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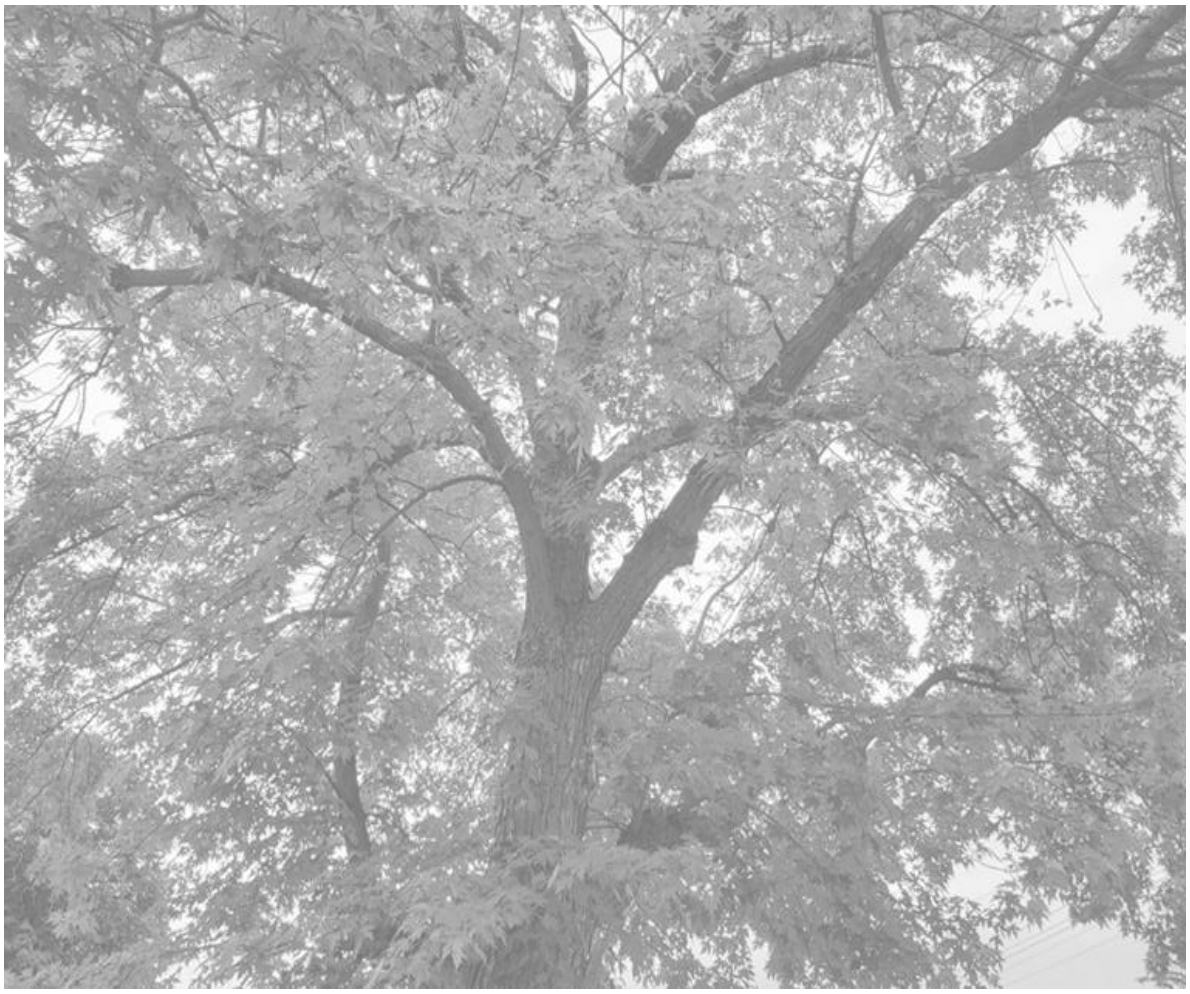

# Sixth Street Reconstruction
# North Boulevard

COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

## Arborist Report

prepared by:
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Collingwood, ON  L9Y 5A6

prepared for:
Town of Collingwood
July 4, 2024
ETi File ET124018

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# Appendices

# 1 Introduction

The Town of Collingwood intends to replace ageing municipal infrastructure along Sixth Street, between Hurontario and High Streets (**Figure 1**). This reconstruction offers an opportunity to improve cycling facilities along Sixth Street and various road cross-sections have been explored by Tatham Engineering and Town staff. One of these options would require removal of trees along the length of the north boulevard and the Town has requested an assessment of the condition of these trees to inform decision-making.

