THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SUNDRIDGE

BY-LAW NO. 2019-019

Being a by-law to adopt a Tree Canopy
and Natural Vegetation Policy

WHEREAS Section 270 (1) (7) of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25 requires a municipality to adopt a plan which describes the manner in which the municipality will protect and enhance the tree canopy and natural vegetation in the municipality;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Village of Sundridge hereby enacts as follows;

1. The "Village of Sundridge Tree Canopy and Natural Vegetation Policy" is hereby adopted as set out in the Schedule(s) attached hereto and forming part of this By-law.

2. The Clerk of the Village of Sundridge is hereby authorized to make any minor modifications or corrections of an administrative, numeric, grammatic, semantic or descriptive nature or kind to the by-law and schedule(s) as may be deemed necessary after the passage of this by-law, where such modifications or corrections do not alter the intent of the by-law.

PASSED THIS 27th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2019.

Lyle Hall, Mayor

Nancy Austin, Clerk Administrator

Schedule "A" to By-law No. 2019-019

POLICY: Tree Canopy and Natural Vegetation Policy	**COUNCIL APPROVAL DATE:** February 27, 2019
POLICY NUMBER: DP-2019-001	**RESOLUTION NUMBER:** Resolution # 2019-066.05
SUPERCEDES POLICY NUMBER:	**REVISION DATE:**

PURPOSE:

Section 270 (1) (7) of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25 requires a municipality to adopt a plan which describes how to protect and enhance the tree canopy and natural vegetation.

The purpose is to offer a summary understanding of local vegetation, planting considerations and promote best practices. Good forestry practice is encouraged through the cleaning and thinning of trees for the purposes of stimulating tree growth and improving the quality of the woodlot without permanently breaking the canopy.

SCOPE:

This policy applies to all properties and development, on public and private lands, in the Village of Sundridge. It is a resource which can be referred to and utilized as guiding principles for residential, commercial and public purposes.

Applications for subdivisions, Official Plan and Zoning By-law amendments, minor variances or site plan control may be supported by a Tree Preservation Plan.

What is an Urban Tree Canopy?

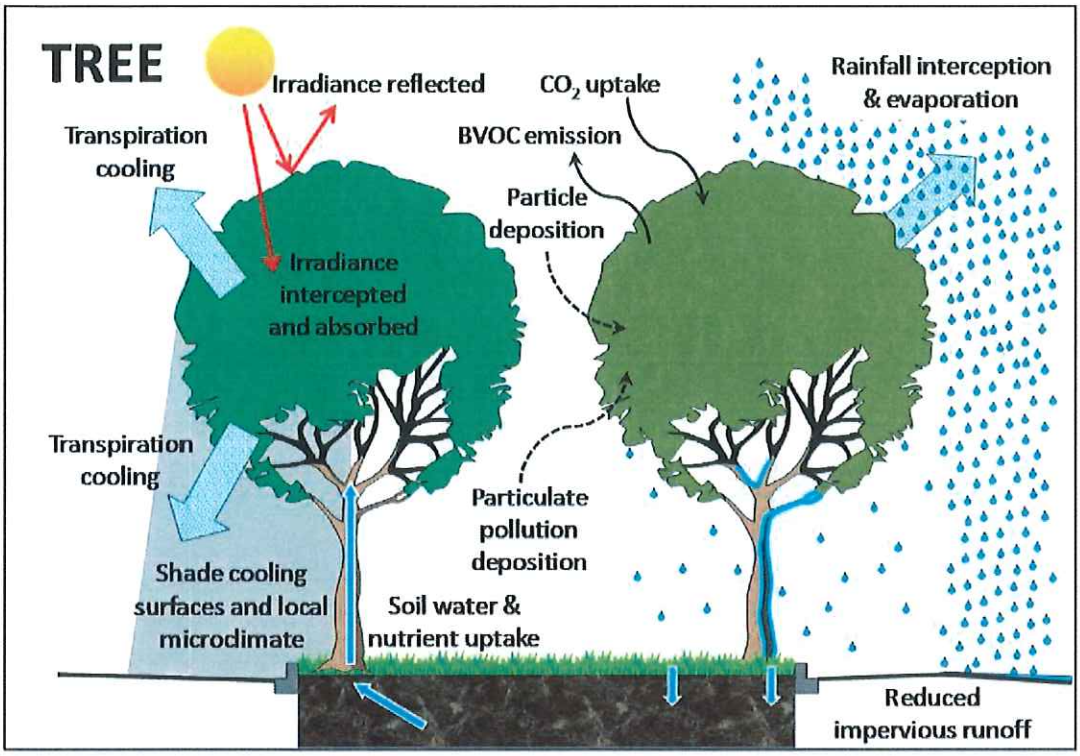
According to the Center of Watershed Protection, an urban tree canopy is the layer of leaves, branches and stems that cover the ground when viewed from above. Essentially, it is the same

