Form

Application to Injure or Remove Trees

District Office (Check appropriate box based on address and ward)

☐ **North York** ☑ **Toronto / East York** ☐ **Scarborough** ☐ **Etobicoke /York**

Address

Street Number	Street Name	Suite/Unit Number	Ward
1196-1210	Yonge Street		11

Property subject to Ravine and Natural Feature Protection bylaw? ☐ Yes ☑ No	Please go to **http://www.toronto.ca/trees** for information on areas protected under Ravine and Natural Feature Protection (RNFP) bylaw. You must submit a Permit Application under RNFP bylaw to injure or remove any vegetation in an area protected under RNFP bylaw. Forms and information are available online.

Property Owner Information

Information as it appears on Deed/Transfer of Land

First Name		Last Name		☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms.
Company Name (if applicable)		Company Officer Name (First, Last)		Position Title
Street Number	Street Name			Suite / Unit Number
City / Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone Number	Fax Number
Email				

Applicant Information

The City will communicate with the applicant regarding this application

Applicant is: ☐ Same as above ☐ Arborist ☐ Agent ☐ Contractor ☐ Other:_____

First Name		Last Name		☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms.
Company Name (if applicable)		Company Officer Name (First, Last)		Position Title
Street Number	Street Name			Suite / Unit Number
City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone Number	Fax Number
Email				

Owner's Authorization to Submit an Application

To be completed only if the applicant is not the owner

I/We (Owner) _____ Authorize (Applicant) _____

to act as my agent and sign this application form on my behalf, in respect of the premises listed under Address section above.

Signature(s) of Owner(s) _____ Date: (yyyy-mm-dd

Signature of Signing Officer(s), Position held, and Corporate Seal
(if owner is a company/partnership) _____ Date: (yyyy-mm-dd)

Application for a permit to:

Check appropriate boxes and specify tree(s) to be injured or removed.

If you have additional trees, please list them on a separate sheet.

Tree Number	Diameter (cm)	Check one: Remove /Destroy	Check one: Injure	Check one: City	Check one: Private	Check one: Boundary/ Neighbour
6	67	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐
8	33.5	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐
9	54.5	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐
10	34	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐
		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Total Number of Trees Included in Application
4

Reason for application (details required, may be supplemented by an Arborist Report):
Redevelopment

3 1 1 toronto at your service

01-0093 2021-01

Application to Injure or Remove Trees

Application Fee Calculation

☐ **Non-construction related application**

Private Tree:	$123.55 per tree
City Tree:	$369.61 per tree
Boundary/Neighbour Tree:	$257.91 per tree

Applications to injure or remove trees not associated with construction or related activity.

☑ **Construction related application**

Private Tree:	$369.61 per tree
City Tree:	$369.61 per tree
Boundary/Neighbour Tree:	$773.77 per tree

Applications to injure or remove trees associated with activity that includes but is not limited to building, demolition, excavation, boring, placement of fill or surface treatment, storage of construction materials or equipment, storage of soil, construction waste or debris, movement of vehicles and equipment. Applications for Official plan amendment, plan of subdivision and condominiums, site plan control, minor variance, consent and building permits.

Number of Private Trees ___ X $123.55= $ _____	Number of Private Trees 4 X $369.61 = $ 1,478.44
Number of City Trees ___ X $369.61 = $ _____	Number of City Trees ___ X $369.61 = $ _____
Number of Boundary/ Neighbour Trees ___ X $257.91 = $ _____	Number of Boundary/ Neighbour Trees ___ X $773.77 = $ _____
Total Non-Construction Application Fee: $_____	Total Construction Application Fee: $ 1,478.44

Fees are subject to change. Accepted methods for payment of fees: certified cheque, money order, credit or debit card (in person only). Please make all amounts payable to the Treasurer of the City of Toronto. Application fees are non-refundable and payable at the time of initial application. Submission of an application does not guarantee that a permit will be issued.

Authorization

☐ I have read and understand the attached information and am aware of the permit procedures required under the provisions of Municipal Code Chapter 813, Trees. I hereby certify that the information, survey and plans provided are correct and truly indicate my intentions respecting the proposed work. I acknowledge and understand that pursuant to section 813-25 A, an officer may enter upon my lands at any reasonable time for the purpose of carrying out an inspection.

Signature (Owner or Applicant)	Print Name (First, Last)	Date: (yyyy-mm-dd)

Items Required to Complete Your Application

The following items must be submitted to complete your Application to Injure or Remove Trees. Applications which are incomplete will not be processed. Depending on the nature of the application you may be required to submit additional information. Information about trees on private property, how to apply for a permit and terms and definitions used in this application are available at www.toronto.ca/trees.

Application to Remove (Destroy)

- ☐ Completed Application Form
- ☐ Application Fee (payment methods outlined above)
- ☐ Arborist Report
- ☐ Landscaping and Replanting Plan
- ☐ Photos
- ☐ Site Plan (if application is construction-related)
- ☐ Elevations (if application is construction-related)
- ☐ Grading and/or Servicing Plan (new home construction)
- ☐ Site Plan with Ravine Line Delineation (if property is in a ravine protected area)

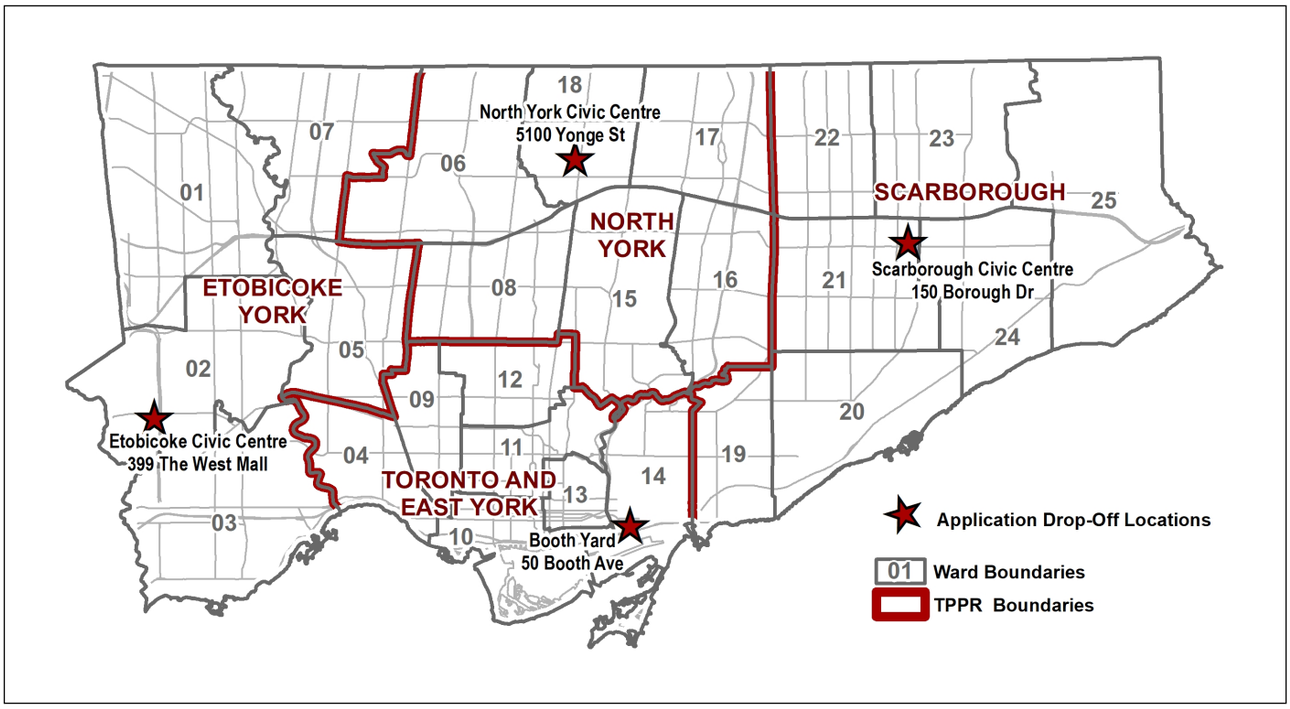
Application to Injure

- ☐ Completed Application Form
- ☐ Application Fee (payment methods outlined above)
- ☐ Arborist Report
- ☐ Tree Protection Plan
- ☐ Photos
- ☐ Site Plan
- ☐ Elevations
- ☐ First Floor Plan (may be required)
- ☐ Basement Plan (may be required)
- ☐ Construction Details (may be required)
- ☐ Grading and/or Servicing Plan (new home construction)
- ☐ Site Plan with Ravine Line Delineation (if property is in a ravine protected area)

Parks, Forestry and Recreation collects personal information on this form under the authority of the City of Toronto Act, 2006, SO 2006, Chapter 11, Schedule A, s 136 (c) and City of Toronto Municipal Code, Chapter 813, Article II, Trees on City Streets and Article III, Private Tree Protection. The information is used to process your application and notify you of meetings related to your application. Questions about this collection can be directed to the Manager of Tree Protection and Plan Review, Parks, Forestry & Recreation, 18 Dyas Rd., Toronto, ON M3B 1V5, or by telephone at 416-392-0724.

Application to Injure or Remove Trees

Applications must be submitted to the appropriate district office.
Applications from ward 19 may still be submitted to Toronto and East York office at 50 Booth Ave.



North York District
Urban Forestry
Tree Protection & Plan Review
North York Civic Centre
5100 Yonge Street, 3rd Floor
North York, Ontario M2N 5V7
Tel: 416-395-6670
Email: tpprnorth@toronto.ca
Hours: 8:30 – 3:00, M-F

Toronto & East York District
Urban Forestry
Tree Protection & Plan Review
Booth Yard
50 Booth Avenue, 2nd Floor
Toronto, Ontario M4M 2M2
Tel: 416-392-7391
Email: tpprsouth@toronto.ca
Hours: 8:30 – 3:00, M-F

Scarborough District
Urban Forestry
Tree Protection & Plan Review
Scarborough Civic Centre
150 Borough Dr. 5th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M1P 4N7
Tel: 416-338-5566
Email: tppreast@toronto.ca
Hours: 8:30 – 3:00, M-F

Etobicoke York District
Urban Forestry
Tree Protection & Plan Review
Etobicoke Civic Centre
399 The West Mall, Main Floor – North Block
Toronto, Ontario M9C 2Y2
Tel: 416-338-6596
Email: tpprwest@toronto.ca
Hours: 8:30 – 3:00, M-F

Ward Number	Ward Name	Ward Number	Ward Name
1	Etobicoke North	2	Etobicoke Centre
3	Etobicoke-Lakeshore	4	Parkdale-High Park
5	York South-Weston	6	York Centre
7	Humber River-Black Creek	8	Eglinton-Lawrence
9	Davenport	10	Spadina-Fort York
11	University-Rosedale	12	Toronto-St. Paul's
13	Toronto Centre	14	Toronto-Danforth
15	Don Valley West	16	Don Valley East
17	Don Valley North	18	Willowdale
19	Beaches-East York	20	Scarborough Southwest
21	Scarborough Centre	22	Scarborough-Agincourt
23	Scarborough North	24	Scarborough-Guildwood
25	Scarborough-Rouge Park		

The Planning Partnership
Urban Design . Landscape Architecture . Planning . Communications

Birch Avenue & Yonge Street

ARBORIST REPORT + TREE INVENTORY + PRESERVATION PLAN

BIRCH EQUITIES LIMITED
Property Agent

THE PLANNING PARTNERSHIP
Arborist Survey & Report

MICHAEL ORMSTON-HOLLOWAY
ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST ON-1480A

BSc, MScP, GDHort, MLA, Associate ASLA, CNLA, ISA Certified Arborist
Landscape + Urban Ecology

KATIE STRANG
LANDSCAPE + ECOLOGY

BFA, MLA, ISA Certified Arborist

October 1, 2019
Rev. Sept. 28, 2021

To: Birch Equities Limited
From: Michael Ormston-Holloway – The Planning Partnership
Survey Date: October 1, 2019
Report Date: October 1, 2019 revised September 28, 2021
Subject: Birch Avenue & Yonge Street Tree Survey Toward Pending Re-Development

Birch Avenue & Yonge Street

ARBORIST SURVEY AND REPORT

The following arborist report has been prepared in keeping with the expectations of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), as well as the City of Toronto Urban Forestry Services.

