

Good evening Chair, Mayor, council and staff. ~~Good~~

My name is David Wilby I reside in Ward 3 and proud to call Burlington home for the last 21 years. Last week on ~~Wednesday~~ ^{Thursday} when I came home from work and barely had time to close the door my son Kevin who is 11 yells out ~~dad~~ the mayor came to our school, wow I exclaimed cool what did she talk about...before Kevin could answer his younger brother Matt who is 9 yells out FORTNITE!!!!. Kevin responded by yelling back she is nice!!! This led to both of them badgering each another and I never found out what the Mayor talked about. Kevin and Matt have different characteristics no different than trees having different characteristics.

I ~~am~~ am a Arborist and my wife Keri who grew up in Burlington is a Horticulturist.

^{Take This opportunity of ~~Telling~~ ~~Arborist~~}
I would like to Thank Steve Robinson and his staff for preparing this diligent proposed city wide private tree bylaw report and giving us options to discuss and also pointing out the pros and cons.

The Recommendation by Roads, Parks and Forestry department is to approve a proposed City-Wide Private Tree Bylaw and repeal the current Pilot Private Tree Bylaw in Roseland in Ward 2. Staff recommends Option 4 for implementation.

In the report on page 11 there are a list of options to consider.

looking at option 1,

What would happen if we brought in licensing requirements for landscaping and tree companies? The revenue from licensing would address climate emergency declaration and investment in the urban forest.

Explain

Educated guess or example.

300 licenses X fee of \$ 500.00 = \$150,000 in annual revenue. Explain fee.

Page 6 programs-volunteers are extremely important, I see new councilors and a new mayor from the last time I ~~was~~ spoke in city hall. I sure you all will agree that with out there support and dedication during the municipal elections your campaign may not have run as well.

Council Chambers Nov 14 2012

Talk about ash ward 5 in ward 3 coppice.

supervisor

- Pearl Park - Does Not Work Explain

Notes on Nalcor Council

The Regional Municipality of Halton or Halton Region, is a regional municipality. It comprises the city of Burlington and the towns of Oakville, Milton and Halton Hills.

Within Halton Region, a private tree Bylaw exists in The Town of Oakville.

Page 5 of the report under the heading Permitting, forestry permit fees are explained. It is important to note that each of these permit application fees would apply for both the injury or destruction of a tree.

Development related Tree Permit Applications per property \$680

Non-Development related Tree Permit Applications per property \$390

Let's compare the fees proposed by staff to a current existing bylaw present within Halton Region.

The permit fees currently in place in The town of Oakville are as follows;

\$50-Non-Refundable fee for the first tree removed (15 to 24cm DBH) in a 12-month period.

\$340-Non- refundable fee for each additional tree, and trees that are larger than 24cm DBH.

Prize
More / - Architects Done Remove Trees

\$720-NEW. If tree removal is a result of a development application: non-refundable fee for second tree (15 to 24cm DBH) in a 12 month period and any trees that are larger than 24cm DBH.

No fee-Dead and high risk trees, ash trees, and buckthorn require a permit but are exempt from fees.

Security deposit- Tree replacement and security deposit may be a condition of removal. The security deposit will be refunded once a final inspection of the replacement plantings is complete.

Read out email.

Discuss .

Page 5

Tree replacement Compensation:

Please refer to page 5:

Spec No. 5512 (Feb. 2009) Page 5
Spec No 5512 (Feb. 2013) Page 5
CTLA Method.
Spec No 5512A (Feb 2013) Page 5,

Staff recommend using the Aggregate Caliper Method for calculating compensation for tree removal .

Replacement trees are required to be 50mm caliper deciduous trees or 200cm conifers (considered the equivalent to a 50 mm deciduous tree), both in wire baskets or cash in lieu of replacement of \$700.00 per replacement tree. The City reserves the right to hold securities on replacement trees for a 2 year warranty period to ensure replacement trees are growing in good health. After the warranty period is complete, the applicant can apply for a release of securities.

Please refer to page 6:

Example 1: Norway Maple, Fair condition (70%), using the Aggregate Caliper Method for calculating compensation for tree removal , 4 replacement trees would be required, or cash in lieu of \$2,800.00 payable to the City of Burlington Forestry Section.

Example 2: Norway Maple, poor condition (55%), using the Aggregate Caliper Method for calculating compensation for tree removal , 1 replacement tree would be required or cash in lieu of \$700.00 payable to the City of Burlington Forestry Section.

Concern:

Example 1; the Norway Maple is described as in fair condition, let's say that the owner of the tree disagrees with the tree being described as fair and considers it to be an invasive species that can dominate our native ecosystems, crowding out native species and reducing biodiversity in adjoining natural areas. Why should the homeowner have to pay \$2,800.00 along with the permit fee of ~~\$300.00~~ when the homeowner wants to remove the invasive species to allow the native trees and shrubs to grow that are being over crowded by this tree in the back yard which backs on to a natural wooded area.

OAKVILLE → REAV ✓ encl from Town / Solicitor
→ FACT BYLAW - Nov 14 2012

A Home owner disagrees with staff on describing her 90cm DBH tree as fair and seeks an independent arborists advice. The independent arborist deems the tree to be a Hazard and provides the report with findings to the homeowner who in turn contact staff. Staff disagrees with the independent arborists findings and a dispute occurs. During the dispute who is liabil if the tree were to fail and cause property damage? / 55124 -

Let's compare this cost with a present existing bylaw within Halton region.

As a condition of the permit, one tree must be planted for every 10cm DBH of healthy tree removed.

A \$300 security deposit is required for each tree to be planted. The security deposit will be refunded once a final inspection of the replacement planting is complete.

Replacement trees must be planted on the same property as those removed. Where it is not possible to properly grow replacement trees on site, the security deposit may be donated to the town to plant on town property.

The minimum tree replacement size is a 30-mm caliper (3cm width) deciduous tree, or a 150-cm coniferous tree in a five-gallon container, balled in burlap, or in a wire basket.

Page 6 and page 7 of the report discuss violations under the proposed bylaw, 1) Contravention Fine, 2) contravention fee and 3) Provincial Offences Act.

The implementation of a private tree bylaw by a municipality is governed by section 135 and sections 139 to 141 Municipal Act, 2001.

Concern;

Common law is the law made by the decisions of the courts. These decisions, known as precedents, are recorded, and used in future cases.

Common law based on a decision by judges as a result of precedence if no previous case judge makes ruling.

In 2011 in the Municipality of the Town of Oakville in ward 2, a homeowner hired a tree cutter to cut branches/limbs resulting in serious injury to the tree. The tree was a willow and was one of the oldest and largest trees in the area. The homeowner disputed the private tree Bylaw and the case went to court. The Municipality did not get the costs they were looking for and the homeowner paid a fine of under \$600.00. This decision was made in Halton region.

