photographs. A large branch extends horizontally over the pathway and exhibits significant wood decay at the junction with the trunk, which may weaken the branch structure and increase the potential for failure. It is recommended that a Certified Arborist assess this branch for mitigation, which may include physical support, bracing, pruning, or removal. Tree #18 is a large Norway Maple with significant trunk rot and a natural lean toward a nearby building. This tree should be considered for removal. Tree #23 is a Scots Pine in significant decline and is recommended for removal, as noted in Appendix B.

A mature stand of White Cedars (*Thuja occidentalis*) aligned in dense rows adjacent to Maple Lane and Mathews House on the south and southwest sides of the study area has developed a conical form with dense, intertwined canopies. Although heart rot was not identified during the field assessment, mature White Cedars can be susceptible to heart rot and hollow trunks as they age. Several cedar trees within these groupings also have canopies that are significantly suppressed by adjacent cedars and large deciduous trees.

2.2.5 SPECIES-AT-RISK

No tree Species-at-Risk were identified within the study area during the tree inventory.

2.3 Vegetation Quality and Suitability for Retention

Although most trees growing within the study area are in fair to good condition, other factors should be evaluated when establishing the suitability for retention of a tree. These factors include the following:

- Location of the tree;
- Structural condition of the tree;
- Age and expected longevity of the tree;
- Species response and tolerance to disturbance; and
- Species invasiveness.

By considering all the factors listed above, trees recommended for retention will have a higher chance of responding positively to new site conditions for an extended period of time while mitigating the risk of future fall hazards and storm damage on the site.

3 Proposed Development & Tree Protection Recommendations

3.1 Proposed Development

Current development plans for Ashbury College include converting the existing full-size sports field into an artificial turf field, realigning the existing minor turf soccer field, adding long jump and running tracks, and improving adjacent pathway connections including existing stairs and sloped walkways. Proposed site servicing works include storm sewers and catch basins on the north and west perimeter of the full-size field with connections to the Heather Gillin Residence parking area and the western gravel parking area. A stormwater detention tank is proposed under the western gravel parking area with an outlet to the City stormwater network under Springfield Road. These changes to the property will impact trees on site. The following recommendations are made based on proposed development plans available at the time of authoring this report.

3.1.1 ANTICIPATED IMPACTS TO TREES

Based on current development plans, it is anticipated that thirty-three (33) privately owned trees will require removal to facilitate planned construction and grading works. None of the adjacent municipally owned trees are anticipated to be impacted by proposed development activities.

Of the 33 anticipated removals, fifteen (15) trees are below 30 cm DBH, seventeen (17) trees are between 30 and 50 cm DBH, and one (1) tree is above 50 cm DBH. Three (3) different species of trees are anticipated to require removal, including: 29 *Thuja occidentalis* (White Cedar), 3 *Picea pungens* (Blue Spruce), and 1 *Picea glauca* (White Spruce). The health of these trees was generally assessed as fair trunk integrity, canopy structure, and canopy vigour.

All trees within or immediately adjacent the construction, staging, and equipment access area, that are not identified for removal, require tree protection fencing as described below.

3.2 Tree Protection Recommendations

Tree protection and mitigation measures must be implemented before construction begins and maintained throughout construction to support the survival of trees to be retained. Protecting retained trees and their critical root zones is essential to reduce construction-related damage. The Contractor shall apply the following measures to protect trees identified for retention.

3.2.1 MONITORING TREE HEALTH

Trees located adjacent to construction works will experience change in their immediate environment. As a result, tree health should be monitored. Photographs of trees to remain should be taken prior to construction, if possible, when the trees are in full leaf, as a record of their condition.

Tree health monitoring shall be prioritized during and after construction. Corrective actions should be initiated as early as possible if the health of a protected tree declines. Potential construction-related damage may include:

- Physical damage on tree bark;
- Broken branches;
- Compaction of root systems due to equipment and materials stored within the protected areas;
- Cutting of the roots; and
- Root exposure following excavation adjacent to trees to be preserved.

A Certified Arborist should be retained to assess and recommend appropriate care for damaged trees.

Trees that die or are damaged beyond repair by the Contractor during construction shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor, as directed by the Contract Administrator, at no cost to the Owner.

3.2.2 PROTECTING TREES TO BE RETAINED

3.2.2.1 Tree Protection Fencing

All trees to remain shall be preserved and protected using a temporary tree protection fence. Most of a tree's critical roots reside in the top 150 to 250 millimetres of soil and can very easily be inadvertently damaged. To ensure protection of the root system of trees to remain, temporary tree protection fencing must be installed at the critical root zone (or beyond) of any trees which will be impacted by construction / demolition activities. The CRZ of a tree is the zone around the trunk where there should be no disturbance before, during, and after construction. The CRZ is established as being 10 centimetres from the trunk for every centimetre of trunk diameter. For trees with a DBH of less than 10 centimetres, the CRZ is established as 1.5 metres from the trunk.

Tree protection fencing shall be installed before any construction activities begin on site, including demolition, grading, servicing, staging, and equipment access. Fencing shall be installed to protect the critical root zone and shall follow the City of Ottawa tree protection standards included in Appendix E. Where pruning or limbing is required to facilitate construction access, the work shall be completed under the supervision of a Certified Arborist. Tree protection fencing shall be maintained in good repair throughout construction and shall only be removed after construction is complete and with approval from the Contract Administrator. Temporary removal of fencing shall not be permitted without approval from the Contract Administrator.

