

**2430 ST. PAUL AVENUE, NIAGARA FALLS, ON  
TREE SURVEY, ANALYSIS AND PRESERVATION REPORT**



ST. PAUL AVENUE, NIAGARA FALLS, ON  
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA

OUR FILE: LA 797-23

DECMEBER 2023

PREPARED BY:



**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE & CONSULTING ARBORISTS**

606-55 CEDAR POINTE DRIVE

BARRIE, ONTARIO L4N 5R7

OFFICE: 705-769-1122

Email: [info@LEGroupLtd.com](mailto:info@LEGroupLtd.com) Website: [www.LEGroupLtd.com](http://www.LEGroupLtd.com)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents.....	2
1.0 Scope/Assignment.....	3
2.0 Proposed Development.....	3
3.0 Method .....	4
4.0 Observations.....	4
5.0 Study Criteria.....	6
6.0 Analysis and Recommendations.....	7
7.0 Arborist Declaration.....	9
8.0 Glossary of Terms .....	10

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Airphoto of Subject Site and Surrounding Area.....	4
--	---

## TABLES

Table 1: List of Observed Woody Plant Species on the Subject Site.....	5
--	---

## APPENDICES

Appendix A: Proposed Site Plan of Subject Site.....	11
Appendix B: Existing Conditions, Preservation & Details (EX-1 TP-1, TP-2, LD-1).....	12-15
Appendix C: Tree Inventory and Assessment Tables.....	16-17
Appendix D: Selected Site Photos.....	17-20

## 1.0 Scope/Assignment:

The Landmark Environmental Group Ltd. (LEGroup) is retained by **Trilend Inc.** (hereafter referred to the Owners) and **ACK Architects** (hereafter referred to as the Owner's authorized representative) to provide Consulting Arboriculture services to lands generally on the north east corner of St Paul Avenue and Mountain Road in the City of Niagara Falls. The assignment is to prepare a Tree Inventory, Analysis, Preservation Report and Canopy Survey in support of a proposed Condo development which is to assess the existing trees on the subject site, indicate those trees that can be preserved and the methods for protecting the same. Further, those trees that cannot be preserved either by poor or declining health, structural deficiencies or to facilitate the proposed development on the site, are indicated to be removed.

Specifically, LEGroup is assigned to provide the following services:

- Review site data including survey, site plan drawings, tree preservation policies as they relate to the subject site, to provide for a site visit and correspond with City staff as applicable;
- Conduct a field review to inventory tree specimens, tree groupings, boundary trees visually assessing and identifying the type, location, size and quality of any trees on site within the developable area and indicating the presence of any Butternut (in accordance with the *Endangered Species Act 2007*);
- Provide a Tree Inventory, Analysis, and Preservation Report that sets out the methodology, observations, criteria, analysis, and conclusions of our review and area conditions;
- Indicate on a Tree Inventory and Protection Plan, those trees that are suitable for preservation or removal and providing the methods of protecting the same;

It is the intent in the undertaking of this Report, to comply with the City of Niagara Falls and Regional Municipality of Niagara tree preservation policies and any requirements of the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority.

## 2.0 Proposed Development:

As noted above, the subject site is located on the north east corner of the intersection of St. Paul Avenue and Mountain Road and is municipally described as 2430 St. Paul Avenue in the City of Niagara Falls. The site is 1.4 ha in total area and is a polygon. The Owners are proposing to construct a residential condo building with underground parking. The existing trees are shown to be mostly distributed along the south and west portion of the site as seen in **EX-1 in Appendix B**.

The subject property is bounded by Eagle Valley Golf Club (2334 St. Paul Avenue) to the north and east, beyond St. Paul Avenue, 2370-2495 Walker Crescent to the east (residential properties), and beyond Mountain Road, 2524 St. Paul Avenue to the south.

The limits of the Arborist study are confined to the area within the subject property lines. A copy of the proposed Site Plan can be seen **Appendix A**.

This Tree Inventory, Analysis, Preservation Report and Plan is submitted in support of a proposed site plan application for a mixed-use development prepared for the City of Niagara Falls for their review as part of the Pre-Consultation Checklist, dated April 20<sup>th</sup> 2023.

Below, is an air photo illustrating the location of the subject site (red lines show the site boundaries):



**Figure 1:** Air photo of Subject Site (Boundary Highlighted) and Surrounding Area (Courtesy, MNRFS GIS)

### 3.0 Methods

A summary of the inventory, observations and assessments that were determined in the field can be found in **Appendix C** at the end of this Report.

The tree assessments were identified in accordance with the detailed typical criteria used in best arboricultural practices to indicate the merits of tree preservation including the species (*Latin* and common names), size diameter at breast height (dbh), maturity, biological health, structural concerns (if any), condition rating and recommendations for preservation or removal of existing specimen trees.

Condition ratings applied to overall tree assessments using the above-noted criteria range from 1 (poor) to 4 (good). Typically, those trees being assessed a condition rating of 1-2 (poor-marginal) are recommended for removal while those trees being assessed a condition rating of 3-4 (fair-good) are recommended for preservation unless there are extenuating circumstances regarding the development of the site. The criterion is also applied to assist in assessment of their potential for survival in-situ post-construction.

For the purposes of this Report, only those woody plants over 10 cm dbh were captured. No ornamental shrubs or low understory perennials were captured in the data.