This arborist report pertains to a site located at the intersection of Birch Avenue and Yonge Street, in Ward 11, Toronto, ON. It contains properties numbered 1196, 1198, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, and 1210 Yonge Street, as well as numbers 4 and 8 Birch Avenue. This site will be redeveloped as part of a Birch Equities Limited project into a new mixed-use building. The site is currently occupied by a number of two and three storey mixed use brick buildings fronting on Yonge Street and Birch Avenue, with associated patios and surface parking behind the buildings. It is bounded by Birch Avenue on the south side, and Yonge Street to the east. The portion of the city block north of the site is composed of low-rise mixed-use buildings, while to the west, the block transitions to a residential neighbourhood.

There are 11 trees which will be affected by the redevelopment, and all are recommended for removal due to construction. All of these trees are on private land, and primarily have grown opportunistically along fences and the site boundaries. They are primarily invasive *Ailanthus altissima*, mixed with other pioneer species such as *Ulmus pulmila*. One large *Acer saccharinum* is located within a rear patio. Four of these private trees have diameters over 30 cm, and as such will require removal permits from Urban Forestry due to their size.

The nearest City tree is more than 6m from the subject site, and is not expected to be impacted by construction. There are no City trees are located within the street right of way along the frontage of the redevelopment site.

As with all development, sound construction practice is recommended to minimize impacts on the surrounding area, and it is recommended that the attached Appendix 1 - City of Toronto Standard for Tree Protection and Specifications for Construction Near Trees be reviewed.

The goal of this report is to provide a physical inventory of the trees on or adjacent to this property, as well as a tree removal plan. Significant site documentation was undertaken and is included within this report toward a more comprehensive understanding of the specimens in question. This report also ranks the trees in terms of their present health and impediments to growth. If you have any questions regarding tree surveying or any other information contained within this report, please contact Michael Ormston-Holloway of TPP.

Regards,

Michael Ormston-Holloway
Partner
ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST ON-1480A
BSc, MScP, GDHort, MLA, ASLA, CNLA, ISA Certified Arborist

Katie Strang
Landscape + Ecology
BFA, MLA, ISA Certified Arborist

Birch Avenue & Yonge Street
Arborist Survey and Report

Section Contents

Appendix

Section 3 Arborist Survey Methods

The trees included in this report were inventoried on October 1, 2019. All tree specimens included within 6m of the site boundaries were part of this survey, however the dbh of trees 2-5 was estimated as the arborist could not gain access to their location.

Date	Max Temp.	Conditions	Precip. (mm)
October 1, 2019	28°C	Sunny and humid, with thunderstorms	5-10

Each of these aforementioned trees were given a number, and the specimens were all individually inspected for their character, health, as well as the unique conditions within which they were growing was also documented.

The following inventory data was collected for each tree:

- Tree Number
- Species
- DBH – Diameter in centimetres at approximately 1.4m above ground level. For multi-stem trees, each trunk was measured at 1.4m above ground level, and the largest stem found was listed under the "DBH" section of the inventory chart. Additional trunk measurements are listed in "Comments."
- T.P.Z. – Value is determined by International Society of Arboriculture standard of 1′ offset per 1″ diameter or 30cm of offset per 2.54cm of diameter (Figure 1 below)
- Condition – Summarized as follows:

    1) P = Poor
    2) F = Fair
    3) G = Good

- Comments – Included in physical inventory.

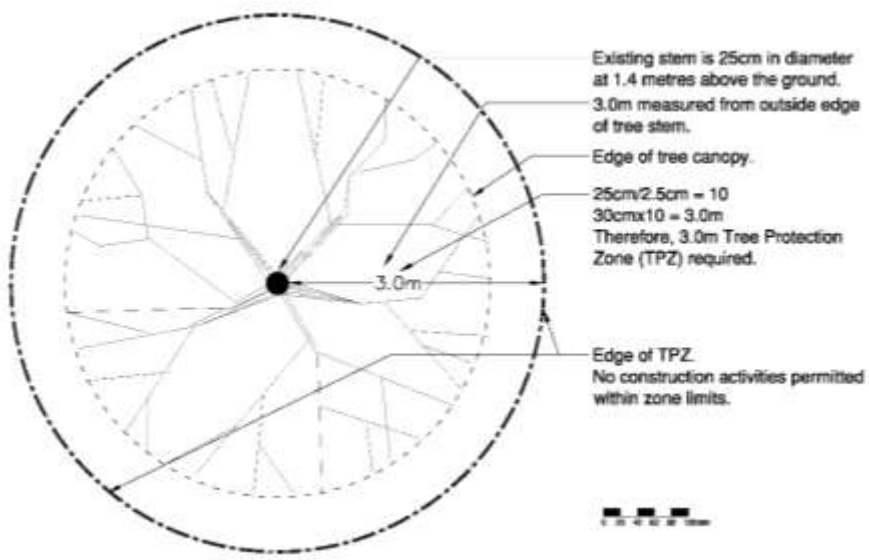


Figure 1 – Tree Protection Zone Calculation

Section 4 General Results

Site Location and Size

The site surveyed is in Toronto, Ontario at the intersection of Birch Avenue and Yonge Street, and is approximately 0.26 ha. The property address is 8 Birch Avenue/ 1198-1210 Yonge Street, and includes two and four storey buildings with retail at grade, and rental apartments above. It also includes a strip of asphalt parking spaces along the west property line, behind the buildings. The site is located on one of the primarily north-south routes through the downtown core, just south of the Summerhill TTC Station and adjacent to mixed-use two to four storey buildings. The study area is graphically defined within Section 7 – Maps: Draft Tree Inventory, Preservation and Removals Plan, packaged with this report.

General Character

The surrounding land uses are a mix of residential and retail/commercial, with a clear divide between residential uses east and west of Yonge Street, and mixed-use storefronts and taller buildings located along the blocks facing Yonge Street. Buildings along Yonge Street primarily reflect fine-grained retail uses at the street level, with apartments and offices on upper levels. The west property line of the site abuts a parking lot, while along Birch Avenue defines the south boundary. Along Birch Avenue, the site faces a walled hydro substation. The north side of the site is defined by the side wall of a mixed-use building fronting on Yonge Street.

The urban canopy in the area intensifies as the character becomes more residential. The portion of Yonge Street in front of the site has decorative planters, but no street trees, which is typical of this part of Yonge Street. West of the site, detached and semi-detached homes have mature trees within landscaped front yards, however, the site itself is almost entirely hardscape, with trees growing in tree pits, or opportunistically along fence and property lines.

Vegetation on and within immediate proximity to the site includes 5 private trees growing in the garage storage area behind 1208 Yonge Street, and one tree growing in the rear patio of the same property. Four private trees appeared to be growing in the narrow gap between 1208 and 1206 Yonge, but were behind fencing and could not be accessed (dbh estimated). An addition tree was surveyed on the terrace of 8 Birch Avenue. There are no City street trees on the frontage of the surveyed site.

Key Findings and Recommendations

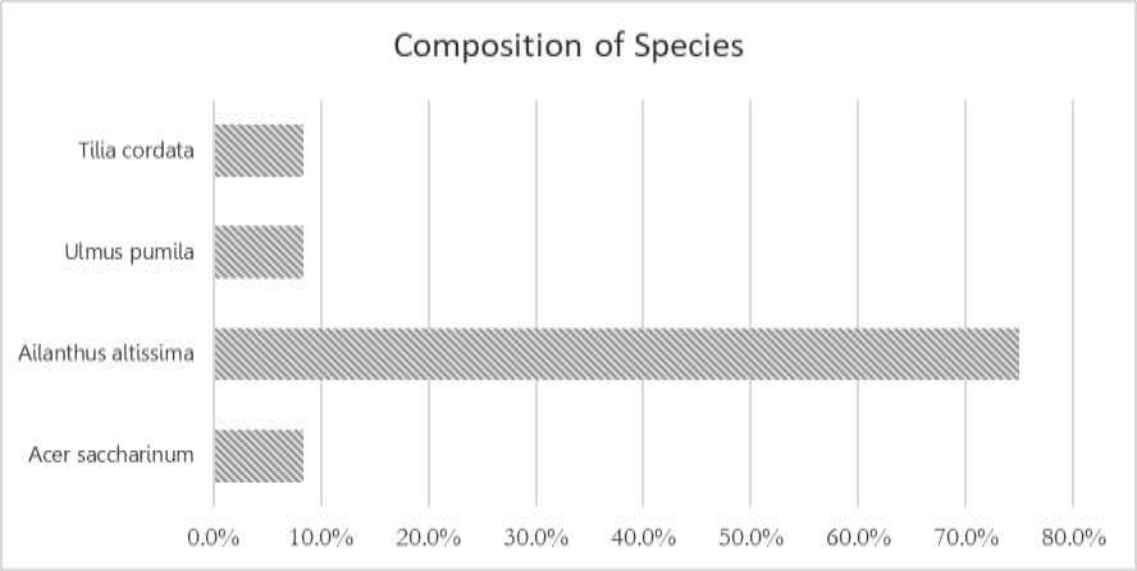
The largest tree on site was tree number six, an *Acer saccharinum* growing in the patio of 1208 Yonge Street. On visual inspection, its canopy appeared healthy, however, it was located in very close proximity to both the building and overhead wires. The form of the tree is co-dominate, and the first major fork appears to have a large ridge of included bark. Many of the roots of the tree were exposed, and a cut-out in the patio deck has been built around it. This tree has clearly out-grown its current location, and will have to be removed to accommodate redevelopment.