Within the CRZ of trees, as delineated by temporary tree protection fencing there should be:

- No disturbance or alteration of the existing grade without approval including addition of fill, excavation, or scraping of the soil;

- No installation of signs, notices or posters on trees;
- No storage of construction materials, surplus soil, construction waste, or equipment;
- No disposal (dumping or flushing) of contaminants or liquids; and
- No movement of vehicles (personal or business), equipment or pedestrians.

Should disturbances or alterations within the tree protection zone be unavoidable, refer to section **3.2.4 Working Within Protected Areas** for additional mitigation strategies.

3.2.2.2 Selective Pruning/Limbing

Selective pruning or limbing may be required in some areas, including along equipment access routes. Before heavy equipment accesses the site, the Contractor should review the proposed access route and retain a Certified Arborist to complete any required pruning or limbing. All efforts should be made to protect and preserve existing trees identified for retention.

Where limbs or portions of trees are removed to accommodate construction work, they will be removed carefully in accordance with accepted arboricultural practices.

3.2.3 CLEARING AND GRUBBING OF TREES

Trees designated for removal and located outside tree protection areas shall have their stumps completely excavated and removed unless stump removal would adversely affect trees or ecological features to be retained. Utility locates shall be completed before any clearing and grubbing works begin.

3.2.3.1 Wildlife Protection

Clearing operations are prohibited between April 8 to August 28 of any year to protect breeding migratory birds and at-risk bat species. Should tree removal during this period be unavoidable, the contractor is required to retain the services of a qualified Biologist who will conduct a breeding migratory bird screening. This screening will identify and ensure there is no evidence of breeding migratory bird activities. Tree removal will be allowed within five (5) days of conducting the screening and confirming the absence of breeding migratory bird activities.

3.2.4 WORKING WITHIN PROTECTED AREAS

3.2.4.1 Excavation Work

To ensure the roots are not disturbed more than necessary and where excavation works are unavoidable within the CRZ of trees, the following mitigation measures shall be used:

- **All excavation within the CRZ of trees shall be by hand or hydro excavation using the smallest tools.** Root cutting shall be made using a sharp spade or knife at the limit of disturbance prior to any construction activities.

- **The Contractor shall only tunnel or bore within the CRZ, instead of creating a trench.**
- **Any roots that are exposed by construction activities must be covered with native topsoil immediately,** to ensure that the roots do not dry out or have any further damage occur to them.

In all those instances where root pruning is required, the service of a Certified Arborist or Qualified Tree Worker under the supervision of a Certified Arborist shall be retained. In addition, all remedial works must be conducted by a certified care professional to ensure proper care is administered in order to enable the continued health of the trees.

3.2.4.2 Grading Work

Where re-grading is required within the CRZ, it should be performed by hand under the supervision of a Certified Arborist.

3.2.4.3 Root Protection

If any tree roots of trees to remain are exposed during construction, they should be immediately reburied with soil or temporarily covered with burlap, filter cloth, or woodchips and kept moist (i.e. watering with a soft-spray nozzle at least three times a week). A covering plastic should be used to retain moisture during an extended period when watering may not be possible (i.e. over weekends).

3.2.5 ADDITIONAL PROTECTION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures shall also be respected:

- When working near vegetation, **the Contractor shall ensure that exhaust fumes from all equipment are NOT directed towards any tree's canopy**.
- **Where necessary, the trees will be given an overall pruning to restore their appearance.** Not more than one-third of the total branching shall be removed during a single operation. The services of a Certified Arborist shall be retained for this task.

3.3 Compensation Plantings

Based on current development plans, thirty-three (33) privately owned trees are anticipated to require removal to facilitate construction activities. These removals must be compensated with new tree plantings to satisfy the minimum requirements of the City of Ottawa, subject to City review and applicable permit conditions. The *City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-law* No. 2020-340 requires tree removals on private properties larger than 1 hectare to be compensated at a 1:1 ratio. Therefore, a minimum of thirty-three (33) replacement trees are recommended to be planted on the property to compensate for removals required for construction of the sports fields, adjacent pathways, grading, servicing, and associated works. Financial compensation may be required if the site cannot accommodate the required replacement plantings. Compensation plantings should include native species where appropriate and species that are tolerant of urban conditions. The planting strategy should not only replace the removed trees but also seek to maximize future canopy cover, enhance campus green space, and improve the environmental performance of the site.

4 Conclusion

This Tree Conservation Report documents the species, health, size, and anticipated disposition of trees growing within and immediately adjacent to the Ashbury College study area in Ottawa. The subject site is larger than 1 hectare and is located within the Inner Urban Area of the City of Ottawa as defined by Schedule F of the *City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-law*.

A total of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) trees, representing eleven (11) species and having a DBH equal to or greater than 10 cm, were assessed within or near the study area. Of these trees, fifty-nine (59), or approximately 46%, were between 10 and 29 cm DBH, and sixty-nine (69), or approximately 54%, were considered distinctive because they are located within the City of Ottawa Inner Urban Area and have a DBH of 30 cm or greater.

Thirty-three (33) privately owned trees inventoried within the study area are anticipated to require removal to facilitate construction. A minimum of thirty-three (33) replacement trees must be planted to compensate for these removals at a 1:1 ratio, subject to City review and applicable permit conditions, as required by the *City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-law* No. 2020-340. Trees identified for retention shall be protected before and during construction through tree protection fencing, critical root zone protection, arborist supervision where required, and post-construction monitoring.