Envision-Tatham is retained to review the municipally-owned trees along the north boulevard and the privately-owned trees whose canopies overhang the road allowance to assess their condition prior to construction.


**Figure 1** Key Plan *(Image from Simcoe County Maps)*

# 2 Methodology

Along the north side of the Sixth Street project area, Envision-Tatham inventoried a total of 66 boulevard trees, boundary trees, and private trees whose canopies overhang the road allowance on June 26 and June 30, 2024. Data collected included species, trunk diameter-at-breast-height (dbh), canopy size, and a limited visual assessment of the general health and condition of the trees.

## 2.1 Tree Health and Condition

Tree health and condition were rated as follows:

| Rating | Criteria |
|---|---|
| Good | • Full, well-balanced canopy, with less than 10% dieback<br>• Vigorous growth on current/previous year's twigs<br>• No significant diseases or insect pests<br>• No signs or symptoms of decay<br>• Minor wounds with vigorous woundwood<br>• Strong branch structure<br>• No observable root defects |
| Fair | • 10-40% canopy dieback<br>• Bark splitting/other trunk wounds with good woundwood development, but injuries not closed and may show preliminary symptoms of decay<br>• Poor branch structure that could be addressed through pruning/training<br>• Self-corrected lean or bow |
| Poor | • In severe decline (>40% canopy dieback)<br>• Signs or symptoms of significant insect pests, disease, or decay<br>• Lean associated with soil upheaval or other signs of instability<br>• Girdling roots or damage to roots that are larger than 75mm diameter<br>• Actively splitting trunks<br>• Anticipated likely or imminent structural failure of parts (>75mm dia.) or whole tree |
| Dead | |

# 3 Observations

The location and conditions of trees are identified in Appendix A. Detailed results of our tree inventory and assessment may be found in Appendix B and a summary is provided below.

## 3.1 Tree Species

We inventoried and assessed a total of 66 individual trees consisting of the following species:

| Species | Common Name | Qty | % (rounded) |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 22 | 33% |
| *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 15 | 23% |
| *Acer saccharum* | Sugar Maple | 3 | 5% |
| *Aesculus hippocastanum* | Horsechestnut | 3 | 5% |
| *Fraxinus* sp. | Ash | 3 | 5% |
| *Robina pseudoacacia* | Black Locust | 3 | 5% |
| *Betula papyrifera* | White Birch | 2 | 3% |
| *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* | Thornless Honeylocust | 2 | 3% |
| *Malus* sp. | Crabapple | 2 | 3% |
| *Picea abies* | Norway Spruce | 2 | 3% |
| *Picea pungens* var. *'glauca'* | Colorado Blue Spruce | 2 | 3% |
| *Tsuga canadensis* | Hemlock | 2 | 3% |
| *Acer rubrum* | Red Maple | 1 | 2% |
| *Celtis occidentalis* | Hackberry | 1 | 2% |
| *Picea glauca* | White Spruce | 1 | 2% |
| *Picea* sp. | Spruce | 1 | 2% |
| *Tilia americana* | Basswood | 1 | 2% |
| | **Total** | **66** | |

It is noted that, not only do Norway Maple and Silver Maple dominate this streetscape, the Maple genus (*Acer*) accounts for 63% of the trees inventoried. If only considering the 39 trees that are Town-owned (including potential boundary trees[1]), the percentage jumps to 77%. This over-representation of Maple is problematic when considered in context of the often-cited 30:20:10 proportions proposed by Santamoor (1990)[2] which suggest a limit of 30% for one plant family, 20% of any genus, and 10% of any species within an urban forest. The objective of these targets is to diversify the urban forest so that impacts from disease or insects are minimized.

In addition to lack of species diversity, we offer the following comments regarding the two dominant species in this streetscape:

**Norway Maples** were historically favoured as street trees due to their tolerance to compacted/urban soils and road salt (associated with winter road maintenance) and their resistance to fungal diseases and insects. They are, however, shallow-rooted trees and have a tendency to form girdling roots, reducing their potential for longevity in the urban landscape. Ecologically, they are non-native and considered invasive because of their prolific seed production, tolerance to a variety of soils, and ability to invade intact forests and outcompete native Sugar Maples[3]. In forests, their dense, early canopy and shallow root systems also reduce the density and diversity of spring ephemerals (e.g., Trillium). As a result, Norway Maples are no longer recommended as street trees. We note, however, that since there are no naturalized areas in close proximity to this section of Sixth Street (with the exception of the Oak Street drain), we would not recommend this as the primary reason for removal.