The remaining trees found on site were from the species *Ailanthus altissima,* and *Ulmus pumila.* These trees appear to have all have grown opportunistically, primarily along fence lines, and are fast-growing species which generally have weak wood and poor form. They are common urban pioneer species which

are short-lived and prone to failure. The examples found on site are exhibiting irregular form, decay and are located too close to existing structures. It is recommended that these trees are removed from the site prior to construction, and replaced with more resilient native species after the project is complete. The replacement trees should have typical growth patterns more compatible with the urban streetscape, so they are able to contribute to the urban canopy for many years to come.

As indicated in the tree inventory spreadsheet and image gallery, four of these private trees are large enough to require permits to remove from Urban Forestry. It should be noted that the dbh of the trees 2-5 is estimated (as indicated in the Tree Inventory Spreadsheet). Due to the location of these trees between two buildings and behind a fence, exact measurements could not be taken.

Figure 2 - Composition of Species



Ultimately, the goal of this report is to provide a physical inventory of the trees within the study area. This report also ranks the trees in terms of their health; their present impediments to growth; and, identifies the existing trees that will be removed.

It is strongly recommended that all the trees that are preserved on site be pruned by an ISA Certified Arborist in order to remove dead wood, twisting branches, and other areas of concern that may be treated.

Any pruning must be done according to the CODIT principle and follow ANSI best practices to ensure the healing of wounds.

Section 5 Tree Inventory Spreadsheet

Birch-Yonge Tree Inventory							1 October, 2019
Tree #	**Species**	**D.B.H. (cm)**	**Condition**	**T.P.Z. (m)**	**Action**	**Rank**	**Comments**
1	AA	27.0	Fair-Good	1.8	Remove	0.0	MS(3), PI , NB, IB, CD
2	AA	20.0	Poor-Fair	1.8	Remove	0.0	WB, NB
3	AA	20.0	Poor-Fair	1.8	Remove	0.0	WB, NB
4	AA	20.0	Poor-Fair	1.8	Remove	0.0	WB, NB
5	AA	20.0	Poor-Fair	1.8	Remove	0.0	WB, NB
6*	ASI	67.0	Fair	4.2	Remove	1.0	NB, OW, ER-D, IB, CD
7	AA	19.0	Fair	1.8	Remove	0.0	NB, NF, OW, BB, DW, IB
8*	UP	33.5	Fair	2.4	Remove	1.0	NB, NF, OW, BB, DW, IB
9*	AA	54.5	Fair-Good	3.6	Remove	1.0	NB, NF, OW, BB, DW, IB
10*	AA	34.0	Fair	2.4	Remove	1.0	NB, NF, OW, BB, DW, IB
11	AA	8.0	Fair	1.2	Remove	0.0	NB, NF, OW, BB, DW, IB
12	TC	28.5	Poor	1.8	Preserve	5.0	PI, EPI, PS, B, CW, SB

* Indicates tree requiring removal permit

For ease of navigating the Tree Inventory Spreadsheet, please refer the following acronym charts.

SURVEYED SPECIES

KEY	Botanical Name	Common Name
AA	*Ailanthus altissima*	Tree of Heaven
ASI	*Acer saccharinum*	Silver Maple
UP	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian Elm
TC	*Tilia cordata*	Little Leafed Linden

City of Toronto Tree Category (Rank) Key

Key	Common Name
1	*Trees with diameters of 30 cm or more, situated on private property on the subject site.*
2	*Trees with diameters of 30 cm or more, situated on private property, within 6 m of the subject site.*
3	*Trees of all diameters situated on City owned parkland within 6 m of the subject site.*
4	*On lands designated under City of Toronto Municipal Code, Chapter 658, Ravine and Natural Feature*
5	*Trees of all diameters situated within the City road allowance adjacent to the subject site.*

CONDITION COMMENTS

KEY	CONDITION
BB	Broken Branch
B	Borer
CD	Codominant
CW	Cambium Wound
D	Decay
DW	Dead Wood
ER-D	Exposed Roots Damage
EPI	Epicormic Sprouting
FN	Grown in Fence
IB	Included Bark
MS(#)	Multi-Stem Tree (#)
NB	Near Building
NF	Near Fence
OW	Overhead Wire
PS	Pruning Stub
PI	Paving Interference
SB	Sloughing Bark
SC	Sparse Canopy
WB	Weak Branching

Section 6 General Recommendations + Best Management Practices

The purpose of this report is to gain a greater understanding of the plants in the study area as outlined in the Tree Inventory and Preservation Plan along with the accompanying exhaustive inventory. It is understood that due to the nature of the pending redevelopment, there will be both tree removals and injuries necessary as the construction begins. However, to ensure good practice, as many of the following recommended Best Management Practices should be employed as is possible, to protect the health and future development of the trees that are either left onsite or are adjacent to the development (see Appendix A – City of Toronto: Tree Protection Policy and Specifications for Construction Near Trees of Toronto for further clarification):

1) Tree Protection Zones (TPZ): These zones establish limits for the erection of Tree Protection Hoarding; this hoarding serves to prevent the operation of equipment, the storage of equipment, or manipulation of the soil within the specified protection zone. In the event that the municipality or region does not set minimum Tree Protection Zones it is recommended the value be determined by International Society of Arboriculture standard of 1′ offset per 1″ diameter or 30cm of offset per 2.54cm of diameter as this considered best practice.

2) Tree Protection Hoarding: Tree protection hoarding should serve to prevent the operation of equipment, the storage of equipment, or manipulation of the soil within the specified protection zone. All tree protection hoarding is to be as per City of Toronto detail.

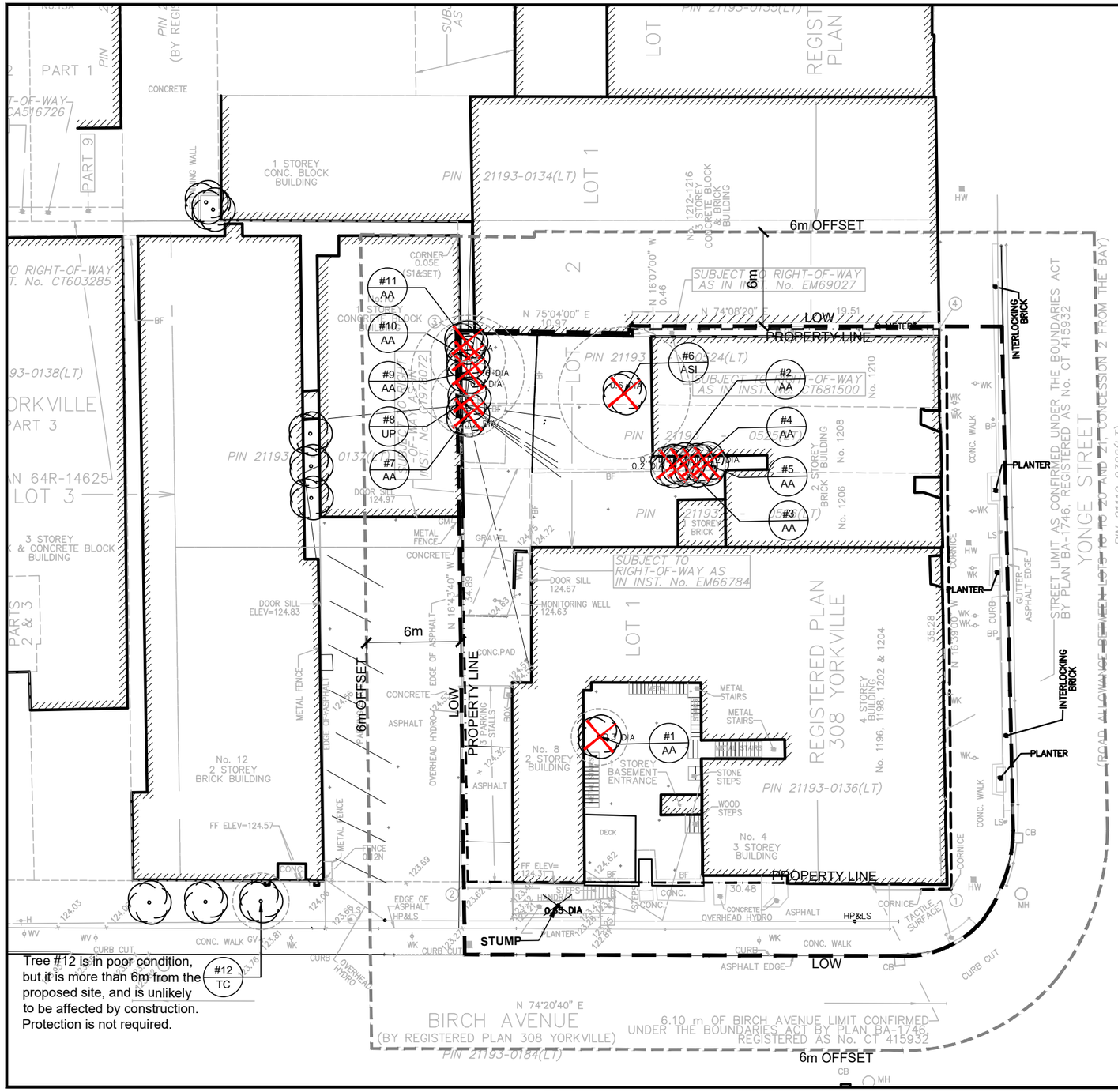
3) Grading: Grade changes within the TPZ should be avoided so as to prevent the damage or destruction of roots. Approximately 90% of tree roots are found within the top 30-45cm of soil. With this in mind, reducing the grade will remove a significant percentage of tree roots. On the other hand, the addition of as little as 5cm of soil to the ground above the roots can severely limit the ability of roots to obtain necessary oxygen for respiration and can cause root death. In the event that the root zone is compacted within the TPZ, the soil within the root zone may need to be vertically mulched or experience radial trenching so as to reintroduce oxygen into the root zone.

4) Pruning: The existing trees that are to be preserved should be pruned by an arborist certified by the ISA. Pruning should focus on crown cleaning, defined as the removal of dead wood, broken branches, and crossing and interfering limbs. No trees within the City of Toronto Right of Way should be pruned without approval by Urban Forestry.

5) Root Pruning: In the event that construction does breach the boundary of any tree protection zone, pruning to the roots or canopy may need to occur prior to construction proceeding in order to decrease the likelihood of a pest or pathogen outbreak. No trees within the City of Toronto Right of Way should be root pruned without approval by Urban Forestry.

6) Fertilization and Radial Trenching: This intervention may also assist trees in the recovery from construction impacts should construction activities breach the TPZs.

   In all cases, the aforementioned treatments should be conducted by an arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture, and approved by Urban Forestry as needed.



