

Appendix B

Tree Inventory



Technical Memorandum

Date: October 13, 2017 **Project No.:** 300039946.0000

Project Name: John St. WWPS Class EA - Arborist Report

Client Name: Regional Municipality of Halton

Submitted To: Avid Bani Hashemi

Submitted By: Kevin Butt, B.Sc. (Env), Eco. Rest. Cert.

1.0 Introduction

The Region's John Street Wastewater Pumping Station (WWPS) in Georgetown is nearing the end of its useful life. Accordingly, Halton Region has undertaken a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) Study to investigate the proposed capital upgrades in order to maintain the station in a state of good repair.

A wide range of WWPS and/or collection system upgrade alternatives were considered, in order to select the most appropriate solution that meets Halton Region's latest design standards, including provision for an emergency over flow to reduce the risk of a sewer surcharge in the event of WWPS system failure and/or during peak wet weather events. R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited (Burnside) has facilitated the EA on behalf of the Region.

The Study has been completed in accordance with the requirements of a Schedule B Undertaking as outlined in the Municipal Engineers Association Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Document (October 2000, as amended 2007, 2011 & 2015), which is an approved process under the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act*.

As part of the EA Study, Burnside has completed a Tree Inventory Report to provide a summary of the analysis of the potential impacts to trees as well as to prescribe guidelines to promote their retention. Specific impacts to the trees resulting from the proposed development cannot be determined without grading limits, confirmed locations of structures and other construction components.

Review of trees within and immediately adjacent to the potential work zone is required to be completed by a Certified Arborist. The existing locations as well as their qualitative and

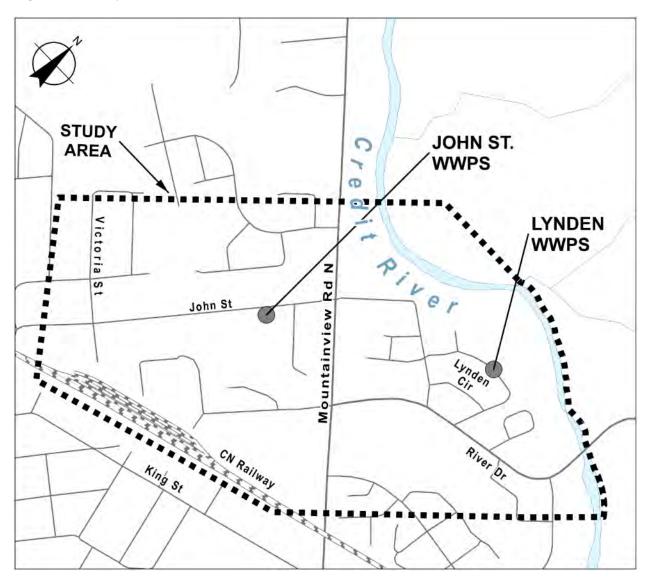
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quantitative measurements were determined and assessed in context with the expected area of influence of the proposed construction.

2.0 Study Area

The study area is bounded roughly by Silver Creek to the west, CN rail line to the south, Credit River to the east and the Georgetown Urban Area boundary to the north as illustrated in Figure 1. Trees within the public road right-of-way (ROW) and on private land that are within or immediately adjacent to the proposed construction zone were included in the investigation.

Figure 1: Study Area



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The John Street WWPS, built in 1970, is situated in a residential area in the northeast corner of John Street Park in Georgetown, the property lands owned by Town of Halton Hills, close to the Hamlet of Glen Williams. The John Street Park includes a playground, manicured open space and a remnant urban forest with very little connectivity to the Credit River Valley system. The Study Area includes a privately owned (Wolf Leopold Estates) part of the Credit River Valley identified as a dense riparian treed corridor along the Credit River. This corridor embraces the Credit River Anglers Association (CRAA) Fish Hatchery which is located in the vicinity of the proposed emergency outflow location in Credit River Valley at the bend of John St. The remainder of the study area is characterized by urban development.

The catchment area for the John Street WWPS is approximately 88 ha, with an estimated current average daily flow of 5 L/s and a peak hourly flow of 67 L/s. In addition to its own catchment area, the station collects wastewater from Lynden Circle WWPS. An estimated peak hourly flow for Lynden circle WWPS is 27 L/s. The pumping station discharges through a single 250 mm diameter forcemain to a manhole at the intersection of Victoria Street and John Street, and flows into a 300 mm trunk sewer that connects to the Silver Creek trunk sewer.

