AMENDED

AGENDA FOR THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE COMMISSION TO BE HELD IN THE BOWEN PARK COMPLEX CONFERENCE ROOM WEDNESDAY, 2009-APR-22, COMMENCING AT 7:00 P.M.

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1. **CALL THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE COMMISSION TO ORDER:**

2. **INTRODUCTION OF LATE ITEMS:**

3. **ADOPTION OF AGENDA:**

4. **ADOPTION OF MINUTES:**

   (a) Minutes of the Regular Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission Meeting held Wednesday, 2009-MAR-25, at 6:59 p.m., in the Bowen Park Complex Conference Room. *Pgs. 197-203*

   Motion to adopt minutes of 2009-MAR-25.

5. **PRESENTATIONS:** (None.)

6. **DELEGATIONS:** (10 MINUTES)

   Motion to receive the following delegations:

   (a) Ms. Adriane Schroeder, Community Action Coordinator, Canadian Cancer Society, Vancouver Island Region, requesting that the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission support a bylaw that would phase out non-essential pesticide use on all City parks, playing fields and residential property. *Pg. 204*

   LATE DELEGATIONS: (5 MINUTES)

   (b) Mr. Fred Taylor, 204 Emery Way, Nanaimo, BC V9R 5Z8 requesting the opportunity to address the Commission in regards to non-essential pesticide use on all City parks, playing fields and residential property. *Pg. 204.1*

7. **CHAIRMAN'S REPORT:**

   (a) Reminder regarding the Medal and Certification presentation event to be held on Wednesday, 2009-APR-29, at 5:00 p.m., in the Bowen Park Complex Lobby.

8. REPORTS OF ADVISORY BODIES:

(a) **Parks Committee.** No meeting held.

(b) **Recreation Committee.** No meeting held.

(c) **Cultural Committee.** No meeting held.

(d) **Grants Advisory Committee.** Commissioners Avis and Burnett and - Monthly report for March, 2009.

(e) **Plan Nanaimo Advisory Committee.** Commissioner Lance - Monthly report for March, 2009.

(f) **Social Planning Advisory Committee.** Commissioner Cowling - Monthly report for March, 2009.

(g) **The Port Theatre.** Monthly report for March, 2009. *Pgs. 205-207*

(h) **Nanaimo Art Gallery.** Monthly report for March, 2009. *Pg. 208*

(i) **Nanaimo Museum.** Monthly report for March, 2009. *Pgs. 209-210*

Motion to receive all Advisory Body reports.

9. STAFF REPORTS:

(a) **License of Use Agreements 2009.** *Pgs. 211-244*

Staff's Recommendation: That the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission in accordance with the document "Guidelines Establishing Value of Rent for Lease or License Agreements to Non-Profit Societies", the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission recommend that Council approve the following License of Use Agreements for a five-year (5) period at an annual rent of $1.00 given that the services provided in these three licenses meet well with the stated guidelines.

Licensee	License Period	Admin Fee	Rent
Nanaimo Hornets Rugby-Football Club	2009-MAR-01 to 2014-FEB-28	$125.00	$1.00/year
Nanaimo & District Equestrian Association (NDEA) and Vancouver Island Exhibition Association (VIEX)	2009-MAR-01 to 2014-FEB-28	$125.00	$1.00/year
Douglas Island Garden Society (DIGS)	2009-APR-01 to 2014-MAR-31	$125.00	$1.00/year

(b) **Urban Forest Management Strategy.** *Pgs. 245-361*

Staff's Recommendation: That the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission receive the draft Urban Forest Management Strategy and have an Open House in May to forward the Strategy for public review and comment.

10. **INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS** (Staff reports):

(a) Monthly Report for March 2009 – Senior Manager of Parks. *Pgs. 362-365*

(b) Monthly Report for March 2009 – Senior Manager of Recreation and Culture Services. *Pgs. 366-370*

Motion to receive all Information Items.

11. **CORRESPONDENCE:** (Action Required)

(a) Letter from Ms. Marion Brom, 3562 Monterey Drive, Nanaimo, BC V9T 6T2, dated 2009-APR-14 to Chair Larry McNabb, regarding a Petition for Dog Off-Leash Area in North Nanaimo (petition attached). *Pgs. 371-387*

Staff's Recommendation: That the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission forward the matter of a dog off-leash area in North Nanaimo to the Parks Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE: (Information)

(b) Minutes of the Nanaimo Harbour City Seniors, Board of Directors, Meeting held 2009-APR-03. *Pgs. 388-389*

(c) Letter dated 2009-MAR-14 (copied to Chair L. McNabb, Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission), received 2009-APR-20, from Ms. Carmella Luvisotto, Band Director, Wellington Secondary School, 3135 Mexicana Road, Nanaimo, BC V9T 2W8 to Ms. Eveline O'Rourke, Chair, Cultural Committee, thanking the Cultural Committee for honoring her with the Nanaimo Excellence in Culture Award. *Pg. 390*

(d) Letter dated 2009-MAR-31, received 2009-APR-20, from Ms. Carmella Luvisotto, Band Director, Wellington Secondary School, 3135 Mexicana Road, Nanaimo, BC V9T 2W8 to Councillor Larry McNabb, Chair, Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission thanking the Commission for honoring her with the Nanaimo Excellence in Culture Award. *Pg. 391*

(e) Letter dated 2009-APR-20, received 2009-APR-20, from Ms. Suzanne Allard Strutt, Chief Executive Officer, British Columbia Recreation and Parks Association, 101 – 4664 Lougheed Hwy., Burnaby, BC V5C 5T5 addressed to Ms. Jessica Gemella, Gemella Design Inc., and Ms. Mary Smith, City of Nanaimo, expressing the BCRPA's congratulations and advising that the Oliver Woods Community Centre had been selected *Pgs. 392-393*

as a winner of a 2009 BC Recreation and Parks Association Facility Excellence Award.

(f) Invitation from Sport BC to the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission to attend the Community Sport Hero Awards to be held on Tuesday, 2009-MAY-05, at 7:00 p.m. in the Port Alberni Room, at the Coast Bastion Inn. Note: There is no charge for this event; however, attendee RSVP is requested by Wednesday, 2009-APR-29. *Pg. 394*

Motion to receive all Correspondence.

12. **NOTICE OF MOTION:**

13. **CONSIDERATION OF OTHER BUSINESS:**

14. **BUSINESS ARISING FROM DELEGATIONS:**

15. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS:**

(a) Process of Advisory Bodies Reporting to Commission – staff report – Legislative Services to clarify.

(b) Prepare DIGS License for Commission's review – staff report April 2009.

(c) Beban Park Complex Feasibility Study Report – staff report.

(d) E.J. Hughes Mural – Copyright & Image Production used on promotional material, and sold by the City of Nanaimo, with proceeds going to Art in Public Places.

Motion to remove item 15.(b) "Prepare DIGS License for Commission's Review" from "Unfinished Business".

16. **QUESTION PERIOD:**

17. **ADJOURNMENT:**

Motion to adjourn with next meetings as follows:

COMMISSION	Wednesday, 2009-MAY-27; 7:00 p.m. Bowen Park Complex Conference Room
Cultural Committee	Wednesday, 2009-MAY-06; 4:15 p.m. Bowen Park Complex Conference Room
Recreation Committee	Wednesday, 2009-MAY-13, 4:00 p.m. – if required Bowen Park Complex Conference Room
Parks Committee	Thursday, 2009-MAY-14; 5:00 p.m. – if required Bowen Park Complex Conference Room

1.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to "COUNCIL PROCEDURE BYLAW 2007 NO. 7060", OF AN "In Camera" Meeting of the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission to be held:

DATE:	Wednesday, 2009-APR-22
LOCATION:	Bowen Park Complex Conference Room
TIME:	Immediately following the regular Commission meeting

The purpose of the "In Camera" Meeting is to discuss matters pertaining to items that may be closed to the public as per *Community Charter* Section 90(1):

(e) the acquisition, disposition or expropriation of land or improvements, if the Council considers that disclosure might reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the municipality.

Richard Harding, Director,
Parks, Recreation and Culture.

2009-APR-16
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MINUTES OF THE REGULAR PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE COMMISSION MEETING
HELD IN THE BOWEN PARK COMPLEX CONFERENCE ROOM
WEDNESDAY, 2009-MAR-25, COMMENCING AT 7:00 P.M.

PRESENT: Commissioner L. McNabb, Chair

Members: Commissioner D. Johnstone
Commissioner F. Pattje
Commissioner L. Avis
Commissioner S. Lance
Commissioner D. Burnett
Commissioner J. Cowling
Commissioner B. Sparkes
Commissioner B. Dempsey

Regrets: Commissioner B. Meunier
Commissioner M. Young
Commissioner G. Rudischer

Staff: R. Harding, J. Ritchie, S. Samborski, R. Tweed, recording

1. CALL THE OPEN MEETING TO ORDER:

The Regular Meeting was called to order at 6:59 p.m.

2. INTRODUCTION OF LATE ITEMS: (None)

3. ADOPTION OF AGENDA:

It was moved and seconded that the Agenda be adopted. The motion carried unanimously.

4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES:

(a) Minutes of the Regular Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission Meeting held Wednesday, 2009-FEB-25 at 6:55 p.m. in the Bowen Park Complex.Conference Room.

It was moved and seconded that the Minutes be adopted as circulated. The motion carried unanimously.

5. PRESENTATIONS: (None.)

6. DELEGATIONS:

It was moved and seconded that the Delegations be permitted to address the Commission. The motion carried unanimously.

(a) Mr. Ed Poli on behalf of the Nanaimo Art Gallery, 150 Commercial Street, Nanaimo, B.C., V9R 5G6, providing an update on the "E.J. Hughes Celebration" to the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission.

Mr. Poli distributed additional written information for Commission members and provided some history and background on the mural restoration, as well as the schedule of events for the unveiling.

It was moved and seconded that the presentation be received. The motion carried unanimously.

(b) Mr. Richard Hoedl, 355 Pine Street, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 2C1, of the Art Masters Academy, showcasing a new concept to make use of the Old Nanaimo Museum to enhance the Arts District of Nanaimo.

Mr. Hoedl provided background on his history in Nanaimo as well as outside Nanaimo. He then discussed the concept of Art Apprenticeship in the field to provide a business model as well as an artistic program to apprentices. A larger space is required due to the high volume of applicants for this type of program and Mr. Hoedl would like to use the old Nanaimo Museum building for this purpose.

It was moved and seconded that the presentation be received. The motion carried unanimously.

Staff provided an update on the current status of the planning process and study being undertaken on the old Nanaimo Museum Building.

7. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT:

(a) BCRPA Symposium.

Commissioner Lynda Avis and Commissioner Dawn Burnett expressed their interest in attending the BCRPA Symposium. Commissioner Diana Johnstone announced that she has been appointed as a Director of the BCRPA and, as such, will attend on behalf of the BCRPA.

(b) Designation of Alternate Chair.

Chair Larry McNabb advised that he had selected Commissioner Diana Johnstone to act as Alternate Chair in the event of his absence.

(c) Medal and Certificate Presentations.

A medal and certificate presentation event is being scheduled for 2009-APR-29 at 5:00 p.m. in the Bowen Complex Lobby area. Chairman Larry McNabb encouraged Commission members to attend as a community event.

8. REPORTS OF ADVISORY BODIES:

(a) Parks Committee. Commissioner Sparkes reported on the meeting held 2009-MAR-12.

(i) Meeting Dates / Time.

Parks Committee's Recommendation: That the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission review the Parks Committee meeting start time and approve an amendment from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of every month in order to better accommodate the members of the Parks Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Parks Committee be adopted. The motion carried unanimously.

(ii) Bench and Plaque at Maffeo Sutton Park

Parks Committee's Recommendation: It was moved and seconded that the Parks Committee recommend that the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission support Mr. Barron's proposal and have a plinth and plaque, subject to confirmation of location, erected to recognize the Concerned Citizens Committee for the preservation of the lands now known as Maffeo Sutton Park.

Following discussion of the matter by the Commission an amendment to the Park's Committee Recommendation was proposed, in order that it include confirmation of the members of the Committee in addition to the issue of funding for the plinth and plaque.

It was moved and seconded that the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission recommend that Council support Mr. Barron's proposal to have a plinth and plaque erected in Maffeo Sutton Park in recognition of the Concerned Citizens Committee, subject to:

(i) confirmation of the placement location;
(ii) confirmation of the names of the members of the original Concerned Citizens Committee; and,
(iii) all funding being provided by the Concerned Citizens Committee.

The motion carried. Opposed: Commissioner Lance and Commissioner Avis.

(b) Recreation Committee. No meeting held.

(c) Cultural Committee. On behalf of the newly-elected Chair, Eveline O'Rourke, Commissioner Pattje reported on the meeting held 2009-MAR-04.

(i) Meeting Times for the Cultural Committee.

Cultural Committee's Recommendation: That the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission review the Cultural Committee meeting start time and approve the amendment from 4:00 p.m. to 4:15 p.m. on the first Wednesday of every month, with date exceptions as previous adopted, in order to better accommodate the members of the Cultural Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Cultural Committee be adopted. The motion carried unanimously.

(ii) Cultural Strategy

Cultural Committee's Recommendation: That the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission receive the updated version of the 2008 Nanaimo Cultural Strategy and recommend to Council that they approve the 2008 Nanaimo Cultural Strategy.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Cultural Committee be adopted. The motion carried unanimously.

(iii) Cancellation of Meeting Scheduled for 2009-APR-01

Cultural Committee's Recommendation: That the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission cancel the Cultural Committee meeting scheduled for 2009-APR-01, with this meeting to be rescheduled at the discretion of the Chair of the Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Cultural Committee be adopted. The motion carried unanimously.

(d) Grants Advisory Committee. No meeting held.

(e) Plan Nanaimo Advisory Committee. Commissioner Shirley Lance reported on the meeting held 2009-MAR-24. Had an update on the RDN strategy of growth and went through some re-zoning amendments.

(f) Social Planning Advisory Committee. Commissioner Cowling reported on the Inaugural meeting held on 2009-MAR-11. Ms. Zeni Maartman has been elected as the new Chair.

(g) Port Theatre. Monthly report for February 2009.

(h) Nanaimo Art Gallery. Monthly report for 2009-FEB-01 to 2009-FEB-28.

(i) Nanaimo District Museum. Monthly report for February 2009, additionally, the annual report was also provided.

It was moved and seconded that the Advisory Body reports be received. The motion carried unanimously.

9. STAFF REPORTS:

(a) **Travel Assistance Application From The Nanaimo Ebbtides Swim Club**

Staff's Recommendation: That the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission recommend that Council approve the application for a Travel Assistance Grant for the Nanaimo Ebbtides Swim Club in the amount of $100.00. The application meets all of the grant criteria.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation be adopted. The motion carried unanimously.

(b) **2008 City Of Nanaimo Cultural Strategy**

Staff's Recommendation: That the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission recommend that Council approve the updated 2008 City of Nanaimo Cultural Strategy.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation be adopted. The motion carried unanimously.

10. INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS (staff reports):

(a) Senior Manager, Parks. Monthly report for February 2009. Provided verbal report on the Spirit Eagles project and distributed a photograph of a likeness of the two Spirit Eagles that would be coming to Nanaimo for placement at Maffeo Sutton Spirit Square and McGregor Park.

(b) Senior Manager, Recreation and Culture Services. Monthly report for February 2009. In the fist 21 days of registration we are up 20% in registrations from the same time last year.

It was moved and seconded that the Information Only Items be received. The motion carried unanimously.

11. CORRESPONDENCE: (Action Required.) (None.)

CORRESPONDENCE: (Information)

(a) Minutes of the Nanaimo Harbour City Seniors Board of Directors Meeting held 2009-MAR-06.

Staff reported that the Wellness Park equipment has been ordered. The construction should be completed by the end of June, with opening scheduled for the beginning of July 2009.

Commissioner Avis provided additional information on the final refurbishing of the Bowen Complex lobby area by the Nanaimo Harbour City Seniors group.

It was moved and seconded that the Correspondence be received. The motion carried unanimously.

12. NOTICE OF MOTION: (None.)

13. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER BUSINESS:

Richard Harding is working on a session that he would like to provide to Commission members in April or May on how to promote active living and sport in our community and interfacing with user groups and other levels of government. He would to have School District, as well as Vancouver Island University, personnel in as well.

14. BUSINESS ARISING FROM DELEGATIONS:

(a) Mr. Ed Poli on behalf of the Nanaimo Art Gallery, 150 Commercial Street, Nanaimo, B.C., V9R 5G6, providing an update on the "E.J. Hughes Celebration" to the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission.

It was moved and seconded that the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission receive the presentation. The motion carried unanimously.

(b) Mr. Richard Hoedl, 355 Pine Street, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 2C1, of the Art Masters Academy, showcasing a new concept to make use of the Old Nanaimo Museum to enhance the Arts District of Nanaimo.

It was moved and seconded that the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission refer the matter of the Old Nanaimo Museum building to Staff for the planning process. The motion carried unanimously.

15. UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

(a) Process of Advisory Bodies Reporting to Commission – staff report – Legislative Services to clarify.

(b) Prepare DIGS License for Commission's review – staff report April 2009.

(c) Beban Park Complex Feasibility Study Report – staff report.

(d) E.J. Hughes Mural – Copyright & Image Production used on promotional material, and sold by the City of Nanaimo, with proceeds going to Art in Public Places.

16. QUESTION PERIOD: (No questions.)

17. ADJOURNMENT:

It was moved and seconded at 8:09 p.m. that the meeting adjourn, with the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission moving to an "In-Camera" session and with the next Meeting of the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission to be held Wednesday, 2009-APR-22, commencing at 7:00 p.m. in the Bowen Park Complex Conference Room; and,

with the next meeting of the Cultural Committee to be held as determined by the Chair, commencing at 4:15 p.m., in the Bowen Park Complex Conference Room; and,

with the next meeting of the Recreation Committee to be held, if required, Wednesday, 2009-APR-08, commencing at 4:00 p.m., in the Bowen Park Complex Conference Room; and,

with the next meeting of the Parks Committee to be held, if required, Thursday, 2009-APR-09, commencing at 5:00 p.m. in the Bowen Park Complex Conference Room.

The motion carried unanimously.

L. McNabb, Chair
Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

R. Harding, Director
Parks, Recreation and Culture

2009-APR-01
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CITY OF NANAIMO
THE HARBOUR CITY

PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE COMMISSION

REQUEST TO APPEAR AS A DELEGATION

ON 2009 - 04 - 22
year month day

NAME OF PERSON MAKING PRESENTATION: Adriane Schroeder, Community Action Coordinator, BC/Yukon Division of the Canadian Cancer Society
Print

ADDRESS: Unit E – 777 Poplar Street Nanaimo, BC V9S 2H7 _____
street address City Province Postal Code

PHONE: _____ **250-716-1344** _____ **FAX:** 250-716-8916
home business

NAME OF APPLICANT IF OTHER THAN ABOVE: _____

DETAILS OF PRESENTATION:

There is growing evidence that the use of pesticides contributes to our cancer risk. The Canadian Cancer Society advocates for municipal governments to pass bylaws restricting the use of pesticides for beautification or non-essential purposes on residential property and all municipal lands and supports public education on alternatives to pesticides.