Explain how I know

→ SS12

Look at acts in place.

Read out from Arboriculture
and The Law in Canada
Page 166 finally

Refer to last sheet.

Community Services Committee
Nov 14 2012.

Read out ^{response} Memo Sent
August 30 2013.

Did Not Have Time
To Recv out page
166

OR Go To
Reg 63/09

(28.)



Arboriculture and the Law in Canada

by

Julian A. Dunster
Susan M. Murray

enforcement officers may enter upon private property (usually for emergency work only or to notify the owner of a problem).

6. If a list of tree species is included, the species must be clearly specified with common and scientific names. Similarly, if used, size criteria must be specified clearly. If special trees, such as heritage trees or the largest trees of each species, within the areas affected by the by-law are to be listed, then the general terms are specified within the body of the by-law and the list of trees and locations is appended. In such cases, a clause should be inserted to the effect that the list appended may not be current, and applicants must first check at City Hall for the most current list.

7. For those wishing to remove trees covered by the by-law, the permit application process must be spelled out clearly, along with all of the requirements to be met. Information required from the applicant might include: name of applicant; address of applicant and property; number, species, and diameters of trees affected; scale map showing tree locations; reasons for wanting to prune or remove trees; method of replanting; and if applicable, any other environmental conditions that might apply. Information provided to the applicant as part of the application should include a copy of the tree by-law and references to other relevant legislation. For example, in British Columbia the *Wildlife Act* specifically prohibits cutting trees in which certain birds, such as eagles, ospreys, and blue herons, are nesting. Drawing the

applicant's attention to such issues places the onus on the applicant, who cannot subsequently claim ignorance of the law. Nor should the applicant be able to claim ignorance of the by-law. To eliminate this possibility, the permit application should contain words to the following effect, "I, _____, have read the City of _____ Tree Retention By-law and agree to abide by its contents," to which the applicant must sign upon completing the application.

8. In certain circumstances, the municipal authority may want to require work on private land to abate a potential hazard to the public. Provision must then be made to notify the owner property (which may link to other notification procedures and Acts), requesting that the work be completed within a certain time frame. If the work is not so completed, the authority may do the work itself and recover the costs later, usually by adding them to the property tax bill. Such provisions must be carefully worded if they are to be enacted successfully.

Finally, the by-law must have political support and be practical. There is nothing worse than having a by-law that is either so complex that it cannot possibly work in reality or so simple that most situations do not apply. In either case, the result is ineffectiveness and wasted staff time and money. It is also important to allow flexibility in by-law application while ensuring a degree of equity.

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and b



ONTARIO REGULATION 63/09

made under the

PESTICIDES ACT

Made: March 2, 2009

Filed: March 3, 2009

Published on e-Laws: March 4, 2009

Printed in *The Ontario Gazette*: March 21, 2009

GENERAL

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28. (1) For the purposes of paragraph 5 of subsection 7.1 (2) of the Act, use of the following pesticides is prescribed:

1. A Class 5, 6 or 7 pesticide that is an injection into a tree and that contains a pesticide mentioned in section 16.
2. A Class 2, 3 or 4 pesticide that is an injection into a tree and that contains a pesticide mentioned in section 16.
3. Any pesticide that contains a pesticide mentioned in section 16, other than an injection into a tree, if the pesticide is used to maintain the health of a tree.

(2) No person shall use a pesticide mentioned in paragraph 2 or 3 of subsection (1) with respect to a tree unless the person using the pesticide obtains a written opinion, stating that the use of the pesticide is necessary to maintain the health of the tree, from one of the following persons:

1. A person certified as an arborist by the International Society of Arboriculture.
2. A person registered as a member under the *Professional Foresters Act, 2000*.
3. A person who has been issued a certificate of qualification as an arborist or a utility arborist under the *Apprenticeship and Certification Act, 1998*, or another certificate of qualification that, in the opinion of the Director, is equivalent to those certificates.
4. A person who, in the opinion of the Director, has qualifications that are equivalent to those of a person mentioned in paragraph 1, 2 or 3.

(3) The person who provides a written opinion under subsection (2) shall apply integrated pest management principles in determining whether the use of the pesticide is necessary to maintain the health of the tree and shall refuse to provide an opinion if he or she determines that the use of the pesticide is not necessary to maintain the health of the tree.

(4) At least 24 hours before but not more than seven days before performing an extermination by means of a pesticide mentioned in paragraph 2 or 3 of subsection (1), the person using the pesticide shall give written notice to the occupants of all properties in a residential area that abut the application area, setting out the following information:

1. The date the extermination is to take place.
2. A description of the application area.
3. The name of the pest to be exterminated.
4. The name of the Class 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 pesticide to be used and the registration number assigned to it under the *Pest Control Products Act (Canada)* or the *Fertilizers Act (Canada)*.
5. The pesticide ingredients contained in the Class 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 pesticide to be used.
6. The telephone number of a representative of the person using the pesticide who can provide more information about it.

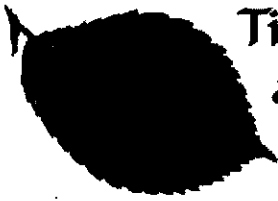
(5) If the telephone number that is required to appear on the notice mentioned in subsection (4) is a number to which long distance rates apply from telephones located near the application area, the person who performs the extermination shall ensure that all collect calls are accepted at that number.

Arborist's Concerns And
Opinion on By-LAW.

Ward 6

Did Not Have Time To

Read / Address



**Timberwolf Tree Care
and Consulting**
Timberwolftreecare.ca

Tel#: (905) 336-5979
Fax#: (888) 915-6999
twolftree@xplornet.com
4491 Appleby Line
Burlington, ON, L7M 0P3

To Honorable Council Members of The City of Burlington

Re: Private Tree By-Law

Dear Honorable Members of Burlington City Council,

I am writing to you on behalf of myself as the Owner and Operator of Timberwolf Tree Care and Consulting Inc. I was born in Burlington and have lived most of my life here in the urban and the rural areas. I have worked as an Arborist since 1997 and I have been a Certified Arborist since 2000. I have been in business in Burlington since 2001. Before this I worked as a Forester in Northern Ontario for 2 years.

I have been in the industry since before there were private tree by-laws outside of Toronto and have been through numerous implementations and alterations in numerous municipalities and I can tell you from experience that tree by-laws such as this one does not save trees or increase the crown canopy. I would like to make it known that I am against the implementation of such a punitive by-law and would like to advise council as to why that is and provide guidance to more reasonable and effective alternatives.