5 References

City of Ottawa. 2021a. Tree Protection By-law No. 2020-340. Available: www.ottawa.ca/en/living-ottawa/laws-licences-and-permits/laws/law-z/tree-protection-law-no-2020-340.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Tree Inventory & Preservation Charts

Tree Inventory & Preservation Chart

*Trunk Integrity (**TI**) Canopy Structure (**CS**) Canopy Vigor (**CV**)
*Condition: **G**ood **F**air **P**oor

Project: Ashbury Colllege **Date of Field Work:** **9-Jul-25**

ID #	Botanical Name	Common Name	Total Count	DBH (cm)	Tree Count (by DBH Range) 10-29cm	30-49cm	50cm+	Condition TI	CS	CV	Remarks Defects: Biological / Structural / Mechanical	Other	Rationale for Removals	Ownership	Construction Requirement
1	*Pinus strobus*	White Pine	1	12	1	0	0	G	G	G			To be protected	Private	Retain
2	*Pinus strobus*	White Pine	1	19	1	0	0	G	G	G			To be protected	Private	Retain
3	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple	1	88	0	0	1	G	F	F	lost leader, branch tip dieback, trunk cavity		To be protected	Private	Retain
4	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	10	1	0	0	G	G	G			To be protected	Private	Retain
5	*Acer saccharinum*	Silver Maple	1	127	0	0	1	G	F	F	crossing branches		To be protected	Private	Retain
6	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	77	0	0	1	G	F	F	asymmetrical crown Shape, storm damage		To be protected	Private	Retain
7	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple	1	26	1	0	0	G	G	G		hybrid variety	To be protected	Private	Retain
8	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	44	0	1	0	F	F	G	exposed roots, crossing branches		To be protected	Private	Retain
9	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	38	0	1	0	F	F	F	exposed roots, branch tip dieback, mechanical trunk damage	signs of decay / decline	To be protected	Private	Retain
10	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	32	0	1	0	F	F	F	exposed roots, soil compaction, mechanical trunk damage, branch tip dieback		To be protected	Private	Retain
11	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	20	1	0	0	F	G	G	frost cracks	within 2m of cctv pole - camera within overhead canopy *consider pruning	To be protected	Private	Retain
12	*Acer rubrum*	Red Maple	1	34	0	1	0	F	G	G	exposed roots, girdling roots		To be protected	Private	Retain
13	*Picea glauca*	White Spruce	1	8	1	0	0	G	G	G			To be protected	Private	Retain
14	*Picea glauca*	White Spruce	1	10	1	0	0	G	G	G			To be protected	Private	Retain
15	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple	1	8	1	0	0	G	G	G			To be protected	Private	Retain
16	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple	1	82	0	0	1	F	F	F	branch tip dieback, exposed roots, trunk cavity, wood decay	**large cavity on large horizontal branch extening over pathway. *potential hazard: consider pruning**	To be protected	Private	**Retain / *Prune**
17	*Picea glauca*	White Spruce	1	50	0	0	1	F	F	F	exposed roots, branch tip dieback, crossing branches, suppressed canopy vigor	weeping variety	To be protected	Private	Retain
18	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	64	0	0	1	P	P	F	trunk cavity, wood decay, natural lean, suppressed canopy vigor, crossing branches	***hazardous tree, significant damage / decay consider removal**	To be protected	Private	**Retain***
19	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple	1	83	0	0	1	G	G	G	exposed roots, soil compaction		To be protected	Private	Retain
20	*Quercus palustris*	Pin Oak	1	24	1	0	0	G	F	G	codominant branches & stems, weak union, crossing branches		To be protected	Private	Retain
21	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	37	0	1	0	F	F	G	exposed roots, girdling roots, crossing branches, suppressed canopy vigor		To be protected	Private	Retain
22	*Picea glauca*	White Spruce	1	51	0	0	1	G	F	F	exposed roots, branch tip dieback, crossing branches, suppressed canopy vigor	weeping variety	To be protected	Private	Retain
23	*Pinus sylvestris*	Scots Pine	1	45	0	1	0	G	P	P	asymmetrical crown Shape	**5% canopy vigor, significant decline**	***Monitor health & consider future removal**	Private	**Retain***
24	*Picea pungens*	Blue Spruce	1	48	0	1	0	G	F	P	asymmetrical crown Shape, branch tip dieback, natural lean, reduced canopy vigor	10 degree lean	Conflict with proposed walkways / ramp	Private	**Remove**
25	*Picea pungens*	Blue Spruce	1	51	0	0	1	G	F	F	asymmetrical crown Shape, branch tip dieback, natural lean	10 degree lean	Conflict with proposed walkways / ramp	Private	**Remove**
26	*Picea pungens*	Blue Spruce	1	36	0	1	0	G	F	F	asymmetrical crown Shape, branch tip dieback, natural lean	20 degree lean, picnic table surrounding trunk	Conflict with proposed walkways / ramp	Private	**Remove**
27	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	12	1	0	0	G	G	G		close to adjacent trees	To be protected, memorial plaque	Private	Retain
28	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	33	0	1	0	F	F	F	codominant branches & stems, branch tip dieback, weak union, crossing branches	multi-stem (3)	To be protected	Private	Retain
29	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple	1	21	1	0	0	G	G	G	frost cracks, exposed roots		To be protected	Private	Retain
30	*Picea glauca*	White Spruce	1	27	1	0	0	G	G	G			Conflict with grading and exterior improvement plans	Private	**Remove**
31	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	35	0	1	0	G	F	P	branch tip dieback, reduced canopy vigor		Conflict with grading and exterior improvement plans	Private	**Remove**
32	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	18	1	0	0	G	F	F	exposed roots, branch tip dieback		To be protected	Private	Retain
33	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	22	1	0	0	G	F	F	branch tip dieback		To be protected	Private	Retain
34	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	51	0	0	1	G	F	G	crossing branches, exposed roots, girdling roots, branch tip dieback		To be protected	Private	Retain
35	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	21	1	0	0	G	F	F	suppressed canopy vigor, natural lean, crossing branches		To be protected	Private	Retain
36	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	30	0	1	0	G	F	F	suppressed canopy vigor, crossing branches		To be protected	Private	Retain
37	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	66	0	0	1	P	P	F	crossing branches, trunk cavity, frost cracks, weak union, natural lean, lost leader, asymmetrical crown Shape, reduced canopy vigor	*hazadous tree, trunk rot	To be protected	Private	Retain