Each tree or grouping of trees was assigned a key number (1-85) and observations relating to each tree were tabulated in the Tree Inventory (**Appendix C**) and in the Observations section below. Each tree was also located on a Tree Inventory and Preservation Map corresponding to the number assigned and can be seen in the Tree Preservation Plans (**TP-1 & TP-2**) as shown in **Appendix B**.

## 4.0 Observations

On November 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> 2023, LEGroup staff B. Bell (Registered Professional Forester #2972 & ISA Certified Arborist ON-2850A) and R. Thivierge (Arbor & Landscape Technologist) visited the subject site with the intent to inventory and assess individual tree species existing within the subject site. LEGroup staff also made a cursory review of existing trees exterior to the subject property to visually assess the quality of the vegetation and review the canopy crossover onto the subject site.

LEGroup staff noted that the site's terrain was sloped along the south and west edges with a large gravel portion in the center of the property. The rest of the site to the east consists of a disturbed sandy soil with grass and weeds growing within. The site is considered to be vacant with minimal lawn maintenance.

The existing trees are shown to be distributed along fence line and appear to follow existing property lines on the north, west and south sides of the subject site. Along with the inventoried trees, the site has some natural broadleaf plants and regenerating trees such as Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Eastern Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), and White Mulberry (*Morus alba*). There is an existing chain link fence along the north portion of the site leading out to the St. Paul Avenue roadway to the west.

The following woody plant species were observed on the subject site during fieldwork:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	% COMPOSITION
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	10%
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	1%
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	White Birch	1%
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	6%
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	16%
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	14%
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	49%
<i>Tillia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	1%
<b>Total (Subject to Rounding)</b>		<b>100%</b>

**Table 1:** List of Observed Woody Plant Species on the Subject Site

A total of eighty (80) trees and four (4) tree groupings were observed at a DBH (diameter breast height) of equal to or greater than 10 cm on the subject site and are recorded in **Appendix C**.

As seen in Table 1 above, the composition of trees on the subject site is shown as an array of species. Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) stands out as the predominant species, constituting 49% of the total tree count. Following closely are Manitoba Maples (*Acer negundo*) and Eastern Cottonwoods (*Populus deltoides*), each contributing 10% and 14%, respectively. White Mulberries (*Morus alba*) make a notable presence, accounting for 16% of the overall composition. The remaining tree species include Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) at 6%, White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*), Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), and Little Leaf Linden (*Tillia cordata*), each contributing 1% to the total tree count.

The Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) (Tree no. 1-4, 8-10, 18, 26-31, 34-35, 37-50, 53, 73-77, 80-81, Grouping 82-85) are generally located along the Right of Way allowances and the north west portion of the site displayed multiples signs of stress, including one-sided branching and branch dieback (**Photo A, Appendix B**). The presence of riverbank grapevine (*Vitis riparia*) and oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) was observed on many of the trees and suggest potential challenges to the tree's health.

The Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) (Tree no. 5, 6, 7, 32, 36) are predominantly situated within the right-of-way allowances (ROWA) of the site and exhibit various signs of stress, such as multiple leaders, included



bark, decay at their main unions, grafted leaders, branch dieback, and epicormic branching. Some trees also show the presence of riverbank grapevine, indicating potential challenges to their overall health. It's important to note that Tree no. 5, for instance, displays decay at the union, which can compromise the structural integrity of the tree, potentially leading to stability issues and reduced overall health.

The White Mulberry (*Morus alba*) (Tree no. 51-52, 54-60, 62, 64-65, 78) trees are primarily located within the south property line Right-of-Way allowance of the site and presented a range of stress indicators, including poor trunk form, visible decay, epicormic branching, branch dieback, multiple leaders, and the presence of riverbank grapevine (**Photo B, Appendix D**). Many of the White Mulberries along the south property line have been undercut meaning their roots have been excavated underneath to accommodate the proposed works on the subject site.

The Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*) (Tree no. 22-25, 61, 63, 68-69) trees are predominantly situated within the Right-of-Way allowances of the site and showcase various stress indicators, including multiple leaders, included bark, epicormic branching, branch dieback, and excessive trunk leans. For instance, Tree no. 22 displays multiple leaders with included bark, emphasizing the need for careful assessment and intervention. Additionally, Tree no. 61 shows signs of epicormic branching and branch dieback, highlighting specific challenges faced by individual Manitoba Maple trees on the site.

The Eastern Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) trees (Tree no. 11-21, 79) are located near the west property line and within the ROWA. This patch of Cottonwoods is of significant size and have large canopies however, their large size presents multiple health and structural concerns (**Photo C, Appendix D**). Observations include features such as broken leaders, visible decay in the canopies, poor trunk form, excessive leans, epicormic branching, and branch dieback.

The Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), Little Leaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*), and White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) trees (Tree no. 71, 70, 72) are found in smaller numbers within the site, each displaying distinctive characteristics. Silver Maple Tree no. 71, for example, exhibits epicormic branching, a lean to the east, and multiple leaders with included bark. Little Leaf Linden Tree no. 70 displays codominant stems with included bark, epicormic branching, and signs of pruning. The White Birch Tree no. 72 showcases multiple leaders, included bark, and epicormic branching. While their individual numbers are smaller, these trees contribute to the overall tree composition on the site.

In addition to the assessment of the on-site trees noted above, LEGroup staff reviewed trees adjacent to the sites property lines to see whether there would be potential impacts to the development lands or whether the development could potentially impact the trees exterior to the site.