During the 1990's I was working as an Arborist for a local company in Toronto. The city had just implemented a strict Private Tree-Bylaw in response to a decline in the number of large trees in the city and the smog that was of issue at the time. To address this the city implemented a no removal private tree by-law which was met with some backlash but remains in effect to this day. It has been revised several times since to allow for more trees to be removed and the permit process to be easier for residents to follow. Surrounding municipalities have since modelled their own bylaws from this.

At the time there was some data collected to use in the future to compile a feasibility study on the bylaw but unfortunately data collection was abandoned due to budgeting issues and has not been seen since. The by law remained though. I managed to bump into the City forester some time later who worked with the bylaw and asked if there were any other efforts to further conduct a feasibility study on the bylaw. I was told that the political will was not there for that anymore and would likely not happen. When I asked if the data showed any trends? I was told that initially the bylaw stopped the decrease in canopy cover but it started to noticeably drop years later. I inquired as to the reason for this and against any other reasonable explanation, I was told that the bylaw had the effect of incentivizing people not to voluntarily plant new trees on their property as they

were now seen as a cost to property ownership as opposed to a benefit. This is was in conjunction with the city's removal and replanting provisions in the bylaw. It was made clear to me that because most of the heavier treed areas of the city were comprised of Mature to Over Mature trees of significant canopy cover that when they died, left a massive hole in the overall canopy of the city and there were no trees in or around them of any significant size to mediate the impact of the loss of this tree. It was also noted that the sudden increase in solar radiation in the area due to the tree loss attributed to the loss of additional trees that were nearby as they had grown in a moderate shade environment and were now hit with full sun and hence the canopy loss was much higher than just the loss of that one tree. New native plantings after the removal also struggled as the soil had compacted due to the immense root structure of the tree and hence new non-native and invasive trees were planted as they could grow in the poorer conditions. This is a bad scenario as this ultimately pushes out native trees in the area for non-native.

Data collection stopped and hence there were no solutions presented to alleviate this problem. To date the canopy has only decreased and not increased, in part due to Emerald Ash Borer.

There are many municipalities that have by-laws now but one thing they all have in common is that none of them have any data to determine the feasibility of a Private Tree By-law. How do you know a by-law as strict and as punitive to the land owner as this one will work? Burlington green is pushing hard to get it passed because they believe we are losing trees while we wait for this to pass but how do you know this isn't doing the opposite and if so then the bylaw would actually be a major contributor to climate change. We need to take this slow and do a proper analysis so that we can actually increase the canopy and not punish landowners for having trees.

In all my time working within this quagmire of Private tree by-laws in Ontario the one that seemed to be most effective and reasonable was the Town of Oakville's Private tree by law before they amended it. This Bylaw allowed for the removal of 2 trees over 20cm diameter up to 75cm per year. This protected the old trees while allowing the homeowner enough flexibility to remove a hazard of nuisance tree. It also didn't deter landowners from planting new trees. This is just one example but there are many alternatives (eg. an incentive program or arborist licensing in lieu of a by-law) to this by-law that should be considered for viability. Since the bylaw was changed to be more restrictive, nurseries in the area have seen a significant drop in larger canopy tree sales and multiple tree service companies in the area have either sold to large American corporations like Davy or Bartlett, or they have just closed up shop.


It would be advisable to exempt the rural areas from the by law as we already have the Green belt, the N.E.C. and the Conservation Authority keeping watch on that area. The bylaw will not have any effect here nor will the landowners adhere to the bylaw anyway as enforcement of the bylaws in these areas is not fiscally possible. Every municipality has this issue and in the end the only thing they end up doing is relying on neighbors to contact the city to inform them if a tree is

being removed which basically turns the city contact number into a “snitch line” which creates more conflict between neighbors than I think council realizes.

We need to have all the facts and relevant data available before we charge ahead with this. There is time to get this right.

I am available anytime for consultation and would hope the city would do so as it seems that the local companies that are most affected by this by-law are not being contacted for consultation. I was contacted numerous times for the pilot project but since heard nothing in regards to these changes. I lived here all my life and loved this city mostly because it was always pragmatic and didn't jump the gun when other municipalities did at their own peril. I would like this city to get back to those times and hope I can help do so.

Yours in conservation,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas Wright". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "T" and "W".

Thomas Wright
I.S.A. Certified Arborist #ON-0715A
Forestry Technician
Heritage Tree Inspector

DID NOT RECV THIS
OUT.

Compare Two formulas

No SS12 (Feb 2013)

Tree Protection and Preservation Specification No.: SS12

- c) Root Pruning within the **Minimum Tree Protection Zone** of any tree requires root exploration via supersonic air tool or hydro vacuum unit to first remove the soil and expose the roots.
- d) Roots less than 2cm in diameter can be pruned using a sharpened tool such as hand pruners or a sharpened spade under the supervision of the construction inspector.
- e) Roots between 2cm and 8cm in diameter can be pruned by the arborist using a sharp tool, such as a handsaw, hand pruner or loppers and under the supervision of the construction inspector and the advisement of the Project Arborist.
- f) All roots over 8cm in diameter must be assessed by the Project Arborist prior to pruning unless the arborist on-site can confidently assess the effect of the removal of the root as not detrimental to the tree. Root Pruning within the **Critical Root Zone** and outside of the MTPZ typically requires the use of a sharpened garden spade, cutting a line to a depth of about 30 cm **by the on-site arborist and the advisement of the Project Arborist if needed.** However, the same pruning protocol for the size of roots encountered (in the MTPZ) applies to the roots found within this area. Trenches are typically backfilled with the same excavated soil or new topsoil or compost and hoarding should be installed along this trench to protect the remaining roots.

10. Securities for Non-Compliance

Where in the opinion of the Contract Administrator and City Arborist, trees have been damaged through non-compliance with the Tree Protection and Preservation Specification, a security for tree preservation or replacement may be held by the City for up to two (2) years from the date of the final inspection of the construction project. Securities may be released prior to the expiry of the two year period provided the City is satisfied that the tree has not been damaged. Applicants for the early release or reduction of securities shall submit a report from a certified arborist approved by the Contract Administrator in consultation with the City Arborist that the trees are in a state of vigorous health and has not been injured or destroyed as a result of the construction activities.

Where in the opinion of the Contract Administrator and City Arborist, tree(s) have been severely damaged and are deemed to require removal; securities shall be in the form of a letter of a Letter of Credit in an amount equal to the total value for the damaged tree(s) as determined by the City Arborist using the Aggregate Caliper Formula, or the CTLA method (Council of Tree and Landscape Assessors).