3.0 Methodology

The tree inventory and assessment was completed by Kevin Butt, ISA Certified Arborist on July 13 and September 28, 2017 according to the Region of Halton's Tree By-law (By-Law Number 121-05). Tree inventory data was collected using a GIS based software which provides accurate spatial data for each tree.

The following data was collected for each tree:

- Tree #
- Species (Common Name)
- Diameter at Breast Height DBH (cm)
- Crown Reserve (m)
- Condition (Good, Fair, Poor or Dead)

Preservation recommendations (i.e., preserve or remove) are provided based on the existing condition of each tree. A tree is recommended for preservation if it has been assigned a fair or good condition rating. A tree is recommended for removal if it has been assigned a poor condition rating.

Assessment data is provided in Appendix A. Locations of the assessed trees in context with the 3 alternatives are illustrated on Figures T1, T2, and T3. Limitations of this tree assessment are provided in Appendix C.

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4.0 Development Alternatives

The Environmental Assessment considers 4 alternatives for the appropriate design for the wastewater pumping station upgrades and emergency overflow.

4.1 Alternative 1: Do Nothing

There will be no impacts to trees due to no construction.

4.2 Alternative 2

This alternative would result in the following upgrades:

- Upgrades to the existing pumping station
- Provision of second forcemain along John Street (existing pumping station to Victoria Street gravity sewer)
- Provision of emergency overflow along John Street (existing pumping station to the top of bank of the Credit River Valley)

4.3 Alternative 3

This alternative would result in the following upgrades:

- New pumping station at John Street Park
- Provision of second forcemain along John Street (proposed new pumping station at John St. Park to Victoria Street gravity sewer)
- Provision of emergency overflow along John Street (existing pumping station to the top of bank of the Credit River Valley)

4.4 Alternative 4

This alternative would result in the following upgrades:

- New pumping station at Barber Mill Park with overflow discharge extending to the Credit River Valley
- Provision of the proposed gravity main on Lynden Circle (from Lynden Cir. Pumping Station to the proposed new pumping station at Barber Mill Park)
- Provision of two new forcemains along River Drive, Mountainview Road, and John Street (proposed new pumping station at Barber Mill Park to Victoria Street gravity sewer)
- Provision of emergency overflow along River Drive (proposed new pumping station at Barber Mill Park to the Credit River Valley upstream the River Dr. bridge)

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5.0 Findings

A total of 94 trees were included in the investigation within the study area where the alternatives have identified areas of potential impact. A total of 94 trees were assigned Good or Fair condition ratings. The remaining 10 trees are recommended for removal based on their poor condition ratings.

Determination of impacts to trees resulting from the proposed construction will require additional detail at the future design stages (e.g. 50% design completion or greater). The tasks of the project arborist in the subsequent stages of the design are provided in Future Commitments (section 6.0).

Preliminary considerations of tree impacts are as follows:

- Installation of underground services may not significantly impact trees within the road right-of-way and adjacent private trees if work is contained within the existing curb limit of the roads or if trenchless technology is used to install these services.
- 2. Impacts to trees on the slope of the Credit River valley will be significantly minimized through the use of underground drilling for the emergency outflow (trenchless technology).
- Impacts to trees within Barber Mill Park or John Street Park will depend on placement of structures, excavation for connection to existing or proposed underground services and grading to accommodate these proposed facilities.
- 4. Trees with root zones extending into any construction zones will be subject to significant grading and / or excavation such as the area surrounding overflow discharge which extends to the Credit River valley (adjacent to the River Street bridge) in Alternative 4.

6.0 Future Commitments

The alternative selected will require involvement of the project arborist to work with the design team to encourage tree preservation where reasonable by reviewing the potential impacts to trees and recommending preservation measures.

6.1 Review of Impacts to Trees

The arborist will be required to review:

1. Grading limits adjacent to trees within the road ROW, and on public (e.g. parks) and private land;

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- 2. Locations of entry and exit for underground drilling for the emergency outflow discharge proposed in Alternatives 2 and 3;
- 3. Impacts to the trees within the riparian community for the emergency outflow discharge adjacent to the River Drive bridge proposed in Alternative 4;
- 4. Impacts to park trees resulting from the extent of grading and excavation for the construction of the new pumphouses; and
- 5. Review tree impacts resulting from temporary laydown or access areas needed during the construction period.