**Silver Maples** are native to the area and may be found along riverbanks and wetlands. They are fast-growing and tolerant of compacted and seasonally flooded soils. They grow to be large trees and provide many ecosystem and microclimatic benefits, however they require adequate room to thrive. Similar to Norway Maples, they have shallow root systems. This streetscape (with narrow boulevards and sidewalks in close proximity to trees) is not an appropriate location for Silver Maples. The constrained location leads to conflicts between infrastructure and tree roots/canopies, as is demonstrated by the large pruning cuts and heaving sidewalks discussed in the following section. Additionally, they often have poor

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[1] Boundary trees (the trunk straddles/crosses a property boundary) are jointly owned by both landowners, as per the Ontario Forestry Act. Confirmation of ownership should be determined in the field with legal boundaries staked.

[2] Santamour, F.S. 1990. Trees for urban planting: diversity, uniformity, and common sense. Proceedings of the 7th Conference of the Metropolitan Tree Improvement Alliance. 7:57-65.

[3] Simkovic, V., Ontario Invasive Plant Council, Regional Municipality of York, & City of Toronto. (2020). Best management practices in Ontario (1.0-December 2020) [Best Management Practices]. Ontario Invasive Plant Council.https://www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/BMP_NorwayMaple_April2021_WEB.pdf

branch structure and are weak-wooded, so that larger trees tend to shed twigs and branches during storms. Further to being a nuisance this can create conflicts where overhead hydro is near the canopy. Finally, similar to Willows, Silver Maples are aggressive with respect to water and have a tendency to take advantage of cracks in water/sanitary pipes, leading to blockages.

### 3.2 Tree Health and Condition

Among the 66 inventoried trees, 23 appeared to be in good condition, with 20 in good-fair or fair condition, and 23 in fair-poor or poor condition at the time of review.

Among the 39 trees that are municipally-owned or located near the road allowance (potentially boundary trees), the conditions were less evenly distributed:

| Rating | Qty | % |
|---|---|---|
| Good | 6 | 15% |
| Good-Fair & Fair | 14 | 36% |
| Fair-Poor & Poor | 19 | 49% |

Among those trees in the “Fair-Poor” & “Poor” categories, there were some common concerns. The bases of several mature trees, most notably the Silver Maples, were mounded above existing grade and as a result, many had scalped or cut surface roots which may have opened a route for decay (**Figure 2**). It was also noted that several sidewalk panels had been replaced near these trees, likely due to sidewalk heaving. Several of the inventoried trees also had large pruning cuts which had not healed over, with decay often present (**Figure 3**). Further to this, all three Ash were suffering significant decline due to the Emerald Ash Borer and should be removed.

**Figure 2** Base of mature trees mounded above adjacent grade (often with damaged surface roots and potential decay).

**Figure 3** Pruning cuts that have not healed over, with various degrees of decay.

Among the privately owned trees, we recommend immediately addressing a potential branch failure in a Sugar Maple located at 77 Sixth Street (**Figure 4**) as the branch is adjacent to the house and fence.

**Figure 4** Potential branch failure at 77 Sixth Street.

Our assessment of trees was mapped (see Appendix A) to provide the Town with a simplified view of current tree condition. It is noted that this assessment is not intended to predict the longevity of the tree in absence of construction or to make recommendations for removal (unless the tree is in significant decline.) In most cases, there were only a few trees requiring immediate attention.

This limited visual assessment may be used to gauge the overall health of trees prior to construction, recognizing that road reconstruction will impact most trees through loss of roots, canopy pruning to provide clearance for construction, and altered soil moisture levels. Typically, trees that are already in decline will have fewer resources to address injuries and reduction in rooting mass, and as a result, will be less resilient. Ultimately, should the design be adjusted to accommodate the retention of Town trees, recommendations for retention or removal will also need to consider the engineering design (location of services, grading, etc.) Further to this, if decay is suspected and a tree is identified for retention, a higher level of assessment may be required to understand the extent of decay and evaluate whether this is still recommended.

### 3.3 Opportunities for Replanting

The Sixth Street road allowance is narrow for a collector road and it may not be able to adequately accommodate both separate pedestrian/cycling facilities and trees. We understand that the Town has considered replanting on private property as a potential solution. Unfortunately there are several conflicts (e.g., buildings, parking, landscaping) and opportunities are limited. We have identified properties where trees may be accommodated, but this would be subject to homeowner approval and an assessment of underground services. Alternative planting locations could include parkland and road allowances where dead Ash have been removed due to the Emerald Ash Borer.

# 4 Summary & Recommendations

We inventoried and assessed 66 trees along the north side of Sixth Street and approximately half of the 39 Town-owned (or potentially jointly owned) trees are rated as in fair-poor or poor condition. Species diversity is low and the streetscape is dominated by Silver and Norway Maples, neither of which is recommended for this location. While most trees do not appear to have critical reasons for removal, those that are in poor health will have less resilience to construction impacts, which may accelerate their decline.