Offsite trees on adjacent properties were observed and labeled as Tree A-M & Grouping 66 (see **Appendix C**) and consisted of Silver Maple, Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), White Birch, Crab Apple (*Malus ssp*), White Mulberry, and Black Locust. The offsite trees observed all appear to be well spaced away from the property line giving adequate buffer space between them and the proposed development.

No Butternut trees (*Juglans cinerea*) were observed on the subject site during the on-site review in accordance with the requirements of the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*.

## 5.0 Study Criteria

Tree observations were recorded individually, as set out in the Tree Inventory and Assessment Table (**Appendix C**), in accordance with the criteria established by common arboricultural practice including:

- ✓ Latin/Common Name of tree;
- ✓ Size (mm cal);
- ✓ Condition/Comments; and
- ✓ Recommendation for Preservation or Removal

Tree locations are on the Tree Inventory and Preservation Plan were recorded and adjusted however; the locations are approximate as shown on **Drawing TP-1 in Appendix B**.

## 6.0 Analysis and Recommendations

### 6.1 Analysis

The following analysis criteria were generally applied to measure the merits of tree preservation:

- Species (including native & non-native)
- Size/Maturity
- Structure
- Health
- Location
- Areas of proposed development.

These criteria were applied to the tree assessments to determine the extent of preservation and removal. In addition, the criterion is applied to assist in assessment of their potential for survival in-situ post construction. All trees to be preserved are to be protected using tree preservation fencing installed in accordance with the Tree Preservation Detail, as shown on **Drawing LD-1 in Appendix B**.

Tree Nos. 8-16, 21-29, 45, 46, 51-60 were found to be in poor health, exhibiting various health defects such as riverbank grapevine, one-sided branching, branch dieback, included bark, decay at union, naturally grafted leaders, and epicormic branching. These issues collectively compromise the structural integrity and overall health of these trees. Consequently, LEGroup staff recommend their removal to mitigate potential structural issues, to promote long-term tree health of the site as well as to accommodate the proposed entrances and sight lines leading into the subject site from Mountain Road and St. Paul Avenue.

Tree Nos. 1-7, 17-20, 30-32, 34-44, 48-50, 61-65, 66-81 are recommended to be preserved. While these trees exhibit some health issues, their retention is recommended for the overall buffering/greenery of the Right of Way allowance and potential environmental benefits of the site. To ensure their continued health and structural integrity, these trees are recommended to be protected with tree preservation fencing during construction at their dripline or as far as practical from the trunk (see **TP-1 & TP-2, Appendix B**). This also includes trees to the north and east portion of the site that are located on the Eagle Valley Golf Course property.

As observed on the site, chain link fencing has been installed on the north portion of the site. Much of the chain link fencing appears to be respecting the root and trunk zones of the existing offsite trees (Tree D-M) and for this, the existing chain link fencing on the north portion of the site is to act as tree preservation fencing as noted on **TP-1 & TP-2 in Appendix B**. In areas where trees are located, it is recommended that tree preservation signage is attached to the existing chain link fence to signify the tree preservation area. The results and recommendation included in this Arbor Report are contingent on grading/servicing plans yet to be reviewed.

### 6.2 Summary and Recommendations

In summary, as a result of a site plan application for the above-noted site by **Trilend Inc.** the City of Niagara Falls has required that the applicant submit a Tree Survey, Preservation Report and Plan for their review.

1. Preservation and protection of inventoried trees on the subject site as set out in the Tree Inventory Table (**Appendix C**) and drawings **TP-1** and **TP-2** in accordance with Tree Preservation measures established in **Drawing LD-1, Appendix B**;

2. That Tree Nos. 8-16, 21-29, 45, 46, 51-60 located on the Niagara Region Right of Way Allowance and the subject site are in conflict with the proposed building envelopes and are in poor to fair health. These trees are recommended for removal as delineated in **TP-1 & TP-2 in Appendix B**. Trees located on the Right of Way allowance require the consent of the City of Niagara Falls in order to be removed.
3. Provide tree preservation fencing at the dripline of Tree no. 1-7, 17-20, 30-32, 34-44, 48-50, 61-65, 66-81 and Offsite Tree A-G (Refer to **TP-1 & TP-2 in Appendix B**) which represents the tree preservation zone. The existing Chain link fencing is to act as tree preservation fencing for many of the trees which can be reviewed on **TP-1 & TP-2 in Appendix B**. Where tree preservation fencing cannot be established at the dripline, the tree preservation fence should be installed as far as practical from the trunk. The Arborist/Landscape Architect or qualified personnel shall be on site during the erection of the tree preservation fencing and excavation works for guidance. The detail for tree preservation fencing can be found in **LD-1 in Appendix B**;
4. That all preserved trees be monitored during and post-construction to ensure ongoing health is maintained;
5. No equipment storage or refueling is to take place within the tree preservation zones as established by the preservation fencing;
6. Tree preservation fencing is to remain in place for the duration of the construction until all equipment has been removed from the site;
7. Existing tree branching that interferes with the development works may be lightly pruned by qualified personnel;
8. Removal of Trees should occur outside of breeding bird season (April 1 – August 31), if not possible, consultation with an ecologist to provide a nesting survey is required prior to construction;
9. For other preservation methods, please refer to the Tree Preservation Notes on drawing **LD-1 in Appendix B**.