For this reason, the importance of an urban tree canopy and the use of native vegetation is very important.

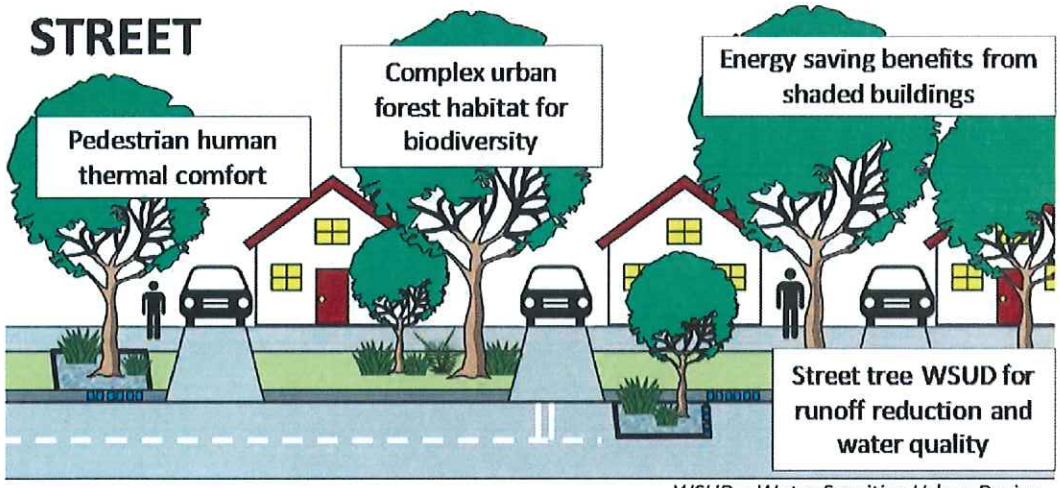
BENEFITS:

There are several benefits to n urban tree canopy, including:

- A mature urban tree canopy creates shade, which lowers energy consumption for a community. This is accomplished via the direct link of shading households, and a community wide impact of reducing the urban heat island effect;
- Reduces air pollution;
- Increases property value;
- Provide shelter for wildlife;
- Improves the usability of public parks;
- Improves the aesthetics of properties and street lines;
- Assists in stormwater management; and
- Prevents erosion, especially along slopes.



BVOC = Biological volatile organic compounds



WSUD = Water Sensitive Urban Design

POLICY DETAILS:

Native Plantings

When planting any vegetation, local species/native vegetation should be utilized. Some examples of are included in Schedule "B"

Where to Plant

Consideration should be given to where trees and vegetation are planted. Prior to planting a tree, property lines, utilities (power lines, buried water/sewer laterals or other 'hard' infrastructure) should be considered. The location of a tree should take into context its future size as it relates to a building's foundation and roof.