If the Town wishes to retain boulevard trees, construction mitigation measures could be considered for trees that are in reasonably good health. In general, many of these mitigation measures carry additional cost and this should be weighed against the condition of the trees.

If the Town chooses to plant new trees on Sixth Street or elsewhere within the municipality, to maximize tree longevity we recommend increasing species diversity and siting trees to

minimize potential conflicts with infrastructure. For trees planted within 3.0m of paved surfaces, consideration should be given to installing root barriers to direct roots lower into the soil profile to reduce the potential for pavement heaving. Finally, we recommend that the Town allocate appropriate budgets for frequent pruning and maintenance of new trees to minimize the need for large pruning cuts which can reduce the life expectancy of trees.

Should you require any elaboration or additional information, we are at your disposal.

Respectfully submitted,

**ENVISION-TATHAM INC.**

Alison Bond BSc MSc BLA OALA CSLA

Certified Arborist ON-0942A

Landscape Architect

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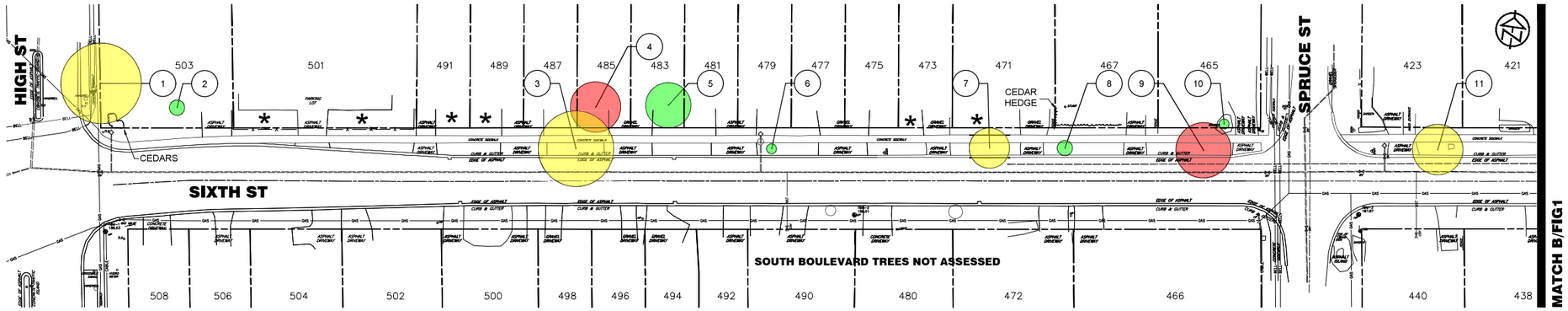
# Appendix A:
# Tree Assessment Summary




A 503 - 421 SIXTH STREET

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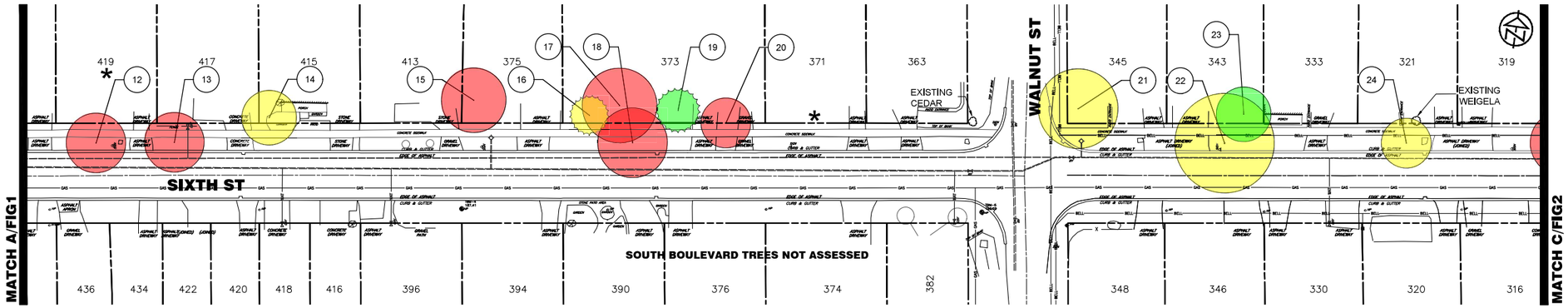


B 419 - 319 SIXTH STREET

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KEY PLAN NTS NTS

## LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- EXISTING FENCE
- * POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR TREE PLANTING
- EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREE
- EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREE
- 1 TREE ID NUMBER