I would like the opportunity to show the committee an 11 minute DVD titled Lawn and Garden Pesticides:Reducing Harm produced by the Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment. And then speak to the need for a pesticide bylaw in Nanaimo and ask for the Commission's support of a bylaw that would phase-out non-essential pesticide use on all City parks, playing fields and residential property.

I understand there is a 10 minute time limit for delegations so if additional time cannot be allotted I will omit the film and give a 10 minute powerpoint presentation on the above.

PLEASE NOTE

- **Electronic presentations** must be provided on a CD or by e-mail no later than 9:00 a.m. the day of the Meeting.
- Please submit a written copy of your presentation to the Recording Secretary either at, or prior to, the Meeting.
- **Multiple speakers** on a single issue or topic shall be given 5 minutes each to make their presentations as per Section 18.6 of the Council Procedure Bylaw.

Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission
500 Bowen Road, Nanaimo BC V9R 1Z7

Phone: (250) 755-7511
Fax: (250) 753-7277
parks@nanaimo.ca

CITY OF NANAIMO
THE HARBOUR CITY

PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE COMMISSION

REQUEST TO APPEAR AS A DELEGATION

ON 2009 (year) - April (month) - 22 (day)

NAME OF PERSON MAKING PRESENTATION: FRED TAYLOR (Print)

ADDRESS: 204 Emery Way (street address) Nanaimo (City) B.C. (Province) V9R 5Z8 (Postal Code)

PHONE: 250 - 754 - 6917 (home) _____ (business) FAX: 250 - 753 - 8124

NAME OF APPLICANT IF OTHER THAN ABOVE: _____

DETAILS OF PRESENTATION:

request the opportunity to address the Commission
in regards to non-essential pesticide use on all
City parls, playing fields and residential property

RECEIVED
APR 20 2009
DEPARTMENT OF
PARKS RECREATION AND CULTURE

PLEASE NOTE

- **Electronic presentations** must be provided on a CD or by e-mail no later than 9:00 a.m. the day of the Meeting.
- Please submit a written copy of your presentation to the Recording Secretary either at, or prior to, the Meeting.
- **Multiple speakers** on a single issue or topic shall be given 5 minutes each to make their presentations as per Section 18 of the Council Procedure Bylaw.

204.1

Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission
500 Bowen Road, Nanaimo BC V9R 1Z7

Phone: (250) 755-7511
Fax: (250) 753-7277
parks@nanaimo.ca

Fred H.J. Taylor
204 Emery Way
Nanaimo
British Columbia
Canada V9R 5Z8
☎ 250 754-6917
fax 250 753-8124

April 22, 2009

Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission
500 Bowen Road
Nanaimo, B.C.

Chairman McNabb and Commission Members:

Before you is a request from Adriane Schroeder to enact a pesticide reduction bylaw.

I understand Adriane Schroeder is not on our voters list and may not even be a member of our community.

I agree with the Canadian Cancer Society

"the following precautionary actions can be done to minimize exposure" to pesticides –

- carefully read the product information and follow the directions…

- if spraying pesticides … do so on a windless day…..

- wear protective garments…..

- don't smoke, drink or eat when handling pesticides… wash your hands after using pesticides

- never store pesticides near food or drink…..

- dispose of containers in manner indicated on label

- store pesticides out of children's reach, do not use around children or pets

204.2

- post signs warning people of application.....

Nothing new, it is law in British Columbia the sale of pesticides must be by a licenced vendor and a licenced person, informing the purchaser of the aforementioned.

I stress, the label on a pesticide even a drug for human consumption must be followed.

Pesticides are tools created to deal with pest problems; there is nothing 'cosmetic' about the safe and effective use.

They protect private and public property from insect and invasive weed infestations.

I remain of the opinion; one may be at a greater risk of pesticide contact/consumption from the food chain compared to 'cosmetic' pesticide.

The use of words such as "may" and "suggest" by the Cancer Society clearly indicates a scare tactic is in the works.

The Society is even concerned with the use of chlorine to purify water, the use of Teflon and non-stick cookware and the list goes on, just view their web site.

I understand pesticides receive a greater breadth of scrutiny than any other regulated product by Health Canada.

I oppose the municipal level of government restricting the use of pesticides for 'cosmetic' purposes on residential properties.

After a power point presentation to Council by Nancy Falconer, I requested copy of the Ipsos Reid questions to Nanaimo area

residents, the number of contacts in the Nanaimo area and a list of non toxic solutions for cosmetic control purposes (April 29, 2008).

To date I received no answer.

I support Health Canada our 'Pest Management Regulatory Agency', "2,4-D does not cause cancer and is acceptable for use by homeowners who choose to use it on their lawn where they follow directions on the label."

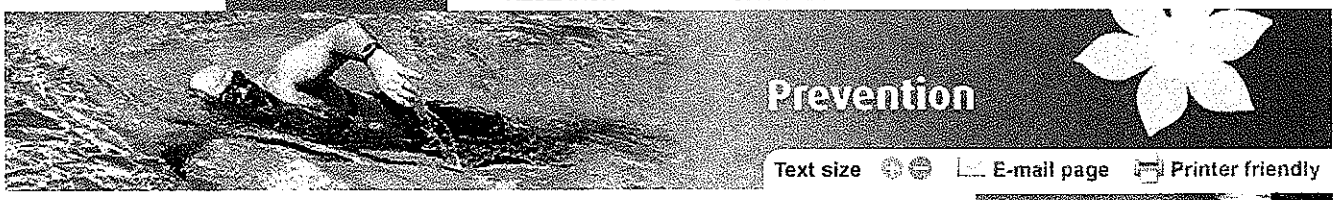
"No other international regulatory body considers 2,4-D to cause adverse health effects…"

Yours truly,

F Taylor

Fred Taylor

204.4



Seven Steps to Health
Quit smoking
Eat well
Be active
Use SunSense
Get screened
When to call your doctor
Cancer and the environment
Specific environmental contaminants
- Air pollution
- Arsenic in drinking water
- Asbestos
- Bisphenol A (BPA)
- Cell phones
- Chlorinated water
- Product labelling
- Electromagnetic fields
- Human biomonitoring
- Pesticides
- Phthalates
- Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)
- Radiation
- Teflon™ and non-stick cookware
- Suggested links

Genetic risk
Other risk factors
Reduce your child's risk
Cancer information in other languages
Key evidence-based links
BC Healthy Living Alliance
Chair in Cancer Primary Prevention
Editorial policy

Reducing pesticide exposure

QUESTIONS ABOUT CANCER?
Ask us
1 888 939-3333
info@cis.cancer.ca

Pesticides as a last resort

If pesticides need to be used to manage pests that may affect our health, safety or food supply, they should be used as a last resort. This is a way of reducing dependence on pesticides to manage pests. It is also a way of minimizing the human health and environmental effects associated with pesticides without affecting the benefits of pest control. This approach to pest management focuses on pest prevention and control using alternatives to pesticides. Pesticides are only used once alternative methods of pest control prove to be ineffective.

This method of pest control is often referred to as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or sustainable pest management. Sustainable pest management can be practiced in agricultural, industrial and urban settings. It is a strategy supported by organizations such as World Wildlife Fund-Canada, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Ways to minimize pesticide exposure

When working with pesticides, exposure should be reduced to the lowest possible level if elimination is not possible. Using safer alternatives to pesticides should be a priority. If safer alternatives are not available, the following precautionary actions can be done to minimize exposure:

- Carefully read product information and follow the directions on the label.
- If spraying pesticides, it is advisable to do so on a windless day when the temperature is below 25 degrees Celsius.
- Wear protective garments as recommended on the label and remove contact lenses before spraying. Clothing worn during pesticide use should be washed before wearing again. When the clothes are washed, they should be washed alone.
- Don't smoke, drink or eat when handling pesticides. Do not rub your eyes or touch your mouth while working with pesticides. Wash your hands immediately after using pesticides.
- Never store pesticides near food or drink and never transfer pesticides into another container for storage.

204.5

- Pesticide containers should be disposed of in the manner indicated on the label.
- Store pesticides out of children's reach, and do not use around children or pets.
- Post signs warning people that an area has been treated with pesticides.

Disposing of pesticides that are not going to be used

Contact the municipal authorities in your area about disposing unused pesticides.

Back to Pesticides

Last modified on: 21 August 2008

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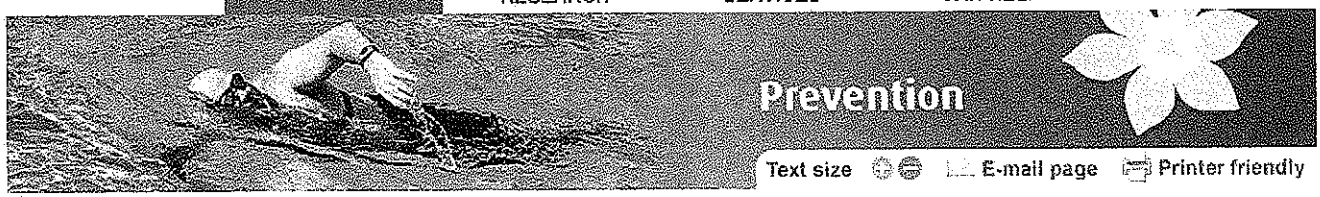
204.6



Seven Steps to Health
Quit smoking
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When to call your doctor
Cancer and the environment
Specific environmental contaminants
- Air pollution
- Arsenic in drinking water
- Asbestos
- Bisphenol A (BPA)
- Cell phones
- Chlorinated water
- Product labelling
- Electromagnetic fields
- Human biomonitoring
- Pesticides
- Phthalates
- Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)
- Radiation
- Teflon™ and non-stick cookware
- Suggested links

Genetic risk
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Chlorinated water

Our perspective
Adding chlorine to water makes it suitable for drinking. The amount of organic matter in the water and the amount of chlorine used to purify the water can create harmful byproducts. The Canadian Cancer Society is concerned about a link to cancer in areas where chlorine by-product levels are high.

We recommend that the amount of organic matter in the water and the amount of chlorine used to purify water are as low as possible while still ensuring the water is safe to drink.

The issue
How you are exposed
What you can do
Informing and protecting people
Alternatives to chlorination
Regulations in other jurisdictions
Suggested links

Last modified on: 20 February 2009

Back to top

RELATED INFORMATION
- The issue
- How you are exposed
- What you can do
- Informing and protecting people
- Alternatives to chlorination
- Regulations in other jurisdictions
- Suggested links

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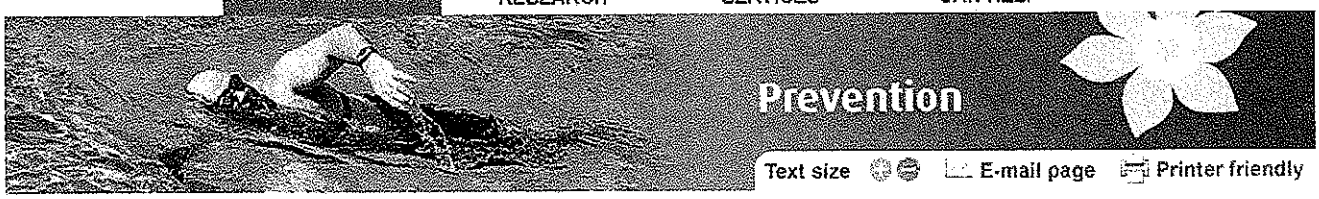

Seven Steps to Health
Quit smoking
Eat well
Be active
Use SunSense
Get screened
When to call your doctor
Cancer and the environment
Specific environmental contaminants
- Air pollution
- Arsenic in drinking water
- Asbestos
- Bisphenol A (BPA)
- Cell phones
- Chlorinated water
- Product labelling
- Electromagnetic fields
- Human biomonitoring
- Pesticides
- Phthalates
- Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)
- Radiation
- Teflon™ and non-stick cookware
- Suggested links

Genetic risk
Other risk factors
Reduce your child's risk
Cancer information in other languages
Key evidence-based links
BC Healthy Living Alliance
Chair in Cancer Primary Prevention
Editorial policy

Teflon™ and non-stick cookware

The Canadian Cancer Society is concerned that there may be a relationship between substances used to make non-stick coatings on cookware and cancer. However, we still need more research to understand whether these substances are harmful.

What is Teflon and non-stick cookware?
Teflon is the brand name for DuPont's non-stick cookware, but many other companies (for example, T-Fal and Silverstone) also make non-stick cookware. Non-stick cookware refers to cookware with a nonstick coating.

One substance, PFOA, is used while manufacturing non-stick coatings and may increase people's risk of cancer. The non-stick coating is made of a second substance, PTFE. PTFE may release a harmful substance when non-stick coatings are used at high heat.

How you are exposed
Informing and protecting people
What you can do
Suggested links

Last modified on: 20 February 2009

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RELATED INFORMATION
How you are exposed
Informing and protecting people
What you can do
Suggested links

QUESTIONS ABOUT CANCER?
Ask us
1 888 939-3333
info@cis.cancer.ca

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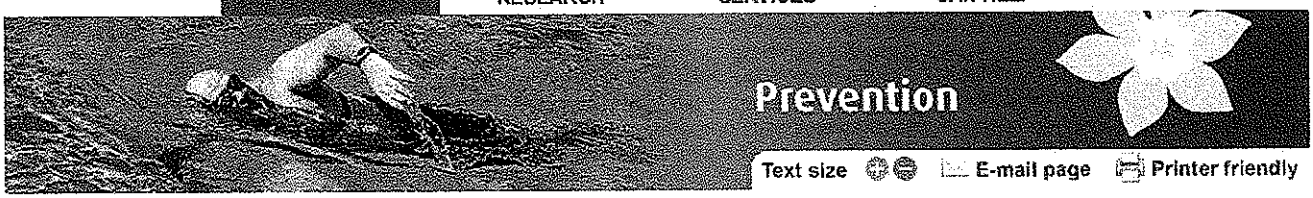

Seven Steps to Health
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Cosmetic use of pesticides

Pesticides are sometimes used to improve the appearance of green spaces by controlling unwanted weeds and plants. When pesticides are used in this way, it is referred to as cosmetic use of pesticides.

Canadian Cancer Society position
We are very concerned about the cosmetic and non-essential use of potentially cancer-causing substances on green spaces. The Canadian Cancer Society calls for a ban on the use and sale of cosmetic pesticides.

Our position is based on the growing body of evidence suggesting a connection between pesticides and cancer. The cosmetic use of pesticides may cause harm and provides no health benefit. According to the precautionary principle "When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause-and-effect relationships are not fully established scientifically."

Exemptions
Our call for a ban does not apply to using pesticides in agriculture to grow food, using pesticides to ensure public health and safety and using pesticides to prevent environmental damage. In these instances, the issue is much more complex since there can be health benefits in controlling pests.

Read more about the Society's position on pesticides

Safer alternatives
The Canadian Cancer Society supports the use of safer ways to maintain and improve the appearance of lawns, gardens, parks and other green spaces. The Society does not support the use of Integrated Pest Management for cosmetic purposes.

Golf courses and sporting facilities
The Canadian Cancer Society calls for a phase-out of pesticide use on golf courses and sporting facilities – this will ensure that facilities can still be used while moving away from the use of pesticides.

A phase-out approach should be a high priority at golf courses and sporting facilities that:

- children use often and for long periods of time
- are next to residential and public areas

RELATED INFORMATION
Pesticide exposure and cancer risk
Cosmetic use of pesticides
Pesticides on vegetables and fruit
Pressure-treated lumber
Pesticide use to control West Nile
Reducing pesticide exposure

QUESTIONS ABOUT CANCER?
Ask us
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info@cis.cancer.ca

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While phasing out, consider using pesticides that are less risky than what is typically used. If necessary, pesticides should be used as the last option, in the smallest possible amount, and only where needed to make facilities usable. Facilities should not be used for a minimum of 48 hours after the last pesticide application.

Home fruit and vegetable gardens
Pesticide use in home or personal fruit and vegetable gardens should be phased out, if not eliminated completely. The risk of pesticide exposure in your garden is different than in agricultural settings. Pesticide use in agriculture typically has more controls in place to reduce pesticide exposure, such as training requirements for applicators to properly use personal protective equipment, to reduce pesticide residue levels, pesticide drift and access to sprayed areas.

It is important to have a healthy diet that includes a variety of vegetables and fruit to help reduce cancer risk.

Read more about healthy eating and cancer prevention

How you can be exposed
Even if you don't work with cosmetic pesticides you can still be exposed to them. Pesticides sprayed on a lawn, turf or ornamental plants can drift or runoff and mix with the air, soil or a surrounding body of water. Pesticides can also collect on plants and objects that you come into contact with.

What we know about pesticides and cancer

Reducing your risk from cosmetic pesticides
Ways to protect your family from cosmetic pesticides include:

- Stay indoors with your children and pets if a close neighbour or someone else is using pesticides outdoors near your home. Keep your windows and exterior doors closed.
- Ask your neighbour to tell you if pesticides will be sprayed on their lawn. Keep your family away from areas that were treated with pesticides for a minimum of 48 hours – especially your children and pets.
- Look out for signs on green spaces that show they were recently sprayed with pesticides and don't walk or play in these areas.

What we're doing about the cosmetic use of pesticides
Read more about what the Canadian Cancer Society is doing about the cosmetic use of pesticides.

What you can do
Contact your legislator to let them know that you support a ban on the use and sale of cosmetic pesticides in your community and learn about safer ways to maintain and improve the appearance of green spaces.

Re-evaluating lawn and turf pesticides
Some commonly used lawn and turf pesticides are being re-evaluated by Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency. The re-evaluation was supposed to be completed in 2001. The Canadian Cancer Society is concerned about the delay.

204.10

For more information
For more information about why we've taken this position on the cosmetic use of pesticides and how you can reduce your risk e-mail or call our *Cancer Information Service* at 1 888 939-3333.

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Privacy | Site map | Glossary

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204.11

Questions and Answers Re-evaluation of Lawn and Turf Uses of the Herbicide 2,4-D

August 16, 2006

- About the August 2006 Re-evaluation Note
- About Health Canada's re-evaluation of 2,4-D
- Health Canada's Consideration of Canadians' Health
- 2,4-D decisions in the United States
- General Questions about Pesticides
- More Information on 2,4-D
- PDF version -41Kb

Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency has conducted its re-evaluation of lawn and turf uses of 2,4-D. 2,4-D is a herbicide commonly found in weed control products used by homeowners on their lawns. Health Canada has proposed that 2,4-D is acceptable for use on lawns and turf with specific label directions for use and handling. Therefore, Health Canada is proposing continued registration of 2,4-D for lawn and turf use.

Health Canada is aware of the public's concerns of uses of pesticides on lawns and gardens (often referred to as cosmetic or aesthetic uses). The PMRA has prepared the following questions and answers on the re-evaluation of 2,4-D and pesticide regulation in Canada to help clarify concerns on the safety of pesticide use.

If you have any further questions regarding the re-evaluation of 2,4-D or about any other pesticide issue, please contact the PMRA's Pest Management Information Service at 1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799 from outside of Canada (long distance charges apply).