ID #	Botanical Name	Common Name	Total Count	DBH (cm)	Tree Count (by DBH Range) 10-29cm	30-49cm	50cm+	Condition TI	CS	CV	Remarks Defects: Biological / Structural / Mechanical	Other	Rationale for Removals	Ownership	Construction Requirement
38	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	23	1	0	0	G	F	F	suppressed canopy vigor, crossing branches		To be protected	Private	Retain
39	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	44	0	1	0	G	F	G	lost leader, crossing branches		To be protected	Private	Retain
40	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	32	0	1	0	G	G	G	crossing branches, suppressed canopy vigor		To be protected	Private	Retain
41	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	42	0	1	0	G	G	G	crossing branches, suppressed canopy vigor		To be protected	Private	Retain
42	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	45	0	1	0	G	G	G	crossing branches, suppressed canopy vigor		To be protected	Private	Retain
43	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	41	0	1	0	G	G	G	crossing branches, suppressed canopy vigor, mechanical trunk damage, natural lean		To be protected	Private	Retain
44	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	49	0	1	0	P	F	G	exposed roots	municipal tree, adjacent to fence, growing around light pole	To be protected	Municipal	Retain
45	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	37	0	1	0	G	F	P	natural lean, reduced canopy vigor	10% canopy vigor, tree in decline	To be protected	Private	Retain
46	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	80	0	0	1	G	G	G	soil compaction		To be protected	Private	Retain
47	*Picea pungens*	Blue Spruce	1	23	1	0	0	G	G	G			To be protected	Private	Retain
48	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	1	25	1	0	0	F	F	F	suppressed canopy vigor, exposed roots, crossing branches	growing in fence	To be protected	Municipal	Retain
49	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	1	62	0	0	1	F	F	F	natural lean, suppressed canopy vigor	growing in fence. Significant lean over roadway	To be protected	Municipal	Retain
50	*Picea pungens*	Blue Spruce	1	21	1	0	0	F	P	F	lost leader, codominant branches & stems, natural lean	overhead wires, leader removed	To be protected	Municipal	Retain
51	*Picea pungens*	Blue Spruce	1	23	1	0	0	G	P	F	lost leader, natural lean	overhead wires, leader removed	To be protected	Municipal	Retain
52	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	40	0	1	0	P	P	P	branch tip dieback	multi-stem (3), reduced canopy vigor, tree in decline	To be protected	Private	Retain
53	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	1	30	0	1	0	P	P	P	branch tip dieback	multi-stem (2), reduced canopy vigor, tree in decline	To be protected	Private	Retain
G1	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	13	-	4	9	0	G	G	G	codominant branches & stems, natural lean, crossing branches, suppressed canopy vigor, branch tip dieback	1.5-2m spacing, offset 60-80cm from fence	Conflict with grading and exterior improvement plans	Private	**Remove**
G2	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	15	-	10	5	0	G	G	G	codominant branches & stems, natural lean, crossing branches, suppressed canopy vigor, branch tip dieback	1.5-2m spacing, offset 60-200cm from fence	Conflict with grading and exterior improvement plans	Private	**Remove**
G3	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	4	-	2	2	0	G	F	F	branch tip dieback, suppressed canopy vigor		To be protected	Private	Retain
G4	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	4	-	3	1	0	G	F	F	suppressed canopy vigor, branch tip dieback		To be protected	Private	Retain
G5	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	2	-	2	0	0	G	F	F	suppressed canopy vigor, branch tip dieback		To be protected	Private	Retain
G6	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	3	-	0	3	0	G	F	F	suppressed canopy vigor, natural lean		To be protected	Private	Retain
G7	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	4	-	3	1	0	G	F	F	suppressed canopy vigor, natural lean		To be protected	Private	Retain
G8	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	26	-	11	15	0	F	G	F	suppressed canopy vigor, natural lean, exposed roots, trunk cavity, branch tip dieback	1-3m spacing, offset 3m from fence	To be protected	Private	Retain
G9	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern White Cedar	4	-	4	0	0	G	F	P	reduced canopy vigor, suppressed canopy vigor, branch tip dieback	5-20% canopy vigor, trees in decline	To be protected	Private	Retain