Tree Protection and Preservation Specification No.: SS12A

- d) Roots under 2 cm in diameter can be pruned using a sharpened tool such as hand pruners or a sharpened spade under the supervision of the Construction Inspector.
- e) Roots between 2 and 8 cm in diameter can be pruned by the arborist using a sharp tool, such as a handsaw, hand pruner or loppers and under the supervision of the Construction Inspector and the advisement of the Project Arborist.
- f) All roots over 8 cm in diameter must be assessed by the Project Arborist prior to pruning unless the arborist on-site can confidently assess the effect of the removal of the root as not detrimental to the tree.
- g) Root pruning within the **Critical Root Zone** and outside of the MTPZ, typically requires the use of a sharpened garden spade, cutting a line to a depth of about 30 cm by the on-site arborist under the **advisement of the Project Arborist** if needed. However, the same pruning protocol for the size of roots encountered (in the MTPZ) applies to the roots found within this area.
- h) The trenches are typically backfilled with the same excavated soil or new topsoil or compost and hoarding should be installed along this trench to project the remaining roots.

10. Securities for Non-Compliance

Where a tree has been damaged through non-compliance with the Tree Protection and Preservation Specification, any security provided for tree preservation or replacement may be held by the City for up to three (3) years from the date of the final inspection of the construction project. If the tree dies or needs to be replaced within those three years, the Owner shall pay for replacement planting with nursery stock according to the City of Burlington's Aggregate Caliper Formula. Replacement trees must have a minimum height of 180cm for coniferous trees and 80mm caliper for deciduous replacements. Replacements must be made to the satisfaction of the City Arborist. If the Owner meets their financial obligations and there is no further need to care for the tree, after three (3) years, the City shall return the deposit(s) or the balance of the deposit(s) if the City had to use some of the money for monitoring, preservation or replacement of the tree. If the tree does not recover to the satisfaction of the City Arborist, then the City shall retain the deposit(s) for the continued maintenance, preservation or eventual replacement of the tree. The Owner may be required to post additional securities if, in the opinion of the City Arborist, the saved tree is very damaged and will need on-going monitoring, preservation or replacement that will exceed the cost of the deposit(s) mentioned above.

Securities may be released prior to the expiry of the three year period provided the City is satisfied that the tree has not been damaged. Applicants for the early release or reduction of securities shall submit a report from a Certified Arborist certifying that the tree is in a state of vigorous health and has not been injured or destroyed as a result of the construction activities.

**Tree Protection and Preservation
Specification No.: SS12**

10. Securities for Non Compliance

Where in the opinion of the Contract Administrator and City Forester, trees have been damaged through non compliance with the Tree Protection and Preservation Specification, a security for tree preservation or replacement may be held by the City for up to two (2) years from the date of the final inspection of the construction project. Securities may be released prior to the expiry of the two year period provided the City is satisfied that the tree has not been damaged. Applicants for the early release or reduction of securities shall submit a report from a qualified tree consultant certifying that the tree is in a state of vigorous health and has not been injured or destroyed as a result of the construction activities.

Where in the opinion of the Contract Administrator and City Forester, tree(s) have been severely damaged and are deemed to require removal; securities shall be in the form of a letter of a Letter of Credit in an amount equal to the total value for the damaged tree(s) as determined by the City Forester using the Aggregate Caliper Formula.

I Recd this out to Mayor
and Council On Nov 14 2012
at the COMMUNITY Services COMMITTEE.

Did Not have Time To Recd
out and Compare to what
is being Proposed.

COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE

Nov 14 2012.

I read this out:

Every municipality keeps records of their street trees as part of their due diligence. They have information pertaining to when that tree was pruned, cabled or inspected. Residential trees for the most part have very little records kept about what type of work was carried out or what the last arborist recommended. As an example; how can any municipality take full responsibility of not allowing a private tree to be removed when they have no indication of when a cable system was installed in that tree. Cable systems are installed in trees to make them less prone to splitting/breakage and are only recommended to last up till 10 years and are to be inspected at least once a year or after a storm by a competent arborist.

The cost of enforcing a by-law in Burlington would amount anywhere from \$200,000-\$300,000 per annum based on two-three arborists being employed. Automobile, insurance and gas etc would be an additional expense.

My company has been serving the Burlington area since 1996 providing all aspects of arboricultural services to the residents of Burlington. I feel that the people of Burlington are very responsible and genuinely care about our community and our environment. The main reason that a resident requires a tree to be removed in Burlington is due to the tree either being attacked by insects or disease, or is dead, storm damaged, extensive decay throughout the tree, root damage/rot or the tree species has outgrown its location and is now interfering with the structure of the house or its roots are interfering with the septic drains. I have also met some residents who for no apparent reason hate trees I am glad to say there are very few.

Having spoken with customers in Oakville and Mississauga who supported the private tree by-law in their municipality, they now feel that developers are above the law and it is they who are paying for it every time they need an arborist report to have a tree removed. One customer told me how frustrating it is that he had to fill out a notification form on a Norway maple which is an invasive species in Ontario yet the municipality's tree by-law protects it.

I strongly feel as a professional arborist that a tree-by-law will achieve nothing in protecting our urban trees on residential properties due to litigation reasons.

Thank You.

Handwritten mark

OAKville } READ OUT
Legal } EMAIL.

Eileen Costello

From: Nadia Chandra [NChandra@oakville.ca]
Sent: May 15, 2012 3:09 PM
To: Eileen Costello
Cc: Domenic Lunardo; Chris Mark; Cathie Best; Doug Carr
Subject: 1456 Duncan Road

Ms. Costello,
Further to our discussion yesterday, I have reviewed and discussed this matter further with staff. Based on the owner's arborist certificate deeming the tree "hazardous", it may be removed in accordance with the by-law. As such, there is no appeal necessary and all fees shall be refunded.

Nadia Chandra
Assistant Town Solicitor
Legal
Town of Oakville | 905-845-6601 ext.3912 | f: 905-338-4184 | www.oakville.ca

Please consider the environment before printing this email.
<http://www.oakville.ca/privacy.html>

AIRD & BERLIS LLP

Barristers and Solicitors

Eileen P. K. Costello
Direct: 416.865.4740
E-mail: ecostello@airdberlis.com

May 17, 2012

BY EMAIL

Our File No. 112884

Town of Oakville
Forestry Section
1225 Trafalgar Road
Oakville, ON L6H 0H3

To Whom It May Concern:

**Re: Notice Pursuant to Town of Oakville Tree By-law 2008-156
1456 Duncan Road, Town of Oakville**

Please be advised that Aird & Berlis LLP represents Mrs. Stacey Ellerbeck, the owner of the property located at 1456 Duncan Road, in the Town of Oakville.

Please find enclosed a Notification form filled out by our client providing notice to the Town of the removal of a hazardous tree. In addition, we are also providing the Certificate of a Arborist indicating that the tree is indeed hazardous.