Tree #12 is in poor condition, but it is more than 6m from the proposed site, and is unlikely to be affected by construction. Protection is not required.

#12 TC

NOTES

BEARINGS ARE GRID AND ARE REFERRED TO THE WESTERLY LIMIT OF YONGE STREET, HAVING A BEARING OF N 16°39'00"W IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLAN BA-1746.

ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE RELATED TO GEODETIC DATUM AND ARE DERIVED FROM CITY OF TORONTO BENCHMARK No. 12219740315, HAVING A PUBLISHED ELEVATION OF 122.897 METRES.

LEGEND

CB	DENOTES SINGLE CATCHBASIN
GV	DENOTES GAS VALVE
HMH	DENOTES HYDRO MANHOLE
MH	DENOTES MANHOLE
TMH	DENOTES TELEPHONE MANHOLE
BOL	DENOTES BOLLARD
HP	DENOTES HYDRO POLE
LS	DENOTES LIGHT STANDARD
PLR	DENOTES PILLAR
P	DENOTES POLE
POST	DENOTES POST
SIGN	DENOTES SIGN
PED	DENOTES TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
H	DENOTES FIRE HYDRANT
WK	DENOTES WATER KEY
WV	DENOTES WATER VALVE
HHW	DENOTES HYDRO HAND WELL
BP	DENOTES BIKE POST
MB	DENOTES MAIL BOX
TP	DENOTES TELEPHONE POLE
BF	DENOTES BOARD FENCE
G METER	DENOTES GAS METER
HW	DENOTES HANDWELL

LEGEND

- Tree to be Removed
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Coniferous Tree
- #264 AP — Tree ID Number and Species
- Property Lines
- Limit of Work (LOW)
- 6m Offset From LOW
- Tree Protection Zone
- Proposed Tree Protection Fencing

THE FIELD WORK WAS COMPLETED ON AUGUST 30, 2019.

J.D.BARNES LIMITED SURVEYING MAPPING GIS

project title:

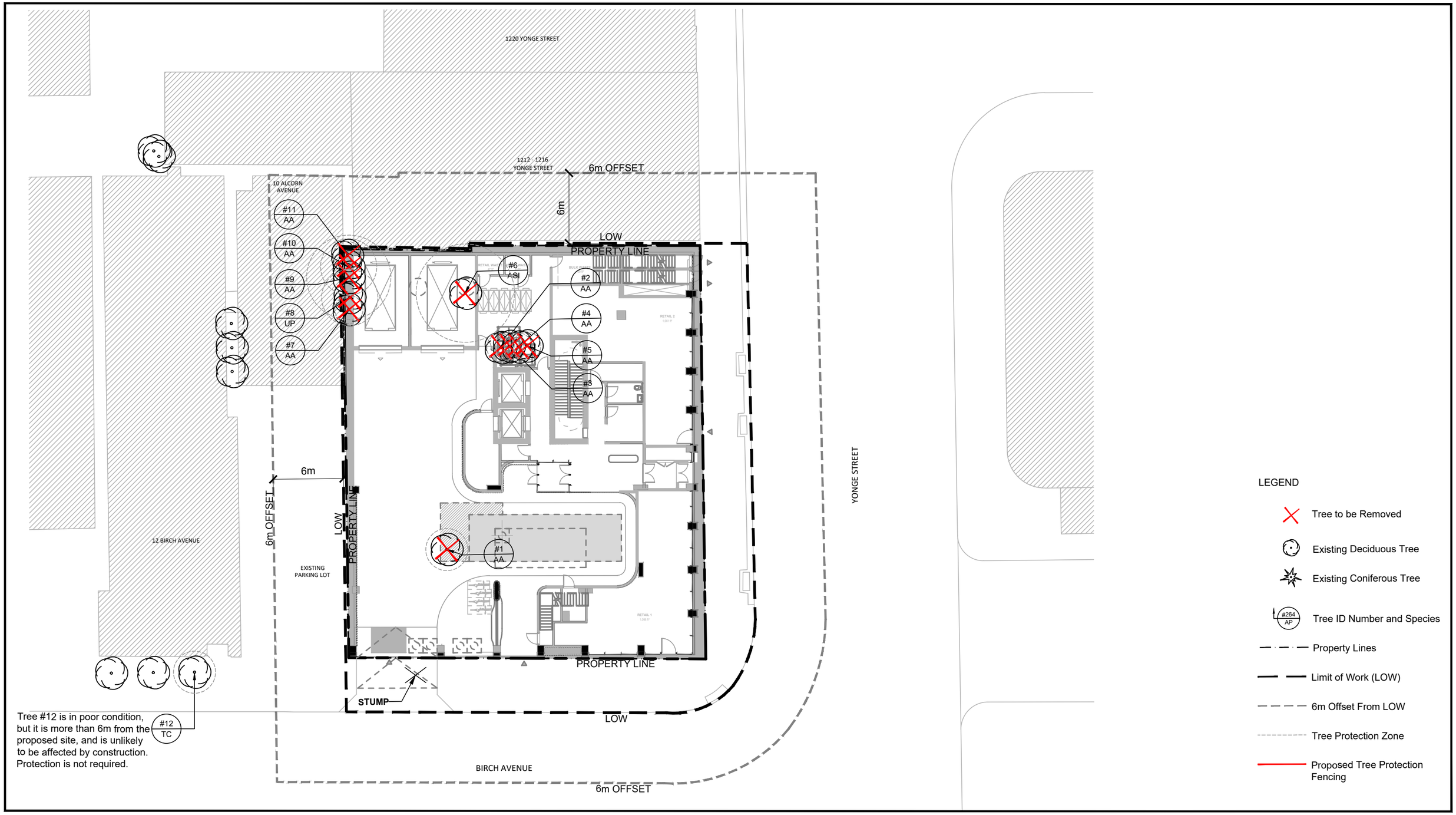
BIRCH YONGE ARBORIST REPORT

The Planning Partnership
1255 Bay Street, Suite 500 Toronto ON M5R 2A9
t 416-975-1556 f 416-975-1580 www.planpart.ca

sheet title: L-1.00 TREE INVENTORY

scale:	1:300		
date:	2019.10.01		
drawn: KS	checked: MOH	project no. 2150	

issued for: ARBORIST REPORT



project title:

BIRCH YONGE ARBORIST REPORT

sheet title:

L-1.01 SITE PLAN FOR ARBORIST REPORT

The Planning Partnership
1255 Bay Street, Suite 500 Toronto ON M5R 2A9
t 416-975-1556 f 416-975-1580 www.planpart.ca

scale:	1:300
date:	2021.09.28
drawn: KS	checked: MOH
project no.	2150
issued for:	ARBORIST REPORT

APPENDIX A: TREE IMAGE GALLERY

IMAGE 1 – Multistem Trunk (TREE 1)

For Location Refer to Tree Plan
For Species and Comments Refer to Tree Inventory & Analysis

IMAGE 2 – TREE 2

For Location Refer to Tree Plan

For Species and Comments Refer to Tree Inventory & Analysis

IMAGE 3 – Co-dominant, included bark (TREE 2)

For Location Refer to Tree Plan
For Species and Comments Refer to Tree Inventory & Analysis

IMAGE 4 – Exposed Roots, Damaged (TREE 2)

For Location Refer to Tree Plan
For Species and Comments Refer to Tree Inventory & Analysis

IMAGE 5 – Trees near fence, near building (TREES 3-5)

For Location Refer to Tree Plan
For Species and Comments Refer to Tree Inventory & Analysis

IMAGE 6 – TREES 7-11

For Location Refer to Tree Plan
For Species and Comments Refer to Tree Inventory & Analysis

IMAGE 7 – TREE 7

For Location Refer to Tree Plan
For Species and Comments Refer to Tree Inventory & Analysis

IMAGE 8 – TREES 8-9

For Location Refer to Tree Plan
For Species and Comments Refer to Tree Inventory & Analysis

IMAGE 9 – Overhead Wires (TREES 9-11)

For Location Refer to Tree Plan
For Species and Comments Refer to Tree Inventory & Analysis

IMAGE 10 – Sloughing Bark (TREE 12)

For Location Refer to Tree Plan
For Species and Comments Refer to Tree Inventory & Analysis

IMAGE 11 – Paving Interference (TREE 12)

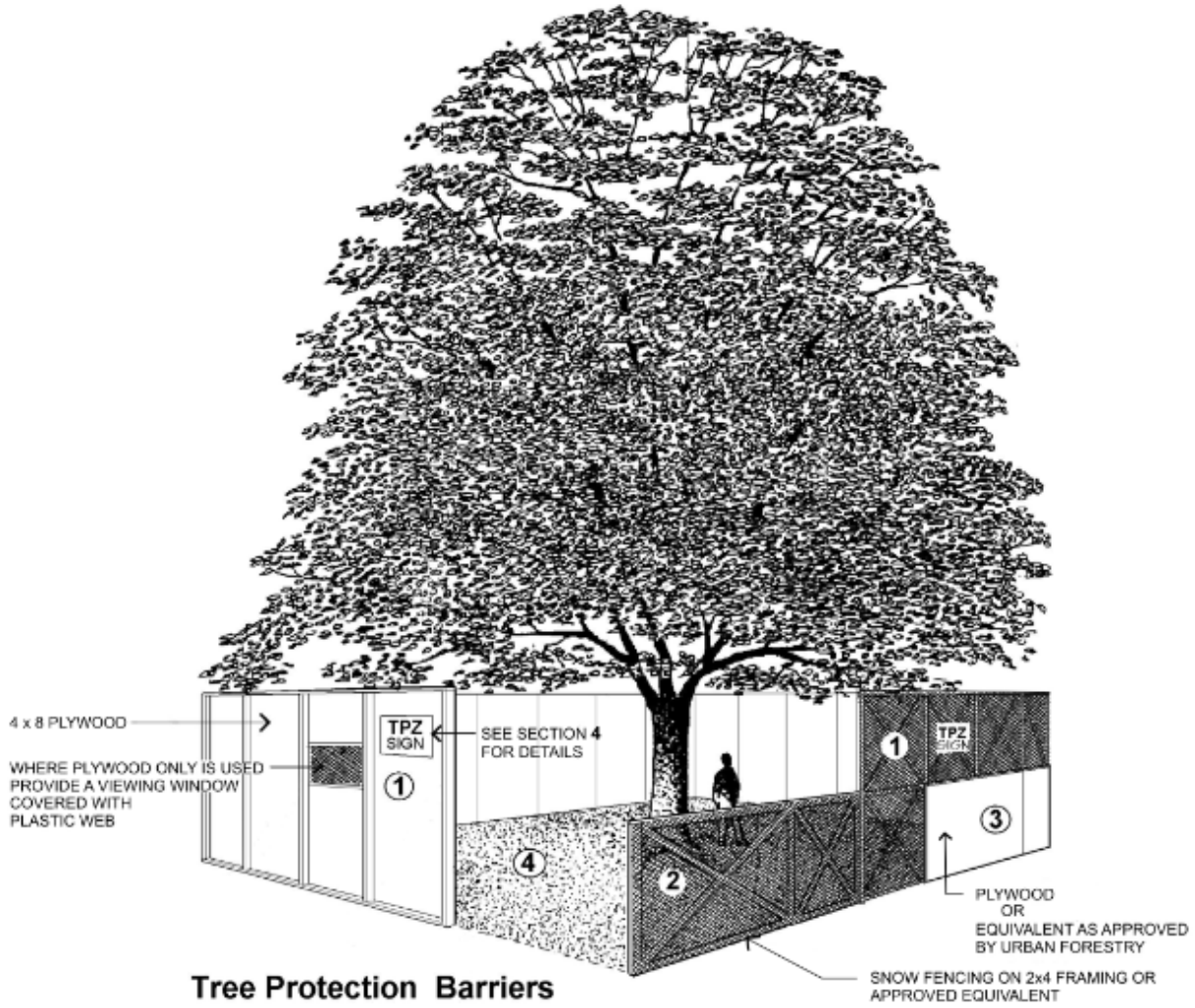
For Location Refer to Tree Plan
For Species and Comments Refer to Tree Inventory & Analysis