Appendix B: Site Photographs

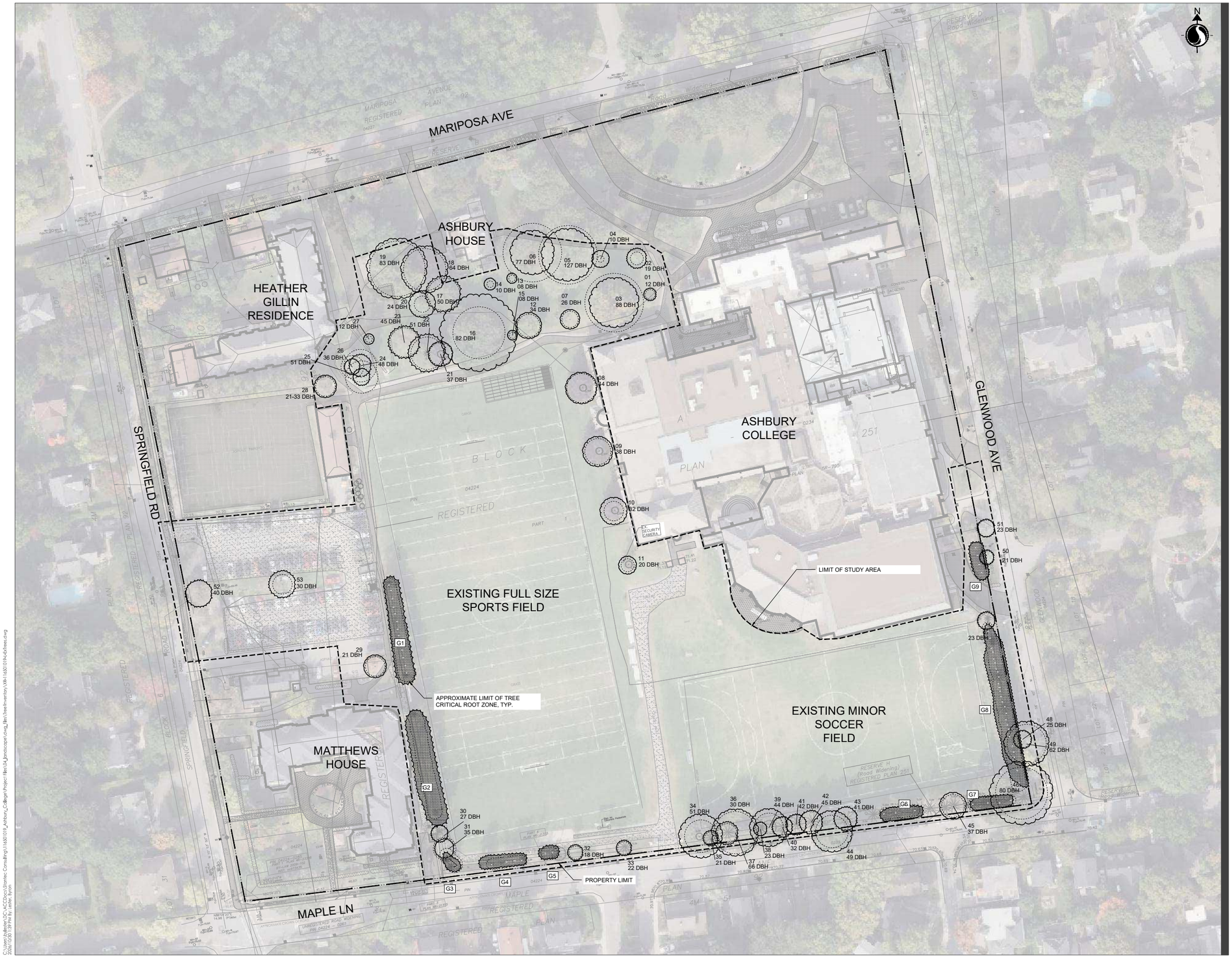
	**Photograph 1: Three spruce trees (trees #24-26) anticipated to require removal for construction of new pathway.**
	**Photograph 2: One of four Norway Maples (trees #8-11) adjacent to the College building**

	**Photograph 3: Mature cedar groupings (G1 & G2) provide shade and screening along the west side of the existing sports field.**
	**Photograph 4: Scots Pine (tree #23) in significant decline. It is recommended to remove this tree.**

	**Photograph 5: Hazardous limb over pathway on a significant/distinctive Sugar Maple (tree #16).**
	**Photograph 6: Cedar trees along the south side of the existing sports field that no longer form a continuous canopy.**

	**Photograph 7: Several trees located outside of private property on municipal right-of-way.**
	**Photograph 8: Hazardous tree (#18) near Ashbury House with severe rot in base of trunk.**

Appendix C: Current Vegetation Plan



Stantec

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Legend

- EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREE (INCLUDING LIMIT OF CRITICAL ROOT ZONE: 10cm OF RADIUS PER 1 CM OF TRUNK DIAMETER AT 1.3m)
- EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREE (INCLUDING LIMIT OF CRITICAL ROOT ZONE: 10cm OF RADIUS PER 1 CM OF TRUNK DIAMETER AT 1.3m)
- PROPERTY LIMIT
- LIMIT OF STUDY AREA
- EXISTING TREE GROUPING

Notes

1. REFER TO TREE CONSERVATION REPORT "APPENDIX A" FOR TREE INFORMATION.

3	ISSUED FOR SPA 3	BL	ILL	26.10.30
2	ISSUED FOR SPA 2	BL	ILL	26.08.14
1	ISSUED FOR SPA 1	BL	ILL	26.04.01
Revision		By	Appd.	YY.MM.DD

File Name:	XR-116501019-L-ExTrees.dwg	BL	ILL	25.08.05
		Dwn.	Chkd.	Dsgn.	YY.MM.DD