## ASSESSMENT

- GOOD
- GOOD-FAIR/ FAIR
- FAIR-POOR/ POOR

NOTES

1. FOR DETAILED ASSESSMENTS REFER TO ARBORIST REPORT PREPARED BY ENVISION TATHAM INC.
2. TREES WERE INVENTORIED AND VISUALLY ASSESSED FOR GENERAL HEALTH ON JUNE 26 AND 30, 2024.
3. DIAMETER OF TREE SYMBOL REPRESENTS APPROXIMATE CANOPY SIZE.
4. THE RATING OF THE TREE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A GUARANTEE OF THE LONGEVITY OF THE TREE.

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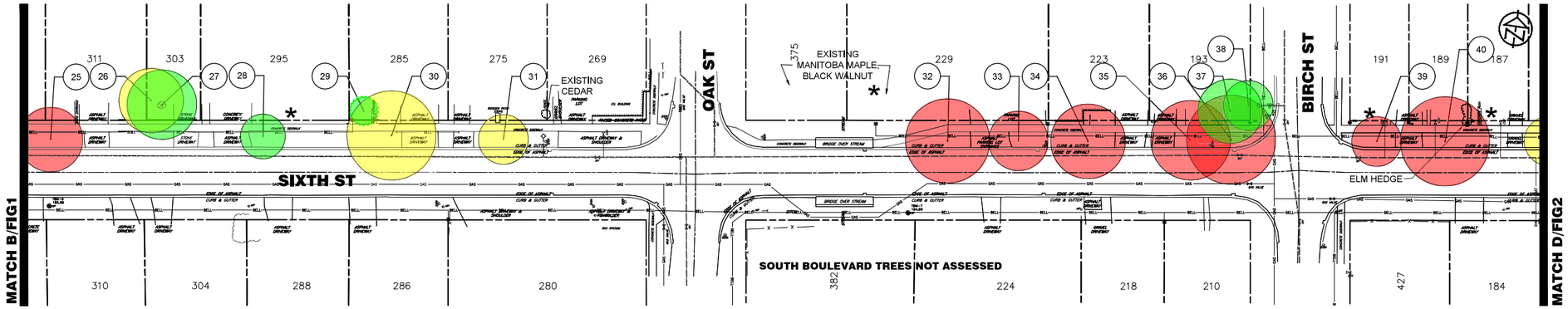
**TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD**
**SIXTH STREET RECONSTRUCTION**

**TREE ASSESSMENT SUMMARY**

DATE
July 4, 2024

APPENDIX A
FIG. 1




C 311 - 187 SIXTH STREET

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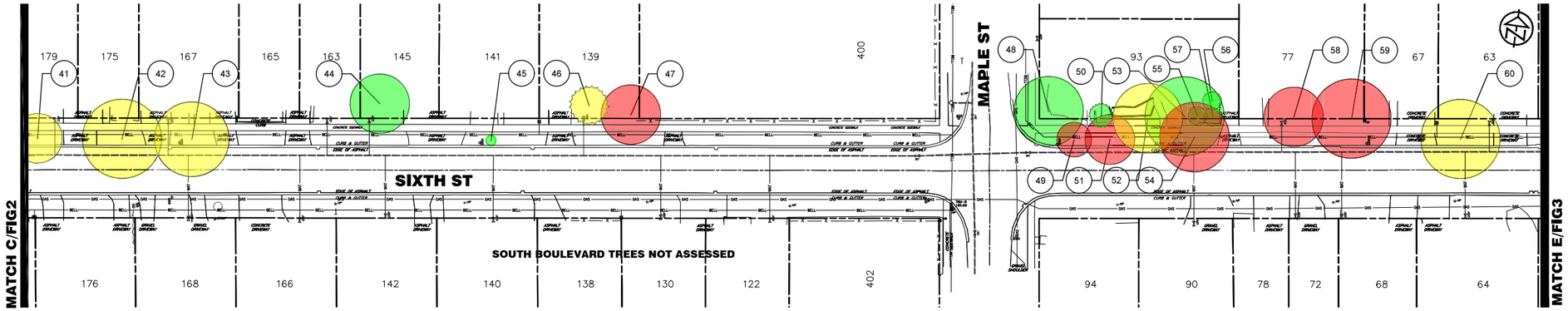


D 179 - 63 SIXTH STREET

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KEY PLAN NTS NTS

## LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- EXISTING FENCE
- POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR TREE PLANTING
- EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREE
- EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREE
- 1 — TREE ID NUMBER