About the August 2006 Re-evaluation Note

- What is the Re-evaluation Note?
- What additional measures are required?
- What are the next steps for 2,4-D?
- Can we provide comments on the Re-evaluation Note?

What is the Re-evaluation Note?

Health Canada published its Proposed Acceptability for Continuing Registration document PACR2005-01 for lawn and turf uses of 2,4-D for a 60-day comment period in February 2005. The PMRA has published Re-evaluation Note REV2006-11 detailing the interim measures in advance of its final decision regarding the lawn and turf uses of 2,4-D. The Re-evaluation Note also contains the responses to the comments received during the comment period.

204.12

At this time, what additional measures are required by the PMRA as a result of the re-evaluation?

The following changes were made as a result of the PMRA's review of the comments and information received:

- Statements indicating the most effective timing of application are now required on product labels.
- Environmental precaution statements have been modified to increase their relevancy to all products.
- The proposed buffer zones for commercial products have been altered.
- Data on microcontaminants present at extremely low levels must be submitted to the PMRA.

What are the next steps for 2,4-D?

The PMRA is expecting to release its proposed decision on the agricultural uses of 2,4-D for a 60-day comment period in late fall 2006. Once the comment period is closed and the comments have been reviewed, the PMRA will release a final decision on all uses of 2,4-D consistent with the new *Pest Control Products Act*.

Can we provide comments on the Re-evaluation Note?

The PMRA is always open to receiving comments. However, this document is not a formal request for comments. The Re-evaluation Note is a document responding to comments received during the 60-day comment period, which closed April 25, 2005. A proposed decision on the agricultural uses of 2,4-D is slated for publication and public comment in late fall 2006.

About Health Canada's re-evaluation of 2,4-D

- How did Health Canada conclude 2,4-D is acceptable, when it is used according to label directions?
- Why did Health Canada re-evaluate 2,4-D?
- What are dioxins? Why should we worry about them?
- Can I find out the exact levels of dioxins in 2,4-D?
- Why does the PMRA request data from the technical grade of 2,4-D? Why not test the end-use products containing 2,4-D that are actually for sale to the public?
- Have the dioxin levels in 2,4-D been monitored?
- What is the review status of the other pesticides commonly used in lawn-care?
- The medical community has noted associations between 2,4-D and serious illnesses in children. How can you say it's acceptable for use?
- A study in Quebec found traces of pesticides in the urine of children. Was 2,4-D one of them?
- In April 2006, an article in the journal Paediatrics and Child Health claimed that 2,4-D is the cause of cancers, neurological impairments and reproductive problems. Is this the case?
- The article also claimed the PMRA didn't take into account a number of epidemiology studies. Did the PMRA examine epidemiological data when doing its review?
- Does 2,4-D cause cancer and other illnesses?
- Does 2,4-D cause cancer in dogs if they walk on treated lawns?
- Should I be concerned about exposure to 2,4-D from track-in of residues into my home?
- Should I be concerned about exposure to 2,4-D from spray drift?
- Does 2,4-D stay in the environment?

204.13

How did Health Canada conclude that 2,4-D is acceptable, when it is used according to label directions?

Health Canada conducted an exhaustive, four-year re-evaluation of the broad body of information pertaining to the lawn and turf uses of 2,4-D. This information included an extensive proprietary database, published scientific information, foreign reviews and any use pattern information collected by the PMRA. The Re-evaluation Note contains further information on the types of information assessed.

The PMRA examined all the scientific data and assessed them to determine if products containing 2,4-D posed any health or environmental concerns. This assessment consisted of:

- a human health risk assessment that looked at the potential for 2,4-D to cause adverse health effects such as cancer, birth defects and endocrine disruption;
- an assessment of all sources and routes (oral, dermal, inhalation) of potential exposure to 2,4-D, including exposure from the diet, drinking water and from contact with treated areas like lawns and gardens;
- homeowner as well as occupational exposure assessments (exposure encountered by the user/applicator of the product), while 2,4-D is applied and after application;
- a human health risk assessment, which determines the toxicity in relation to the amount of exposure in all potentially exposed populations, including children;
- an environmental risk assessment that considered risks to plants, birds, mammals and aquatic organisms as well as fate in the environment; and
- an assessment of value as it relates to the efficacy of the product.

To assess the risk to children from any potential 2,4-D exposure, the PMRA also took into consideration the unique physiology, behaviours and play habits of children, such as their body weight and hand-to-mouth contact while playing on treated grass.

The Agency also consulted with an independent Science Advisory Panel that included university and government researchers in toxicology, biology and epidemiology. The Panel agreed with the PMRA's risk assessment, which determined that 2,4-D is acceptable for use on lawns and turf with specific label directions for use and handling.

The PMRA's Information Note on Assessing Human Health Risks During Pesticide Review in Canada provides additional information on how potential effects to human health are assessed during the review of pesticides.

Why did Health Canada re-evaluate 2,4-D?

As scientific knowledge evolves and new information becomes available, the PMRA requires that registered pesticides be re-evaluated according to modern risk assessment approaches. The PMRA is currently re-evaluating all pesticides registered before January 1, 1995, to ensure they meet modern health and safety standards. This is part of our normal process and is now required under the new *Pest Control Products Act*. See the Information Note on the Re-evaluation of Pesticides Program for further details.

In 2000, the Agency also committed to re-evaluating the eight most commonly used lawn and turf pesticides as part of its Action Plan on Urban Use of Pesticides; 2,4-D is one of them.

Similar re-evaluation programs exist in other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries such as the United States and those in the European Union.

What are dioxins? Why should we worry about them?

204.14

Dioxins make up a large family of over 200 chemicals. Certain types of dioxins are considered much more toxic than others and are classified as "dioxins of concern." In the early 1980s, the methods used to manufacture 2,4-D were carefully examined in light of the emerging knowledge and concerns regarding these dioxins. Changes were made to reduce the levels of contamination for all dioxins. In 1983, Agriculture Canada's Pesticides Division established a production limit of "not detectable at 1 ppb" for 2,3,7,8–TCDD, a dioxin of concern, in 2,4-D.

Since the 1980s, more sensitive analytical methodologies have been developed. It is now possible to detect much lower levels of dioxins in 2,4-D than before. The PMRA is requiring additional data on dioxin levels that will are generated using the most up-to-date analytical methods available.

Health Canada's It's Your Health: Dioxins and Furans publication gives some additional information on dioxins and lists the greatest sources for the presence of dioxins in the environment, including the incineration of medical and municipal waste, the burning of fuel and wood, electrical power generation and tobacco smoke.

For more information on the dioxins in 2,4-D, please consult Re-evaluation Note REV2006-11.

Can I find out the exact levels of dioxins in 2,4-D?

Levels of the dioxins and furans of concern, as listed in The List of Pest Control Products Formulants and Contaminants of Health or Environmental Concern (Canada Gazette, Part II, November 30, 2005) are available for currently registered technical class products in Canada.

Why does the PMRA request data from the technical grade of 2,4-D? Why not test the end-use products containing 2,4-D that are actually for sale to the public?

The technical grade would have the highest level of dioxins. Therefore, the analysis of the data of the technical grade provides clearer evidence of the presence of dioxins.

Dioxins, if present in the product, are generated during the manufacturing process of the technical grade active ingredient. Any dioxins in an end-use product would have come from the technical grade product that was used to formulate the final product (i.e., what is purchased in store). The levels of dioxins in the final products would therefore be proportionally lower. If the percentage of the technical grade product used to formulate the final product is very low, dioxins present in the end product may be below the level of detection.

Have the dioxin levels in 2,4-D been monitored?

The dioxin levels in 2,4-D and other products were monitored during and after the development of the regulatory standard presented in Memorandum to Registrants R-1-216 in the 1980s. It was because of this monitoring that newer manufacturing processes were developed to meet these standards. With the new manufacturing processes, the test data confirm that the products are in compliance with the standard.

What is the review status of the other pesticides commonly used in lawn-care?

On September 27, 2000, the PMRA announced the priority re-evaluation of the eight (8) most commonly available lawn pesticides. This re-evaluation uses modern scientific standards to determine their continued acceptability for registration and whether any changes need to be made to the conditions of registration of these chemicals.

204.15

The re-evaluations are completed for four of the lawn pesticides. As a result of these re-evaluations, the insecticides chlorpyrifos, diazinon and malathion (broadcast turf use), and the herbicide mecoprop, are being phased out. The re-evaluation review for lawn and turf uses of 2,4-D was released in February 2005 and the proposed decision following the review of the agricultural uses is expected in late fall 2006. The proposed decision for the herbicide MCPA was published April 2006, and the herbicide dicamba is slated for publication late 2006. The assessment of the insecticide carbaryl is underway and expected to be completed next fiscal year.

The medical community has noted associations between 2,4-D and serious illnesses in children. How can you say it's acceptable for use?

When re-evaluating a pesticide, the PMRA has access to the available scientific information on the product, including laboratory, epidemiology and toxicology studies, scientific reports and more. This allows the PMRA to conduct thorough scientific assessments to determine if a product is acceptable for use or not when used according to label directions. The PMRA also examines the product's uses, the amounts used and the label instructions for each product.

For 2,4-D, the PMRA carefully considered the epidemiology literature, some of which suggested weak associations, while others suggested no link between adverse health effects and the use of 2,4-D. In addition, the Agency reviewed the extensive database of toxicology information that specifically looked for the potential to cause adverse effects such as cancer.

The PMRA concluded that 2,4-D does not cause cancer and it is acceptable for use by homeowners who choose to use it on their lawns when they follow the directions on the label.

No other international regulatory body considers 2,4-D to cause adverse health effects such as cancer, birth defects or endocrine disruption. Based on all available and relevant data, the Agency agrees with this position.

An Ontario College of Family Physicians' Report published in April of 2004 recommended that the public limit their exposure to pesticides wherever possible by seeking alternative pest control methods and, if they use pesticides, by educating themselves on their safe handling, mixing, storage and application. The PMRA promotes this approach to pesticide use as part of its Healthy Lawns Strategy. The report also notes that children are more susceptible to pesticides due to their behaviour and unique physiological characteristics. The PMRA conducts specific risk assessments for sensitive subpopulations including children and takes their unique physiological characteristics and behaviour into account.

A study in Quebec found traces of pesticides in the urine of children. Was 2,4-D one of them?

Yes, 2,4-D was one of the pesticides found. The PMRA reviewed the study conducted by the Institut national de santé publique du Québec and found that the detected levels of phenoxy herbicide (2,4-D) were well below the levels of concern.

It is not unusual to find a pesticide or traces of any other environmental contaminant in tissues or fluids when an individual has been exposed to it. However, exposure does not mean there will be a negative health effect, particularly if the levels are very low.

In April 2006, an article in the journal *Paediatrics and Child Health* claimed that 2,4-D is the cause of cancers, neurological impairments and reproductive problems. Is this the case?

On April 24, 2006, Paediatrics and Child Health published an article entitled "Pesticide assessment: Protecting public health on the home turf." The article made a number of claims primarily linking 2,4-D as a cause of numerous negative health effects.

204.16

THE PORT THEATRE
MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

March, 2009

#	DATE	EVENT	TIME	CATEGORY	AUD	ARTIST
1	2	Essig & Scott	7:30pm	Music	64	7
2	3	Random Act	7:30pm	music, drama	44	10
3	4	Random Act	12:15pm	music	65	8
4	4	Random Act	7:30pm	music	43	11
5	5	Random Act	12:15pm	reading, music	68	13
6	5	Random Act	7:30pm	dance, music	43	7
7	6	Destino	7:30pm	Music	290	9
8	7	Nesbitt Burns	10:00am	Speaker	500	7
9	7	Double Diamond	7:30pm	Music	585	15
10	8	Earth=Home		Rehearsal	0	19
11	9	Earth=Home	10:00am	childrens show	136	19
12	10	Earth=Home	12:30pm	childrens show	470	19
13	11	Irish Gala	7:30pm	Dance	620	9
14	12	Fiddler on th Roof		Rehearsal	0	37
15	13	Fiddler on th Roof	7:30pm	Drama	465	37
16	14	Fiddler on th Roof	7:30pm	Drama	512	37
17	15	Fiddler on th Roof	2:00pm	Drama	587	37
18	17	Victoria Cadet Honour Band	7:30pm	Music	500	47
19	20	VISmphony	7:00pm	Rehearsal	0	54
20	21	VISmphony	12:30pm	Rehearsal	300	54
21	21	VISmphony	7:30pm	Music	773	54
22	22	Robert Silverman	7:30pm	Music	320	4
23	23	Marianas Trench	6:30pm	Music	804	27
24	27	RWB - Peter Pan		Rehearsal	0	71
25	28	RWB - Peter Pan	1:30pm	Dance	804	71
26	28	RWB - Peter Pan	7:30pm	Dance	804	71
27	31	Port Theatre AGM	7:00pm	Meeting	50	3
					8847	757

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TOTALS

Number of Events: 27

Estimated Audience Attendance: 8847
Estimated Number of Artists/Crew: 757

Total people through the building: 9604

THE PORT THEATRE

	# Events 2005	# Events 2006	# Events 2007	# Events 2008	# Events 2009	# Patrons 2005	# Patrons 2006	# Patrons 2007	# Patrons 2008	# Patrons 2009
Jan	24	18	12	22	13	7,082	7,609	5,626	5,126	4191
Feb	23	26	20	32	18	8,141	11,692	8,161	10,911	8308
Mar	20	19	18	16	27	5,758	8,075	8,305	5,078	9604
Apr	34	31	32	20		12,520	10,784	12,389	7,888	
May	31	38	29	28		14,170	15,615	13,851	13,173	
Jun	36	25	25	29		15,262	14,408	12,055	12,507	
Jul	26	4	11	20		6,317	2,191	4,304	6,908	
Aug	3	3	3	2		643	865	701	1,339	
Sep	9	15	20	15		2,245	3,551	5,934	6,787	
Oct	20	19	13	26		8,069	7,915	5,119	8,067	
Nov	22	28	21	34		12,326	14,392	9,765	14,306	
Dec	19	31	14	24		6,895	15,378	5,049	9,302	
TTL	**267**	**257**	**218**	**268**	**58**	**99,428**	**112,475**	**91,259**	**101,392**	**22,103**

comparison of attendance for the same month last year	89% increase
comparison of events for the same month last year	69% increase

five yr. average attendance for same month	7,364
five yr. average number of events same month	20

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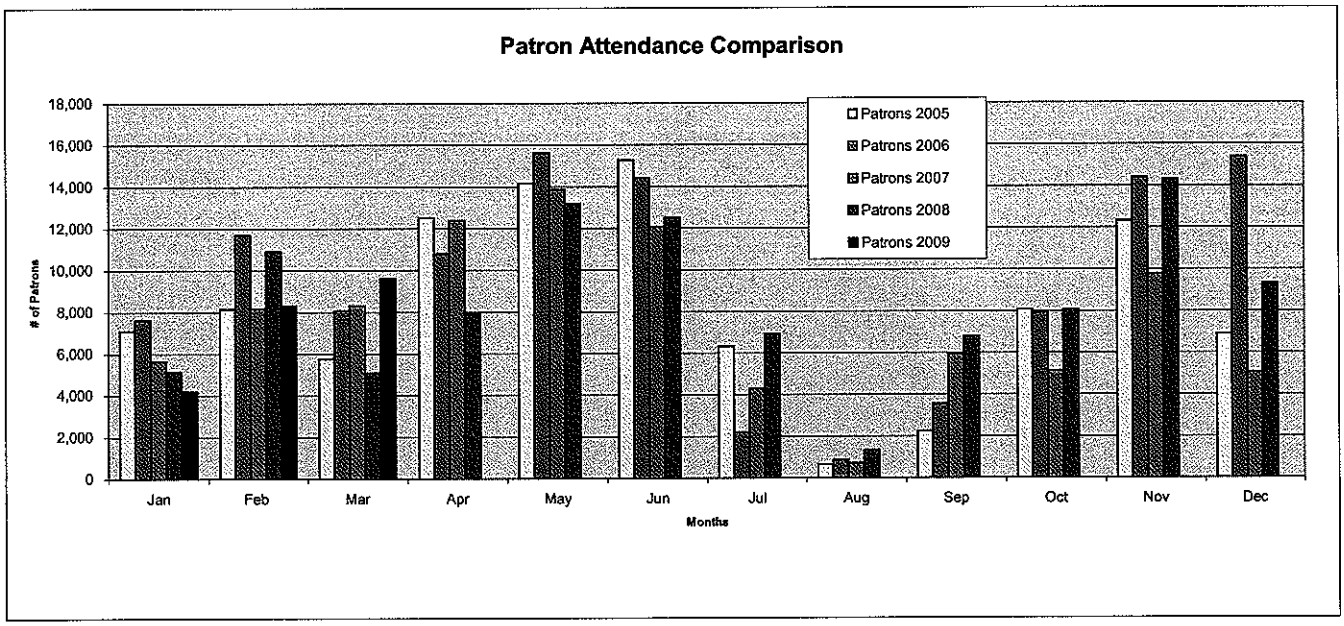

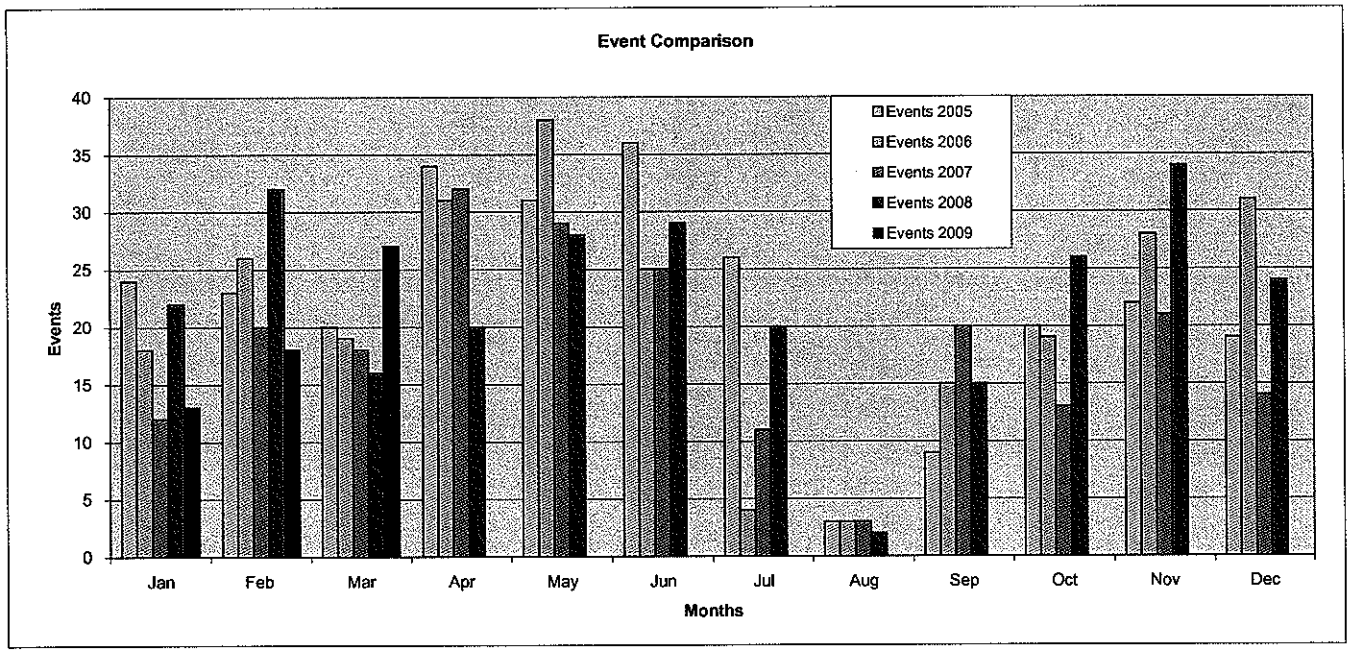

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City of Nanaimo-Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission
Nanaimo Art Gallery: Activity Report
March 1, 2009 to March 31, 2009

Submitted by Ed Poli, Gallery Manager

The Campus Gallery (900 Fifth Street) presented:

- Red and White Inside Out – From February 20 to March 28 – (details on last month report)
- Artist talk with George Littlechild March 12
- Banner Sale – From February 20 to March 28 – Display and sale of Banners from previous years of Festival of Banners

Campus Gallery Attendance 506

Note – Painting of Banners for *Oceans Alive* the 2009 Festival of Banners continued this month at the Port Place Mall location

The Downtown Gallery (150 Commercial Street) presented:

- Maple Sugar Festival Exhibit – From February 19 to March 7 – (details on last month report)
- Pottery Works by Tozan Cultural Society – March 17 to 28 – An exhibition of pottery works from the Tozan Kiln (home of the fire-breathing dragon) produced by members of the Tozan Cultural Society.
- Ongoing display, sale and rental of the work of the artists in the Gallery's Art Sales and Rental program
- The Downtown Gallery space was used by a number of community groups and organizations for various community events.
- The downtown Gallery was closed from March 9 to 16 inclusive for renovations We re-surfaced several walls, re-painted the whole space, remodeled the gift shop, relocated the front desk and tripled our hanging space by adding portable wall units and other new walls.