Permit-Seal

Client/Project
ASHBURY COLLEGE
362 MARIPOSA AVE, OTTAWA, ON

SYNTHETIC TURF FIELD

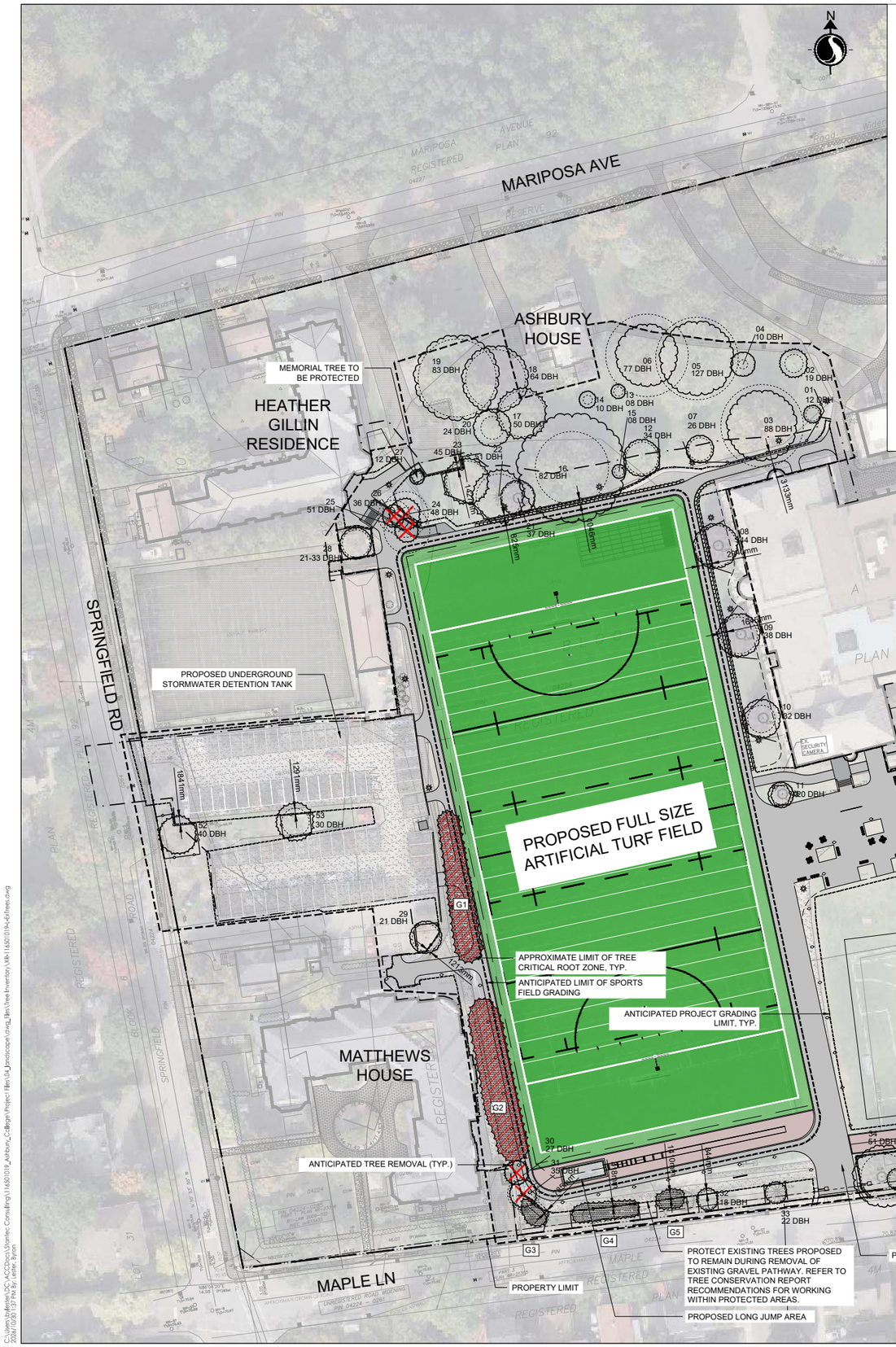
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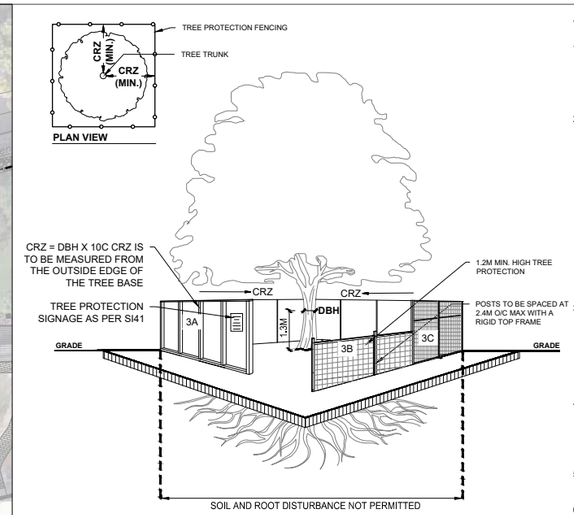
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ORIGINAL SHEET - ARCH D

Appendix D: Proposed Development





TREE PROTECTION FENCE

TREE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

1. TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE INSTALLED PER THE TREE CONSERVATION REPORT (TCR) OR THE TREE INFORMATION REPORT (TIR), WHICH EVER APPLIES, AND MUST BE DETERMINED BY AN ARBORIST AND APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK AND REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE WORK IS COMPLETE.