## 7.0 Arborist's Declaration

It is the policy of Landmark Environmental Group Ltd to attach the following clause regarding the limitations:

The Consulting Arborist's visual assessment and recommendations, made in this Report, have been completed based on accepted arboricultural practices and represents a fair and accurate assessment of the number, type, size and condition of trees on the subject property. Such visual assessments of all tree components could include scars, bark damage, external decay, insect infestations, discoloured foliage, crown dieback, an excessive degree of lean from the vertical and above-ground root defects. In addition, environmental conditions, which could affect overall health of the trees such as damaging maintenance practices, have also been taken into consideration where appropriate. However, no tree was dissected, cored or rooting systems assessed through excavation.

I hereby certify that I, Brock Bell & Rebecca Thivierge have:

- Overseen the visual inspection of the trees and property referred to in this Arbor Report and the findings are reported accurately in accordance with accepted arboricultural practices without personal interest or bias;
- No current or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of this Report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved;
- That my analysis, opinions and conclusions stated are of LEGroup and based on commonly accepted arboricultural practices;
- That LEGroup compensation is not contingent on the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favours the client; and
- That I Brock Bell am a member in good standing with the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), and the Ontario Professional Foresters Association (OPFA).

I trust the above-noted recommendations are of assistance. If there are any questions regarding the proposed Residential/Commercial Development at 2430 St. Paul Avenue, Niagara Falls, please do not hesitate to contact our Firm at (705) 796-1122.

Reviewed by,



Jim Hosick, MSc OALA, RPP  
Landscape Architect-Principal,  
ISA Certified Arborist No. 1098-A  
ISA Risk Assessment Qualified  
**Landmark Environmental Group Ltd.**



Prepared by,



Brock Bell BScF, R.P.F.  
Consulting Arborist/Forest Technician  
Registered Professional Forester #2972  
ISA Certified Arborist ON-2850A  
**Landmark Environmental Group Ltd.**



Rebecca Thivierge  
ISA Member  
Arbor & Landscape Technologist  
**Landmark Environmental Group Ltd.**

## 8.0 Glossary of Arboricultural Terms

Arboriculture – practice and study of the care of trees and other woody plants in the landscape.

Bleeding – flow of sap from plant wounds, injuries, or pathogen invasion.

Branch – stem arising from a larger stem. A subdominant stem.

Canopy – collective branches and foliage of a tree or a group of trees' crowns.

Cavity – open or closed hollow within a tree stem, usually associated with decay.

Codominant branches/stems – forked branches nearly the same size in diameter, arising from a common junction and lacking a normal branch union.

Conk – fruiting body or non-fruiting body (sterile conk) of a fungus. Often associated with decay.

Critical Root Zone – area of soil around a tree where the majority of the roots are located and provide stability as well as uptake of water and minerals. Often based on the drip-line.

Crown – upper part of the tree, measured from the lowest branch, including all the branches and foliage.

DBH – acronym for tree diameter at breast height. Measured 1.4 meters above ground.

Dieback – condition in which the branches in the tree crown die from the tips toward the centre.

Drip-line – imaginary line defined by the branch spread of a single plant or group of plants.

Epicormic Branching – Shoot arising from a latent or adventitious bud (growth point).

Fruiting Body – reproductive structure of a fungus. The presence of certain species may indicate decay in a tree.

Girdling – restriction or destruction of the vascular system within a root, stem, or branch that causes an inhibition of the flow of water and photosynthates in the phloem.

Girdling Root – root that encircles all or part of the trunk of a tree or other roots and constricts the vascular tissue and inhibits secondary growth and the movement of water and photosynthates.

Grafted Leaders - Natural joining of tree leaders, often causing structural weakness where the main stems fuse.