Downtown Gallery Attendance (not including community events) 567

Total Attendance: 1072

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208

Report to Parks, Recreation & Culture Commission
Nanaimo Museum – March 2009
Submitted April 10, 2009 by Debbie Trueman

Financial

- Final Cultural Capitals grant from the City will be submitted this month.
- Summer Students – were first told only 1 for Bastion-after panicked emails (cc to Lunney and Crowder) and messages got 1 for museum as well but we had 3 last year.
- We were just given a supplemental cheque for $18,300 from BC Arts Council due to their increase of 7M from the provincial government. However, overall BC Arts Council received a cut to the fund that provides our operating grant so we are looking at a cut to the $30,000 next year. These funds are needed to cover extra facility costs of approx. $25,000 a year from VICC shared billings.

New Space

- Fixing the gallery door outstanding.
- Meeting re Retail space-was held to review procedures-nothing really affecting museum except noise-I will add our noise sensitive events to the conference centre list for coordination. I did confirm no breech of our wall or sprinkler system.
- Serious Coffee will be in the retail space in front of the lobby and we are looking at a door between the two spaces.

Programs and Events

- The Bastion exhibit is in construction for a May 18 (International Museum Day) opening. Planning for Timber is in place and current planning is for the Service/Downtown section and the coal mine tunnel which will be the grand finale of the permanent exhibit.
- Sports Hall of Fame- 21 nominations were received. 2009 Inductees will be announced at the opening of Rocket Richard exhibit in July. This years' banquet if Sept. 19th. You can book tickets now by calling the Museum.
- CMA – I attended the Can. Museum Assoc. conference this month.
- *Voices of the Snuneymuxw* Virtual Museum of Canada exhibit was launched to the public in March from a Grade 5 class from Bayview School.
- Probus tour and presentation will be held in April. Other venue rental includes a couple events with Coastal Community Credit Union and a coffee break tour for a conference.
- Painted Photograph has been very well received.
- EJ Hughes project – In partnership with the Art Gallery, we are hosting an exhibit about the Malaspina visit as part of the unveiling of the mural.
- Spring Break programs went very well with our best enrolment ever-72 of 75 available spaces booked.
- The gift shop continues to do well-I presented at a conference in January about the change to a "real" shop and attended the Toronto gift show to buy new stock as we hope the shop becomes a solid new source of revenue for operations.

- The Museum was a part of a presentation to meeting planners group from across the country organized by the Economic Dev. Office and VICC.
- New Marketing Image and Website – new website was promised by February but it will be late!

Community/Misc.

- We made a small contribution to the Retired Teachers Association to assist with cataloguing their collection.
- Letter of support A channel for their relicensing as they have been very supportive.
- EDG- I suggested a tourism roundtable and will be here with Tourism Nanaimo taking the lead.
- Ian Howat brought a group from New Westminster to tour the museum as they are thinking about a conference centre/museum development as well. A second tour is planned for April 24th for their Council-this request was direct to me.
- I am talking to the Osoyoos Museum to assist with BCMA conference planning based on our experience in 2004.

RECEIVED
APR 10 2009
DEPARTMENT OF
PARKS RECREATION AND CULTURE

REPORT TO: THE PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE COMMISSION

FROM: RICHARD HARDING, DIRECTOR, PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE

RE: LICENSE OF USE AGREEMENTS 2009

RECOMMENDATION:

That, in accordance with the document "Guidelines Establishing Value of Rent for Lease or License Agreements to Non-Profit Societies", the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission recommend that Council approve the following License of Use Agreements for a five-year (5) period at an annual rent of $1.00 given that the services provided in these three licenses meet well with the stated guidelines.

Licensee	License Period	Admin Fee	Rent
Nanaimo Hornets Rugby-Football Club	2009-MAR-01 to 2014-FEB-28	$125.00	$1.00/year
Nanaimo & District Equestrian Association (NDEA) and Vancouver Island Exhibition Association (VIEX)	2009-MAR-01 to 2014-FEB-28	$125.00	$1.00/year
Douglas Island Garden Society (DIGS)	2009-APR-01 to 2014-MAR-31	$125.00	$1.00/year

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The "Guidelines Establishing the Value of Rent for Lease or License Agreements to Non-Profit Societies" as recommended by the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission were adopted by Council at their meeting of 2007-JUL-09. The guidelines to assist with determining nominal rent for non-profit societies are as follows:

1. The primary service offered provides a demonstrable public benefit.
2. Participation or membership is available to a broad demographic in the community.
3. The Society provides the only opportunity, or one of only a few opportunities, for the service, activity or benefit in the community.
4. The Society does not compete directly with the business community in the service it provides or the Society's services compete with the business community, but are offered in very different ways, or are accessible to persons who do not normally have access to the services or facilities in the private sector.
5. Taxpayers will expect the City to provide the service if the entity declines to.
6. There is a unique distinguishing feature.

The above guidelines were used in reviewing the Agreements for the Nanaimo Hornets Rugby-Football Club, the Nanaimo & District Equestrian Association and Vancouver Island Exhibition Association, and the Douglas Island Garden Society. The conclusion was that the service

provided by these organizations meets the guidelines and an annual rent of $1.00 for each Agreement was appropriate.

BACKGROUND:

Currently the City of Nanaimo has Agreements with the Nanaimo Hornets Rugby-Football Club, and the Nanaimo & District Equestrian Association (NDEA) and Vancouver Island Exhibition Association (VIEX) – both of which have expired. These agreements have annual rental fees of $25.00 and $1.00 respectively, over a five-year (5) term.

The Douglas Island Garden Society "License of Use" agreement is new, recognizing the community garden on Protection Island.

In each of these agreements:

- The City grants to the Licensee a right by way of license to use the land and for the purpose of the enjoyment and recreation of members of the public and for no other purpose.

- The Licensee covenants with the City to pay all taxes, rates, duties and assessments. In addition the Licensee pays as they become due, all water, sewer, garbage, gas, oil, telephone and electric light and power used on the License area.

- The Licensee will, at all times during the term of this Agreement, at its own cost and expense, repair, maintain and keep the License area in good order and repair.

The Licensee will take out and maintain during the term of this agreement, a policy of general public liability insurance against claims for bodily injury, death or property damage arising out of the use of the premises by the Licensees in the amount of not less than five million dollars ($5,000,000). In the case of the License of Use Agreement with DIGS, the City's general public liability insurance will apply.

In assessing the rent applicable to these licenses, it was determined that all three licenses provided services that met the guidelines for nominal rent for non-profit societies. Staff are therefore recommending five-year, license of use agreements at an annual rental fee of $1.00 for each agreement.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard Harding, Director
Parks, Recreation and Culture

2009-APR-09
File: A2-3 / C2-5
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LICENSE OF USE

THIS AGREEMENT made the day of 2009.

BETWEEN:

CITY OF NANAIMO
455 Wallace Street
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 5J6

(the "**Municipality**")

OF THE FIRST PART

AND:

NANAIMO HORNETS RUGBY-FOOTBALL CLUB
P.O. Box 631
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 5L9

(the "**Licensee**")

OF THE SECOND PART

W H E R E A S :

A. The Municipality is the owner of land described in Schedule "A" to this Agreement (the "**Land**");

B. The Licensee wishes to be granted this license of use to use the Land, as per the Schedule A Illustration, and the Municipality has agreed.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that in consideration of the fee paid by the Licensee to the Municipality and in consideration of the premises and covenants and Agreements contained in this Agreement, the Municipality and the Licensee covenant and agree with each other as follows:

1.0 RIGHT TO OCCUPY

1.1 The Municipality, subject to the performance and observance by the Licensee of the terms, conditions, covenants and agreements contained in this Agreement and to earlier termination as provided in this Agreement, grants to the Licensee a right by way of license for the Licensee, its agents, employees, and invitees to use the Land and for the purpose of the enjoyment and recreation of members of the public and for no other purpose.

2.0 RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

2.1 The Municipality hereby reserves to itself from the grant and the covenants made by it to the Licensee under clause 1 above the right for the Municipality, its agents, employees, contractors and subcontractors to have full and complete access to the Land to carry out any operations associated with the Municipality's use of the Land.

3.0 LICENSE FEE

3.1 In consideration of the right to use, the Licensee shall pay to the Municipality the sum of One Dollar ($1.00) in each year of the Term.

3.2 The Licensee shall pay to the municipality the sum of One Hundred Twenty Five Dollars ($125.00) upon the execution of this agreement.

4.0 TERM

4.1 The Term of the License granted under this Agreement shall be from the 1st day of March, 2009, to the 28th day of February, 2014, unless earlier terminated under this Agreement.

5.0 TAXES

5.1 The Licensee shall pay all taxes, rates, duties and assessments whatsoever, whether federal, provincial, municipal or otherwise charged upon the Licensee or the Municipality as a result of the Licensee's occupation of or use of the Land. Without in any way restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Licensee shall pay to the Municipality, G.S.T. of 5% on the Licence fee.

6.0 CONSTRUCTION

6.1 The Licensee shall not construct or place any buildings or structures or make any improvements on the Land, unless prior to any construction, it has:

(a) obtained the Municipality's approval in writing to the site plans, working drawings, plans, specifications, and elevations;

(b) obtained a building permit from the local government authority having jurisdiction authorizing the construction of the buildings and structures set out in the permits and the plans and specifications attached to it;

(c) obtained all required inspections, and the work shall be carried out at the cost of the Licensee; and,

(d) delivered final as built drawings to the Municipality.

6.2 The Licensee shall not occupy the buildings without first obtaining an occupancy certificate.

6.3 The Licensee shall, at its cost, maintain any buildings, structures or improvements constructed or placed on the Land during the Term.

7.0 INSURANCE

7.1 (a) The Licensee will take out and maintain during the term of the License a policy of general public liability insurance against claims for bodily injury, death or property damage arising out of the use of the premises by the Licensee in the amount of not less than five million dollars per single occurrence or such greater amount as the Municipality may from time to time designate, naming the Municipality as an insured party thereto and shall provide the Municipality with a certified copy of such policy or policies.

(b) All policies of insurance shall contain a clause requiring the insurer not to cancel or change the insurance without first giving the Municipality thirty days prior written notice.

(c) If the Licensee does not provide or maintain or enforce the Insurance required by this Agreement, the Municipality may take out the necessary insurance and pay the premium for periods of one year at a time and the Licensee shall pay to the Municipality as additional License fees the amount of the premium immediately on demand.

(d) If both the Municipality and the Licensee claims to be indemnified under any insurance required by this Agreement, the indemnity shall be applied first to the settlement of the claim of the Municipality and the balance, if any, to the settlement of the claim of the Licensee.

(e) The deductible on the policy of the Insurance shall be not more than five thousand dollars.

8.0 INDEMNIFICATION

8.1 The Licensee releases and will indemnify and save harmless the Municipality, its elected and appointed officers, employees and agents from and against all lawsuits, damages, costs, expenses, fees or liability which the Licensee or any of them or anyone else may incur, suffer or allege by reason of the use of the Land by the Licensee or by any member of the public using any building, structure or improvement built or placed by the Licensee on the Land or the carrying on upon the Land of any activity in relation to the Licensee's use of the Land.

9.0 BUILDERS LIENS

9.1 The Licensee will indemnify the Municipality from and against any liens for wages or materials, for damage to persons or property caused during the making of or in connection with any excavation, construction, repairs, alterations, installations and additions which the Licensee may make or cause to be made on, in or to the Land.

10.0 NOTICES

10.1 It is hereby mutually agreed:

Any notice required to be given under this Agreement shall be deemed to be sufficiently given:

(a) to be delivered at the time of delivery and

(b) if mailed from any government post office in the Province of British Columbia by prepaid registered mail addressed as follows:

(i) if to the Municipality:

CITY OF NANAIMO
Attention: Director of Parks, Recreation and Culture
500 Bowen Road
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 1Z7

(ii) if to the Licensee:

NANAIMO HORNETS RUGBY-FOOTBALL CLUB
Attention: Mr. Roy Davies, President
P.O. Box 631
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 5L9

or at the address a party may from time to time designate, then the notice shall be deemed to have been received forty-eight hours after the time and date of mailing. If, at the time of mailing the notice, the delivery of mail in the Province of British Columbia has been interrupted in whole or in part by reason of a strike, slow-down, lock-out or other labour dispute, then the notice may only be given by actual delivery of it.

11.0 TERMINATION

11.1 If the Licensee is in default on the payment of License fees, or the payment of any other sum payable under this Agreement, or is in breach of this Agreement, and if the default continues after the giving of notice by the Municipality to the Licensee, then the Municipality may terminate this Agreement and reenter the Land and the rights of the Licensee with respect to the Land shall lapse and be absolutely forfeited.

12.0 FORFEITURE

12.1 The Municipality, by waiving or neglecting to enforce the right to forfeiture of this Agreement or the right of reentry upon breach of this Agreement, does not waive the Municipality's rights upon any subsequent breach of the same or any other provision of this Agreement.

13.0 FIXTURES

13.1 Unless the Licensee upon notice from the Municipality removes them, all buildings, structures or improvements constructed on the Land by the Licensee shall at the termination of the Agreement, become the sole property of the Municipality at no cost to the Municipality.

14.0 REPAIRS BY THE MUNICIPALITY

14.1 (a) If the Licensee fails to repair or maintain the Land or any building, structure or improvements on the Land in accordance with this Agreement, the Municipality may, by its agents, employees or contractors enter the Land and make the required repairs or do the required maintenance and the cost of the repairs or maintenance shall be a debt due from the Licensee to the Municipality.

(b) In making the repairs or doing the maintenance the Municipality may bring and leave upon the Land the necessary materials, tools and equipment and the Municipality shall not be liable to the Licensee for any inconvenience, annoyance, loss of business or other injuries suffered by the Licensee by reason of the Municipality effecting the repairs or maintenance.

(c) The Licensee releases the Municipality, its elected and appointed officers, employees and agents from and waives any claim, right, remedy, action, cause of action, loss, damage, expense, fee or liability which the Licensee may have against any or all of them in respect of this Agreement or its performance or its breach except insofar as such claim, right, remedy, action, cause of action, loss, damage, expense, fee or liability arises from the negligence of the Municipality, its elected and appointed officers, employees and agents.

15.0 TREE CUTTINGS, EXCAVATIONS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

15.1 (a) The Licensee will not carry on or do or allow to be carried on or done on the land any cutting, clearing or removal of trees, bushes or other vegetation or growth or any excavation or disturbance of the surface of the Land and shall not bring on or deposit any soil or fill on the Land except with the written consent of the Municipality.

(b) The Licensee will not bring on, deposit, store, spray or apply nor cause or permit to brought on, deposited, stored, sprayed or applied on the Land or to any trees, bush or vegetation on the Land any chemical fertilizer, herbicide, pesticide or other chemical or petroleum product or any substance which is capable of contaminating the Land or any water on the Land.

16.0 CLEAN UP

16.1 At the end of the term, the Licensee shall clean up the Land and restore the surface of the Land as reasonably as may be possible to the condition of the Land prior to the commencement of the term of this Agreement.

17.0 REGULATIONS

17.1 The Licensee will:

(a) comply promptly at its own expense with the legal requirements of all authorities, including an association of fire insurance underwriters or agents, and all notices issued under them that are served upon the Municipality or the Licensee; and,

(b) indemnify the Municipality from all lawsuits, damages, loss, costs or expenses that the Municipality may incur by reason of non-compliance by the Licensee with legal requirements or by reason of any defect in the Land or any injury to any person or to any personal property contained on the Land. The Licensee shall be responsible for any damage to the Land occurring while the Licensee is exercising its rights under this Agreement.

18.0 NO COMPENSATION

18.1 The Licensee shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss or injurious affection or disturbance resulting in any way from the termination of the License or the loss of the Licensee's interest in any building, structure or improvement built or placed on the Land.

19.0 MISCELLANEOUS

19.1 (a) The Licensee warrants and represents that the execution of this Agreement by the Licensee on behalf of a group or organization is a warranty and representation to the Municipality that the Licensee has sufficient power, authority, and capacity to bind the group or organization with his or her signature.

(b) In consideration of being granted the use of the Land, the Licensee agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Agreement and, if the Licensee represents a group or organization, the Licensee agrees to inform all responsible persons associated with the group or organization of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

(c) The Licensee covenants and agrees to use the Land in accordance with the terms of use attached to this Agreement as Schedule "B".

(d) This Agreement shall not be interpreted as granting any interest in the Land to the Licensee.

(e) Waiver of any default by a party shall not be interpreted or deemed to be a waiver of any subsequent default.

20.0 INTERPRETATION

20.1 (a) That when the singular or neuter are used in this Agreement they include the plural or the feminine or the masculine or the body politic where the context or the parties require.

(b) The headings to the clauses in this Agreement have been inserted as a matter of convenience and for reference only and in no way define, limit or enlarge the scope or meaning of this Agreement or any provision of it.

(c) That this Agreement shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and their respective heirs, executors, successors, administrators and permitted assignees.

(d) This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws applicable in the Province of British Columbia.