Also for you records is a copy of an email from Ms. Chandra, Solicitor for the Town of Oakville, confirming that the enclosed information is appropriate and that the hazardous tree may be removed.

Should there be any questions with respect to the enclosed, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

AIRD & BERLIS LLP



Eileen P. K. Costello

EPC/sh

Encls.

c: Stacey Ellerbeck
12468289.1

D.F. WILBY
Tree Surgeons
1333832 Ontario Ltd.

Mrs Stacey Ellerbeck
1456 Duncan Rd
Oakville
Ontario
L6J 2R6

March 12th, 2012

Dear Mrs Ellerbeck,

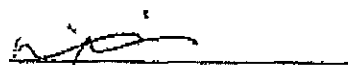
I examined the above ground portion of the 41" (103cm) diameter co-dominant White Pine in your back yard on Monday, March 12th, 2012.

The large twin stem trunks have a severe crack/open seam present surrounded by bark discolouration, a single cable system has been installed in the tree to make it less prone to splitting. The minimum average thickness of sound wood needed to support a 40" diameter main stem/trunk with surrounding decay without a cavity opening would be 6". I calculated the average thickness of sound wood surrounding the main stem/trunk to be 9.08", adding the main stem/trunk multiple defect into the equation brings the threshold of the white pine below 6".

Structural defects and decay are critical factors in the stability of a tree, and therefore in a hazard evaluation. Due to the loss of structural strength of the tree and the proximity of the house and play area, as well as considering the species of the tree, this tree is hazardous. It should be removed as soon as possible.

If you have any questions on the above please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,



David Wilby
I.S.A. Cert Arborist/Utility Specialist ON-0301AU
MYCU Ontario Utility Arborist-1150515
R.F.S. Cert Arborist (G.B.)
City & Guild Cert Arborist (G.B.)

NOTIFICATION FORM

Notification of the Injury or Destruction of Trees on Private Property Under By-Law 2008-166
 This Form is required for the injury or destruction of 1 to 4 trees between 20 cm and 76 cm in diameter,
 or any tree greater than 20 cm in diameter that is dead or hazardous



To be submitted at least 24 hours prior to the proposed removal, or
 in the case of a hazard tree, as soon after the removal as may be practicable

Please note that this is a notification only and no permit is required nor will a permit or confirmation of this notice be provided.
 There is no fee for this form.

Municipal Street Address (location of the tree): 1456 Duncan Road, Oakville

Name of Registered Owner of the Property (as it appears on deed/transfer of land): Tracey Ellersack

Telephone Number: 905-837-1453

Address: 1456 Duncan Road

Fax Number: _____

Town/City: Oakville Postal Code: L6T 2R3

email: ellersack's@copeco.ca

Name of Applicant (if different from above): _____

Telephone Number: _____

Address: _____

Fax Number: _____

Town/City: _____ Postal Code: _____

email: _____

Tree #	Species	Tree Diameter in cm Measured at 1.37 m.	REASON FOR REMOVAL (check one)				
			Dead	Hazard	Emerald Ash Horned Borer	Asian Long Beetle	Other (Specify)
1	White Pine			X			
2							
3							
4							

NOTE: Up to 4 trees between 20 cm and 76 cm in diameter can be removed for any reason in one calendar year. An Arborist Certificate is required for removal of more than 4 trees between 20 cm and 76 cm, or any tree greater than 76 cm, that is dead or a hazard

Is the tree(s) being injured or destroyed part of an application for site alteration? Yes No

If yes, please specify the type of proposed work:

Filling/Excavation Above Ground Pool Inground/Onground Pool

Hot Tub/Spa Landscaping Other

If applicable, please provide the file number for development application: _____ File#: _____

If yes to any of these questions the Notification Form will be forwarded to the Development Services Department.

Declaration of Applicant

Tracey Ellersack declares that the total # of trees in this Notification Form and all previously submitted Notification Forms do not exceed four trees for this calendar year (other than dead or hazard trees).

May 19, 2012 Date Tracey Ellersack Signature of Applicant

The following conditions must be met:

- The Arborist Certificate below has been completed, OR, I have attached an estimate/work order/letter signed by an Arborist as the # of dead or hazard trees to be removed in this calendar year is more than 4, or the dead or hazard tree is greater than 76 cm in diameter (indicate N/A if not applicable)

ARBORIST CERTIFICATE	
I, <u>DAVID WILBY</u> , certify that the above mentioned arboricultural information is correct.	
(print name of arborist)	
<u>ISA Cert Arborist ON-0301 AV, Cell AN RFS</u>	
Signature (Includes OTAB#, ISAO#, ASCA#, RPF#) <u>MTCU #1150515</u>	Date: <u>May 17 2012</u>

- I am the owner of the property, OR, I have consent of the owner (written consent attached)

NOTE: If the tree(s) to be injured or destroyed are located on a lot designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, a heritage permit may be needed - contact Heritage Services for more information

Declaration of Applicant	
I, <u>Stacey Ellerbeck</u> , certify that:	
(print name)	
I/we have read and understand the required procedures under the provisions of the Town of Oakville's Private Tree Protection By-Law. I/we hereby certify that the information and plans provided are correct and truly indicate my/our intentions respecting the proposed work. In submitting this notification form, I/we consent and agree to allow Town of Oakville employees to enter onto the property for the purpose of conducting any inspections required.	
<u>May 17, 2012</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
Date	Signature of Applicant

Is the trunk of the tree(s), at ground level, straddles or is bisected by the property line of the lot "boundary tree"? Yes No
 (If yes, adjacent property owner must sign below.)

Declaration of Adjacent Property Owner (if applicable)	
I, _____, certify that:	
(print name)	(print address)
I/we have read and understand the required procedures under the provisions of the Town of Oakville's Private Tree Protection By-Law. I/we hereby certify that the information and plans provided are correct and truly indicate my/our intentions respecting the proposed work. In submitting this notification form, I/we consent and agree to allow Town of Oakville employees to enter onto the property for the purpose of conducting any inspections required.	
_____	_____
Date	Signature of Adjacent Property Owner

Completed forms can be dropped off at:
 Town of Oakville, Central Operations
 1140 South Service Road West, Oakville, ON L6L 5T7 Fax Number: 905-338-4227

For further information contact
 Town of Oakville
 Forestry Section

Or mailed to:
 Town of Oakville, Forestry Section
 1225 Trafalgar Road, Oakville, ON L6H 0H3

Phone: 905-845-6601 x3348
 Email: forestry@oakville.ca

Or email to: forestry@oakville.ca

For Internal Use Only	
Date Received	_____
Reference Number	_____

Response to Memo

Sent August 30 2013

Did Not Have Time To
Address.