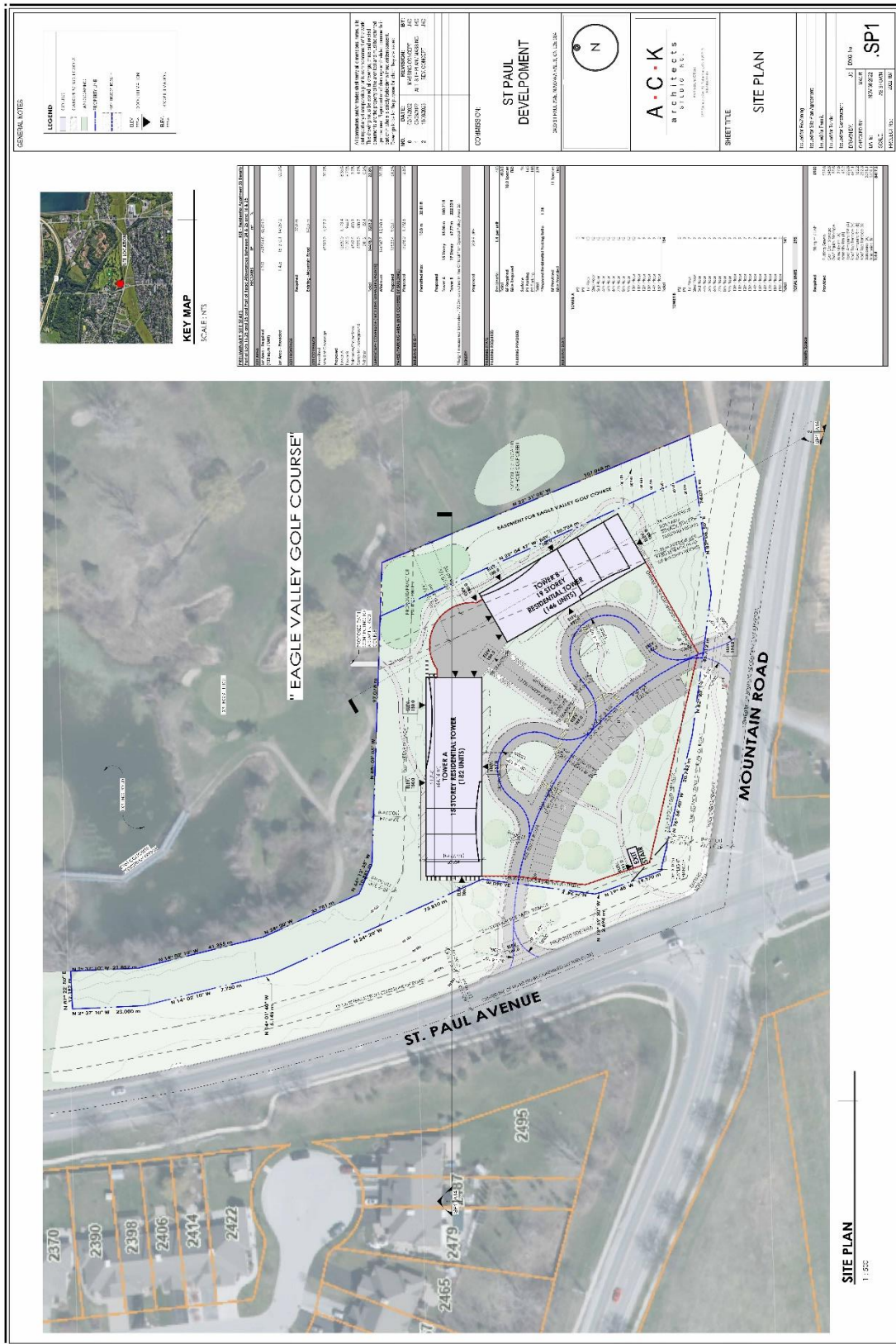
Included Bark – bark that becomes embedded in a crotch (union) between branch and trunk or between codominant stems. Causes a weak structure.

Leader – primary terminal shoot or trunk of a tree. Large, usually upright stem. A stem that dominates a portion of the crown by suppressing lateral branches.

Pruning – removing branches from a tree or other plants to achieve a specified objective.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) – Defined area within which certain activities are prohibited or restricted to prevent or minimize potential injury to designated trees, especially during construction or development.

