Tree Protection Plan (Private trees)

PURPOSE:

This document explains the guidelines for the preparation of a Tree Protection Plan (Private trees), which may be required for the submission of an application under the *Planning Act*. All Tree Protection Plans shall follow the guidelines referenced in this document.

It is the intent of Tree Protection Guidelines to protect and preserve trees and woodlands on private lands. A Tree Protection Plan is required to illustrate the potential effects a proposed development may have on existing trees and to illustrate the extent of tree preservation, injury, or removal. Prior to commencing any demolition or construction activity on a site, a tree management professional determines the location, size, species, and condition of trees on the property and adjacent properties.

PREPARED BY:

A Certified Arborist in good standing with the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) certified in the province of Ontario, or a Landscape Architect certified by the Ontario Association of Landscape Architects (OALA).

CONTENTS:

Applicants and their retained consultants should refer to the City of Hamilton's Tree Protection Guidelines – City Wide (October 2010) for detailed information on what to

include in a complete Tree Protection Plan. Generally, a Tree Protection Plan should consider and tag the following:

- Individual trees or trees in woodlands having a dbh (diameter at breast height) of 10 cm or more; and,
- Rare, unusual, and heritage trees.

All trees must be tagged as a means of identification in the field and accurately located and assessed to determine:

- Which trees are to be protected, and which are to be removed and why (I.e. location conflicts with proposed development, poor health of tree, etc.);
- Potential impacts of the proposed development layout, storm water management ponds, grading, and servicing on the remaining vegetation;
- How existing trees will be protected during construction (e.g. hoarding);
- Possible preservation or management techniques to enhance the condition of remaining trees (e.g. pruning);
- Recommendations of which individual trees or groups of trees should be transplanted; and,
- Mitigation options.

On sites with woodland or extensive tree cover, it is not necessary to tag every tree. On sites where there are scattered trees, every tree must be individually located by a surveyor.

The Tree Protection Plan must include a tree inventory chart, map, and analysis (refer to the Tree Protection Guidelines – City Wide for more information). To ensure existing tree cover is maintained, the City requires 1 for 1 compensation. Landscape Plans are the mechanism to ensure that compensation requirements are implemented. If trees cannot be planted on site, cash-in-lieu would be required.

The review of a Tree Protection Plan is subject to a staff review fee as outlined in the annual Planning and Economic Development Department (Planning Division) Fee Structure in place at the time of submission.

OTHER INFORMATION:

Tree Protection Guidelines – City Wide

Tree Protection Guidelines

Tree By-laws:

- By-law 14-212 (City-Wide, 2014)
- By-law 2000-118 (Town of Ancaster, 2000)
- By-law 4513-99 (Town of Dundas, 1999)
- By-law R00-054 (Region of Hamilton-Wentworth, 2000)
- By-law 4401-96 (Town of Stoney Creek, 1996)

Planning Division Fees | City of Hamilton

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY:

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