IMAGE 12 – TREE 12

For Location Refer to Tree Plan
For Species and Comments Refer to Tree Inventory & Analysis

Parks, Forestry & Recreation
Urban Forestry

Tree Protection Policy
and
Specifications for Construction Near Trees



Tree Protection Barriers

July 2016

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

Maintenance, growth and enhancement of the urban forest are important goals of the City of Toronto. Preserving and protecting healthy trees can help the City to achieve these goals. Considering tree protection in the initial stages of construction planning may mean the difference between preserving a healthy tree and having to remove it. Plans created with tree protection in mind help protect the city's urban forest.

The tree protection policy and specifications outlined below reflect the policy of Toronto City Council. Anyone failing to adhere to the tree protection policy and specifications will be financially responsible for any resulting damage to trees and may be charged under the provisions of the applicable City of Toronto tree by-law or subject to orders to comply.

Prior to commencing with any demolition or construction activity it is important that an arborist[1] determines the location, species, size and condition of trees on the property and surrounding properties and becomes familiar with the tree protection by-laws that could impact the proposal.

The following by-laws protect trees in the City of Toronto:

- **Street Tree By-law**, City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 813, Article II, protects all trees situated on City streets.
- **Private Tree By-law**, Article III, Chapter 813 of the City of Toronto Municipal Code protects trees on private property with diameter of 30cm or more and trees of any diameter that were planted as a condition of a permit issued under this bylaw or a site plan agreement.
- The **Ravine & Natural Feature Protection By-law**, Chapter 658 of the City of Toronto Municipal Code prohibits and regulates the injury and destruction of trees, as well as filling, grading and dumping within designated areas of the City. There is no minimum diameter for a tree to qualify for protection under the Ravine and Natural Feature Protection By-law. Trees of any size located in the designated areas qualify for protection.
- The **Parks By-law**, Municipal Code Chapter 608, Article VII protects all trees located in a City park.

All above noted by-laws are implemented by Urban Forestry under the authority of the General Manager, Parks, Forestry and Recreation. City of Toronto's tree protection by-laws can be found at www.toronto.ca/trees.

Types of Tree Damage

Physical injury to the trunk, crown and roots of a tree will occur if construction equipment is permitted close to trees or if structures are built into the growing space of a tree. Inappropriate pruning may also result in tree injury. Physical injuries are permanent and can be fatal.

[1] Arborist – An expert in the care and maintenance of trees including an arborist qualified by the Ontario Training and Adjustment Board Apprenticeship and Client Services Branch, a certified arborist qualified by the International Society of Arboriculture, a consulting arborist registered with the American Society of Consulting Arborists, a registered professional forester or a person with other similar qualifications as approved by the General Manager, Parks, Forestry and Recreation.

Root cutting is another type of physical injury that can significantly impact the health of a tree. The majority of tree roots are found in the upper 30 to 60 cm of soil. Excavation for foundations or utility installation may cut roots if the excavation is too close to trees. Trees can become destabilized and may fall over if anchor roots are severed.

Compaction of the soil in the tree root zone is one of the leading causes of tree decline in Toronto's urban forest. Soil compaction occurs primarily from vehicles and equipment moving across the root zones. Piling or storing materials or debris on top of the root system can also result in soil compaction. Soil compaction causes the pore spaces in the soil, which contains air and water necessary for root growth, to be reduced. Without space available for oxygen and water, tree roots will suffocate and tree decline will follow. With rutting, a form of intense compaction, roots are severed by the tires of equipment. Root destruction can also be caused by changes to the existing grade. Adding soil on top of tree roots can smother them by reducing the amount of oxygen and water they can receive. Only a few centimetres of added soil can have a detrimental impact on tree health.

The structural elements of a tree in an optimal growing environment are shown on Figure 1. This figure illustrates the terms used in this policy.

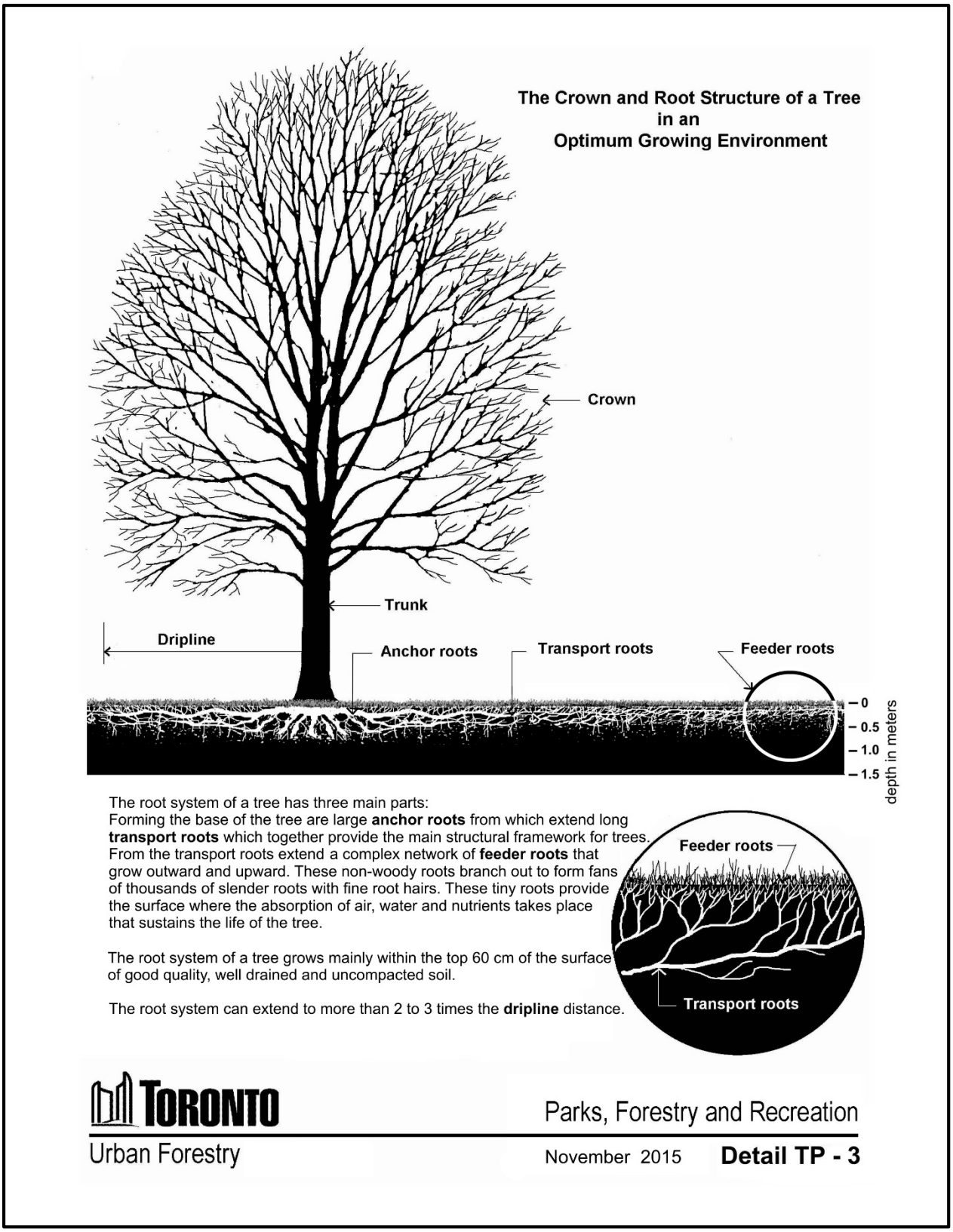


Figure 1: Urban Forestry Detail TP-3

2. Protecting Trees

There are a number of steps that can be taken to protect trees prior to, during and after any construction project. Hiring an arborist should be the first step. An arborist can advise on current tree maintenance requirements and determine the impact the proposal will have on trees and the surrounding natural environment.

An inventory of trees on subject and adjacent properties that may be impacted by the proposed work should be prepared in accordance with the City tree by-laws so that the project can be designed with tree protection in mind. A tree protection plan prepared by an arborist will identify the location, species, size and condition of all trees within the area of consideration, identify the extent of injury where applicable and outline proposed tree protection measures for the trees identified for protection.

The **area of consideration** for trees protected under the Private Tree By-law (Municipal Code, Chapter 813, Article III) includes the entire area of site disturbance, including construction related traffic and material storage, and extends 6m beyond the limit of site disturbance. For trees protected under Ravine and Natural Feature Protection By-law (Municipal Code, Chapter 658), the area of consideration includes the area of site disturbance and 12m area beyond.

The following chart provides the required distances for determining a **minimum tree protection zone** (TPZ) for trees located on a City street, in parks and on private property subject to Private Tree By-law and for trees located in areas regulated under the Ravine and Natural Feature Protection By-law. The minimum tree protection zones are based on the diameter of the tree. While these guidelines provide minimum protection distances for the anchor and transport roots of a tree, there can still be significant loss of the feeder roots beyond the established tree protection zone. Feeder roots are responsible for water and nutrient absorption and gas exchange. **For this reason, Urban Forestry may require a TPZ larger than the minimum, depending on the tree and the surrounding environment.**

Trunk Diameter (DBH)[1]	Minimum Protection Distances Required[2] City-owned and Private Trees	Minimum Protection Distances Required Trees in Areas Protected by the Ravine and Natural Feature Protection By-law
		Whichever of the two is greater:
<10cm	1.2 m	The drip line[4] or 1.2 m
10- 29 cm	1.8 m	The drip line or 3.6 m
30[3] – 40 cm	2.4 m	The drip line or 4.8 m
41 – 50 cm	3.0 m	The drip line or 6.0 m
51 – 60 cm	3.6 m	The drip line or 7.2 m
61 – 70cm	4.2 m	The drip line or 8.4 m
71 – 80cm	4.8 m	The drip line or 9.6 m
81 – 90 cm	5.4 m	The drip line or 10.8 m
91 – 100 cm	6.0 m	The drip line or 12.0 m
>100 cm	6 cm protection for each 1 cm diameter	12cm protection for each 1 cm diameter or the drip line[5]

Table 1: Minimum Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) Determination

[1]Diameter at breast height (DBH) measurement of tree stem taken at 1.4 metres (m) above the ground.
[2]MinimumTree Protection Zone distances are to be measured from the outside edge of the tree base.
[3]Diameter (**30** cm) at which trees qualify for protection under the Private Tree By-law.
[4]The drip line is defined as the area beneath the outer most branch tips of a tree.
[5]Converted from ISA Arborists' Certification Study Guide, general guideline for tree protection barriers of 1 foot of diameter from the stem for each inch of stem diameter.