## ASSESSMENT

- GOOD
- GOOD-FAIR/ FAIR
- FAIR-POOR/ POOR

NOTES

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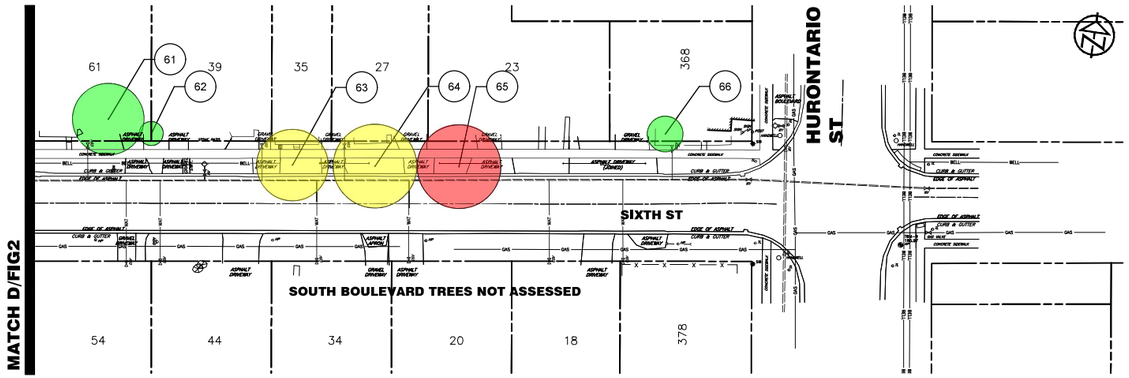
**TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD**
**SIXTH STREET RECONSTRUCTION**

**TREE ASSESSMENT SUMMARY**

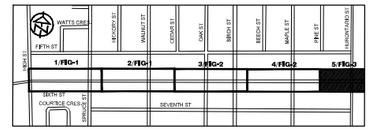
DATE
July 4, 2024

APPENDIX A
FIG. **2**




**E** 61 - 23 SIXTH STREET

1:1000




**KEY PLAN** NTS NTS

## LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- EXISTING FENCE
- POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR TREE PLANTING
- EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREE
- EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREE
- 1 — TREE ID NUMBER

## ASSESSMENT

- GOOD
- GOOD-FAIR/ FAIR
- FAIR-POOR/ POOR

NOTES

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**TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD**
**SIXTH STREET RECONSTRUCTION**

**TREE ASSESSMENT SUMMARY**

DATE
July 4, 2024

APPENDIX A
FIG. **3**

# Appendix B:
# Detailed Inventory and Assessment Table

| Tree ID No. | Species | Common Name | dbh (cm) | Canopy (m radius) | Comments | Rating | Ownership *Boundary trees to be confirmed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 52.2 | 8.0 | trunk flare approx. 20cm above grade, co-dominant, 2 broken branch stubs (not healed), overhead hydro through canopy, decay and fungus in one branch, dieback canopy east side | Fair | Boundary* |
| 2 | *Acer rubrum* | Red Maple | 8.8 | 1.5 | anthracnose, chlorosis | Good | Private |
| 3 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 48.8 | 7.5 | trunk approx. 40cm above grade, scalped roots east side, basal sprouts, epicormic branching, several pruning cuts (not healed and some decay), broken branch | Fair | Town |
| 4 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 39.7 | 5.0 | epicormic shoots on trunk, 30% canopy dieback, 30cm pruning cut with decay | Poor | Private |
| 5 | *Aesculus hippocastanum* | Horse Chestnut | 40.5 | 4.5 | buried trunk flare (planter), lights in canopy, co-dominant | Good | Private |
| 6 | *Acer saccharum* | Sugar Maple | 2.5 | 1.0 | somewhat asymmetrical canopy, near hydrant | Good | Town |
| 7 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 21.3 | 4.0 | buried trunk flare, dieback in upper canopy, unhealed pruning cuts, possibly with decay | Fair | Town |
| 8 | *Celtis occidentalis* | Hackberry | 4.1 | 1.5 | spiral trunk guard installed but also minor mechanical damage at base, buried trunk flare, very low branching (blocks driveway views) | Good | Town |
| 9 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 40.6 | 5.5 | scalped roots, root flare 30cm above road grade, sunken areas above and below cut limb suggesting internal decay, pruning cuts not healed, dieback of upper canopy | Fair-Poor | Town |
| 10 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 3.7 | 1.0 | co-dominant | Good | Private |
| 11 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 45.3 | 5.0 | approx. 30cm above sidewalk grade, scalped roots, buried trunk flare, 50mm dia. girdling root, co-dominant, unhealed pruning cuts roadside, sidewalk panels replaced | Fair | Town |
| 12 | *Fraxinus* sp. | Ash | 38.5 | 6.0 | root flare 50cm above grade, signs/symptoms of emerald ash borer, 80% canopy dieback | Poor | Town |
| 13 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 34.5 | 6.0 | 2.5cm girdling root, lean towards road, significant decay in broken branch overhanging road, 25% canopy dieback | Poor | Town |
| 14 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 33 | 5.5 | 2m clearance over sidewalk (may require pruning), co-dominant with included bark, overhead hydro through canopy | Good-Fair | Private |
| 15 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 40.8 | 6.5 | sprouts at base, 75mm girdling root, several pruning wounds on west side for overhead hydro (not healed), decay on west side | Poor | Private |
| 16 | *Picea pungens* 'glauca' | Colorado Blue Spruce | 50 | 4.0 | lower canopy pruned at edge of sidewalk, approx. top 2m of canopy dead (incl. leader), asymmetrical canopy due to shading, some needles have reverted to green | Fair | Private |
| 17 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 54.2 | 7.5 | several unhealed pruning cuts, several limbs with splitting on underside suggesting decay | Fair-Poor | Private |
| 18 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 36.5 | 7.0 | buried trunk flare, decay in top of canopy, pruned for overhead hydro | Poor | Town |
| 19 | *Picea pungens* 'glauca' | Colorado Blue Spruce | 60 | 4.5 | lower canopy pruned at edge of sidewalk, lights in canopy | Good | Private |
| 20 | *Aesculus hippocastanum* | Horse Chestnut | 68 | 5.0 | buried trunk flare, cavities and decay at pruning cuts | Poor | Boundary* |