# Appendix A: Proposed Site Plan of Subject Site





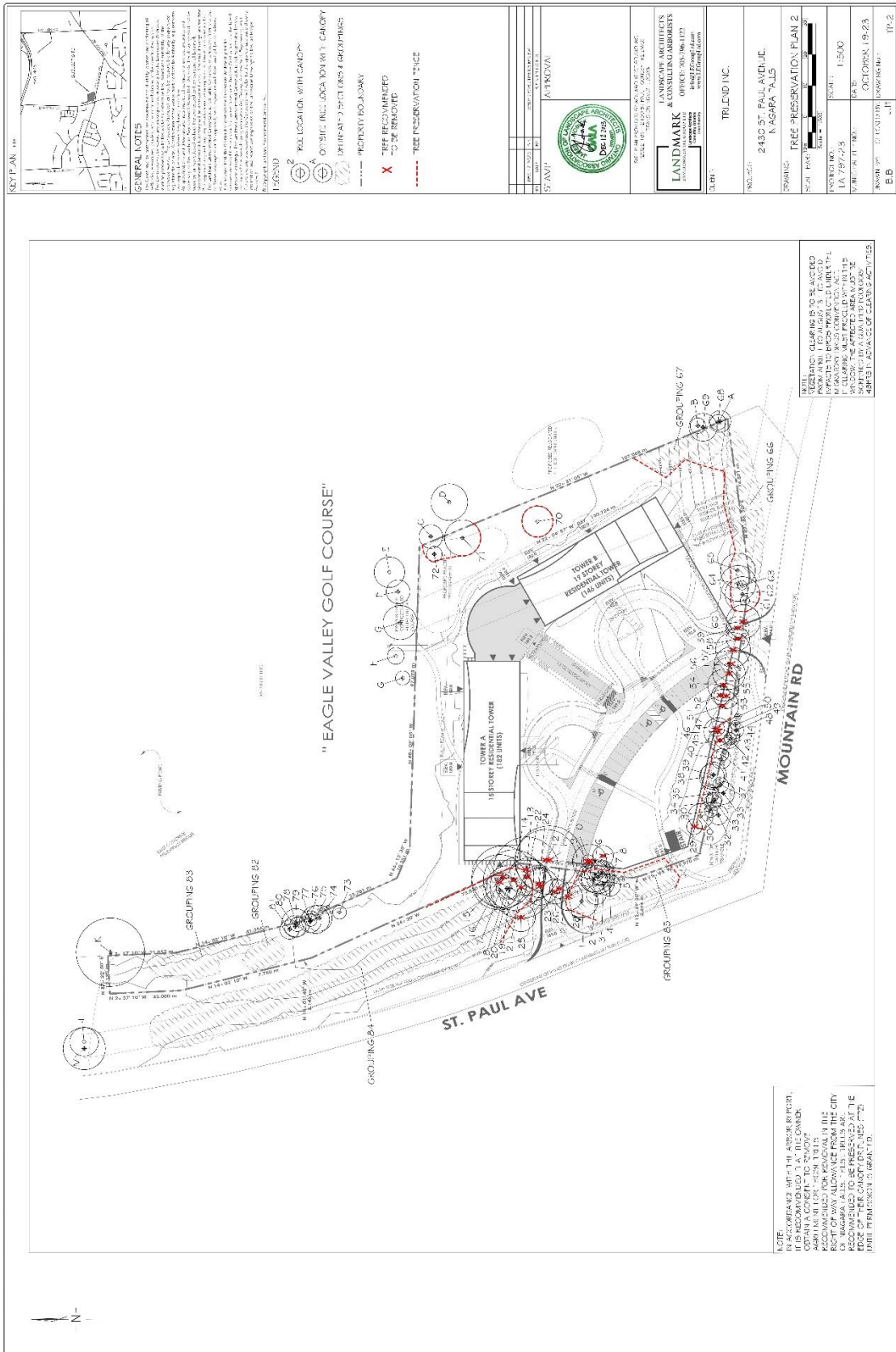




# Tree Preservation Plan 1 (TP-1)

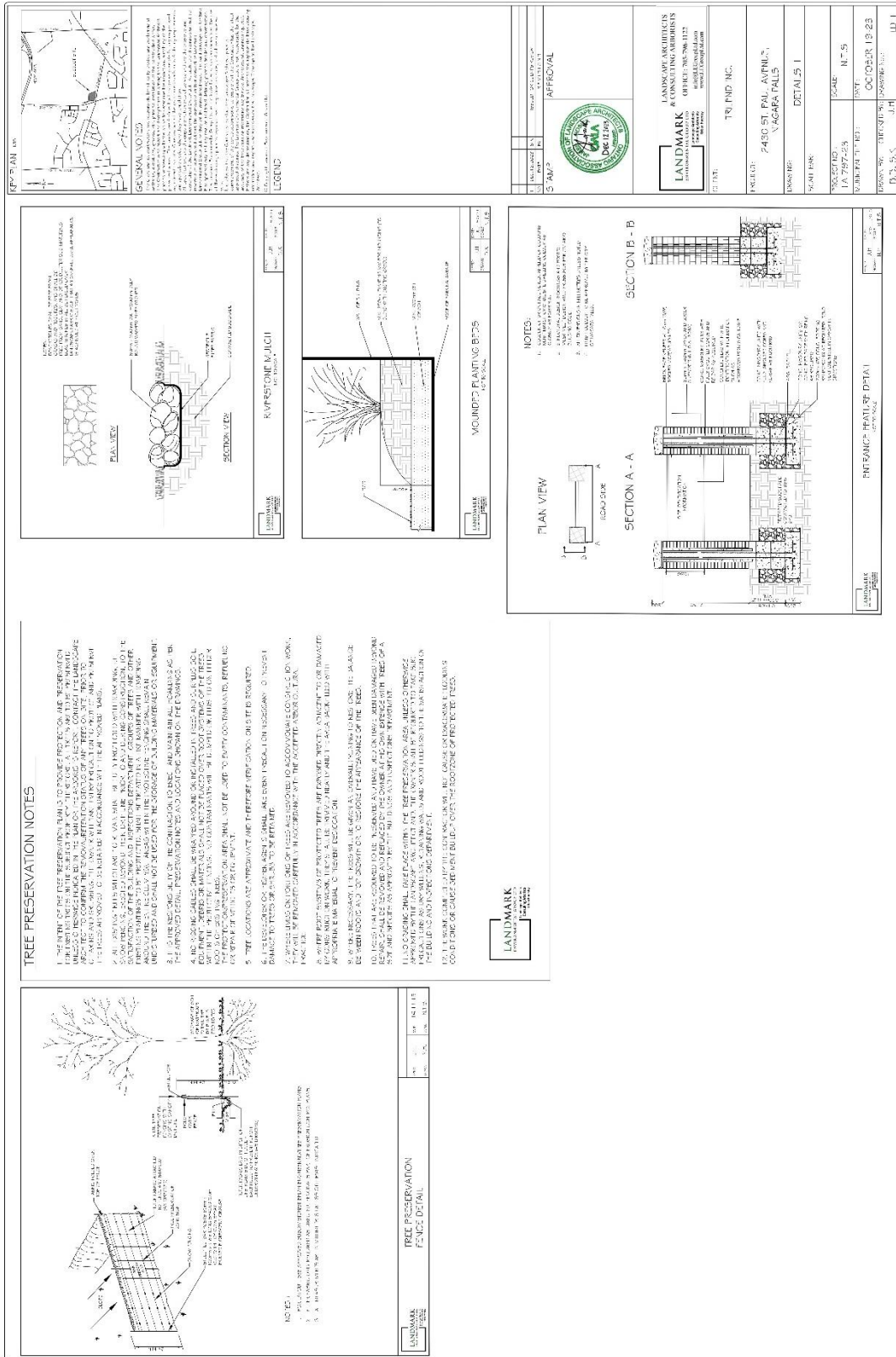


# Tree Preservation Plan 2 (TP-2)





# Landscape Detail (LD-1)



## Appendix C: Tree Inventory and Assessment Table

ONSITE TREE INVENTORY								
KEY	LOCATION	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (cm)	COMMENTS	ASSESSMENT	CANOPT RADIUS (m)	REMOVE/PRESERVE
1	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	28	riverbank grapevine, one sided branching, branch dieback	2 Marginal	5.2	Preserve
2	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	19.5, 16, 12	multiple leaders included bark, one sided branching, branch dieback	1 Poor	3.2	Preserve
3	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	20.5	one sided branching, branch dieback,	1 Poor	3.4	Preserve
4	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	24, 14	branch dieback, oriental bittersweet vine, multiple leaders included	1 Poor	3.5	Preserve
5	ROWA Tree	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	36, 25	multiple leaders included bark, decay at union, grafted leaders branch dieback, epicormic branching, river bank grapevine	1 Poor	4.0	Preserve
6	ROWA Tree	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	25	epicormic branching, lean to south, branch dieback, grapevine	1 Poor	5.1	Preserve
7	Onsite Tree	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	45	multiple leaders included bark, branch dieback, epicormic branching	2 Marginal	5.3	Preserve
8	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	32	river bank grapevine, branch dieback, epicormic branching	2 Marginal	3.3	Remove
9	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	15	branch dieback, epicormic branching	1 Poor	2.1	Remove
10	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	26	tree 135one sided branching to south, multiple leaders included bark, branch dieback	2 Marginal	5.5	Remove
11	Onsite Tree	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	70	broken leader, root zone excavated, epicormic branching	1 Poor	11.0	Remove
12	Onsite Tree	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	59	covered root zone, epicormic branching, branch dieback	2 Marginal	10.0	Remove
13	ROWA Tree	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	42	branch dieback, epicormic branching, multiple leaders	2 Marginal	10.5	Remove
14	ROWA Tree	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	38	poor trunk form, piled debris at base, epicormic branching	1 Poor	9.7	Remove
15	ROWA Tree	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	45	one sided branching, lean to south, branch dieback	1 Poor	10.0	Remove
16	ROWA Tree	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	40	epicormic branching, riverbank grapevine, one sided branching, lean to south	1 Poor	8.9	Remove
17	ROWA Tree	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	45	epicormic branching, branch dieback, lean to north	2 Marginal	5.5	Preserve
18	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	24.5	poor trunk form, epicormic branching, branch dieback	1 Poor	3.5	Preserve
19	Onsite Tree	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	35	branch dieback, lean to south, epicormic branching	1 Poor	3.5	Preserve
20	Onsite Tree	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	48	epicormic branching, lean to west	1 Poor	7.5	Preserve
21	ROWA Tree	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	44, 78	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching	2 Marginal	10.0	Remove
22	ROWA Tree	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	26	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching	1 Poor	6.0	Remove
23	Onsite Tree	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	17, 18	epicormic branching, branch dieback, leaning to ground	1 Poor	6.0	Remove
24	ROWA Tree	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	24, 17	branch dieback, epicormic branchingleaning to ground	1 Poor	4.5	Remove
25	ROWA Tree	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	18	epicormic branching, river bank grapevine, multiple leaders included bark, branch dieback	1 Poor	4.5	Remove
26	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	14	one sided branching, river bank grapevine, branch dieback,	1 Poor	4.0	Remove
27	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	11.5	epicormic branching, branch dieback, river bank grapevine	1 Poor	3.1	Remove