The diagram below shows how the TPZ is determined:

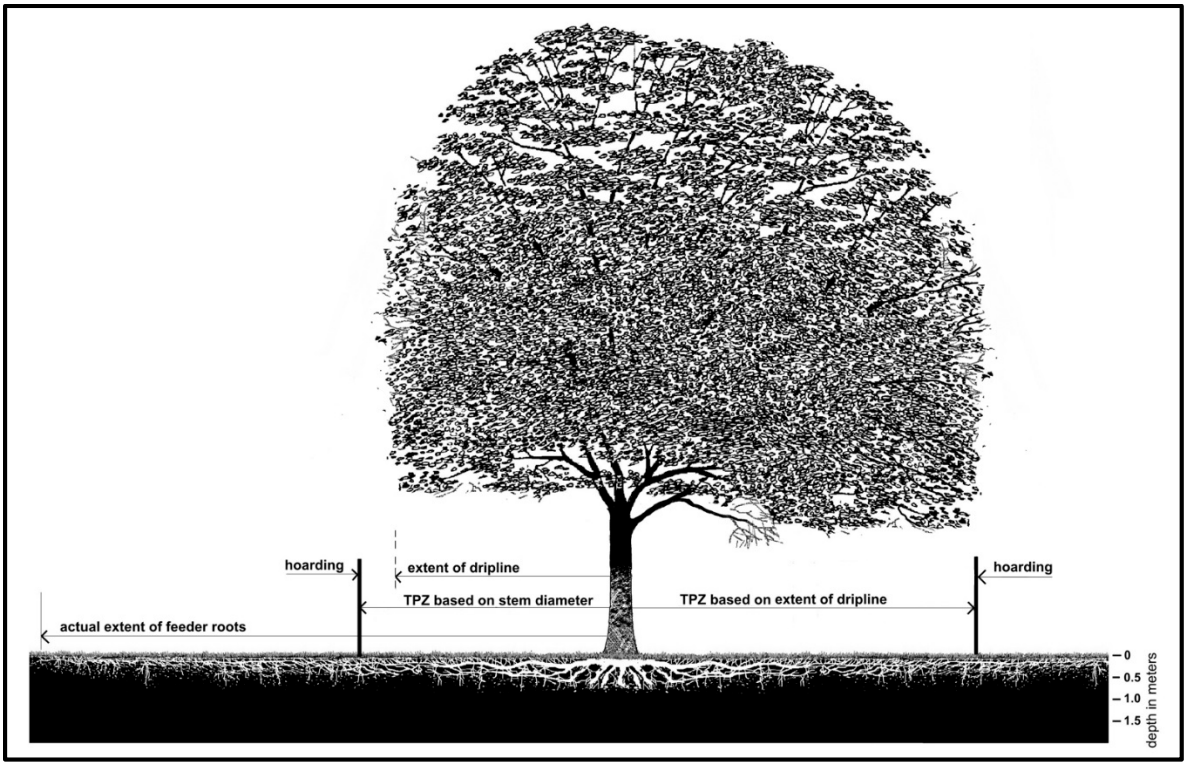


Figure 2: Minimum Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) Determination

In some cases, disturbances in the TPZ may be unavoidable, in which case, the TPZ must be adjusted in consultation with the arborist and Urban Forestry. In these situations, it may be necessary to implement other tree protection measures such as horizontal root protection as noted in section 3 of this document.

In addition to establishing and creating tree protection zones, it may be necessary to implement other protective measures, such as adding mulch to the root zone, aeration of the soil, pruning for deadwood or removing limbs that may be impacted by construction activity. This is also the time to determine the location where new trees can be planted to compliment the construction project and help with the renewal and growth of the urban forest.

Prior to commencing with any excavation, roots approved for pruning by Urban Forestry must first be exposed using pneumatic (air) excavation, by hand digging or by using a low pressure hydraulic (water) excavation. This **exploratory excavation** must be undertaken by an experienced operator under the supervision of a qualified and experienced arborist. The water pressure for hydraulic excavation must be low enough that root bark is not damaged or

removed. This will allow a proper pruning cut and minimize tearing of the roots. The arborist retained to carry out root pruning must contact Urban Forestry no less than three (3) working days prior to conducting any specified work.

Exploratory excavation may also be required for open face cuts outside the minimum tree protection zone (TPZ).

Communication between owners and their designated agents, arborists, contractors and sub-contractors throughout the construction process is critical to ensure that everyone involved is aware of the issues surrounding tree protection, and fully understands the tree protection methodology. Construction damage to trees is often irreversible.

Prohibited Activities Within a TPZ

Except where authorized by Urban Forestry, any activity which could result in injury or destruction of a protected tree or natural feature, or alteration of grade within a Ravine and Natural Feature Protection (RNFP) area, is prohibited within a TPZ, including, but not limited to, any of the following examples:

- demolition, construction, replacement or alteration of permanent or temporary buildings or structures, parking pads, driveways, sidewalks, walkways, paths, trails, dog runs, pools, retaining walls, patios, decks, terraces, sheds or raised gardens
- installation of large stones or boulders
- altering grade by adding or removing soil or fill, excavating, trenching, topsoil or fill scraping, compacting soil or fill, dumping or disturbance of any kind
- storage of construction materials, equipment, wood, branches, leaves, soil or fill, construction waste or debris of any sort
- application, discharge or disposal of any substance or chemical that may adversely affect the health of a tree e.g. concrete sluice, gas, oil, paint, pool water or backwash water from a swimming pool
- causing or allowing water or discharge, to flow over slopes or through natural areas
- access, parking or movement of vehicles, equipment or pedestrians
- cutting, breaking, tearing, crushing, exposing or stripping tree's roots, trunk and branches.
- nailing or stapling into a tree, including attachment of fences, electrical wires or signs
- stringing of cables or installing lights on trees
- soil remediation, removal of contaminated fill
- excavating for directional or micro-tunnelling and boring entering shafts

The above mentioned prohibitions are for area(s) designated as a TPZ. If possible, these prohibitions should also be implemented outside the TPZ in areas where tree roots are located. The roots of a tree can extend from the trunk to approximately 2-3 times the distance of the dripline.

3. Tree and Site Protection Measures

The following are examples of specific tree and site protection measures that may be required by Urban Forestry:

- Plywood tree protection hoarding (minimum 19mm or ¾"), or equivalent barriers, as approved by Urban Forestry, shall be installed in locations as detailed in an Urban Forestry approved Tree Protection Plan. Tree protection barriers must be made of 2.4m (8ft) high plywood hoarding or equivalent as approved by Urban Forestry. Height of hoarding may be less than 2.4m (8ft), to accommodate tree branches that may be lower, or as approved by Urban Forestry. Within a City road allowance where visibility is a consideration, 1.2m (4ft) high orange plastic web snow fencing on a 38 x 89mm (2"x 4") frame should be used. The detail on tree protection barrier construction is shown on Figure 4 in section 7 of this document
- In specific situations where the required full minimum tree protection zone (TPZ) cannot be provided, a **horizontal** (on grade) **root protection**, designed by a qualified professional such as arborist or landscape architect, may be considered, subject to approval by Urban Forestry. Urban Forestry's objective is zero soil compaction within the tree protection zone, therefore best efforts must be made to achieve this objective using materials and best practices available that minimize the vertical loading and spread the loading horizontally.
- Any area designated for stockpiling of excavated soil must be outside of TPZs and be enclosed with sediment control fencing. Sediment control fencing shall be installed in the locations as indicated in an Urban Forestry approved Tree Protection Plan. The sediment control fencing must be installed to Ontario Provincial Standards (OPSD-219.130 – see Section 7, Figure 5) and to the satisfaction of Urban Forestry. When feasible, the sediment control fencing can be attached to the tree protection barrier as shown in Figure 6. Sediment control fencing near trees shall be constructed as per detail shown on Figure 6 of this document

4. Tree Protection Signage

TORONTO
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Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

All construction related activities, including grade alteration, excavation, soil compaction, any materials or equipment storage, disposal of liquid and vehicular traffic are NOT permitted within this TPZ.

This tree protection barrier must remain in good condition and must not be removed or altered without authorization of City of Toronto, Urban Forestry.

Concerns or inquiries regarding this TPZ can be directed to:
311 or 311@toronto.ca

Figure 3: Tree Protection Sign

A sign that is similar to the illustration above may be required to be mounted on all sides of a tree protection barrier for trees protected by the Street Tree By-law and the Private Tree By-law. The sign should be a minimum of 40cm x 60cm and made of white corrugated plastic board or equivalent material. The sign may also be acquired from Urban Forestry Tree Protection and Plan Review (TPPR) district service counters.

5. Tree Protection Plan

All construction related applications must include a Tree Protection Plan that shows details of tree protection, prepared in conjunction with an arborist report or in consultation with an arborist, when protected trees are in proximity to the proposed work. All Tree Protection Plans must be legible, prepared at a usable metric scale and include the following information:

- Show all existing buildings, structures, hard surfaces and all existing trees within the area of consideration (as defined in Section 2 of this document). Depending on the extent of site disturbance, trees on neighbouring properties may need to be included. Note that area of disturbance must include all areas that will be disturbed by the proposed work, including the areas required for over-dig, stockpiling, construction traffic, vehicular access and construction staging
- The extent of the crown (drip line) or the extent of minimum tree protection zone TPZ (whichever is greater) of each existing tree
- Proposed changes on site, including all proposed structures, services, hard surfaces and grade changes
- Indicate vehicular access and construction staging areas. Areas proposed for temporary stockpiling of fill or excavated material shall be fenced with sediment control to prevent sediment runoff
- Indicate location of any excavation that requires root pruning
- Indicate trees proposed to be removed and/or injured
- Highlight and label tree protection barriers and the proposed tree protection zones. (See Table 1 to determine size of tree protection zone. Distances are to be measured from base of tree)
- The extent of proposed tree injury, where applicable.
- Include a comprehensive legend

See Section 6, Tree Protection Plan Notes, and Section 7, Tree Protection Plan Details, for further information.