6.2 Recommendations of Preservation Measures

The project arborist will also be required to detail actions to reduce impacts to individual trees through the following (but not limited to) measures:

- 1. Work with the design team to explore design refinements that reduce tree impacts;
- 2. Determine arboricultural treatments such as root pruning or excavation using hand tools within a protected rootzone that enhance tree retention;
- 3. Identification of the locations of tree protection fence;
- 4. Inclusion of the measures in the construction tender for the contractor(s) and site supervisor to abide by the requirements;
- 5. Prescribe monitoring measures to ensure trees are protected throughout the construction period by ensuring that tree protection barriers remain in good repair; and
- 6. Inclusion of the project arborist during the construction stage to provide guidance on unintended impacts to trees. All branch and root pruning must be carried out by, or under the direction of a Certified Arborist.

7.0 Summary

The tree inventory provides a baseline investigation of the tree resources adjacent to the proposed works. Impacts to trees can be determined following the selection of the alternative and the refinement of the design.

October 13, 2017

R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited

Kevin Butt, B.Sc. (Env), Eco. Rest. Cert. Certified Arborist & Terrestrial Ecologist

ISA ON-0861A, Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

KB:sr

Enclosure(s) Figure T1 – Tree Inventory Plan (Alternative 2)

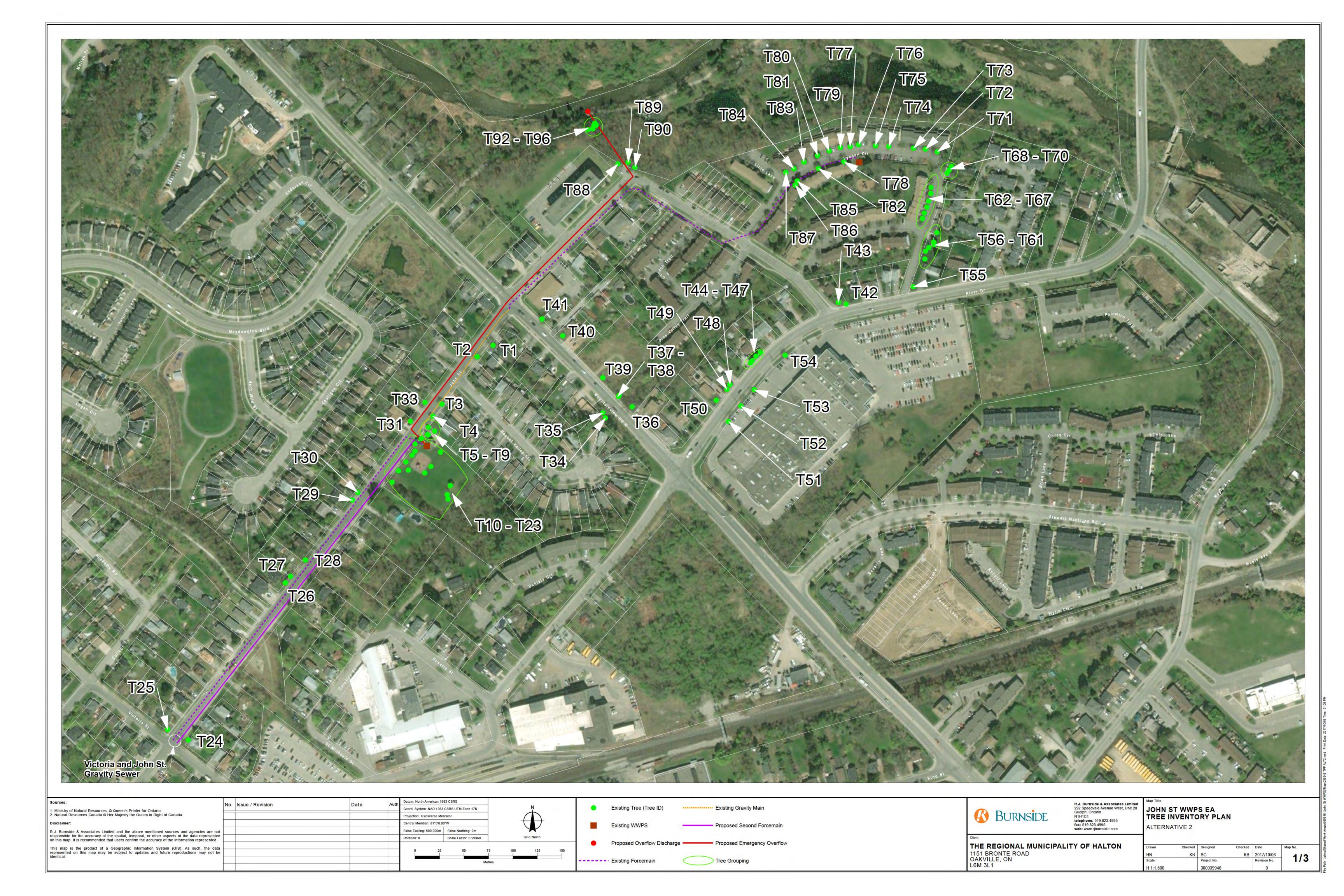
Figure T2 – Tree Inventory Plan (Alternative 3) Figure T3 – Tree Inventory Plan (Alternative 4)