28	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	23	epicormic branching, river bank grapevine, multiple leaders included bark	2 Marginal	4.5	Remove
29	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	16	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching	1 Poor	2.5	Remove
30	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	23	epicormic branching, one sided branching, multiple leaders	2 Marginal	4.0	Preserve
31	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	21	epicormic branching, branch dieback	2 Marginal	2.0	Preserve
32	ROWA Tree	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	33	multiple leaders included bark, squirrel nest, epicormic branching, branch dieback	2 Marginal	3.1	Preserve
34	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	19	poor trunk form, branch dieback, epicormic branching	1 Poor	2.7	Preserve
33	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	16.5	branch dieback, epicormic branching,	1 Poor	2.5	Preserve
35	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	15	branch dieback, multiple leaders	1 Poor	3.0	Preserve
36	ROWA Tree	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	15.5	epicormic branching, branch dieback, pruned	1 Poor	3.6	Preserve
37	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	13.5	branch dieback, river bank grapevine ,	1 Poor	2.5	Preserve
38	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	32	branch dieback, epicormic branching, visible decay	1 Poor	4.0	Preserve
39	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	27	branch dieback, poor trunk form, epicormic branching	2 Marginal	4.1	Preserve
40	Boundary Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	22	epicormic branching, branch dieback, multiple leaders included bark	1 Poor	3.2	Preserve
41	Boundary Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	11.5	epicormic branching, branch dieback, lean to south	2 Marginal	2.0	Preserve
42	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	13	epicormic branching, dead leader	1 Poor	1.0	Preserve
43	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	12	one sided branching, branch dieback, epicormic branching	1 Poor	2.0	Preserve
44	Boundary Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	25	multiple leaders included bark, branch diebacks, one sided branching	2 Marginal	4.2	Preserve
45	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	10, 17.5, 16.5	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching	1 Poor	3.7	Remove
46	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	24	epicormic branching, branch dieback,	2 Marginal	4.5	Remove
47	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	15.5	epicormic branching, one sided branching	2 Marginal	2.5	Remove
48	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	23	poor trunk form, epicormic branching	1 Poor	2.5	Preserve
49	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	16	epicormic branching, branch dieback,	1 Poor	1.5	Preserve
50	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	11.5	branch dieback, epicormic branching,	1 Poor	1.0	Preserve
51	Onsite Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	35.5	poor trunk form, visible decay, epicormic branching	1 Poor	5.2	Remove
52	Onsite Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	40	epicormic branching, poor trunk form	2 Marginal	3.0	Remove
53	ROWA Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	41	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching,	1 Poor	4.0	Remove
54	Onsite Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	34	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching	1 Poor	5.1	Remove
55	Onsite Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	39.5	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching	2 Marginal	5.2	Remove
56	Onsite Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	48	epicormic branching, branch dieback, multiple leaders included bark	1 Poor	5.5	Remove
57	Onsite Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	49	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching,branch dieback	1 Poor	5.6	Remove
58	Onsite Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	37	epicormic branching, multiple leaders included bark	2 Marginal	3.7	Remove
59	Onsite Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	25, 17	epicormic branching, branch dieback, multiple leaders included bark	2 Marginal	3.7	Remove
60	Onsite Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	32	branch, dieback , epicormic branching, pruned	1 Poor	5.4	Remove