September 9th, 2013

I have concerns with some of the series of motions brought forward to the committee concerning tree protection options:

Concerns:

The possibility exists of including trees not worthy of protection thereby imposing unjustifiable limitations on the owner or owners of those trees.

All trees included in Tree Protection Areas should be worthy of protection on their individual merits. Consideration is given to the individual amenity value of the trees involved and not to any collective value they might have. Thus should any Tree Protection Area contain trees which are of little or no individual merit and situated so that their exclusion from the Tree Protection Area is impracticable there remains no alternative but to exclude the whole of the area.

Thank you,

David Wilby

To: Councillor Rick Craven, Chair, and Members of the Development & Infrastructure Committee
From: Marianne Meed Ward
Date: August 30, 2013
Re: Private Tree By-law

Further to our most recent discussions on options for tree protection and preservation in Burlington, please find attached some additional research outlining existing practices in comparable area municipalities. This research is intended to provide a basis for further discussion at our Development & Infrastructure Committee of Sept. 9 on options for enhanced tree protection in Burlington.

I will be bringing forward a series of motions for committee's deliberation to consider the following tree protection options:

1. A No-fee permit requirement for cutting five or more private trees at one time.
2. Notification and consent of adjacent properties for cutting private trees on the boundary of the property (Adjacent properties would be those on either side and backing onto the property in question). Similar protections exist under the site plan process; this option would extend those same protections to trees in the absence of a formal development application.
3. No fee city permission required to cut any tree on private property larger than 20cm in designated Tree Protection Areas. Tree Protection Areas are streets and districts where neighbourhoods have opted in to tree protection, via a petition and 2/3 majority survey. A minimum of 10 households required for implementation of a TPA. Items 1 and 2 above would also be part of a TPA.
4. Requirement to replant on private property or designated city property (to be determined by city staff) any private trees cut, on a one to one basis.
5. An annual report to council on the number of permits granted and trees cut, as well as TPAs established. A review of the tree protection plan at least once per term.

As the attached chart will indicate, these options are consistent with existing practices at a number of area municipalities.

The intent of these motions is four-fold:

1. Enhance tree protection for boundary trees and multiple tree cutting in the advance of a development application.
2. To provide citizens who opt in the opportunity for enhanced tree protection in their neighbourhoods.
3. To provide a mechanism to track the number of private trees being cut, and the reasons for that, to determine the effectiveness of the policy to achieve the aims of tree protection.
4. To complement the education component of tree protection with additional data tracking and enhanced tree protection options for residents.

If you have any questions or comments, don't hesitate to contact me. I would be pleased to meet with you individually to discuss further.

Sincerely,
Marianne

Norfolk County

Ash Research / St. Williams
forestry section.

Spoke at Meeting



Search



Home About us Biodiversity conservation Wholesale products Project services
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History of the St. Williams forestry station

St. Williams Nursery & Ecology Centre is located on a 450 acre property that was home to Canada's first Forestry Station, which has been operated as a



~~and~~ nursery since 1908. The creation of the forestry station was in response to the forestry and farming that stripped Norfolk County of its forest cover. The forestry station was a model reforestation and tree seedling production site in the province. It became a showcase and teaching facility as well as a 4,000 acre demonstration forest. During the nursery's time being run by the Province of Ontario, it produced many millions of bareroot reforestation seedlings.

In 2009, St. Williams Nursery & Ecology Centre was created out of the vision to not only supply high quality plants, but to be a science and innovation centre committed to supporting native biodiversity conservation and ecological restoration. Today, we

emerald ash borer



Recent Posts

Species Profile – Eastern Hemlock
(*Tsuga canadensis*)

Species Profile: Grey-Headed
Coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*)

Species Profile: Upland White Aster
(*Solidago ptarmicoides*)

Species Profile: Buttonbush
(*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)

Species Profile: Sugar Maple (*Acer
saccharum*)

operate acres of field production and greenhouse space, and are the largest source-identified native plant nursery in the province.

We believe strongly in the need to **protect, enhance and restore the natural beauty and biodiversity of our landscapes.** We continue to be leaders in the nursery trade by specializing in native seed and plants for biodiversity conservation of Ontario native wild-type plant genetics.

St. Williams, Ontario, CA

Phone: +1 519-586-9116
Toll free: +1 866-640-8733



Up from the ashes

Seed from rare ash trees collected, banked



Monte Sonnenberg

[More from Monte Sonnenberg \(https://www.simcoereformer.ca/author/msonnenberg\)](https://www.simcoereformer.ca/author/msonnenberg)

Published on: March 7, 2019 | Last Updated: March 12, 2019 12:03 PM EDT



Tree species devastated by blight and insects aren't truly gone until their genetics disappear. Ron Casier, chair of the Canadian Chestnut Council, displayed an American chestnut seedling in Delhi this week that is immune to a killer blight that descended on North America in 1904. A similar genetic rescue of ash trees is underway in southern Ontario.

MONTE SONNENBERG / SIMCOE REFORMER

DELHI – Foresters in southern Ontario are not ready to give up on ash trees just yet.

The Forest Gene Conservation Association (FGCA) has asked woodlot owners to report the rare ash trees that survived the passage of the emerald ash borer several years ago.

The goal is to collect seed for the eventual regeneration of ash in southern Ontario and other areas the pest devastated.

“That would count as a best practice,” Norfolk County arborist Adam Biddle said this week at the annual general meeting of the Norfolk Woodlot Owners Association in Delhi.

“Any time you’re faced with the extinction of a tree species, the best thing to do is try to preserve the genetics.”

Working in partnership with the Canadian Forest Service’s National Tree Seed Centre, FGCA has collected seed in southern Ontario from trees that withstood the ash borer onslaught.

Foresters have found that blue ash stood up well while green and black ash showed little tolerance. White ash has come down in the middle, with trees surviving for a few years before succumbing to larval infestations.

Ash researchers have discovered some interesting anomalies in recent months.

They’ve noted that the ash borer had little effect on ash trees planted next to eastern white cedar hedges. They suspect this has something to do with shared root systems and the possibility of transferred biochemical immunity.

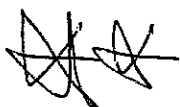
Other ash trees are believed to have survived because they were well-attended by woodpeckers. The birds penetrate the bark of trees and eat the insects and larvae beneath.

FGCA has collected seed in Cambridge, London, Newbury, Chatham-Kent, Point Pelee and Pelee Island.

The association is interested in locating ash survivors in Norfolk and Haldimand counties. Researchers want to preserve as much genetic diversity as possible.

Researchers are especially interested in locating black ash and pumpkin ash. These are likely to be found in wet, swampy areas.

“We did not expect to collect seed or find many trees, but we did,” Melissa Spearing, FGCA’s seed program co-ordinator, said in a recent report to the Norfolk Woodlot Owners Association.