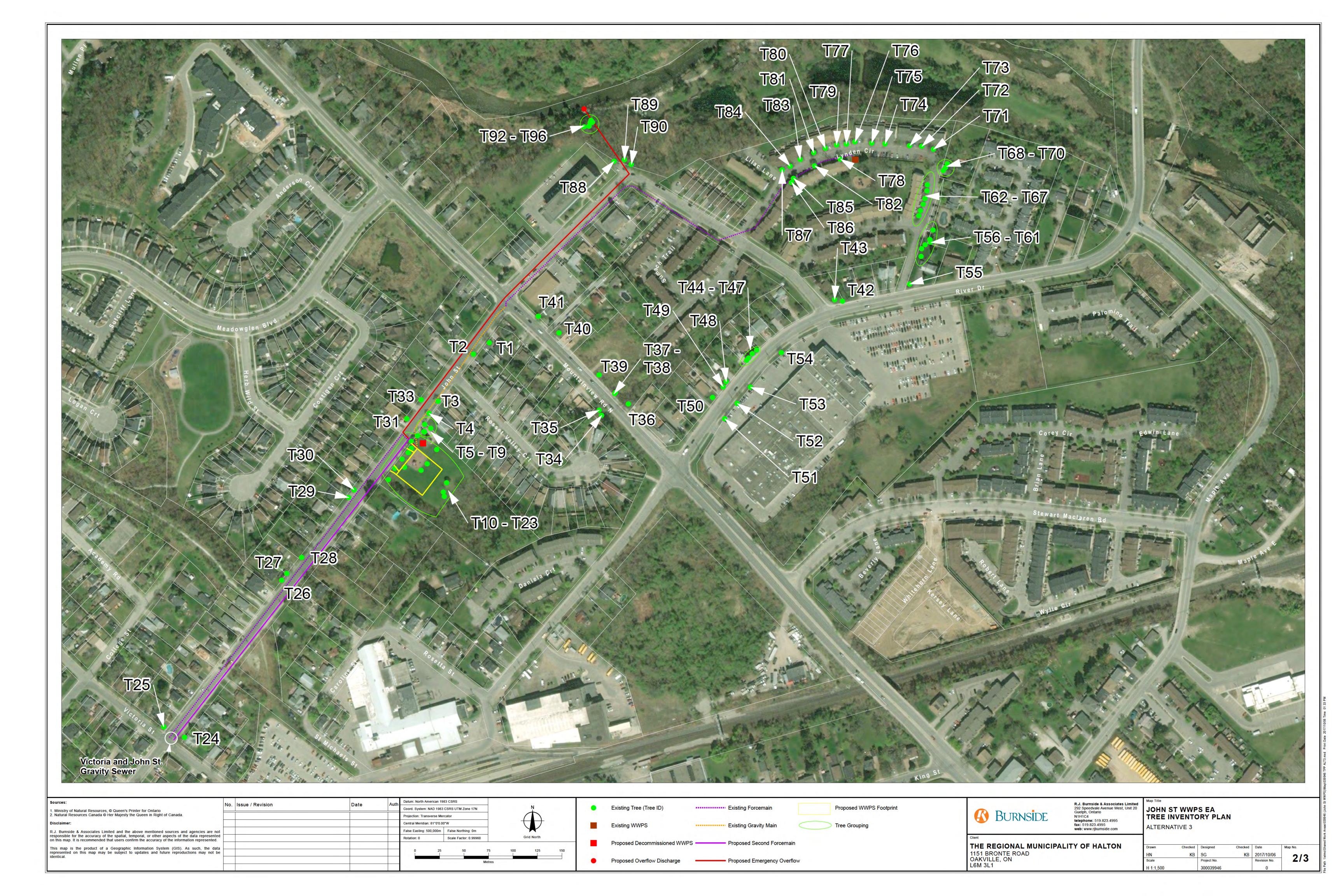
Tree Data

Limitations of Tree Studies

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Appendix A: John Street Pumping Station: Tree Inventory

Tree #	Species Name	Common Name	рвн	Crown Reserve (m)	Condition	Preservation Recommendation (Condition)
1	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	46	6	Fair	Preserve
2	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	35	10	Fair	Preserve
3	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	31	6	Fair	Preserve
4	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	21	5	Fair	Preserve
5	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	21	4	Fair	Preserve
6	Thuja occidentalis	White Cedar	7, 7, 6, 5, 5	4	Good	Preserve
7	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	3, 2	1	Fair	Preserve
8	Acer negundo	Manitoba Maple	5, 4, 3	3	Fair	Preserve
9	Morus alba	White Mulberry	2, 2, 1	3	Fair	Preserve
10	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	39	7	Good	Preserve
11	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	22	5	Fair	Preserve
12	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	10	3	Poor	Remove
13	Plantanus x acerfolia	London Plane Tree	12	4	Good	Preserve
14	Plantanus x acerfolia	London Plane Tree	15	5	Good	Preserve
15	Plantanus x acerfolia	London Plane Tree	16	6	Good	Preserve
16	Thuja occidentalis	White Cedar	25	3	Good	Preserve
17	Thuja occidentalis	White Cedar	17, 16	3	Fair	Preserve
18	Thuja occidentalis	White Cedar	26, 22, 18, 3	7	Fair	Preserve
19	Acer negundo	Manitoba Maple	32	10	Poor	Remove