6. Tree Protection Plan Notes

The following notes are to be included on tree protection plans submitted for construction related applications:

General Notes

- It is the applicants' responsibility to discuss potential impacts to trees located near or wholly on adjacent properties or on shared boundary lines with their neighbours. Should such trees be injured to the point of instability or death the applicant may be held

responsible through civil action. The applicant would also be required to replace such trees to the satisfaction of Urban Forestry

- Tree protection barriers shall be installed to standards as detailed in this document and to the satisfaction of Urban Forestry
- Tree protection barriers must be installed using plywood clad hoarding (minimum 19mm or ¾" thick) or an equivalent approved by Urban Forestry
- Where required, signs as specified in Section 4, Tree Protection Signage must be attached to all sides of the barrier
- Prior to the commencement of any site activity such as site alteration, demolition or construction, the tree protection measures specified on this plan must be installed to the satisfaction of Urban Forestry
- Once all tree/site protection measures have been installed, Urban Forestry staff must be contacted to arrange for an inspection of the site and approval of the tree/site protection requirements. Photographs that clearly show the installed tree/site protection shall be provided for Urban Forestry review
- Where changes to the location of the approved TPZ or sediment control or where temporary access to the TPZ is proposed, Urban Forestry must be contacted to obtain approval prior to alteration
- Tree protection barriers must remain in place and in good condition during demolition, construction and/or site disturbance, including landscaping, and must not be altered, moved or removed until authorized by Urban Forestry
- No construction activities including grade changes, surface treatments or excavation of any kind are permitted within the area identified on the Tree Protection Plan or Site Plan as a minimum tree protection zone (TPZ). No root cutting is permitted. No storage of materials or fill is permitted within the TPZ. No movement or storage of vehicles or equipment is permitted within the TPZ. The area(s) identified as a TPZ must be protected and remain undisturbed at all times
- All additional tree protection or preservation requirements, above and beyond the installation of tree protection barriers, must be undertaken or implemented as detailed in the Urban Forestry approved arborist report and/or the approved tree protection plan and to the satisfaction of Urban Forestry
- If the minimum tree protection zone (TPZ) must be reduced to facilitate construction access, the tree protection barriers must be maintained at a lesser distance and the exposed portion of TPZ must be protected using a horizontal root protection method approved by Urban Forestry
- Any roots or branches indicated on this plan which require pruning, as approved by Urban Forestry, must be pruned by an arborist. All pruning of tree roots and branches must be in accordance with good arboricultural practice. Roots that have received approval from Urban Forestry to be pruned must first be exposed using pneumatic (air) excavation, by hand digging or by a using low pressure hydraulic (water) excavation. The water pressure for hydraulic excavation must be low enough that root bark is not damaged or removed. This will allow a proper pruning cut and minimize tearing of the roots. The arborist retained to carry out crown or root pruning must contact Urban Forestry no less than three working days prior to conducting any specified work
- The applicant/owner shall protect all by-law regulated trees in the area of consideration that have not been approved for removal throughout development works to the satisfaction of Urban Forestry

- Convictions of offences respecting the regulations in the Street Tree By-law and Private Tree By-law are subject to fines. A person convicted of an offence under these by-laws is liable to a minimum fine of $500 and a maximum fine of $100,000 per tree, and /or a Special Fine of $100,000. The landowner may be ordered by the City to stop the contravening activity or ordered to undertake work to correct the contravention
- Prior to site disturbance the owner must confirm that no migratory birds are making use of the site for nesting. The owner must ensure that the works are in conformance with the Migratory Bird Convention Act and that no migratory bird nests will be impacted by the proposed work

The following additional notes shall be added on plans for properties regulated by the Ravine and Natural Feature Protection Bylaw:

- Ravine and Natural Feature Protection By-law (RNFP) note:

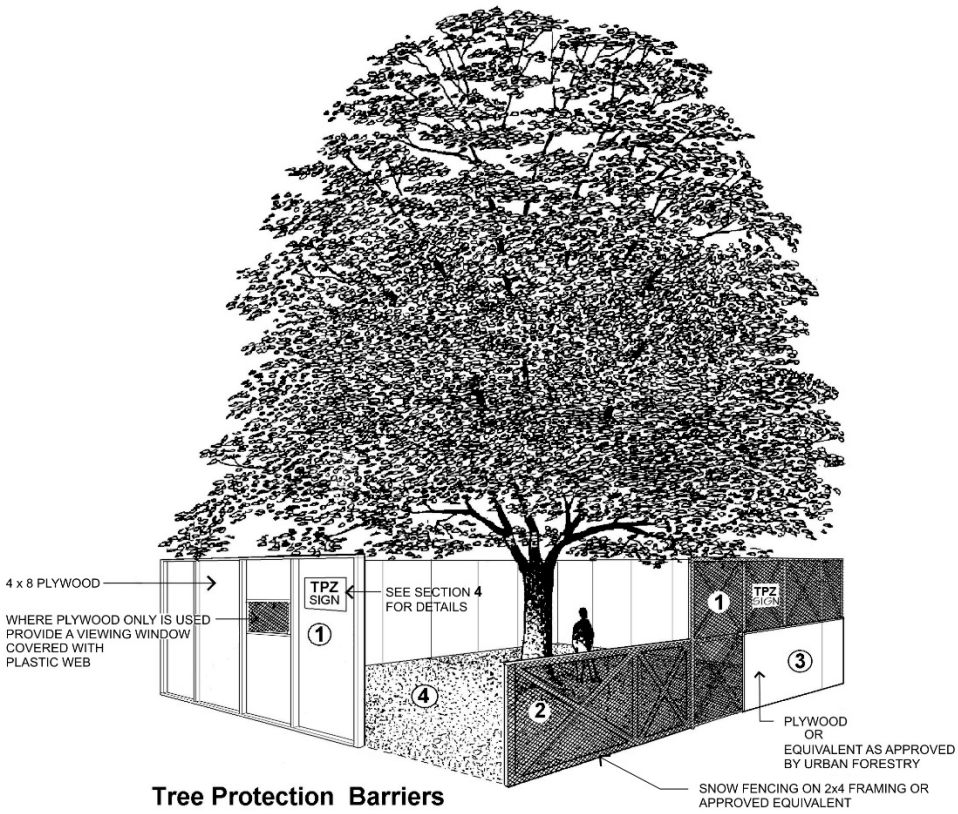
Ravine & Natural Feature Protection By-law

The Ravine & Natural Feature Protection By-law, Chapter 658 of the City of Toronto Municipal Code, regulates the injury and destruction of trees, dumping of refuse and changes to grade within protected areas.
Under this by-law protected trees may not be removed, injured or destroyed, and protected grades may not be altered, without written authorisation from Urban Forestry Ravine & Natural Feature Protection, on behalf of the General Manager of Parks, Forestry & Recreation.
Convictions of offences respecting the regulations in the Ravine and Natural Feature Protection By-law are subject to fines, and the landowner may be ordered by the court to restore the area to the satisfaction of the City. A person convicted of an offence under this Bylaw is liable to a minimum fine of $500 and a maximum fine of $100,000 for each tree destroyed, a maximum fine of $100,000 for any other offence committed under this chapter, and /or a Special Fine of $100,000. A person convicted of a continuing offence, including failure to comply with ravine permit conditions is liable to a maximum fine of not more than $10,000 for each day or a part of a day that the offence continues.

- The exact location of the limit of the RNFP area must be shown on all pertinent plans including Tree Protection Plan. The applicant/owner shall have this limit marked on their survey or other plans drawn to a suitable scale. This service costs $72.37 plus tax and can be requested by contacting the City of Toronto, Information and Technology, Geospatial Competency Centre, Map Service Counter at 416-392-2506 or mapsales@toronto.ca. This line may then be transferred onto other plans to be submitted.
- Sediment control fencing shall be installed in the locations as indicated in the Urban Forestry approved sediment control plan. The sediment control fencing must be installed to Ontario Provincial Standards (OPSD-219.130, see Section 7, Figure 5) and to the satisfaction of Urban Forestry. Sediment control near trees and over root zones shall be installed as shown on Figure 6 of this document and to the satisfaction of Urban Forestry.

7. Tree Protection Plan Details

The following diagrams provide details for tree protection barriers and sediment protection barriers:



Tree Protection Barriers

1. **Tree protection barriers must be constructed with a solid wood frame clad with plywood or approved equivalent. Height of hoarding may be less than 8 ft. to accomodate any branches that may be lower.**
2. **Tree protection barriers for trees situated on the City road allowance where visibility must be maintained can be 1.2m (4ft.) high and consist of orange plastic web snow fencing on a wood frame made of 2 x 4s.**
3. **Where some excavate or fill has to be temporarily located near a tree protection barrier, plywood must be used to ensure no material enters the Tree Protection Zone.**
4. **No construction activity, grade changes, surface treatment or excavations of any kind is permitted within the Tree Protection Zone.**

Note:
Sediment control fencing shall be installed in locations indicated in an Urban Forestry approved Tree Protection Plan. The sediment control fencing must be installed to Ontario Provicial Standards (OPSD-219.130) heavy duty silt fence barrier and to the satisfaction of Urban Forestry. See Detail TP- 2