Red Text = "fair-poor" or "poor" condition
Grey Highlight = privately owned trees

| Tree ID No. | Species | Common Name | dbh (cm) | Canopy (m radius) | Comments | Rating | Ownership *Boundary trees to be confirmed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | *Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis* | Thornless Honeylocust | 70 | 8.0 | buried trunk flare, lights in canopy, co-dominant, pruning cuts not fully healed, minor dieback of twigs, signs and birdhouse affixed to trunk, some decay at pruning cuts | Fair | Private |
| 22 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 84 | 10.0 | trunk at least 50cm above sidewalk grade, large girdling root, co-dominant, hydro through canopy, pruning cuts on road side not healed | Fair | Town |
| 23 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 51.1 | 5.5 | | Good | Private |
| 24 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 47.5 | 5.0 | dieback in lower to mid canopy, co-dominant at 1.4m | Fair | Town |
| 25 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 44.5 | 6.5 | buried trunk flare, shallow scalped roots, co-dominant with included bark, large split from grade to first branch with weeping, pruning cuts road side (not healed), one branch with decay and branch above is dead | Poor | Town |
| 26 | *Robina pseudoacacia* | Black Locust | 52 | 6.5 | sweep in trunk, dieback lower to mid canopy | Good-Fair | Private |
| 27 | *Robina pseudoacacia* | Black Locust | 47.3 | 7.0 | 1cm diameter holes in trunk, minor dieback | Good | Private |
| 28 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 27.3 | 4.5 | minor dieback, car parked under canopy (on grass blvd), co-dominant, unhealed pruning cuts, hydro through canopy | Good | Town |
| 29 | *Picea glauca* | White Spruce | 34.5 | 3.0 | canopy limbed up | Good | Private |
| 30 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 75.5 | 9.0 | large buttress roots, scalped/cut roots, most canopy pruning cuts closed, significantly heaved sidewalk | Good-Fair | Town |
| 31 | *Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis* | Thornless Honeylocust | 29.5 | 5.0 | decay in split at base, co-dominant, suspected decay at branch union (sapwood exposed) | Fair | Town |
| 32 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 91.5 | 8.5 | approx. 30cm above grade, significant root cutting/scalping at sidewalk, large cavity west side, unhealed pruning cuts, vigorous sprouting at base | Poor | Town |
| 33 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 57 | 6.0 | approx. 30-50cm above grade, several pruning cuts road side (not healed) with decay, co-dominant at 1.35m | Fair-Poor | Town |
| 34 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 77.3 | 7.5 | 7.5cm dia. girdling root, hydro under canopy, several pruning cuts (not healed), co-dominant with included bark | Poor | Town |
| 35 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 65.5 | 8.0 | cavity at base, co-dominant, several pruning cuts (not healed) | Poor | Town |
| 36 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 59 | 9.0 | several unhealed pruning cuts with mushroom on one cut, minor dieback upper canopy, epicormic trunk sprouts | Poor | Town |
| 37 | *Betula papyrifera* | White Birch | 5.4, 26 | 6.5 | multi-stem, included bark | Good | Private |
| 38 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 18.5 | 5.0 | lean to East, canopy just clears stop sign | Good | Boundary* |
| 39 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 41.5 | 5.0 | buried trunk flare, scalped roots, several unhealed pruning cuts road side, stones at base, co-dominant, possible decay | Fair-Poor | Town |
| 40 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 107 | 9.0 | trunk flare 50-60cm above grade, co-dominant, included bark, large unhealed pruning cuts, scalped roots, dieback especially East side | Fair-Poor | Town |
| 41 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 45.3 | 5.0 | buried trunk flare, some unhealed pruning cuts | Fair | Town |
| 42 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 65 | 8.0 | sprouts at base, lean towards road, several unhealed pruning cuts and decay, co-dominant | Fair | Town |
| 43 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 53 | 7.7 | bark blackened on road side along ridge running on trunk (possibly lightening strike), canopy dieback over house | Fair | Town |