(e) All provisions of this Agreement are to be construed as covenants and agreements as though the word importing covenants and agreements were used in each separate paragraph.

(f) A provision in this Agreement granting the Municipality a right of approval shall be interpreted as granting a free and unrestricted right to be exercised by the Municipality in its discretion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have set their hands and seals as of the day and year first above written.

by its authorized signatories)

_____)
Mayor)

_____)
Director of Legislative Services)

by its authorized signatories)

_____)
(Nanaimo Hornets Rugby-Football Club))

_____)
(Nanaimo Hornets Rugby-Football Club))

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED)
in the presence of:)

_____)
Witness (please print name))

_____)
Address)

_____)

_____)
Occupation)

_____
Witness signature

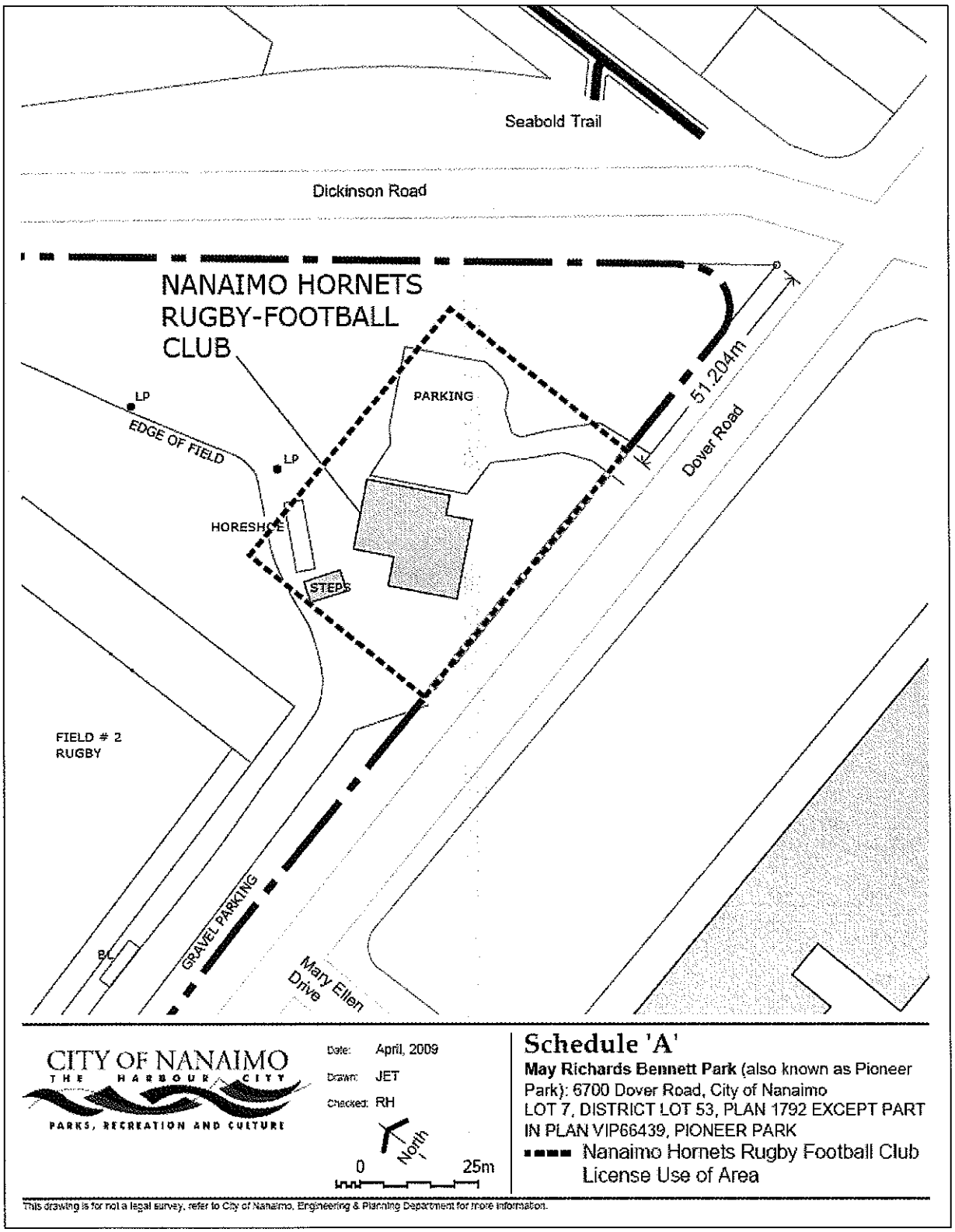
SCHEDULE "A"

The Municipality is the owner of land described as:

Lot 7, District Lot 53, Plan 1792, Except Part in Plan VIP66439
Civic Address: 6700 Dover Road, Nanaimo, British Columbia
Folio No: 08318.001

(Schedule A Illustration follows.)

SCHEDULE A ILLUSTRATION



SCHEDULE "B"

Terms of Use

[*Other restrictions and conditions as appropriate, such as:*]

1. The Licensee shall ensure that the Licence Area is clean and litter free after every use of the Licence Area.

2. The Licensee shall cooperate with the Municipality and other users of the Land to permit other persons and organizations to have access to the Land at reasonable times.

3. The Licensee shall use the premises for the purpose of conducting the sport of rugby-football and related events, socials and promotions thereto, and for no other purposes unless otherwise approved by the Municipality.

LICENSE OF USE

THIS AGREEMENT made the day of 2009.

BETWEEN:

CITY OF NANAIMO
455 Wallace Street
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 5J6

(the "**Municipality**")

OF THE FIRST PART

AND:

NANAIMO & DISTRICT EQUESTRIAN ASSOCIATION (NDEA)
Lois Shaw, President
3508 Vera Way
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 6X4

AND:

VANCOUVER ISLAND EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION (VIEX)
Box 373
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 5L3

(the "**Licensees**")

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS:

A. The Municipality is the owner of land described in Schedule "A" to this Agreement (the "**Land**");

B. The Licensees wish to be granted this license of use to use the Land, as per the Schedule A Illustration, and the Municipality has agreed.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that in consideration of the fee paid by the Licensees to the Municipality and in consideration of the premises and covenants and Agreements contained in this Agreement, the Municipality and the Licensees covenant and agree with each other as follows:

1.0 RIGHT TO OCCUPY

1.1 The Municipality, subject to the performance and observance by the Licensees of the terms, conditions, covenants and agreements contained in this Agreement and to earlier termination as provided in this Agreement, grants to the Licensees a right by way of license for the Licensees, its agents, employees, and invitees to use the Land and for the purpose of the enjoyment and recreation of members of the public and for no other purpose.

2.0 RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

2.1 The Municipality hereby reserves to itself from the grant and the covenants made by it to the Licensees under clause 1 above the right for the Municipality, its agents, employees, contractors and subcontractors to have full and complete access to the Land to carry out any operations associated with the Municipality's use of the Land.

3.0 LICENSE FEE

3.1 In consideration of the right to use, the Licensees shall pay to the Municipality the sum of One Dollar ($1.00) in each year of the Term.

3.2 The Licensees shall pay to the municipality the sum of One Hundred Twenty Five Dollars ($125.00) upon the execution of this agreement.

4.0 TERM

4.1 The Term of the License granted under this Agreement shall be from the 1st day of March, 2009, to the 28th day of February, 2014, unless earlier terminated under this Agreement.

5.0 TAXES

5.1 The Licensees shall pay all taxes, rates, duties and assessments whatsoever, whether federal, provincial, municipal or otherwise charged upon the Licensees or the Municipality as a result of the Licensee's occupation of or use of the Land. Without in any way restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Licensees shall pay to the Municipality, G.S.T. of 5% on the License fee.

6.0 CONSTRUCTION

6.1 The Licensees shall not construct or place any buildings or structures or make any improvements on the Land, unless prior to any construction, they have:

(a) obtained the Municipality's approval in writing to the site plans, working drawings, plans, specifications, and elevations;

(b) obtained a building permit from the local government authority having jurisdiction authorizing the construction of the buildings and structures set out in the permits and the plans and specifications attached to it;

(c) obtained all required inspections, and the work shall be carried out at the cost of the Licensees; and,

(d) delivered final as built drawings to the Municipality.

6.2 The Licensees shall not occupy the buildings without first obtaining an occupancy certificate.

6.3 The Licensees shall, at their cost, maintain any buildings, structures or improvements constructed or placed on the Land during the Term.

7.0 INSURANCE

7.1 (a) The Licensees will take out and maintain during the term of the License a policy of general public liability insurance against claims for bodily injury, death or property damage arising out of the use of the premises by the Licensees in the amount of not less than five million dollars per single occurrence or such greater amount as the Municipality may from time to time designate, naming the Municipality as an insured party thereto and shall provide the Municipality with a certified copy of such policy or policies.

(b) All policies of insurance shall contain a clause requiring the insurer not to cancel or change the insurance without first giving the Municipality thirty days prior written notice.

(c) If the Licensees do not provide or maintain or enforce the Insurance required by this Agreement, the Municipality may take out the necessary insurance and pay the premium for periods of one year at a time and the Licensees shall pay to the Municipality as additional License fees the amount of the premium immediately on demand.

(d) If both the Municipality and the Licensees claim to be indemnified under any insurance required by this Agreement, the indemnity shall be applied first to the settlement of the claim of the Municipality and the balance, if any, to the settlement of the claim of the Licensees.

(e) The deductible on the policy of the Insurance shall be not more than five thousand dollars.

8.0 INDEMNIFICATION

8.1 The Licensees release and will indemnify and save harmless the Municipality, its elected and appointed officers, employees and agents from and against all

lawsuits, damages, costs, expenses, fees or liability which the Licensees or any of them or anyone else may incur, suffer or allege by reason of the use of the Land by the Licensees or by any member of the public using any building, structure or improvement built or placed by the Licensees on the Land or the carrying on upon the Land of any activity in relation to the Licensees' use of the Land.

9.0 BUILDERS LIENS

9.1 The Licensees will indemnify the Municipality from and against any liens for wages or materials, for damage to persons or property caused during the making of or in connection with any excavation, construction, repairs, alterations, installations and additions which the Licensees may make or cause to be made on, in or to the Land.

10.0 NOTICES

10.1 It is hereby mutually agreed:

Any notice required to be given under this Agreement shall be deemed to be sufficiently given:

(a) to be delivered at the time of delivery, and,

(b) if mailed from any government post office in the Province of British Columbia by prepaid registered mail addressed as follows:

(i) if to the Municipality:

CITY OF NANAIMO
Attention: Director of Parks, Recreation and Culture
500 Bowen Road
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 1Z7

(ii) if to the Licensees:

Nanaimo & District Equestrian Association
Attention: Ms. Lois Shaw, President
3508 Vera Way
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 6X4

And: **Vancouver Island Exhibition Association**
Attention: Mr. Stephen Kass, President
Box 373
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 5L3

or at the address a party may from time to time designate, then the notice shall be deemed to have been received forty-eight hours after the time and date of mailing. If, at the time of mailing the notice, the delivery of mail in the Province of British Columbia has been interrupted in whole or in part by reason of a strike, slow-down, lock-out or other labour dispute, then the notice may only be given by actual delivery of it.

11.0 TERMINATION

11.1 If the Licensees are in default on the payment of License fees, or the payment of any other sum payable under this Agreement, or are in breach of this Agreement, and if the default continues after the giving of notice by the Municipality to the Licensees, then the Municipality may terminate this Agreement and reenter the Land and the rights of the Licensees with respect to the Land shall lapse and be absolutely forfeited.

12.0 FORFEITURE

12.1 The Municipality, by waiving or neglecting to enforce the right to forfeiture of this Agreement or the right of reentry upon breach of this Agreement, does not waive the Municipality's rights upon any subsequent breach of the same or any other provision of this Agreement.

13.0 FIXTURES

13.1 Unless the Licensees upon notice from the Municipality remove them, all buildings, structures or improvements constructed on the Land by the Licensees shall at the termination of the Agreement, become the sole property of the Municipality at no cost to the Municipality.

14.0 REPAIRS BY THE MUNICIPALITY

14.1 (a) If the Licensees fail to repair or maintain the Land or any building, structure or improvements on the Land in accordance with this Agreement, the Municipality may, by its agents, employees or contractors enter the Land and make the required repairs or do the required maintenance and the cost of the repairs or maintenance shall be a debt due from the Licensees to the Municipality;

(b) In making the repairs or doing the maintenance the Municipality may bring and leave upon the Land the necessary materials, tools and equipment and the Municipality shall not be liable to the Licensees for any inconvenience, annoyance, loss of business or other injuries suffered by the Licensees by reason of the Municipality effecting the repairs or maintenance;

(c) The Licensees release the Municipality, its elected and appointed officers, employees and agents from and waives any claim, right, remedy, action, cause of action, loss, damage, expense, fee or liability which the Licensees may have against any or all of them in respect of this Agreement or its performance or its breach except insofar as such claim, right, remedy, action, cause of action, loss, damage, expense, fee or liability arises from the negligence of the Municipality, its elected and appointed officers, employees and agents.

15.0 TREE CUTTINGS, EXCAVATIONS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

15.1 (a) The Licensees will not carry on or do or allow to be carried on or done on the land any cutting, clearing or removal of trees, bushes or other vegetation or growth or any excavation or disturbance of the surface of the Land and shall not bring on or deposit any soil or fill on the Land except with the written consent of the Municipality.

(b) The Licensees will not bring on, deposit, store, spray or apply nor cause or permit to brought on, deposited, stored, sprayed or applied on the Land or to any trees, bush or vegetation on the Land any chemical fertilizer, herbicide, pesticide or other chemical or petroleum product or any substance which is capable of contaminating the Land or any water on the Land.

16.0 CLEAN UP

16.1 At the end of the term, the Licensees shall clean up the Land and restore the surface of the Land as reasonably as may be possible to the condition of the Land prior to the commencement of the term of this Agreement.

17.0 REGULATIONS

17.1 The Licensees will:

(a) comply promptly at their own expense with the legal requirements of all authorities, including an association of fire insurance underwriters or agents, and all notices issued under them that are served upon the Municipality or the Licensees; and,

(b) indemnify the Municipality from all lawsuits, damages, loss, costs or expenses that the Municipality may incur by reason of non-compliance by the Licensees with legal requirements or by reason of any defect in the Land or any injury to any person or to any personal property contained on the Land. The Licensees shall be responsible for any damage to the Land occurring while the Licensees are exercising its rights under this Agreement.

18.0 NO COMPENSATION

18.1 The Licensees shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss or injurious affection or disturbance resulting in any way from the termination of the License or the loss of the Licensees' interest in any building, structure or improvement built or placed on the Land.

19.0 MISCELLANEOUS

19.1 (a) The Licensees warrant and represent that the execution of this Agreement by the Licensees on behalf of a group or organization is a warranty and representation to the Municipality that the Licensees have sufficient power, authority, and capacity to bind the group or organization with his or her signature.

(b) In consideration of being granted the use of the Land, the Licensees agree to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Agreement and, if the Licensees represent a group or organization, the Licensees agree to inform all responsible persons associated with the group or organization of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

(c) The Licensees covenant and agree to use the Land in accordance with the terms of use attached to this Agreement as Schedule "B".

(d) This Agreement shall not be interpreted as granting any interest in the Land to the Licensees.

(e) Waiver of any default by a party shall not be interpreted or deemed to be a waiver of any subsequent default.

20.0 INTERPRETATION

20.1 (a) That when the singular or neuter are used in this Agreement they include the plural or the feminine or the masculine or the body politic where the context or the parties require.

(b) The headings to the clauses in this Agreement have been inserted as a matter of convenience and for reference only and in no way define, limit or enlarge the scope or meaning of this Agreement or any provision of it.

(c) That this Agreement shall ensure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and their respective heirs, executors, successors, administrators and permitted assignees.

(d) This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws applicable in the Province of British Columbia.

(e) All provisions of this Agreement are to be construed as covenants and agreements as though the word importing covenants and agreements were used in each separate paragraph.

(f) A provision in this Agreement granting the Municipality a right of approval shall be interpreted as granting a free and unrestricted right to be exercised by the Municipality in its discretion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have set their hands and seals as of the day and year first above written.

by its authorized signatories)
)
_____)
Mayor)
)
_____)
Director of Legislative Services)
)

by its authorized signatories)
)
_____)
(Nanaimo & District Equestrian Association))
)
_____)
(Nanaimo & District Equestrian Association))
)
by its authorized signatories)
)
_____)
(Vancouver Island Exhibition Association))
)
_____)
(Vancouver Island Exhibition Association))
)
SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED)
in the presence of:)
)
_____)
Witness (please print name)) _____
_____) Witness Signature
Address)
_____)
)
_____)
Occupation)

SCHEDULE "A"

The Municipality is the owner of land described as:

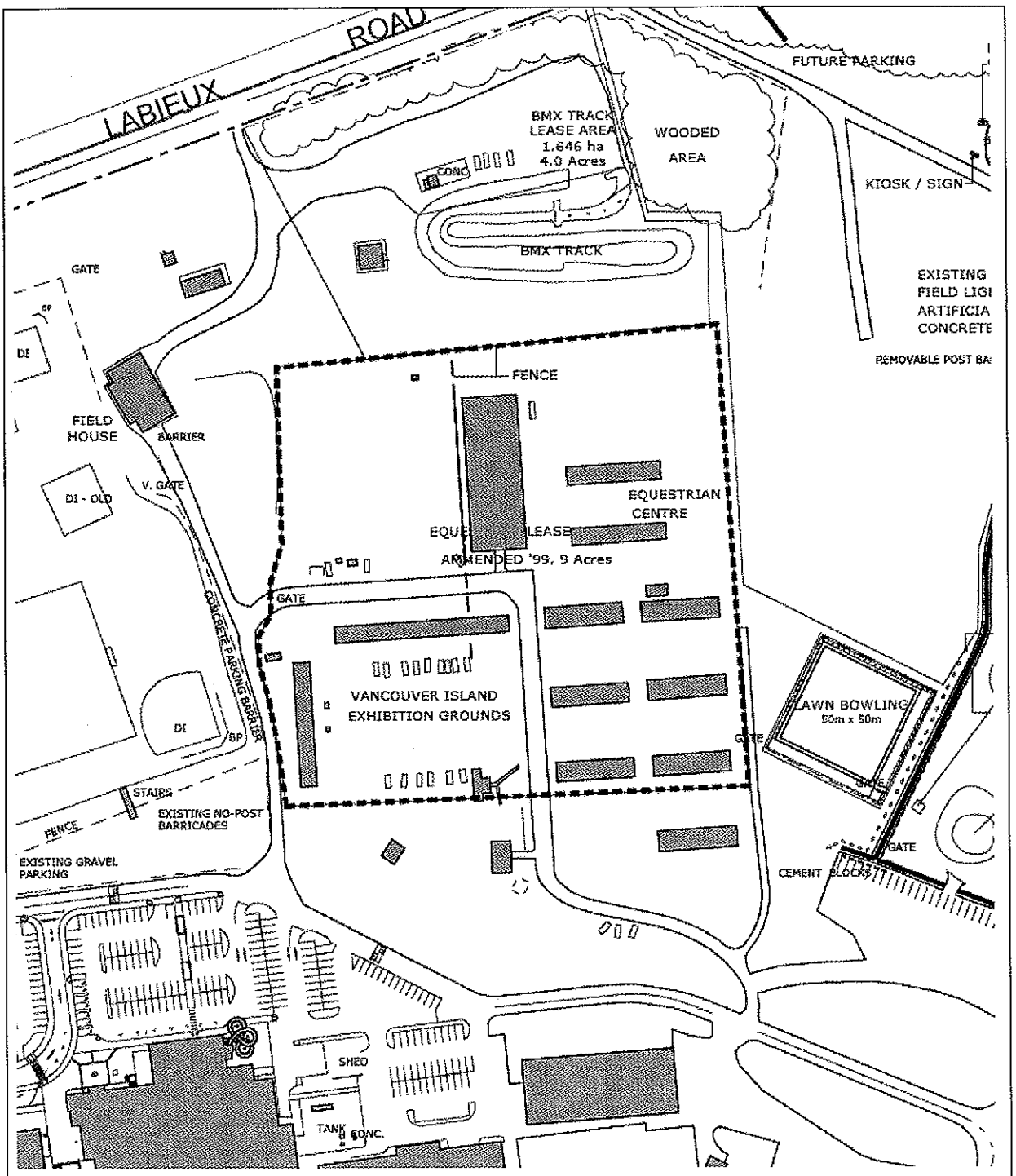
Lot 1, Sections 18, 19 and 20, Range 7 Mountain District, Plan 27441, Except those parts in Plans 406622 and 44255

Civic Address: 2300 Bowen Road, Nanaimo, British Columbia

(the "Lands")

(Schedule A Illustration follows)

SCHEDULE A ILLUSTRATION



SCHEDULE "B"

Terms of Use

[*Other restrictions and conditions as appropriate, such as:*]

1. The Licensees shall ensure that the License Area is clean and litter free after every use of the License Area.

2. The Licensees shall cooperate with the Municipality and other users of the Land to permit other persons and organizations to have access to the Land at reasonable times.