TORONTO — Parks, Forestry and Recreation

Urban Forestry — February 2016 — **Detail TP-1**

Figure 4: Urban Forestry Detail TP-1

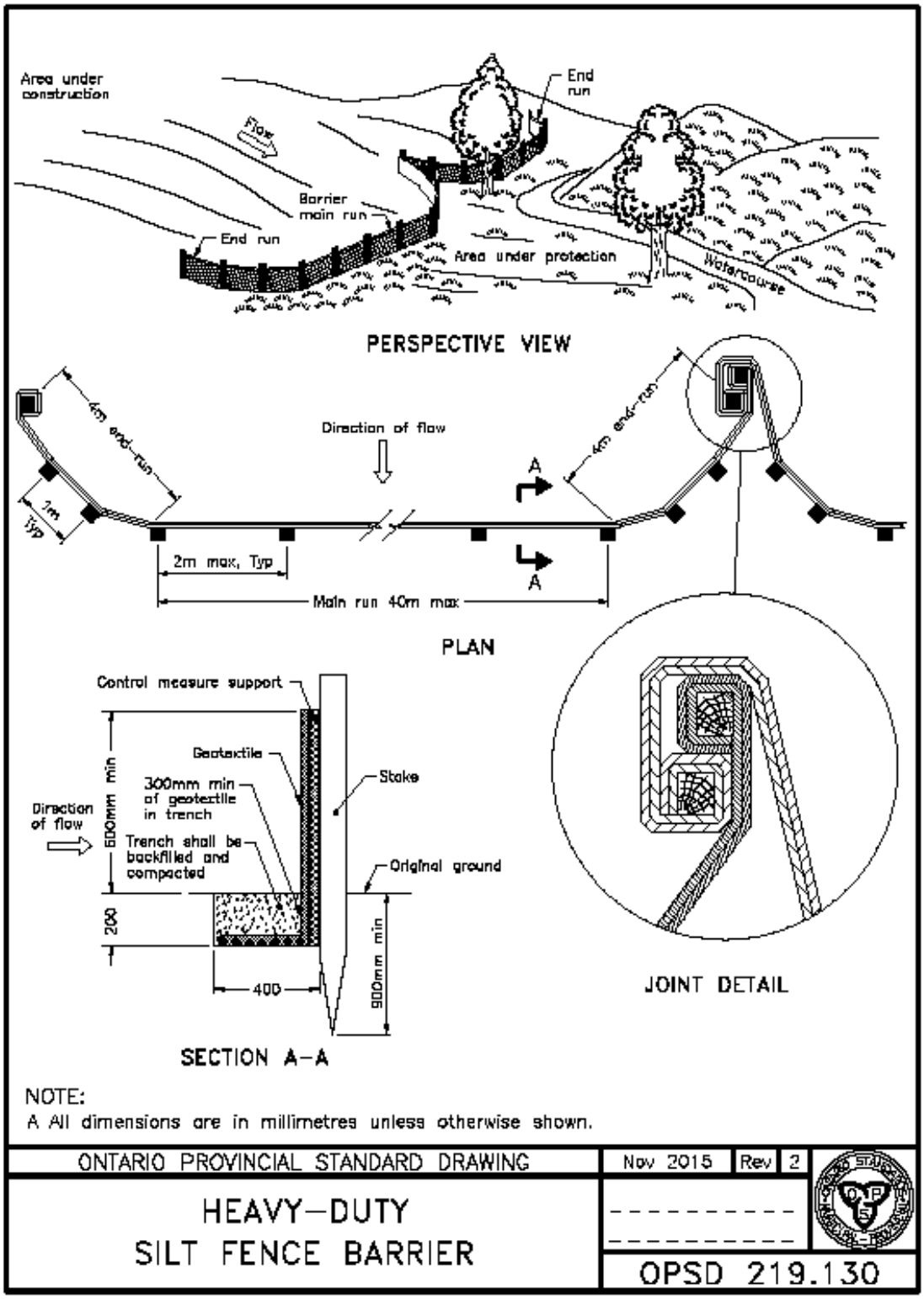


Figure 5: OPSD Detail for Heavy Duty Silt Fence Barrier

The following detail shall be used when constructing sediment protection fencing near trees.

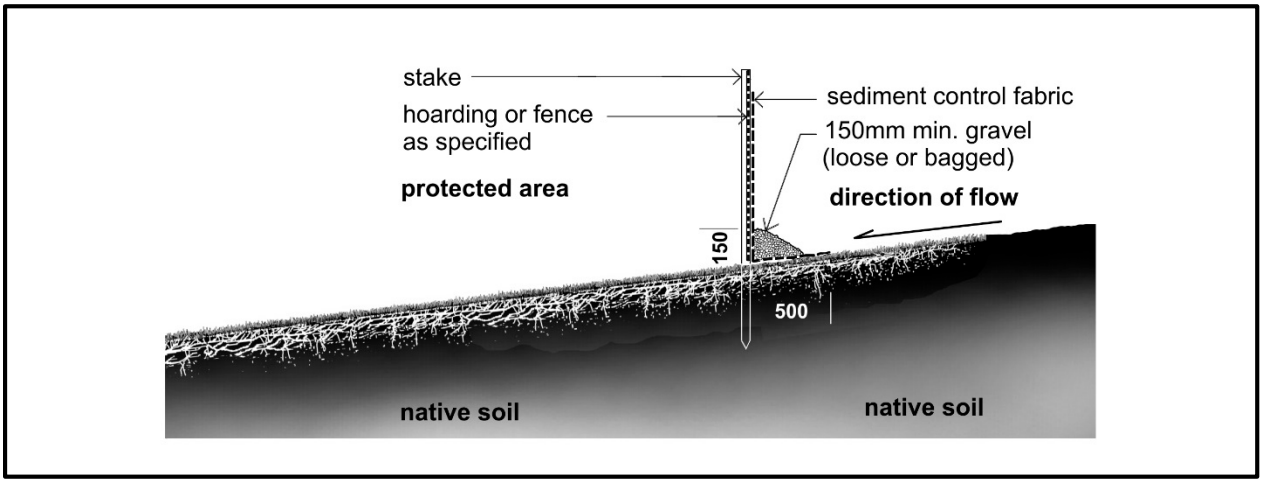


Figure 6: Sediment control barriers for use over tree root zone

8. Permits for Tree Removal or Injury

If the full minimum tree protection zone (TPZ) as identified in Section 2 cannot be provided, a permit to injure the tree must be obtained.

Any requests for removal or injury of a tree protected by City by-laws must be made on the appropriate application forms and submitted to Urban Forestry at the appropriate address. Permit application forms are available at www.toronto.ca/trees. Any requests for tree relocation will be considered as a tree injury.

If approval is granted for removal of a City-owned tree, applicants will assume all costs involved, which include appraised tree value, removal, and tree replacement costs. If approval is granted for removal of private trees or trees in ravine and natural feature protected areas, the permit will be subject to conditions, including tree replacement. If approval is granted for injury of City-owned, private trees or trees in ravine and natural feature protected areas, the permit will be subject to conditions, including implementation of a Tree Protection Plan, as determined by Urban Forestry.

In some instances, where the tree is healthy and the management of the tree or forest cover has not been addressed to the satisfaction of Urban Forestry, requests received by Urban Forestry may be forwarded to a Community Council and City Council for approval.

Urban Forestry does not have the authority to issue a permit to injure or remove a heritage tree[2]. Such requests would be forwarded to a Community Council and/or City Council for approval.

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea, L.*) is an endangered species. Butternuts and their habitat are protected under Endangered Species Act (S.O. 2007, c.6) available on the Government of Ontario website at http://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/07e06/v1. A permit to injure or remove a butternut tree must be obtained from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Ontario.

[2] Heritage Tree – A tree that has been designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act or trees recognized as heritage trees by the Ontario Heritage Tree Program of Trees Ontario.

Any person who contravenes any provision of the City's tree protection by-law is guilty of an offence.

More information on tree protection and permit application forms for tree removal and injury are available on Urban Forestry web page at www.toronto.ca/trees.

For additional information regarding the removal or injury of trees protected under City by-laws, please call 311.

9. Tree Guarantee Deposits

Tree Protection Guarantee

Urban Forestry may request a **tree protection guarantee** to secure the protection of trees that may be impacted by work on city streets, or to secure the satisfaction of all conditions of permit issuance. Tree protection guarantees held by the City shall only be released by the City provided that all construction activities are complete, compliance with all permit terms and conditions has been verified, there has been no encroachment into the minimum tree protection zone (TPZ) and the trees are healthy and in a state of vigorous growth.

Where Urban Forestry has confirmed an unauthorized encroachment into the TPZ or the terms and conditions of a permit have not been complied with, Urban Forestry will retain the guarantee until satisfactory compliance.

It is the applicant's responsibility to submit a written request to Urban Forestry for the refund of the tree protection guarantee deposit as soon as construction and landscaping is completed.

Tree Planting Security

Urban Forestry may request a **tree planting security deposit** in an amount equal to the cost of planting and maintenance for two (2) years in order to ensure compliance with approved landscape or replanting plans. The security deposit may be held by the City after the planting of the trees for a period of two (2) years and shall be released by the City provided that the trees have been maintained, are healthy and in a state of vigorous growth upon inspection, two (2) years after planting. It is the applicant's responsibility to advise Urban Forestry that trees have been planted in accordance with approved plans, in order that the two (2) year maintenance period begin.

Prior to release by the City, any dead/dying trees must be replaced, deadwood and sucker growth should be pruned, and mulch should be topped up where necessary. If stakes and ties were used, they must be removed within one (1) year. Any encroachments are to be removed prior to assumption, including walkways, timbers or bricks that result in increased height of soil or mulch around the trees, and lights in trees.

It is the applicant's responsibility to submit a written request to Urban Forestry for the refund of a Tree Guarantee Deposit, two (2) years after the completion of all construction activity and/or two (2) years after tree planting. This request should be made during the growing season, not while

the trees are dormant, so that a site inspection can be arranged to confirm the trees are acceptable. The City will not release security deposits where trees are not in good condition, or if there are encroachments.

Financial securities must be in the form of a certified cheque, letter of credit or an alternative acceptable to Urban Forestry, with amounts payable to the Treasurer, City of Toronto.

10. Emergency Repairs to Utilities

The utility company is responsible for notifying Urban Forestry by calling 311 as soon as possible when by-law regulated trees are involved, so that an inspector can be dispatched. Urban Forestry staff may be contacted after hours by calling 311, and requesting the assistance of an on-call Urban Forestry inspector.

11. Tree Species that are Intolerant of Construction Disturbance

The following tree species are intolerant of construction disturbance, and tree protection plans must take this into account. The tree protection zones required by these species may need to be quite extensive to avoid damage to the roots and crown associated with compaction, excavation or construction above grade that will impact the branches.

Acer rubrum (red maple)
Acer saccharum (sugar maple)
Betula papyrifera (paper birch)
Carya glabra (pignut hickory)
Fagus grandifolia (American beech)
Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip tree)
Ostrya virginiana (ironwood)
Pinus resinosa (red pine)
Pinus strobus (white pine)
Prunus serotina (black cherry)
Quercus alba (white oak)
Quercus velutina (black oak)
Tsuga canadensis (eastern hemlock)
Tilia americana (basswood)

12. Contact Information

Tree Protection and Plan Review (City-owned and Private Trees)

North York District
5100 Yonge Street, 3rd Floor
Toronto, ON, M2N 5V7
Telephone: 416-395-6670
Fax: 416-395-7886
tpprnorth@toronto.ca

Etobicoke York District
399 The West Mall, Main Floor, North Block
Toronto, ON, M9C 2Y2
Telephone: 416-338-6596
Fax: 416-394-8935
tpprwest@toronto.ca

Scarborough District
150 Borough Drive, 5th Floor
Toronto, ON, M1P 4N7
Telephone: 416-338-5566
Fax: 416-396-4170
tppreast@toronto.ca

Toronto and East York District
50 Booth Avenue, 2nd Floor
Toronto, ON, M4M 2M2
Telephone: 416-392-7391
Fax: 416-392-7277
tpprsouth@toronto.ca

Ravine and Natural Feature Protection

General Enquiries
Telephone: 416-392-2513
Fax: 416-392-1915
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Areas regulated under Ravine and Natural Feature Protection By-law can be viewed using the City's mapping tool available at www.toronto.ca/trees.