20	Acer saccharum	Silver Maple	33	11	Good	Preserve
21	Acer saccharum	Silver Maple	48	10	Fair	Preserve
22	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	30	8	Fair	Preserve
23	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	28	10	Fair	Preserve
24	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	69	14	Poor	Remove
25	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	97	15	Fair	Preserve
26	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	44	9	Good	Preserve
27	Ulmus laevis	White Elm	38	9	Fair	Preserve
28	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	69, 48, 52	15	Fair	Preserve
29	Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	48, 44, 34	9	Fair	Preserve
30	Acer negundo	Manitoba Maple	43	13	Fair	Preserve
31	Picea abies	Norway Spruce	47	7	Fair	Preserve
33	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	92	21	Fair	Preserve
34	Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	28	9	Fair	Preserve
35	Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	23	7	Fair	Preserve
36	Fagus grandifolia	American Beech	76	11	Good	Preserve
37	Acer negundo	Manitoba Maple	15, 15	7	Fair	Preserve
38	Acer negundo	Manitoba Maple	16	4	Fair	Preserve
39	Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	12, 9, 7	5	Fair	Preserve
40	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	87	13	Good	Preserve
41	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	44	12	Good	Preserve
42	Acer negundo	Manitoba Maple	67	7	Fair	Preserve

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Appendix A: John Street Pumping Station: Tree Inventory