2. FOR WORK WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ):
   - 2.1. DO NOT PLACE OR STORE ANY MATERIAL, FILL OR EQUIPMENT (INCLUDING OUTHOUSES)
   - 2.2. DO NOT ATTACH ANY SIGNS, NOTICES OR POSTERS TO ANY TREE.
   - 2.3. DO NOT RAISE OR LOWER THE EXISTING GRADE (SCRAPING OF THE TOP LAYER OF SOIL FOR FINAL GRADING MUST BE AVOIDED WITHIN THE CRZ, THIS INCLUDES FINAL LANDSCAPE/ REINSTATEMENT GRADING).
   - 2.4. ENSURE THAT EXHAUST FUMES FROM ALL EQUIPMENT ARE DIRECTED AWAY FROM THE TREE CANOPY
   - 2.5. DO NOT EXTEND/REINSTATE HARD SURFACE WITHIN THE CRZ
   - 2.6. DO NOT DISPOSE OF WASTE OR VOLATILE MATERIALS, SUCH AS MINERAL SPIRITS, OIL OR PAINT THINNER
   - 2.7. DO NOT OPERATE, PARK, REPAIR, OR REFUEL VEHICLES OR EQUIPMENT.
   - 2.8. DO NOT DAMAGE THE ROOT SYSTEM, TRUNK OR BRANCHES OF ANY TREE
   - 2.9. EXCAVATION SHALL BE CARRIED OUT BY TUNNELING, BORING OR HYDRO VAC

3. TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE AT LEAST 1.2M IN HEIGHT AND BE CONSTRUCTED OF RIGID OR FRAMED MATERIALS SUCH AS:
   - 3.1. PLYWOOD HOARDING
   - 3.2. SNOW FENCE
   - 3.3. MODULAR STEEL PANELS

   INSTALLATION OF ALL FENCING TYPES, A, B OR C, MUST MINIMIZE DAMAGE TO EXISTING ROOTS.

4. ANY DEVIATION TO THE APPROVED TREE PROTECTION FENCING LOCATION MUST BE SUPERVISED BY AN ARBORIST AND APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF. MODIFICATIONS MAY INCLUDE THE INSTALLATION OF PLYWOOD, WOOD CHIPS, OR STEEL PLATING OVER THE ROOTS, OR PERFORMING PROPER ROOT PRUNING AND CARE WHERE ROOTS ARE ENCOUNTERED.

5. IF TREES ARE BEING AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION, A WATER AND FERTILIZING PROGRAM MAY BE REQUIRED.

6. THE CITY OF OTTAWA'S TREE PROTECTION BY-LAW (NO. 2020-340) AND STANDARD F-8011 APPLY

Stantec

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400 - 1331 Clyde Avenue
Ottawa ON
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Legend

- EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREE TO BE PROTECTED (INCLUDING LIMIT OF CRITICAL ROOT ZONE: 10cm OF RADIUS PER 1 CM OF TRUNK DIAMETER AT 1.3m)
- EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREE TO BE PROTECTED (INCLUDING LIMIT OF CRITICAL ROOT ZONE: 10cm OF RADIUS PER 1 CM OF TRUNK DIAMETER AT 1.3m)
- EXISTING TREE GROUPING TO BE PROTECTED
- PROPERTY LIMIT
- LIMIT OF STUDY AREA
- ANTICIPATED TREE REMOVAL
- ANTICIPATED TREE GROUPING REMOVAL
- TREE PROTECTION FENCE

Notes

1. REFER TO TREE CONSERVATION REPORT FOR TREE PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS.
2. ALL TREES NOT SHOWN FOR REMOVAL ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE PROTECTED PER CITY OF OTTAWA STANDARD DETAIL F7.
3. REFER TO CIVIL DESIGN DRAWINGS.
4. REFER TO LANDSCAPE DESIGN DRAWINGS.
5. REFER TO ELECTRICAL DESIGN DRAWINGS.

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

3	ISSUED FOR SPA 3	BL	ILL	26.10.30
2	ISSUED FOR SPA 2	BL	ILL	26.08.14
1	ISSUED FOR SPA 1	BL	ILL	26.04.01
Revision		By	Appd.	YY.MM.DD

File Name: XR-116501019-_ExTrees.dwg	BL	ILL	BL	25.08.05
	Dwn.	Chkd.	Dsgn.	YY.MM.DD