Red Text = "fair-poor" or "poor" condition
Grey Highlight = privately owned trees

| Tree ID No. | Species | Common Name | dbh (cm) | Canopy (m radius) | Comments | Rating | Ownership *Boundary trees to be confirmed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 46.5 | 6.0 | car parked under canopy, buried trunk flare, co-dominant and included bark | Good | Private |
| 45 | *Tilia americana* | Basswood | 4.5 | 1.0 | buried trunk flare, low branching | Good | Town |
| 46 | *Picea* sp. | Spruce | 24.7 | 4.0 | limbed up, thin canopy | Fair | Private |
| 47 | *Robinia pseudoacacia* | Black Locust | 77.5 | 6.0 | cavity at 2m, immediately adjacent to construction site, significant di back in canopy | Poor | Private |
| 48 | *Betula papyrifera* | White Birch | 9, 25.6 | 7.0 | co-dominant, 2m sidewalk clearance (may require pruning) | Good | Private |
| 49 | *Fraxinus* sp. | Ash | 31 | 3.5 | emerald ash borer, nearly dead | Poor | Town |
| 50 | *Picea abies* | Norway Spruce | 15 | 2.5 | | Good | Private |
| 51 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 35.9 | 5.0 | buried trunk flare, cavity at base of in trunk on road side, leaking sap, several pruning cuts | Fair-Poor | Town |
| 52 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 45 | 7.0 | co-dominant, heavily pruned north side, leaning towards sidewalk | Fair | Private |
| 53 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 45 | 8.0 | some pruning scars not healed | Good | Private |
| 54 | *Acer platanoides* | Norway Maple | 36.1 | 7.0 | large split road side (ridge), buried tree flare, branch stubs, sunken bark | Poor | Town |
| 55 | *Tsuga canadensis* | Hemlock | 5 | 2.0 | | Good | Private |
| 56 | *Tsuga canadensis* | Hemlock | 5 | 2.0 | | Good | Private |
| 57 | *Picea abies* | Norway Spruce | 15 | 2.5 | | Good | Boundary* |
| 58 | *Aesculus hippocastanum* | Horse Chestnut | 66 | 6.0 | wire affixed to tree, decay, cavities in trunk, co-dominamt | Poor | Boundary* |
| 59 | *Acer saccharum* | Sugar Maple | 69.5 | 8.0 | large unhealed pruning cuts, co-dominant, heavily pruned north side, decay at base to 1.8m at pruning cut, fissure down trunk, one branch with split and decay (house side, likely to fail) | Poor | Boundary* |
| 60 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 55.2 | 8.0 | very high (50-60cm) above grade, hydro under canopy, unhealed pruning cuts, scalped roots (new sidewalk panels), some broken branches | Good-Fair | Town |
| 61 | *Malus* sp. | Crabapple | 32 | 6.0 | | Good | Private |
| 62 | *Acer saccharum* | Sugar Maple | 7.2 | 2.0 | | Good | Private |
| 63 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 56.5 | 6.0 | vigorous sprouting throughout, co-dominant (u-shaped), significantly pruned (not healed), minor canopy dieback | Fair | Town |
| 64 | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver Maple | 53.6 | 7.0 | co-dominant, hydro through canopy, minor dieback to canopy, unhealed pruning cuts road side, scalped roots | Good-Fair | Town |
| 65 | *Fraxinus* sp. | Ash | 41.5 | 7.0 | emerald ash borer, nearly dead | Poor | Town |
| 66 | *Malus* sp. | Crabapple | 15 | 3.0 | multi-stem | Good | Private |

Red Text = "fair-poor" or "poor" condition
Grey Highlight = privately owned trees