3. The Licensees shall use the License Area for the purpose of equestrian activities, the annual Vancouver Island Exhibition and related activities and for no other purposes unless otherwise approved by the City.

4. The Licensees shall ensure, where any authorized user of the License Area is under the age of 19 years, that a responsible adult has authority and supervision over the user and shall remain with the user while in use of the License Area.

5. The Licensees will not serve nor permit the consumption of alcoholic beverages unless authorized by the City and Provincial regulatory authorities.

6. The parties acknowledge that equestrian activities require certain precautions and compatible activities in the vicinity, because of the nature of horses. The parties agree that the City will consult with the Licensees and make every reasonable effort to ensure that the activities and structures it may allow on the areas adjacent to the licensed area will be compatible with equestrian activities.

LICENSE OF USE

THIS AGREEMENT made the day of 2009.

BETWEEN:

CITY OF NANAIMO
455 Wallace Street
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 5J6

(the "**Municipality**")

OF THE FIRST PART

AND:

DOUGLAS ISLAND GARDEN SOCIETY (DIGS)
173 Colvilleton Trail
Protection Island
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 6R1

(the "**Licensee**")

OF THE SECOND PART

W H E R E A S :

A. The Municipality is the owner of land described in Schedule "A" to this Agreement (the "**Land**");

B. The Licensee wishes to be granted this License of Use to use the Land, as per the Schedule A Illustration, and the Municipality has agreed.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that in consideration of the premises and covenants and Agreements contained in this Agreement, the Municipality and the Licensee covenant and agree with each other as follows:

1.0 RIGHT TO OCCUPY

1.1 The Municipality, subject to the performance and observance by the Licensee of the terms, conditions, covenants and agreements contained in this Agreement and to earlier termination as provided in this Agreement, grants to the Licensee a right by way of license for the Licensee, its agents,

employees, and invitees to use the Land and for the purpose of the enjoyment and recreation of members of the public and for no other purpose.

2.0 RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

2.1 The Municipality hereby reserves to itself from the grant and the covenants made by it to the Licensee under clause 1 above the right for the Municipality, its agents, employees, contractors and subcontractors to have full and complete access to the Land to carry out any operations associated with the Municipality's use of the Land.

3.0 TERM

3.1 The Term of the License granted under this Agreement shall be from the 1st day of April, 2009, to the 31st day of March, 2014, unless earlier terminated under this Agreement.

4.0 CONSTRUCTION

4.1 The Licensee shall not construct or place any buildings or structures or make any improvements on the Land, unless prior to any construction, it has:

(a) obtained the Municipality's approval in writing to the site plans, working drawings, plans, specifications, and elevations;

(b) obtained a building permit from the local government authority having jurisdiction authorizing the construction of the buildings and structures set out in the permits and the plans and specifications attached to it;

(c) obtained all required inspections, and the work shall be carried out at the cost of the Licensee; and,

(d) delivered final as built drawings to the Municipality.

4.2 The Licensee shall not occupy the buildings without first obtaining an occupancy certificate.

4.3 The Licensee shall, at its cost, maintain any buildings, structures or improvements constructed or placed on the Land during the Term.

5.0 INDEMNIFICATION

5.1 The Licensee releases and will indemnify and save harmless the Municipality, its elected and appointed officers, employees and agents from and against all lawsuits, damages, costs, expenses, fees or liability which the Licensee or any of them or anyone else may incur, suffer or allege by reason of the use of the Land by the Licensee or by any member of the public using any building, structure or improvement built or placed by the Licensee on the Land or the

carrying on upon the Land of any activity in relation to the Licensee's use of the Land.

6.0 BUILDERS LIENS

6.1 The Licensee will indemnify the Municipality from and against any liens for wages or materials, for damage to persons or property caused during the making of or in connection with any excavation, construction, repairs, alterations, installations and additions which the Licensee may make or cause to be made on, in or to the Land.

7.0 NOTICES

7.1 It is hereby mutually agreed:

Any notice required to be given under this Agreement shall be deemed to be sufficiently given:

(a) to be delivered at the time of delivery and

(b) if mailed from any government post office in the Province of British Columbia by prepaid registered mail addressed as follows:

(i) if to the Municipality:

CITY OF NANAIMO
Attention: Director of Parks, Recreation and Culture
500 Bowen Road
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 1Z7

(ii) if to the Licensee:

DOUGLAS ISLAND GARDEN SOCIETY (DIGS)
Attention: Mr. Jim Harris
173 Colvilleton Trail
Protection Island
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 6R1

or at the address a party may from time to time designate, then the notice shall be deemed to have been received forty-eight hours after the time and date of mailing. If, at the time of mailing the notice, the delivery of mail in the Province of British Columbia has been interrupted in whole or in part by reason of a strike, slow-down, lock-out or other labour dispute, then the notice may only be given by actual delivery of it.

8.0 TERMINATION

8.1 If the Licensee is in breach of this Agreement, and if the default continues after the giving of notice by the Municipality to the Licensee, then the Municipality may terminate this Agreement and reenter the Land and the rights of the Licensee with respect to the Land shall lapse and be absolutely forfeited.

9.0 FORFEITURE

9.1 The Municipality, by waiving or neglecting to enforce the right to forfeiture of this Agreement or the right of reentry upon breach of this Agreement, does not waive the Municipality's rights upon any subsequent breach of the same or any other provision of this Agreement.

10.0 FIXTURES

10.1 Unless the Licensee upon notice from the Municipality removes them, all buildings, structures or improvements constructed on the Land by the Licensee shall at the termination of the Agreement, become the sole property of the Municipality at no cost to the Municipality.

11.0 REPAIRS BY THE MUNICIPALITY

11.1 (a) If the Licensee fails to repair or maintain the Land or any building, structure or improvements on the Land in accordance with this Agreement, the Municipality may, by its agents, employees or contractors enter the Land and make the required repairs or do the required maintenance and the cost of the repairs or maintenance shall be a debt due from the Licensee to the Municipality.

(b) In making the repairs or doing the maintenance the Municipality may bring and leave upon the Land the necessary materials, tools and equipment and the Municipality shall not be liable to the Licensee for any inconvenience, annoyance, loss of business or other injuries suffered by the Licensee by reason of the Municipality effecting the repairs or maintenance.

(c) The Licensee releases the Municipality, its elected and appointed officers, employees and agents from and waives any claim, right, remedy, action, cause of action, loss, damage, expense, fee or liability which the Licensee may have against any or all of them in respect of this Agreement or its performance or its breach except insofar as such claim, right, remedy, action, cause of action, loss, damage, expense, fee or liability arises from the negligence of the Municipality, its elected and appointed officers, employees and agents.

12.0 TREE CUTTINGS, EXCAVATIONS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

12.1 (a) The Licensee will not carry on or do or allow to be carried on or done on the land any cutting, clearing or removal of trees, bushes or other vegetation or growth or any excavation or disturbance of the surface of the Land and shall not bring on or deposit any soil or fill on the Land except with the written consent of the Municipality.

(b) The Licensee will not bring on, deposit, store, spray or apply nor cause or permit to brought on, deposited, stored, sprayed or applied on the Land or to any trees, bush or vegetation on the Land any chemical fertilizer, herbicide, pesticide or other chemical or petroleum product or any substance which is capable of contaminating the Land or any water on the Land.

13.0 CLEAN UP

13.1 At the end of the term, the Licensee shall clean up the Land and restore the surface of the Land as reasonably as may be possible to the condition of the Land prior to the commencement of the term of this Agreement.

14.0 REGULATIONS

14.1 The Licensee will:

(a) comply promptly at its own expense with the legal requirements of all authorities, including an association of fire insurance underwriters or agents, and all notices issued under them that are served upon the Municipality or the Licensee; and,

(b) indemnify the Municipality from all lawsuits, damages, loss, costs or expenses that the Municipality may incur by reason of non-compliance by the Licensee with legal requirements or by reason of any defect in the Land or any injury to any person or to any personal property contained on the Land. The Licensee shall be responsible for any damage to the Land occurring while the Licensee is exercising its rights under this Agreement.

15.0 NO COMPENSATION

15.1 The Licensee shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss or injurious affection or disturbance resulting in any way from the termination of the License or the loss of the Licensee's interest in any building, structure or improvement built or placed on the Land.

16.0 MISCELLANEOUS

16.1 (a) The Licensee warrants and represents that the execution of this Agreement by the Licensee on behalf of a group or organization is a warranty and representation to the Municipality that the Licensee has sufficient power, authority, and capacity to bind the group or organization with his or her signature.

(b) In consideration of being granted the use of the Land, the Licensee agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Agreement and, if the Licensee represents a group or organization, the Licensee agrees to inform all responsible persons associated with the group or organization of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

(c) The Licensee covenants and agrees to use the Land in accordance with the terms of use attached to this Agreement as Schedule "B".

(d) This Agreement shall not be interpreted as granting any interest in the Land to the Licensee.

(e) Waiver of any default by a party shall not be interpreted or deemed to be a waiver of any subsequent default.

17.0 INTERPRETATION

17.1 (a) That when the singular or neuter are used in this Agreement they include the plural or the feminine or the masculine or the body politic where the context or the parties require.

(b) The headings to the clauses in this Agreement have been inserted as a matter of convenience and for reference only and in no way define, limit or enlarge the scope or meaning of this Agreement or any provision of it.

(c) That this Agreement shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and their respective heirs, executors, successors, administrators and permitted assignees.

(d) This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws applicable in the Province of British Columbia.

(e) All provisions of this Agreement are to be construed as covenants and agreements as though the word importing covenants and agreements were used in each separate paragraph.

(f) A provision in this Agreement granting the Municipality a right of approval shall be interpreted as granting a free and unrestricted right to be exercised by the Municipality in its discretion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have set their hands and seals as of the day and year first above written.

by its authorized signatories)

_____)
Mayor)

_____)
Director of Legislative Services)

by its authorized signatories)

_____)
(Douglas Island Garden Society))

_____)
(Douglas Island Garden Society))

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED)
in the presence of:)

_____)
Witness (please print name))

_____)
Address)

_____)

_____)
Occupation)

_____
Witness signature

SCHEDULE "A"

The Municipality is the owner of land described as:

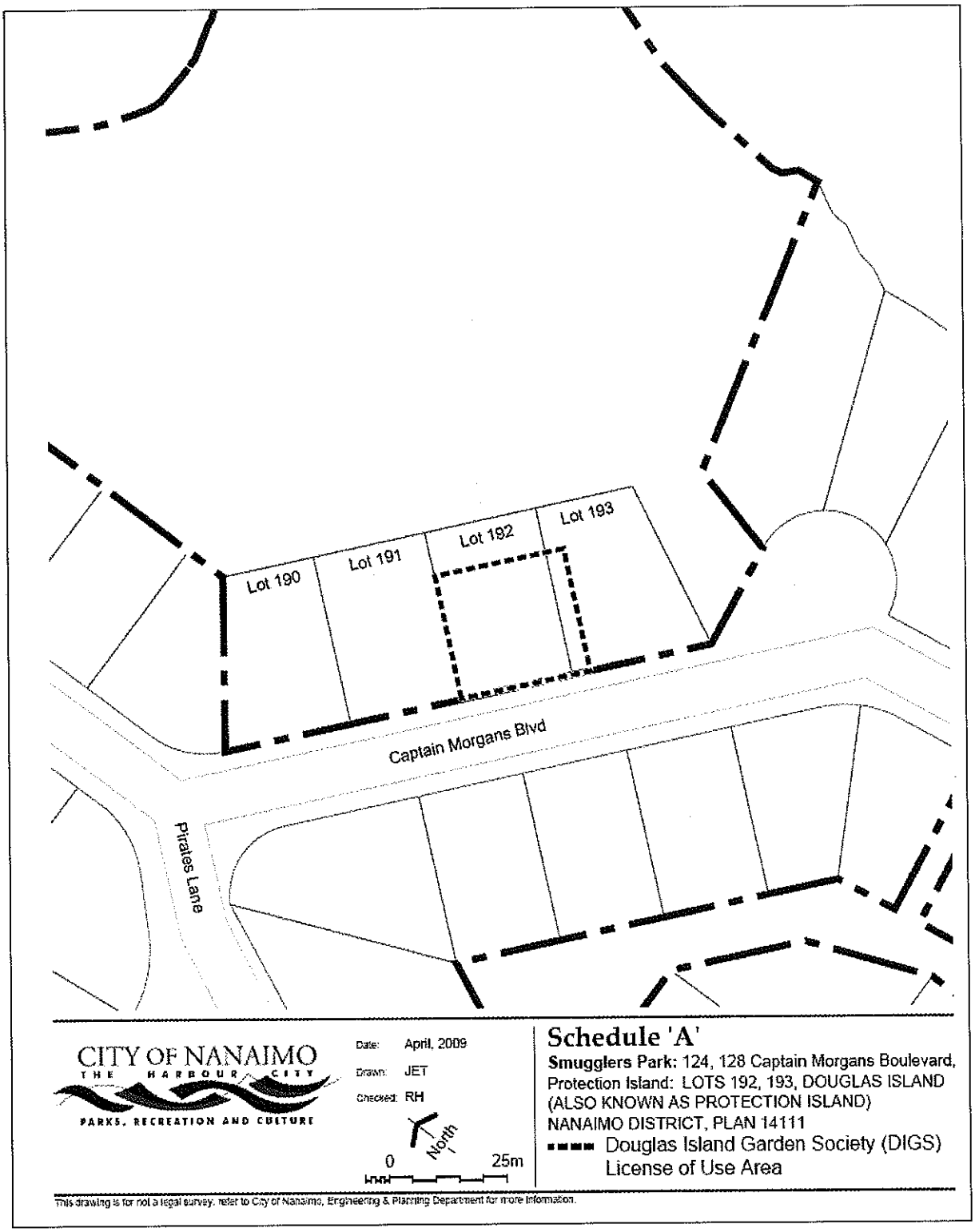
124, 128 Captain Morgans Boulevard

Municipal Short Legal/Long Legal:
LTS 192, 193, DOUGLAS ISLAND (ALSO KNOWN AS PROTECTION ISLAND) PLAN 14111, LD
LOTS 192, 193, DOUGLAS ISLAND (ALSO KNOWN AS PROTECTION ISLAND), NANAIMO DISTRICT, PLAN 14111

BCA Short Legal/Long Legal:
LTS 192, 193, DOUGLAS ISLAND (ALSO KNOWN AS PROTECTION ISLAND) PLN 14111, LD
LOTS 192, 193, DOUGLAS ISLAND (ALSO KNOWN AS PROTECTION ISLAND), NANAIMO DISTRICT, PLAN 14111

(Schedule A Illustration follows.)

SCHEDULE A ILLUSTRATION



SCHEDULE "B"

Terms of Use

[*Other restrictions and conditions as appropriate, such as:*]

1. The Licensee shall ensure that the Licence Area is clean and litter free after every use of the Licence Area.

2. The Licensee shall cooperate with the Municipality and other users of the Land to permit other persons and organizations to have access to the Land at reasonable times.

3. The Licensee shall use the License area for the purposes of a community garden consistent with the City's Community Garden Policy.

REPORT TO: THE PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE COMMISSION

FROM: RICHARD HARDING, DIRECTOR, PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE

AUTHORED BY: ALAN KEMP, URBAN FORESTRY COORDINATOR, AND, JEFF RITCHIE, SENIOR MANAGER OF PARKS

RE: URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission receive the draft Urban Forest Management Strategy and have an Open House in May to forward the Strategy for public review and comment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Urban Forest Management Strategy has been developed over the last two years in accordance with the recommendations of the 2004 Parks Recreation and Culture Master Plan. It is now at a stage that can be reviewed by the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission, and then to the public for review and comment.

BACKGROUND:

This Urban Forest Management Strategy (UFMS, the Strategy) has been developed to fulfill a need for better forest, vegetation and ecosystem management throughout the City of Nanaimo. The Strategy establishes the overall direction of the management of Nanaimo's urban forest using guiding principles and policies that are organized around a series of "modules".

The need for an Urban Forest Strategy was identified in the following city documents:

- The Official Community Plan OCP (2008)
- The Urban Forest Study- City Trees and You (2008)
- The Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan (2004)

In the summer of 2007 work began to formulate a preliminary Urban Forest Management Strategy. Precedent research was undertaken to review plans created by other Canadian and international communities.

A series of Open House events and stakeholder interviews were held to obtain input to the strategy.

A community survey was also conducted with assistance from Vancouver Island University Recreation and Tourism Institute.