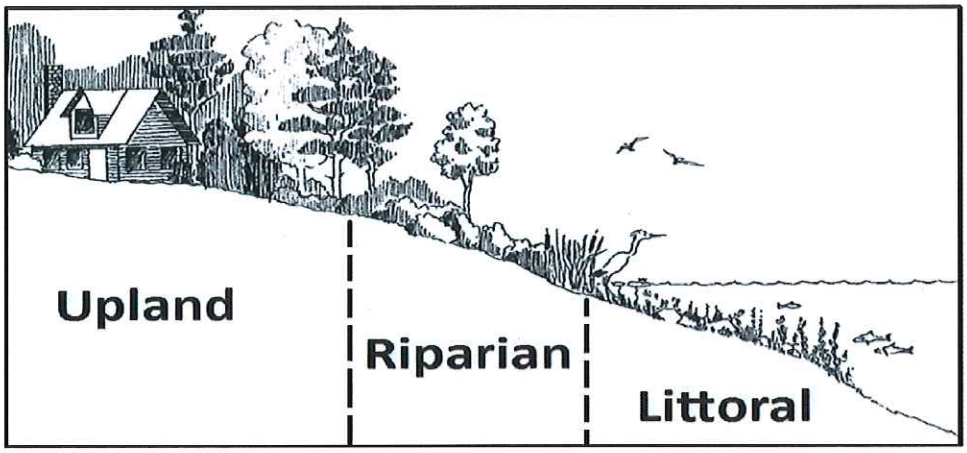
Shoreline Vegetation

Vegetated areas adjacent t watercourses, lakes, rivers, and wetlands are known as shoreline buffers. Shoreline buffers protect water from pollutants by filtering contaminants, providing habitat for native species and preventing shoreline erosion.

Shoreline buffers should be:

- At least 15-30 metres upland from the shore as recommended by the Ministry of natural Resources and Forestry;
- Composed of natural vegetation with a broad corridor of undisturbed vegetation;
- Not be grassed
- Avoid shoreline hardening.

The types of vegetation by zone are illustrated below.



Courtesy of the Muskoka Watershed Council 2013

This Plan supports the retention or restoration of the natural vegetative buffer adjacent to all watercourses as the means of protecting water resources and its related ecological function from the negative impacts of development. The Plan also recognizes that woodlands and forests have great ecological significance. Property owners may benefit from the Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program which is a voluntary program that provides lower property taxes to participating landowners who agree to conserve and actively manage their forests.

Forests are a renewable resource if harvested in a sustainable manner. Forestry management is sustainable when it maintains and enhances the long-term health of forest ecosystems to the benefit of all living things, while providing environmental, economic, social and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations. Sustainable forest management refers to management regimes applied to forest lands which maintain the productive and renewal capacities as well as the genetic, species and ecological diversity of forest ecosystems.

Maintenance and Preservation

Trees and Vegetation require special care and treatment. If it appears the vegetation is struggling, it is recommended you speak to a professional.