KEY	LOCATION	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH (cm)	COMMENTS	ASSESSMENT	CANOPT RADIUS (m)	REMOVE/PRESERVE
61	ROWA Tree	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	10.5	epicormic branching branch dieback	1 Poor	1.5	Preserve
62	Onsite Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	45	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching, branch dieback	2 Marginal	5.6	Preserve
63	Onsite Tree	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	9.5, 10	epicormic branching, branch dieback	1 Poor	1.5	Preserve
64	Onsite Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	42	multiple leaders included bark, undercut roots epicormic branching, one sided branching	1 Poor	5.8	Preserve
65	Onsite Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	47	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching, river bank grapevine	2 Marginal	5.6	Preserve
66	Offsite Grouping	<i>Acer negundo, Robina pseudoacacia</i>	Manitoba Maple, Black Locust	10-20	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching, river bank grapevine	Poor 1 to 2 Marginal		Dripline Preserve
67	Onsite Grouping	<i>Acer negundo, Robina pseudoacacia</i>	Manitoba Maple, Black Locust	15-25	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching, river bank grapevine	2 Marginal		Dripline Preserve
68	Boundary Tree	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	10.5	lean to south, epicormic branching, branch dieback	1 Poor	2.5	Preserve
69	Boundary Tree	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	43	dryads saddle, branch dieback, lean to west	1 Poor	4.5	Preserve
70	Onsite Tree	<i>Tillia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	37.5	codominant included bark, epicormic branching, pruned	2 Marginal	5.0	Preserve
71	Onsite Tree	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	47.5	epicormic branching, lean to east, multiple leaders included bark	2 Marginal	5.8	Preserve
72	Onsite Tree	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	White Birch	26.5, 17, 20	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching	3 Fair	2.5	Preserve
73	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	15	multiple leaders included bark, epicormic branching, groing in retaining wall	1 Poor	2.2	Preserve
74	Boundary Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	35	one sided branching, river bankgrapevine, branch dieback	1 Poor	4.2	Preserve
75	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	24, 20	one sided branching, multiple leaders included bark, branching	1 Poor	4.5	Preserve
76	Boundary Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	24	multiple leaders included bark, branch dieback	1 Poor	2.0	Preserve
77	Boundary Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	26.5	river bank grapevine, branch dieback, one sided branching	1 Poor	3.5	Preserve
78	Boundary Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	20	multiple leaders included bark, lower branch dieback	1 Poor	4.5	Preserve
79	Boundary Tree	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	28	lower branch dieback, entangled with mulberry	2 Marginal	2.3	Preserve
80	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	16.5	multiple leaders included bark, branch dieback, epicormic branching	1 Poor	3.5	Preserve
81	Onsite Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	35, 22	river bank grapevine, multiple leaders included bark, branch dieback	1 Poor	3.1	Preserve
82	Onsite Grouping	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	10-20	epicormic branching, branch dieback	2 Marginal		Dripline Preserve
83	Onsite Grouping	<i>Acer negundo, Robina pseudoacacia</i>	Manitoba Maple, Black Locust	15-25	epicormic branching, branch dieback, multiple leaders included bark	Poor 1 to 2 Marginal		Dripline Preserve
84	Offsite ROWA Grouping	<i>Acer negundo, Robina pseudoacacia</i>	Manitoba Maple, Black Locust	15-25	epicormic branching, branch dieback, multiple leaders included bark	Poor 1 to 2 Marginal		Dripline Preserve
85	Offsite ROWA Grouping	<i>Acer platanoides, Robina pseudoacacia</i>	Norway Maple, Black Locust	15-25	epicormic branching, branch dieback	Poor 1 to 2 Marginal		Dripline Remove portion to accomodate sidewalk

Offsite Tree	
Boundary Tree	
Tree Located on Right of Way	
Onsite Tree	

OFFSITE PRIVATE TREE INVENTORY			
KEY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CANOPY RADIUS (m)
A	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	4
B	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	3
C	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	4
D	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	6
E	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	5
F	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	White Birch	4
G	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	6
H	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	White Birch	3
J	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	2
K	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	11
L	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	5
M	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	7



## Appendix D: Selected Site Photos



**Photo A:** Black locust trees located in the south Right of Way allowance for retention. Photo looking east on Mountain Road. Existing honey locust trees removed by power authority.





**Photo B:** Photo of White Mulberry Trees along the south property line of the subject site. Photo taken looking north.





**Photo C:** Photo of large canopied Eastern Cottonwood along the western property line and Right of Way Allowance. Photo taken looking west