The draft Strategy includes seven modules to be used in implementing the Strategy:

- Education and Public Outreach;
- Natural Areas Management; Street Trees, Boulevard and Landscaping Management;
- Tree Removal and Replacement;
- View and Privacy;
- Wildfire and Urban Interface Management;
- Planning and Enforcement.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard Harding, Director
Parks, Recreation and Culture

2009-APR-15
File: A2-3 / F2-2
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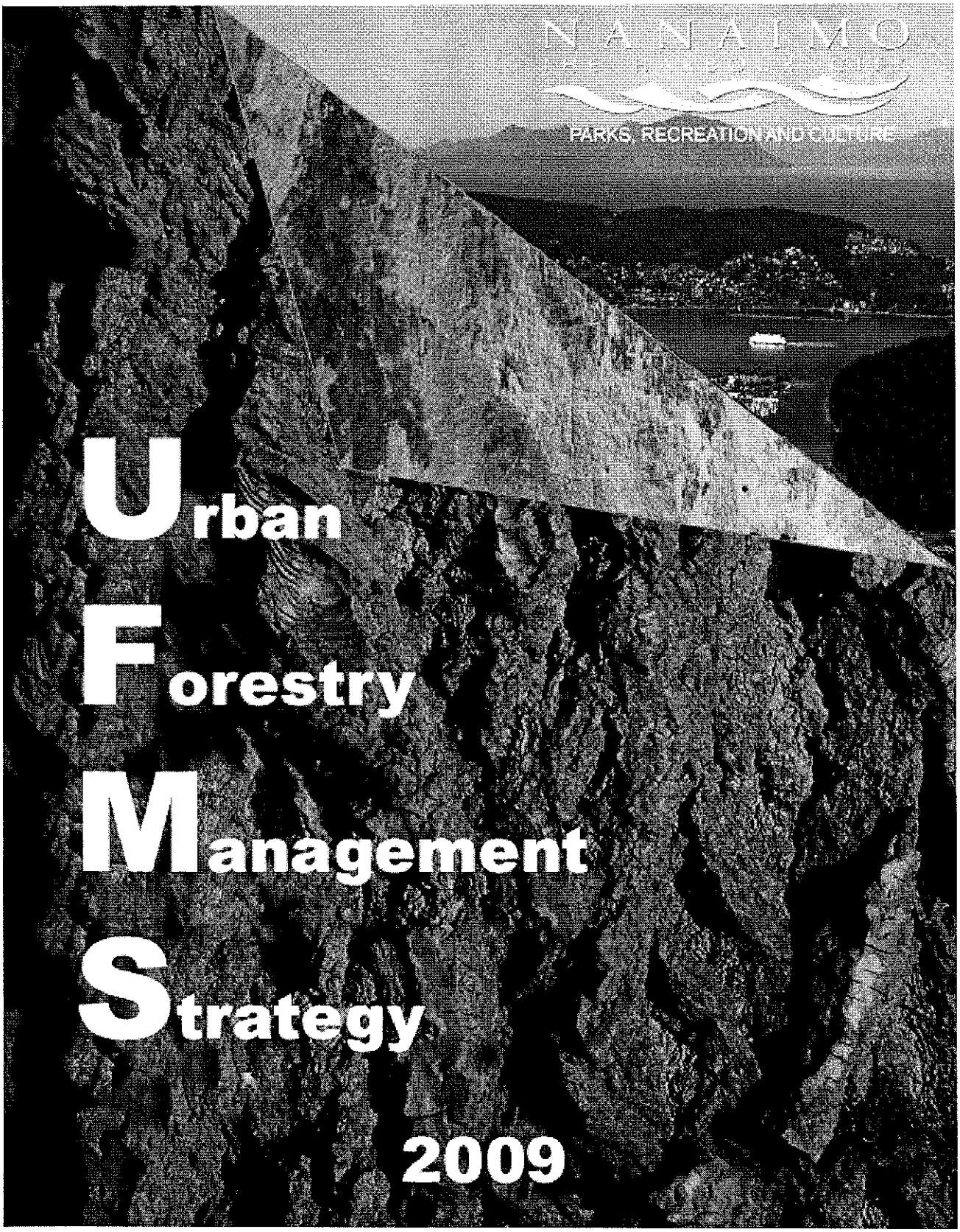

Urban Forestry Management Strategy

2009

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DRAFT

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DRAFT

"A society grows great
when old men plant trees
whose shade they know
they shall never sit in."
Greek Proverb

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Nanaimo City Council

City of Nanaimo Parks and Recreation Commission

City of Nanaimo Advisory Committee on Environment

Focus Group Members

DRAFT

> *" People who will not sustain trees will soon live in a world which cannot sustain people."*
> *Bryce Nelson*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Urban Forest Management Strategy (UFMS, the Strategy) has been developed to fulfill a need for better forest, vegetation and ecosystem management throughout the City of Nanaimo. The Strategy establishes the overall direction of the management of Nanaimo's urban forest using guiding principles and policies that are organized around a series of "modules".

The need for an Urban Forest Strategy was identified in the following City documents:

- The Official Community Plan OCP (2008);
- The Urban Forest Study - City Trees and You (2008); and,
- The Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan (2004).

A multi-phase approach was taken in developing the strategy. It included a research and review of current management plans from communities in British Columbia and across North America; a series of focus group meetings to define the scope and direction for the strategy and to help design a public survey to identify relevant issues and concerns from the public; Open houses were also used to present a preliminary layout of the strategy to gauge the public on its content. A set of modules were then designed to identify goals, objectives and action plans for seven key issue areas:

- Education and Public Outreach;
- Natural Areas Management;
- Street Trees, Boulevard and Landscaping Management;
- Tree Removal and Replacement;
- View and Privacy;
- Wildfire and Urban Interface Management; and,
- Planning and Enforcement.

New approaches in financing these programs will need to be considered, including new funding sources for green projects, both federal and provincial, such as Trees For Tomorrow, Tree Canada and BC Hydro Community Outreach.

DRAFT

Douglas Maple – Street tree

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Vision Statement of the Urban Forest Management Strategy

Nanaimo is a community that strives to balance human, natural and economic priorities in maintaining and enhancing its urban forest. The urban forest is seen as a fundamental utility which provides wildlife habitat, clean air and water, economic prosperity and a physically attractive setting for the City's residents and visitors.

1.2 The Scope and Purpose of the Urban Forest Management Strategy

The purpose of Urban Forest Management Strategies is typically to provide context and a framework for the sustainable management of a city's existing and future urban forest. Part of the direction for this strategy comes from the City of Nanaimo's Official Community Plan (OCP) and from the Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan. In addition, the strategy reconnects existing City tree-related policies, the latest urban forest research, best management practices in arboriculture and input from the public into a vision for the future of Nanaimo's urban forest.

The goal of the Urban Forest Management Strategy is to provide direction in how the City of Nanaimo will work with its community partners to manage Nanaimo's overall urban forest and:

- promote and retain the overall tree canopy;
- retain sustainable forest stands as part of the subdivision of land;
- review practices in managing danger or hazard trees;
- enhance forest biodiversity;
- improve tree health; and,
- maximize the benefits of trees for all residents.

The strategy recognizes our urban forest as a living utility, similar to roads, water systems and other necessities of an urban environment. Like other City utilities, the urban forest should have development and management plans. In preparing this strategy, existing strategies, plans and research from Canada, the United States, Australia and the United Kingdom were reviewed.

DRAFT

Nanaimo's rapid growth raises the priority for the management and enhancement of the green spaces within the City. The urban forest strategy is expected to assist in the planning, preservation, protection and enhancement of trees, shrubs and other forms of vegetation throughout the City.

1.3 The Need for an Urban Forest Management Strategy

This Urban Forest Management Strategy (UFMS, the Strategy) has been developed to fulfill the need for better forest, vegetation and ecosystem management throughout the City of Nanaimo. The Strategy contains a set of guiding principles and policies which provide direction for the ongoing management and operations of Nanaimo's urban forest.

The need for an Urban Forest Strategy was identified in the following documents:

- The Official Community Plan OCP (2008);
- The Urban Forest Study- City Trees and You (2008); and,
- The Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan (2004).

CITY TREES AND YOU

The Urban Forest Public Opinion Study (Urban Forest Study- City Trees and You) determined that the citizens of Nanaimo value the trees within Nanaimo. The study also determined that 80 percent of homes have trees on residential property, and 30 percent have street trees on City property in front of their place of residence. Nearly 70 percent of residents have a City park within a 10 minute walk of their residence, and just over 50 percent have an undeveloped forested area within a 10 minute walk of their residence. The survey also indicated that 67 percent of the respondents perceived a decrease in the number of trees within Nanaimo. Overall, the respondents indicated that they place a high value on the urban forest and support further initiatives for better urban forest management.

This high level of public support for our urban forest stems from the perceived benefits of City trees. Not surprisingly, most residents felt that trees improve the appearance of their residence and of their neighbourhood. In addition, most residents valued the ecological values of trees. For example, in providing habitat for birds and wildlife, reducing erosion, reducing flooding and removing carbon from the atmosphere. These responses suggest a strong understanding of natural processes and support for environmental stewardship within an urban environment. This is an important finding, and is an opportunity to build strong partnerships in stewardship between the City of Nanaimo and the Nanaimo community.

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental and ecological issues also indicate the need for the development of an urban forest strategy. Air and water quality, addressing climate change, wind reduction, temperature moderation, noise levels, privacy, aesthetics and wildlife are all impacted by the presence (or absence) of an urban forest. This impacts the residents and visitors of Nanaimo. The potential risk of forest and residential interface fires is also considered in the development of this strategy.

DRAFT

TREE BYLAW

Ideally, the Tree Protection Bylaw should be protecting and sustaining Nanaimo's urban forest, but in order to do this effectively, the bylaw needs to be updated. The tree replacement ratio needs to be changed and vary from size and species of tree. The incentives and fines also need to be evaluated and updated so that the bylaw is adhered to.

Arbutus – Newcastle Island

DRAFT

2.0 METHODOLOGY

In developing the Urban Forest Strategy, the following steps were undertaken:

Step 1: Research of Strategies, Plans and Best Practices

Precedent research was conducted through internet searches, phone conversations and meetings with staff to review current urban forest strategies and plans within Canada, the US and other international cities. The purpose for reviewing the strategy was to determine the aspects which were important for the success of Nanaimo's Urban Forest Strategy.

Step 2: Focus Group Meetings

A focus group was established which met to discuss the UFP development. This group also helped to develop a survey which was distributed to 2000 randomized addresses in Nanaimo. This survey helped to determine the public opinion on the current tree coverage within Nanaimo. The focus group also met to review the survey findings and suggest ways to improve the current Urban Forest.

Step 3: Preliminary Outline of the Strategy

Research collected from the previous phases was analyzed and a preliminary outline of the Urban Forest Management Strategy was produced. This outline was circulated among several City staff members, as well as focus group members for comments and feed back.

Step 4: Open Houses

The preliminary outline of the Urban Forest Strategy was presented to the public during three open house presentations which took place in June 2008. The open houses took place on Protection Island, the Oliver Woods Community Centre and Maffeo Sutton Park. These open houses were designed to educate the public about urban forestry issues, as well as receive input on the further development of the strategy. A guided comments sheet was provided at each open house.

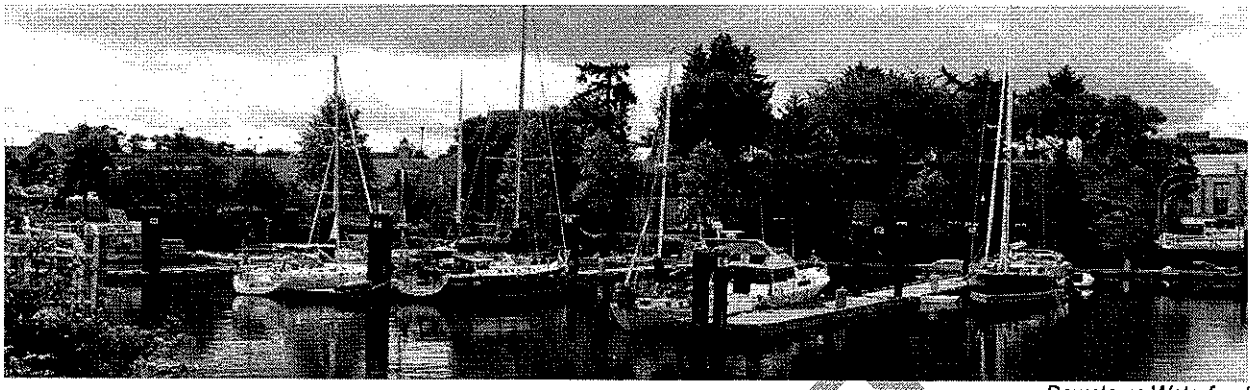
Step 5: Module Development and Final Strategy

Follow-up meetings were set up with different interest groups to further develop the Best Management Practice modules. From these discussions, the modules were changed to reflect the goals and objectives which were identified, and the final version of the UFMP was developed.

Step 6: Process / Implementation

This strategy was initiated through recommendation in the Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan (2004). A report was sent to the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission (the Commission) by the Director of Parks, Recreation and Culture. This report outlined the need for an Urban Forest Strategy and the process that would take place to create the strategy. Throughout the process, information reports have been presented to the Commission to keep them informed on progress. A final draft for the strategy is expected to be submitted for their approval in early 2009. Once approved by the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission, the strategy will go to City Council for final adoption.

DRAFT



Downtown Waterfront

3.0 NANAIMO'S URBAN FOREST

3.1 What is an Urban Forest?

The City of Nanaimo defines its Urban Forests as all of the trees and associated shrubs and ground vegetation within the boundaries of the City of Nanaimo. The urban forest spans both natural and built environments and contributes to important ecological, physiological and economic benefits of the City.

Nanaimo's urban forest expands across both public and private property. Below are examples of some of the components which make up Nanaimo's urban forest.

- Trees and vegetation along streets;
- Trees and vegetation in grass areas;
- Trees and vegetation on residential property;
- Trees and vegetation bearing edible fruits, nuts and/or vegetables; and,
- Landscaping in parks, around homes and infrastructure;
- Vegetation in commercial residential and industrial areas;
- Multi-layered forests in natural areas;
- Trees and vegetation on Newcastle Island and Protection Island;
- Treed environments found in our City Parks;
- Private conservation lands (Morrell Sanctuary, Buttertubs Marsh and Nanaimo Estuary);
- Treed vacant land (both private and government owned);
- Older Coastal Douglas Fir forest remnants, such as those found in Morrell Sanctuary;
- The riparian areas around our streams, ponds, lakes and other aquatic environments
- Foreshore areas that are populated with Arbutus, Shore Pine and Douglas-fir;
- Remnant Garry Oak ecosystems, which include wildflower meadows, shrubs, fungi and fauna associated with this ecosystem; and,
- Remnant patches of woodland that survive around commercial or industrial parks.

A healthy urban forest is essential to our quality of life. It aesthetically contributes to our neighbourhoods, and it is an asset that increases over time. By either maintaining existing natural ground vegetation or selecting appropriate species in a more formally landscaped site, the level of natural biodiversity can be greatly enhanced. This will provide benefits to a wide

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variety of species that live in the City and provide residents and visitors with greater opportunities to interact with nature in Nanaimo.

3.2 Current State of Nanaimo's Urban Forest

The Landscape

The City of Nanaimo occupies a land mass of 82 km^2 (statistics Canada, 2006) and is located on the East Coast of Vancouver Island. Nanaimo is 20 km long and 5 km wide stretching from the Nanaimo River Estuary in the south, to Lantzville in the north, and from the Georgia Strait in the east, to the Vancouver Island Ranges in the west.

The City has a wide variety of native and non-native tree species which help define the character and give texture to many of our neighbourhoods and parks. Much of this variety has come though the influence of various people who have shaped the landscape leaving their impression on Nanaimo. Initially, the Snuneymuxw First Nations, who have occupied the Nanaimo area for thousands of years, performed modest landscape management of the Garry Oak ecosystems which once covered large areas of Nanaimo. Some of these meadows still exist in fragments throughout Nanaimo, but the majority of the meadows were lost after European settlement. After European settlement, an influential individual named Samuel Roberts, who was a sea captain who resided in Nanaimo, planted a wide variety of tree and plant species which he had imported to Nanaimo. Many of his plantings are still present on the property he once lived on.

Nanaimo's landscape has also been shaped by the many invasive species which have been introduced over the years. These invasive species have out competed many of the native plants that once flourished in Nanaimo, and in areas where these invasive plants have been removed, the native species are slowly returning.

Currently, the City of Nanaimo has approximately 28 percent forest cover (Malaspina University College, 2006), and as of January 2008, there are over 15 km^2 of parks and open spaces and over 117km of trail within the City of Nanaimo. Some significant examples of highly vegetated areas include Bowen Park, Newcastle Island Provincial Marine Park, the Westwood Lake and Colliery Dam Park areas, Linley Valley and "DL 56", Morrell Sanctuary and around the Nanaimo Estuary.

Nanaimo has many areas with prestigious landscaping and beautiful gardens, including City Hall grounds, Maffeo Sutton Park, Bowen Park and Beban Park to name a few. Many of Nanaimo's streets are lined with boulevard trees thanks to community members, BC Hydro and Green Streets Canada. As neighbourhood plans are developed for new areas or revised for older ones, boulevard trees will be included into many of the landscaping plans.

The Climate

Nanaimo is located within the Coastal Douglas Fir moist maritime zone (CDFmm), one of the 12 zones which make up the biogeoclimatic zones of British Columbia. It is a relatively dry rain shadow area, and historically the vegetation was controlled by natural and man-made brush fires. The more common native species found in Nanaimo have all adapted well in this

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environment to date. For example, Coastal Douglas Fir has developed a thick bark which makes it more fire resistant than other potential competitors. Other native species, such as Gary Oak and Arbutus, are fast growing and can quickly colonize an area following a fire. These adaptations have reflected the climatic conditions typical to East Vancouver Island up to this point. Maintaining these ecosystems is important in maintaining biodiversity for the future which will be more and more significant as the changing climate places greater stress on our existing urban forest. Questions as to whether we can continue to maintain these types of ecosystems in an urban setting need to be considered. If we wish to maintain these ecosystem types, then management practices that mimic the effects of fire will need to be adopted.

On the south coast of BC, climate change is expected to lead to a series of significant changes to our forests in the coming years. Warmer temperatures, more precipitation in the winter months (heavy rain events), longer periods of drought in the summer, a decreased snow pack at higher elevations and changes to the timing and magnitude of river discharge are all predicted. Over the next century, climate change is expected to result in several key changes. Temperatures are expected to increase 1–4°C (Hengeveld, 1997; BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection, 2002), and precipitation is expected to increase 10–20 percent along East Vancouver Island (BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection, 2002). The management of the urban forest, therefore, will need to adapt to the changing environment.

Management

There are other urban forest management issues which will need to be addressed in this strategy. For example, in some parts of the City, the urban forest has matured to a point where viewscapes are restricted, and there is concern by some residents that the trees may come down on homes. In other parts of the City, the mature trees are seen as the view and are enjoyed by many.

Some street tree choices prove to be poor choices due to safety concerns over sight lines and the damage that has been caused by root systems to sidewalks and road ways. Information on the selection and location of street trees will be made more readily available to the public through this strategy and via the City website under Urban Forestry.

In addition, landscaping choices by both residents and the City have encouraged the spread of a number of invasive species that have become problems on both public and private property. The introduction and spreading of these species has impacted the urban forest landscape by wiping out or inhibiting the growth of some native species that once occupied the area. Invasive species which are common in Nanaimo include Scotch Broom, English Ivy, Himalayan Blackberry, Giant Hogweed, Daphne and Gorse. More information about the management and removal of these species can be found at www.nanaimo.ca in the Parks, Recreation and Culture portion of the website.