Permit-Seal

Client/Project
ASHBURY COLLEGE
362 MARIPOSA AVE, OTTAWA, ON

SYNTHETIC TURF FIELD

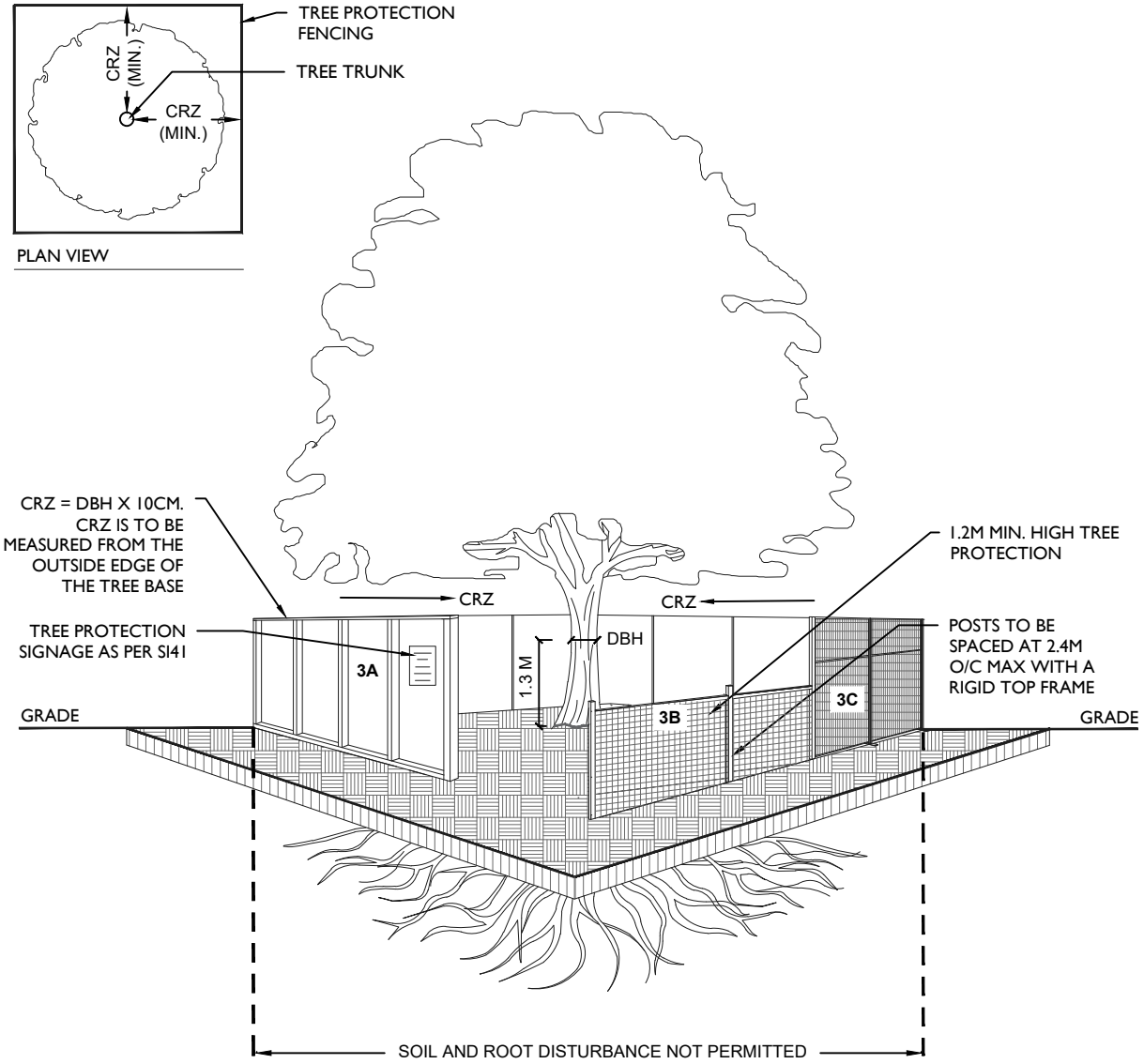
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PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVED VEGETATION PLAN

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Drawing No.	Sheet		Revision
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ORIGINAL SHEET - ARCH D

Appendix E: City of Ottawa Tree Protection (By-law No. 2020-340)



TREE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

1. TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE INSTALLED PER THE TREE CONSERVATION REPORT (TCR) OR THE TREE INFORMATION REPORT (TIR), WHICH EVER APPLIES, AND MUST BE DETERMINED BY AN ARBORIST AND APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK AND REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE WORK IS COMPLETE.

2. FOR WORK WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ):
- DO NOT PLACE OR STORE ANY MATERIAL, FILL OR EQUIPMENT (INCLUDING OUTHOUSES)
- DO NOT ATTACH ANY SIGNS, NOTICES OR POSTERS TO ANY TREE.
- DO NOT RAISE OR LOWER THE EXISTING GRADE (SCRAPING OF THE TOP LAYER OF SOIL FOR FINAL GRADING MUST BE AVOIDED WITHIN THE CRZ, THIS INCLUDES FINAL LANDSCAPE/ REINSTATEMENT GRADING).
- ENSURE THAT EXHAUST FUMES FROM ALL EQUIPMENT ARE DIRECTED AWAY FROM THE TREE CANOPY
- DO NOT EXTEND/REINSTATE HARD SURFACE WITHIN THE CRZ
- DO NOT DISPOSE OF WASTE OR VOLATILE MATERIALS, SUCH AS MINERAL SPIRITS, OIL OR PAINT THINNER
- DO NOT OPERATE, PARK, REPAIR, OR REFUEL VEHICLES OR EQUIPMENT.
- DO NOT DAMAGE THE ROOT SYSTEM, TRUNK OR BRANCHES OF ANY TREE
- EXCAVATION SHALL BE CARRIED OUT BY TUNNELING, BORING OR HYDRO VAC

3. TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE AT LEAST 1.2M IN HEIGHT AND BE CONSTRUCTED OF RIGID OR FRAMED MATERIALS SUCH AS:
A. PLYWOOD HOARDING
B. SNOW FENCE
C. MODULAR STEEL PANELS

INSTALLATION OF ALL FENCING TYPES, A, B OR C, MUST MINIMIZE DAMAGE TO EXISTING ROOTS.

4. ANY DEVIATION TO THE APPROVED TREE PROTECTION FENCING LOCATION MUST BE SUPERVISED BY AN ARBORIST AND APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF. MODIFICATIONS MAY INCLUDE THE INSTALLATION OF PLYWOOD, WOOD CHIPS, OR STEEL PLATING OVER THE ROOTS, OR PERFORMING PROPER ROOT PRUNING AND CARE WHERE ROOTS ARE ENCOUNTERED.

5. IF TREES ARE BEING AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION, A WATER AND FERTILIZING PROGRAM MAY BE REQUIRED.

6. THE CITY OF OTTAWA'S TREE PROTECTION BY-LAW (NO. 2020-340) AND STANDARD F-8011 APPLY

Ottawa

Tree Protection

SCALE:	NTS
DATE:	JANUARY 2026
DRAWING NO.:	F7