Tree #	Species Name	Common Name	DBH	Crown Reserve (m)	Condition	Preservation Recommendation (Condition)
43	Acer negundo	Manitoba Maple	72	6	Poor	Remove
44	Picea glauca	White Spruce	39	5	Good	Preserve
45	Picea glauca	White Spruce	25	5	Fair	Preserve
46	Picea glauca	White Spruce	22	3	Poor	Remove
47	Picea glauca	White Spruce	19	4	Fair	Preserve
48	Betula papyrifera	White Birch	18	5	Good	Preserve
49	Malus sp.	Apple	5, 5, 7	4	Good	Preserve
50	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	32	6	Good	Preserve
51	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey-locust	33	10	Fair	Preserve
52	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey-locust	26	9	Fair	Preserve
53	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey-locust	30	7	Fair	Preserve
54	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey-locust	36	9	Good	Preserve
55	Betula papyrifera	White Birch	28, 23, 18	9	Good	Preserve
56	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	23	6	Good	Preserve
57	Picea glauca	White Spruce	36	4	Good	Remove
		'	20, 20, 22,			
58	Malus sylvestris	Common Apple	15, 14	7	Fair	Preserve
59	Picea glauca	White Spruce	19	3	Good	Preserve
60	Picea glauca	White Spruce	18	3	Good	Preserve
61	Ulmus americana	White Elm	10	4	Fair	Preserve
62	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	26	6	Fair	Preserve
63	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	42	4	Fair	Preserve
64	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	31	5	Good	Preserve
65	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	40	7	Good	Preserve
66	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	33	6	Good	Preserve
67	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	11	4	Good	Preserve
68	Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	36, 10	6	Fair	Remove
69	Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	30, 27	4	Fair	Preserve
70	Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	28	4	Fair	Preserve
71	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	31	8	Good	Preserve
72	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	12	5	Fair	Preserve
73	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	26	9	Fair	Preserve
74	Syringa reticulata	Japanese Lilac Tree	2	1	Good	Preserve
75	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	33	8	Good	Preserve
76	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	12,25	5	Good	Preserve
77	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	24	7	Good	Preserve
78	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	42	7	Good	Preserve
79	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	20	8	Fair	Remove
80	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	25	7	Fair	Preserve
81	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	1	1	Good	Preserve
82	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	28	9	Good	Preserve



Appendix A: John Street Pumping Station: Tree Inventory

Tree #	Species Name	Common Name	DBH	Crown Reserve (m)	Condition	Preservation Recommendation (Condition)
83	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	24	7	Fair	Preserve
84	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	44	11	Fair	Preserve
85	Picea glauca	White Spruce	46	8	Fair	Preserve
86	Picea glauca	White Spruce	38	5	Fair	Preserve
87	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	25	6	Fair	Preserve
88	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	27, 18	7	Fair	Preserve
89	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	79	16	Good	Preserve
90	Ostrya virginiana	Hop-hornbeam	13	4	Good	Remove
92	Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock	33	6	Fair	Preserve
93	Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	35	1	Fair	Preserve
94	Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock	27	3	Poor	Remove
95	Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock	15	4	Fair	Preserve
96	Thuja occidentalis	White Cedar	15	5	Fair	Preserve

Good	35
Fair	53
Poor	6
Total	94

Preserve	84
Remove	10
Total	94

Tree Studies: Limitations

This report, drawings and data (i.e., qualitative and quantitative measurements) are intended to inform the recipient and reviewer(s) of the report of the tree(s) condition at the time of the assessment. The assessment may be limited by the following constraints:

- 1. Access tree is located offsite, or the onsite location is not reasonably accessed.
- 2. Weather accumulated snow around the base or in branch attachments may obscure defects.
- 3. Season biotic indications (e.g., foliage chlorosis or fungal fruiting bodies) are only obvious for a portion of the year.
- 4. Visual obstructions Elements such as other trees' canopies can prevent the view of the entire tree.

The study is completed from the ground using a DBH tape or tree caliper. Non-invasive tools such as binoculars and a sounding hammer may be used to provide additional information about defects and characteristics. Excavation of the rootzone and other intensive analyses have not been completed unless stated.

It must be understood that trees may not manifest signs or symptoms (e.g., dieback) of some impacts (e.g., root compaction) immediately and so recent changes to the tree or its growing conditions prior to the assessment may not be apparent to the assessor. Also, changes to the tree condition resulting from damage, weather, infestations, defects, soil, decay, light, moisture, exposure, etc. may occur after the assessment.

No tree is without some level of risk, where a tree may fail and strike a target. Mitigation options, if provided, will not eliminate risk but are prescribed treatments to reduce risk based on the measured and assessed factors at the time of assessment, subject to site and assessment constraints.

Identification of the ownership of assessed trees (i.e., on-site or off-site) made in the report is based on the legal survey. The assessor of trees uses the point location of the tree provided on the survey and the limits of property to assign ownership in the report and associated materials.