Commercial/Higher Density Uses

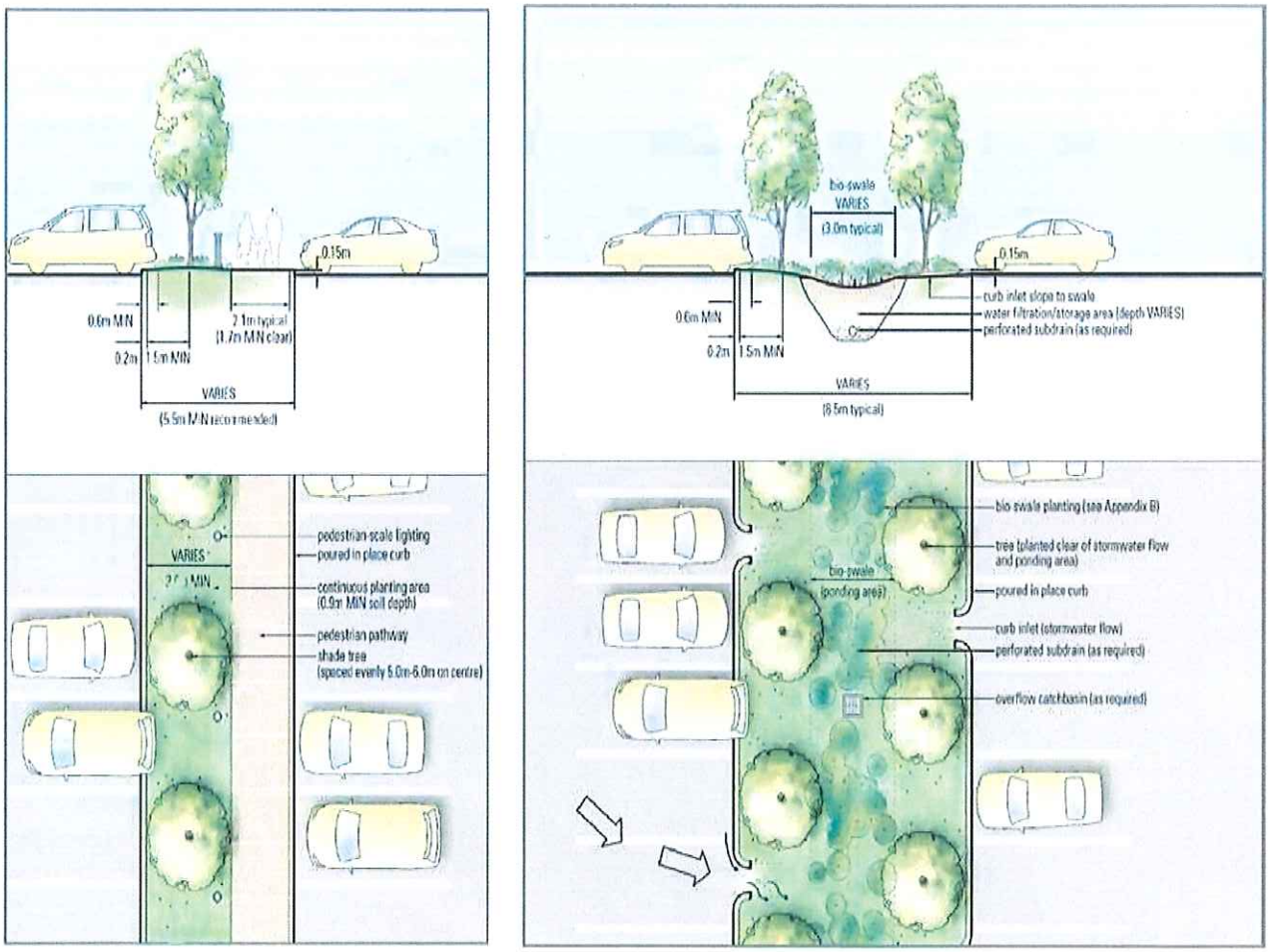
In addition to this policy applying to single detached homes and smaller residential uses, it can also provide guidance to larger commercial/multiple residential developments.

In addition to the benefits listed previously, increased vegetative buffers help beautify commercial properties and match the natural beautify of the Village of Sundridge.

Other benefits that can be considered:

- Green parking lots to reduce stormwater flows and the costs of stormwater maintenance
- Vegetated aisles and parking islands to increase shaded areas and reduce micro climates.
- Green roofs to reduce total stormwater runoff and enhance the urban canopy.

Illustrations from the City of Toronto Design Guidelines for "Greening" Surface Parking lots are included below.



Disclaimer
This policy does not take priority over any By-Laws, Resolutions or Agreements of the Village of Sundridge.

Schedule 'B' to By-law No. 2019-019

Trees	Shrubs	Partial Shade	Full Sun	Shoreline
Riparian Zone	Black Chokeberry	Bearberry	Black-eyed Susan	Blue Flag Iris
Balsam Fir red	Nannyberry	Bloodroot	Big Bluestem	Blue Vervain
Maple Tamarack	Northern Bush	Bunchberry	Grass	Boneset
Blue Spruce	Honeysuckle	False Solomons	Canada	Cardinal Flower
White Spruce	Pagoda Dogwood	Seal	Goldenrod	Swamp
Colorado Spruce	Red Osier	Jack-in-the-Pulpit	Common	Milkweed
Red/White Pine	Dogwood	Wild Columbine	Milkweed	Joe Pye Weed
Eastern Hemlock	Smooth Wild	Foamflower	Flat-topped Aster	White Tur
	Rosa	Ostrich Fern	New England	
Medium Sized	Swamp Rose		Aster	
Chokecherry Pin	Sweet Gala		Pearly Everlasting	
Cherry Serviceberry	Winterberry Holly			
Striped/Hard Maple	Common			
Ironwood	Elderberry			
Eastern White Cedar	Highbush			
	Cranberry			
Large Size	Lowbush			
Bur Oak	Blueberry			
Red Oak	Meadowsweet			
Silver Maple	Serviceberry			
Trembling Aspen	Steeplebush			
White Birch				
Red Spruce Eastern				
White Pine Butternut				
Sugar Maple				