MARCH
12th
2019

“Observant landowners and managers who had not pre-emptively cut all their natural stands have allowed the rare five in 10,000 green and black ash a chance to show their true colours.”

Seed collected so far has been sent to the National Tree Seed Centre for evaluation. Germination tests will follow. Under climate-controlled conditions, these seeds can be stored for up to 50 years.

This is not the first time science has been used to bring trees back from the brink.

Elm trees are making a comeback nearly 70 years after Dutch elm disease devastated the North American population.

As well, the Canadian Chestnut Council has worked diligently in recent years to collect and combine the genetics of American chestnut trees that are resistant to chestnut blight.

Based on what he has seen to date, Ron Casier of St. Thomas, chair of the chestnut council, is optimistic this majestic tree will eventually return to the Carolinian zone in all its former glory.

“We have very high hopes,” Casier said at the Delhi event. “We have found resistance among our native trees.”

The loss of tree species can have profound ecological impacts. Casier says 11 species – mostly insects – have become extinct since blight attacked the American chestnut population more than 100 years ago.

Ruffed grouse also declined because chestnuts are a key part of the birds’ diet. This in turn caused a drop in the goshawk population – raptors that rely on grouse as a primary prey species.

The emerald ash borer is native to Asia. Foresters suspect it was accidentally introduced to North America in shipping crates and skids about 30 years ago.

Ash borer has since devastated ash stands in the north-east part of the continent. The pest is lethal because it has no natural checks in this part of the world. The hope is the insect disappears once it runs out of ash trees.

MSonnenberg@postmedia.com

licensing fees
OAKville / Hamilton.

Spoke about this



Hamilton

City of Hamilton
Mailing Address:
71 Main St. W.
Hamilton ON L8P 4Y5
www.hamilton.ca

Planning and Economic Development
Licensing and By-law Services
Physical Address: 77 James Street North, Suite 250
Phone: 905.546.2782 Fax: 905.540.6280
Email: licensing@hamilton.ca

November 20, 2019

Dear Owner/Operator,

On July 12, 2019 the City of Hamilton Council passed an amending by-law to Licensing By-law No. 07-170, Schedule 14, to include the licensing of Tree Cutting Business Services.

The City will proactively enforce this requirement of the by-law, beginning January 1, 2020 with a notice to comply. However, to allow you time to complete the licensing process only after (3) months from the date of this letter will a contravention of the by-law result in an order to comply. An order to comply will be subject to fees being imposed and charges laid.

Please see attached, the application form, business reference guide and an information pamphlet. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact a Licensing Administrator via email at licensing@hamilton.ca.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tiffany Gardner'.

Tiffany Gardner
Supervisor – Licensing Administration
Licensing & By-law Services
Planning & Economic Development
905-546-2424 x 1789
Tiffany.Gardner@hamilton.ca



Hamilton

Planning and Economic Development
Licensing and By-Law Services
71 Main Street West, 1st Floor, City Hall
Hamilton, Ontario L8P 4Y5
www.hamilton.ca
Phone: (905) 546-2782 Option 3
Email: licensing@hamilton.ca

HST# 88932 3218 RT0001

BUSINESS LICENCE APPLICATION

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

LICENCE NUMBER	
RECEIPT NUMBER	LICENCE FEE
PAYMENT TYPE	APPLICATION DATE
PAYER	RECEIVED BY

Required Information

Note: Required documents vary based on licence type. Please refer to **Business Reference Guide** for specific requirements
Additional Information may be required to process the application. Failure to submit information or complete departmental requirements can delay the processing of the application. Operating a business without a licence may result in fines or penalties.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning Verification Certificate | <input type="checkbox"/> Government issued Photo ID |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Profile or Master Business Licence | <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Ownership |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Police Clearance Certificate (less than 36 days old) | <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of Insurance (vehicle or commercial) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of Compliance | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Standard Certificate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Premise Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Driving Abstract (less than 36 days old) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed Site Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Trade Questionnaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Litter Control Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Premise Questionnaire |

Licence Type: New Business Change of Ownership

If New Business - anticipated opening date:

A Business is not permitted to open until all requirements have been met and the licence is issued

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Establishment Name (Operating As):

Street Address of Establishment: Unit No: Ward:

City: Postal Code: Existing Municipal Business Licence Number (if applicable):

OWNER:

Last Name: First Name:

Registered Corporation Name/Number:

Address:

City: Province: Postal Code:

Phone Number: Alternate Number:

Email Address: Date of Birth (DD-MMM-YY):

Partner Name (Last) (if Partnership): Partner First Name:

Address:

City: Province: Postal Code:

Phone Number: Alternate Number:

Email Address: Date of Birth (DD-MMM-YY):

APPLICANT/LICENCE HOLDER: (If different than Owner)

Last Name: First Name:

Address:

City: Province: Postal Code:

Phone Number: Alternate Number:

Email Address: Date of Birth (DD-MMM-YY):

TREE CUTTING SERVICE COMPANY
By-law 07-170, Schedule 14

Tree Cutting Service Company means a business engaged in the practice of assessing the health and structural integrity of trees, removing trees, pruning tree branches or roots, removing stumps, or transplanting trees, including climbing aloft and using rigging equipment for any such purpose.

New Licence Application:

Fee/Inspection	Set Fee	+ HST	Total Cost	Comments
Processing Fee	\$ 66.37	\$ 8.63	\$ 75.00	
Licence Fee	\$ 270.00	\$ -	\$ 270.00	
Total	\$ 336.37	\$ 8.63	\$ 345.00	

Application Checklist:

1. Business Registration/Corporate Profile dated within 1 year of application
2. Police Record/Clearance (dated within 36 days of application)
3. Liability Insurance and Property Damage Insurance (2 million)

Licence re-instatement fee (late fee): \$280.53 + \$36.47 (HST) = \$317.00

Renewal Requirements & Fees:

- Declarations A and B need to be completed
- Updated Insurance Information to be provided with renewal

Fee/Inspection	Set Fee	+ HST	Total Cost	Comments
Licence Fee	\$ 270.00	\$ -	\$ 270.00	
Total	\$ 270.00	\$ -	\$ 270.00	



OAKVILLE

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE
1225 Trafalgar Road Oakville Ontario, L6H 0H3
Telephone: 905-845-6601 Fax: 905-815-6077

2019 APPLICATION TO LICENCE ARBORIST CONSULTING, ARBORICULTURE AND LANDSCAPING/TREE COMPANIES

FEE: The fee is non-refundable and non-transferable

<input type="checkbox"/>	Class A – Arborist Consulting Company	\$340.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Class B – Arboriculture Company	\$464.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Class C – Tree Company	\$464.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Class D – Landscaping/Tree Company	\$551.00

Applications **MUST** be **FULLY COMPLETED** and **SUBMITTED** along with any required documents and the applicable fee.

Applications may be submitted as follows:

- In Person at ServiceOakville, 1225 Trafalgar Rd;
- By Mail to: Enforcement Services, Town of Oakville, 1225 Trafalgar Rd, Oakville, ON L6H 0H3

BUSINESS: Note: For a business address, P.O.Box number will not be accepted.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ UNIT: _____ CITY/TOWN: _____

POSTAL CODE: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

CORPORATE NUMBER: _____ Sole Prop: Partnership:

APPLICANT:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ UNIT: _____ CITY/TOWN: _____

POSTAL CODE: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

The following documents listed for each licence class must be filed with this application.

• Class A: Arborist Consulting Company

- If other than a sole proprietorship, a copy of the incorporating documents and corporate number.
- If partnership, provide a list of names, date of birth and address of each partner.
- Certificate of Errors and Omissions Insurance in the amount of two million dollars (\$2,000,000). The Town of Oakville and address **must** appear on the certificate as "**Certificate Holder**" or "Additional Insured" in order to provide the Town at least thirty (30) days' notice in writing prior to cancellation, expiration or change of policy.

• Class B: Arboriculture Company

- If other than a sole proprietorship, a copy of the incorporating documents and corporate number.
- If partnership, provide a list of names, date of birth and address of each partner.
- Certificate of Errors and Omissions Insurance in the amount of two million dollars (\$2,000,000). The Town of Oakville and address **must** appear on the certificate as "**Certificate Holder**" in order to provide the Town at least thirty (30) days' notice in writing prior to cancellation, expiration or change of policy.
- Certificate of Public Liability Insurance in the amount of two million dollars (\$2,000,000). The Town of Oakville and address **must** appear on the certificate as either "**Additional Insured**" or "**Certificate Holder**" in order to provide the Town at least ten days' notice in writing prior to cancellation, expiration or change of policy.
- List of employee(s) and copy of valid qualifications for each of the following:
 - Arborist
 - Certified Tree Worker Climber Specialist
 - Certified Chainsaw Operator
 - Utility Arborist
- Original Canadian Criminal Reference Check issued by an accredited Canadian Police Service, no more than 30 days old at the time of the licence application.

OFFICE USE ONLY:

Class 'B'

Total Fees: _____ Receipt No. _____ Licence. _____ Date Issued: _____

Corp. Doc. ____ Insurance: ____ Errors Omissions: ____ Police Check ____ Arborist: ____ Tree Worker: ____

Chainsaw Operator: ____ Utility Arborist: ____

• Class C: Tree Company

- If other than a sole proprietorship, a copy of the incorporating documents and corporate number.
- If partnership, provide a list of names, date of birth and address of each partner.
- Certificate of Public Liability Insurance in the amount of two million dollars (\$2,000,000). The Town of Oakville and address **must** appear on the certificate as either "**Additional Insured**" or "**Certificate Holder**" in order to provide the Town at least ten days' notice in writing prior to cancellation, expiration or change of policy.
- List of employee(s) and copy of valid qualifications for each of the following:
 - Certified Tree Worker Climber Specialist
 - Certified Chainsaw Operator
 - Utility Arborist, if required
- Original Canadian Criminal Reference Check issued by an accredited Canadian Police Service, no more than 30 days old at the time of the licence application.

• Class D: Landscaping / Tree Company

-] If other than a sole proprietorship, a copy of the incorporating documents and corporate number.
-] If partnership, provide a list of names, date of birth and address of each partner.
-] Certificate of Public Liability Insurance in the amount of two million dollars (\$2,000,000). The Town of Oakville and address **must** appear on the certificate as either "**Additional Insured**" or "**Certificate Holder**" in order to provide the Town at least ten days' notice in writing prior to cancellation, expiration or change of policy.
-] Original Canadian Criminal Reference Check issued by an accredited Canadian Police Service, no more than 30 days old at the time of the licence application.
-] List of employee(s) and copy of valid qualifications for each of the following:
 - Certified Tree Worker Climber Specialist
 - Certified Chainsaw Operator
 - Utility Arborist, if required

OFFICE USE ONLY: Class 'D'

Total Fees: _____ Receipt No. _____ Licence. _____ Date Issued: _____

Corp. Doc. ____ Insurance: ____ Errors Omissions: ____ Police Check: ____ Tree Worker: ____ Chainsaw Operator: _____

Utility Arborist: _____

Please be advised:

- Incomplete applications will not be accepted and will be returned.
- It is an offence to operate a business without a licence and charges may be laid without additional notice.
- Licenses are issued with an expiry date. It is the responsibility of the licensee to renew their licence prior to the expiry date.
- Any renewals received after the expiry date will be subject to a \$50 late fee.

I hereby declare that I will comply with the provisions of all by-laws pertaining to the licence for which I am applying.

Signature

Date

Residents Concerns

Ward 3

Did Not Have Time
To Read/Address

David Wilby

From: Michelle [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, December 1, 2019 7:33 PM
To: David Wilby
Subject: Maple Tree

After todays ice storm my husband is concerned about the health of the maple tree in the backyard. Numerous large dead branches fell down today. He wants to know what are the chances that the tree will survive? He does not want the tree to fall and cause damage or injure anyone. Nor waste money in the future with the new bylaws.

Your professional input is appreciated.

Thanks
Michelle

Sent from my iPhone=

David Wilby

From: Jennifer [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, December 3, 2019 2:04 PM
To: David Wilby
Subject: Re: Tree removal

Yes please put us down for root treatment in spring and chopping our front tree before the new deadline !

Thank you

Sent from my iPhone

> On Nov 28, 2019, at 6:57 AM, David Wilby <david@wilbytrees.ca> wrote:

>

> Good Morning Jennifer,

>

> We are currently not carrying out deep root fertilizing at this time of year, we will be resuming fertilizing in spring 2020. Would you like to be put on the schedule?.

>

> If the tree bylaw is passed it will go into effect April 01 2020, it will only apply to trees above 20cm in diameter.

>

> Best,

> David

>

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Jennifer [REDACTED]

> Sent: Wednesday, November 27, 2019 10:57 AM

> To: David@wilbytrees.ca

> Subject: Tree removal

>

> Good morning,

>

> Sorry for the late follow up and I am unsure if it's too late to do root treatment for our pines or if it should wait till spring ?

>

> We are looking to get an estimate done to remove a small smoke tree at the left front side of our house before the tree bylaw is passed December 2.

>

> Let me know if you have availability

> Thank you

> Jennifer [REDACTED]

> [REDACTED] Alconbury Cres

>

> Sent from my iPhone

>