The City recognizes that the trees and vegetation of private property contribute largely to the overall forest coverage of Nanaimo. It is important, therefore, for the City of Nanaimo to work with the residents of Nanaimo to create a sustainable urban forest.

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3.3 A Sustainable Approach Toward an Urban Forest

The City of Nanaimo is working to prepare for the challenges of the 21st century by working to be a more sustainable community. This change in approach will bring new challenges that all of us will need to address, including:

- Climate change and its diverse array of impacts;
- Constraints on the supply of fossil fuels leading to rising energy costs;
- Steadily growing water demands;
- Increasing impacts on natural ecological systems, locally, regionally and globally;
- Increasing pressure on the global food supply and growing support for healthy local food;
- Changes in economic patterns and stability; and,
- Ageing, demographic change and other social issues.

Part of how we work toward becoming more sustainable will be determined by how we adapt our urban forest management practices in light of the coming challenges. The City's urban forests and open spaces include extensive and diverse landscapes offering ecosystem protection and enhancement opportunities; space with a rich array of recreational options and potential for producing and celebrating local food. This latter concept is recognized and further explored the Official Community Plan 2008, Sec 3.4 – Food Security.

3.4 Benefits of a Sustainable Urban Forest

The City of Nanaimo recognizes that the urban forest is an essential part of a "liveable" and economically-sound community. As such, urban forests are coming to be known as a component of "green infrastructure". Green infrastructure provides important ecological, health and social functions that translate into direct cost savings for the local government and indirect stimulation of the local economy. This green infrastructure accrues value and provides greater services as time passes. Below are some of the benefits of a sustainable urban forest.

Rainwater Capture
Pollutants carried in surface water are the primary cause of degradation of our streams and rivers. An intact canopy reduces runoff and pollutants by intercepting and storing rainfall. This increases the amount of storm water infiltrating into the soil and transpiring back into the atmosphere, thus reducing the rate at which water reaches streams, maintaining longer annual flows in fish sensitive streams and reducing the threat of flooding.

Air Quality Improvements
Trees absorb gaseous pollutants, such as ozone, nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide, and they filter particulate matter, such as dust, ash, pollen and smoke. Reductions in these pollutants results in improved health and reduces the severity of ozone-induced asthmatic responses. Urban trees absorb carbon dioxide at an approximate rate of 230 lbs per year per tree, a large, healthy tree can also produce enough oxygen each day for 18 people.

Some pollutants can be absorbed into the tree, though most particles that are intercepted are retained on the plant surface. The standardized pollution removal rates differ among cities according to the amount of air pollution, length of in-leaf season, precipitation and other meteorological variables (Nowak 1995). Trees in parking lots reduce air temperature through tree shade and indirectly reduce the emissions of some pollutants that are temperature

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dependent, such as hydrocarbons released through gasoline evaporation from parked cars (Cappiella 2005).

Energy Savings
Throughout the year, trees can moderate temperatures for adjacent buildings and public spaces. They release water vapour by transpiring the water within the leaves. The trees also create a cooling effect in the summer which can lessen the temperature levels found in highly developed / urbanized areas (known as the Urban Heat Island Effect) in major cities. The lower temperatures create less demand on mechanical cooling systems in buildings which will lower overall energy consumption in the City.

Food Sources
Fruit and nut bearing trees, as well as edible plants in Nanaimo's urban forest and parks, provide a great deal of nutrition to each other, animals and people. These species make up Nanaimo's edible landscape and are integral to Nanaimo's established and developing sustainable food systems.

Public Safety & Health
Trees along transportation corridors narrow a driver's field of vision reducing traffic speeds and increasing pedestrian safety by providing a natural, physical barrier. Public spaces with trees receive more visitors facilitating more social bonds in our neighbourhood environments.

Wildlife Habitat
Trees and intact ecosystems provide essential food and nesting habitat for all wildlife from micro-organisms to birds and small to larger mammals. The presence of these species in our communities contributes to our well being and our connection with nature. This includes decaying wildlife trees, as well as healthy trees.

Economic Benefits
Improving aesthetics of our community has tangible economic benefits. Systems of open space and trails give a community a reputation for being a good place to live and visit. Increased recreational and community activity attracts new businesses and stimulates tourism. Well maintained trees improve residential "curb appeal" and increase potential buyers' willingness to travel to a well treed commercial district. Shoppers also indicate that they are willing to drive farther and stay longer if a retail district is well landscaped with trees (University of Washington, 1998).

Property Values and Aesthetics
Trees have been shown to enhance the market value of residential properties by as much as 25 percent in some cities. Many people prefer to live in treed neighbourhoods (Clean Air Online, 2005)

Further information available at:
University of Washington, College of Forest Resources
Urban Forest Values: Economic Benefits of Trees in Cities
http://www.cfr.washington.edu/research.envmind
Green Infrastructure Guide
http://www.wcel.org/wcelpub/2007/14255.pdf
Source: West coast Environmental Law
Green Infrastructure:
http://www.greeninfrastructure.net/?article=2064
Source: *Society of American Foresters: Western Forester, January 2007*

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Rhododendron Garden – Bowen Park

4.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE CITY OF NANAIMO'S URBAN FOREST STRATEGY

This Urban Forest Strategy should be viewed with the following principles in mind:

Sustainability (Environmental, Social and Economic):

- Support the protection of trees, woodlands and riparian areas as key components of our ecosystems and promote our natural heritage.

- Recognize the importance of tree canopies and their contributions to clean air, water, rainwater attenuation, energy conservation, improved public health and economic factors. The urban forests are as important to our well-being and health as other utilities, such as our roads and storm drain systems.

- Support public / private partnerships with business and non-profit organizations in mobilizing resources, widening funding sources and engaging the community in the understanding of the importance of urban forests.

Accessibility:

- Support the importance of community awareness and engagement as major contributors to healthier urban forests and in guiding neighbourhood involvement and community pride.

- Our urban forest should allow for various levels of access to allow residents of all abilities to enjoy the ecological, spiritual, nutritional and recreational benefit of our urban forests.

> *Trees are the best monuments that a man can erect to his own memory. They speak his praises without flattery, and they are blessings to children yet unborn.*
> *Lord Orrery, 1749*

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Sea Blush / Camas meadow – Bowen Park

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

This strategy contains a series of modules that identify goals, objectives and procedures that the City is either pursuing or will commit to over the next five years.

This section summarizes seven operational modules and also provides some general recommendations to the City. The summary level detail in this section will be supported by the operational detail provided for each module.

The following modules identify various aspects of issues which need to be addressed in this strategy. These issues are addressed through a number of distinct "themed" Best Practices Modules. It is expected these modules will be added to in greater detail as priorities, resources and best practices evolve. The seven (7) Best Practice Modules are listed as follows:

Module 1: Education and Outreach – Staff and public education and community outreach based on the values and management of the urban forest.

Module 2: Parks and Natural Areas Management – Natural areas management based on discussions with City staff; including options for preserving intact or recoverable Coastal Douglas Fir and Garry Oak ecosystems.

Module 3: Street / Boulevard Trees and Landscaping – Designing, planting and maintenance of trees and surrounding landscaping.

Module 4: Site Specific Tree Removal and Replacement– Designing, planting, maintenance, and replacement of trees and surrounding landscaping.

Module 5: Property Value: Views and Privacy– Public value of views and privacy and their effect on the trees in the surrounding area.

Module 6: Wild Fire Interface – Wild Fire Interface management based on initial discussions with City staff and others.

Module 7: Planning and Enforcement- Planning review of development applications for conformance to existing tree ordinances. Bylaw modifications will help to make the Tree Protection Bylaw protective of a wider span of trees.

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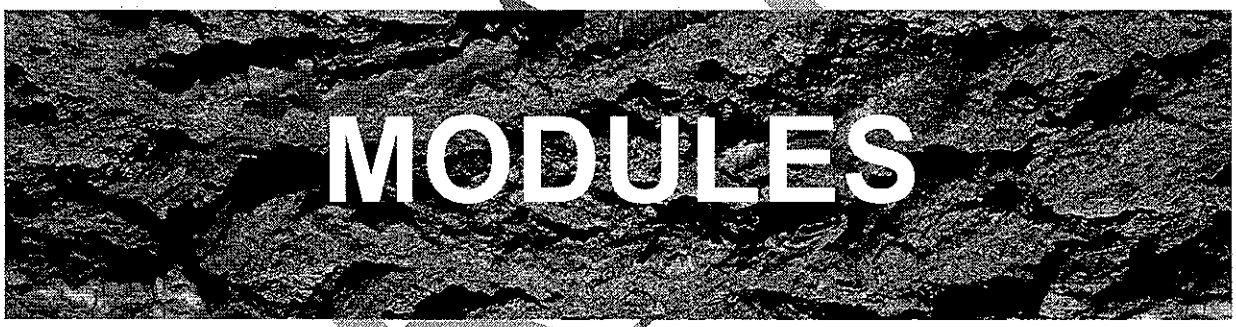

MODULES

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Module 1: Public Education and Outreach

Goal: To raise public awareness of the benefits, health and maintenance of trees and vegetation in Nanaimo.

Overview:

The forest landscapes within the City of Nanaimo are an important and vital part of a healthy living environment. The majority of residents in Nanaimo live close to large forested areas. It is important to raise awareness of the implications of managing and maintaining forests, as well as understanding the value of naturally forested areas to the urban environment. Finally, it is important that the entire community recognize that the health and environmental benefits from our trees do not differentiate between public and private spaces.

The City could strengthen ties and coordinate with local community organizations in communicating to the public and working together to develop programs that are accessible to all citizens of Nanaimo.

Objectives:

1. **Establish a communication plan and outreach strategy**

    a. Identify target audiences and partners: community groups, schools, business managers.
    b. Develop communication "tools" to deliver the message of the importance of tree health within the context of forest ecology.
    c. Identify the most effective means to deliver the message to residents in Nanaimo.
    d. Develop a funding strategy to support a public education program.
    e. Produce educational kits for schools.
    f. Establish a means for public feedback to allow for adjustments to the program to maintain effectiveness and relevance.

2. **Implement the community education program on the management and care of the urban forest.**

    a. Utilize social marketing techniques when communicating components of the strategy.
    b. Ensure information about Nanaimo's urban forest is available on the City's website.
    c. Provide information on identifying and managing invasive species for private homeowners and parks volunteers. Coordinate and develop partnerships with similar organizations, such as the Coastal Invasive Plant Committee.
    d. Expand educational interpretive signs to other public spaces aside from nature parks.
    e. Establish a training workshop program for parks volunteers and interested residents on tree and vegetation management (beyond invasive species control).

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Action Plans:

Short Term (to be completed in within 5 years)
Medium Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Long Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Ongoing (to be initiated in the short term with no planned date of completion)

Other Specific Actions	Department Responsible	Timing	Budget
Establish and maintain a regular feature on the significance of Coastal Douglas Fir Zone trees and and vegetation in the newspaper weekly	Parks Department	Ongoing	
Meet with the school board to determine the interest level in an education project	Parks Department	Short Term	
Develop a communication plan aimed at educational institution, businesses, governments and citizens promoting urban forestry	Parks Department	Medium Term	
Expand and re-launch a City Urban Forest section to the City website	Parks and IT Departments	Short Term	
Create a training workshop program	Parks Department	Short Term	

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Module 2: Parks and Natural Areas Management

Goal: To maintain and expand the forested character of Nanaimo by preserving wildlife habitat, parks and greenway corridors with policies relating to tree retention, replanting and pre-planting in newly-developed areas.

Overview:

The natural areas of Nanaimo are defined as areas that are relatively undisturbed, contain a high percentage of native plant species and provide for considerable indigenous wildlife habitat of various densities and sizes which are found in private and public lands. These natural areas can also be jointly owned and managed to provide public education opportunities, as well as to protect conservation values (i.e. co-management of the Buttertubs Marsh Conservation Area with the Nature Trust of British Columbia).

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's) are components of the City's natural areas which have been previously identified by the City of Nanaimo following up on the provincial Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory conducted from 1993 - 1997. These areas are natural ecosystems greater than 0.5 Ha in size that provide productive fish and wildlife habitat, contain sensitive, rare or depleted ecosystems and landforms and represent sites of Nanaimo's natural diversity that are in danger of disappearing. These areas include wetlands, riparian areas, rocky outcrops (terrestrial herbaceous sites), Arbutus and Gary Oak Woodlands and older, primarily second growth, forests. More than 90 percent of their original natural landscape of Nanaimo has been altered or removed.

The City has recognized and provided significant protection for the City's ESAs through an ESA Development Permit Area (DPA), the Steep Slope DPA and Zone and through the Watercourse DPA and zone which complies with the Provincial Riparian Areas Regulation (RAR).

The City's natural areas are also a piece of our living history and provide a multitude of free services to Vancouver Island communities. Wetlands purify water, forests clean the air, and open flower meadows provide spiritual emotional relief for many residents who view them. In these sites, there is a higher proportion of biodiversity compared to non-ESAs, so protecting these sites helps to protect local biodiversity. The physical spaces ESA's provide give residents a chance to observe a wide variety of wildlife within a relatively short distant from their homes.

Maintaining connectivity between these ESAs is also important so that these sites are sustained for the long-term. Identifying natural corridors (primarily along watercourse riparian areas and significant stands of Coastal Douglas fir ecosystems) and using a variety of tools to protect and maintain these corridors, therefore, need to be addressed.

Underlining all forest management concerns will be the growing impacts of climate change on Nanaimo's urban forest. As mentioned in the introduction, with rising temperatures, changes in precipitation levels and the eventual loss of local snow packs, what we plant and how we maintain our forest will need to be reviewed. Maintaining biological diversity will provide us with options in future years that may not be evident now. Continuing to build and expand the City's invasive species management program, therefore, will be important. The species we decide to plant also need to be considered in light of future expected changes to our climate. For example, the use of Cedar in planting prescriptions needs to be revised in favour of other species more common to southern latitudes, such as Garry Oak.

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The City of Nanaimo, having signed onto the provincial Climate Change Charter, has made a voluntary commitment to become "carbon neutral"[1] in its operations by 2012. While energy conservation and green building practices will lower emissions, efforts to account for all our emissions as a corporation will mean we consider projects that mitigate for carbon emissions we cannot avoid. One part of the solution could be in refocused efforts to preserve existing trees and plant additional trees to help sequester carbon from the atmosphere. Another part of the solution could be in establishing edible landscapes within City Parks as part of a greater local food strategy for Nanaimo. This program could be provided through the Volunteers in Parks (VIP) program. Local food production and use can contribute toward building some local capacity to feed ourselves and limit our dependence on food being grown and transported vast distances for use in Nanaimo.

When developing park management plans, long term forest and ecosystem sustainability, management of hazard trees and invasive species and maintenance and restoration of biodiversity of the forest understory shall be priority issues to be addressed. As part of determining the long term forest / ecosystem sustainability of each park, the health and age of the forest stand will be reviewed and options for reforestation will considered.

Objectives:

1. Develop a forest management / natural areas plan for each City park. First consideration for these plans should go to parks where there are significant conflicts between user groups and natural space and/or major invasive species infestation. Suggestions for priority consideration include:
    a. Loudon Park;
    b. Westwood Lake Park;
    c. Theresa Terrace Park;
    d. Planta Park;
    e. Bowen Park;
    f. Colliery Dam Park;
    g. Northfield Nature Park;
    h. Linley Valley Park;
    i. Dunster Park; and,
    j. Piper's Lagoon Park.

2. The City will work to enhance forest biodiversity when replacing trees in City Parks. Specifically:
    a. Replacement trees and shrubs in natural areas need to include native plantings within the replanted stands.
        i. Include native vegetation to all tree planting plans in natural areas.
        ii. Arrange trees in natural groupings and clusters characteristic of natural settings.

[1] Carbon neutrality involves measuring the greenhouse gas emissions that come from government operations such as buildings and fleet vehicles and then reducing those emissions to net zero. Governments achieve carbon neutrality by reducing emissions where possible, by purchasing carbon offsets to compensate for its greenhouse gas emissions or by developing projects to offset emissions. Such projects may include converting to energy efficient buildings and replacing old fleet vehicles and buses with hybrids. It may also include developing extensive tree planting programs. (http://www2.news.gov.bc.ca/news_releases_2005-2009/2007OTP0139-001194.htm)

b. Trees and plants to be planted in natural areas will be native to Nanaimo and the CDFmm biogeoclimatic zone.
    - If it is not possible to use native plant material, plant material that is similar in appearance, growth habitat, colour and texture to the native plants in the area and which will not invasive to the natural environment, will be considered.

c. On forested steep slopes, trees strands will be retained that represent a range of ages to provide for natural succession and the long term sustainability of the forest ecosystem. The minimum size of these stands will be determined at a later date.

d. Trees and shrubs will be planted in masses and patterns characteristic of a natural setting and with the intent of encouraging biodiversity while balancing concerns for public safety and fire hazards.

3. Environmentally Sensitive Areas
    a. All modifications to trees in recognized environmentally-sensitive areas must be in accordance with the Watercourse Bylaw, the Tree Protection Bylaw, the Environmentally Sensitive Development Permit Area and the Steep Slope Development Permit Area Guidelines where applicable.
    b. A review of the current ESA DPA will be carried out to consider if other natural areas need to be included within the development permit area (i.e. significant Coastal Douglas fir sites).

4. Vegetation Buffers Adjacent to Agricultural Lands
    a. On lands adjacent to the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR), vegetation buffers need to be incorporated into designs for development applications. These buffers should conform to the Agricultural Land Commission's *Landscape Buffer Specifications* – (March 1993).

5. Climate Change
    a. Review all approved tree and landscaping species lists and make any necessary adjustments in order to fully consider expected climate change impacts.
    b. Work with current planning staff to revise Development Permit Area 9 (Form and Character) to include greater direction on protecting existing natural landscapes on lands to be developed.
    c. Provide public awareness on the values of trees as natural insulators for buildings which reduce energy consumption. Older trees on site act as carbon sinks and, therefore, have greater value in place in dealing with climate change impacts.

6. Significant Forests
    The City will seek to protect lands that possess significant environmental urban forest for both conservation and recreational value (wildlife corridors, for example).

7. Greenways
    The City will strive to create an interconnected greenway network that includes, but is not limited to, the following current and potential greenways:
        i. Millstone River Watershed (completed);
        ii. Chase River Watershed;

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iii. Wexford Creek;
iv. No Name (Nanaimo River Watershed);
v. Cottle Creek Watershed/ Linley Valley; and,
vi. Richard and Beck Creek Watershed.

Action Plans:

Short Term (to be completed in within 5 years)
Medium Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Long Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Ongoing (to be initiated in the short term with no planned date of completion)

Action	**Department Responsible**	**Timing**	**Budget**
Develop Forest Management Plans for parks	Urban Forestry Coordinator	Ongoing	
Review DPA 9 and incorporate Bill 27 tools in combating Climate Change	Development Approval Planner/ Environmental Planner	Immediate	
Determine the level of forest fire risk in parks	Parks Department, Fire Department	Medium Term	
Create an interconnected greenway	Parks Department, Engineering, Planning	Long Term	
Review planting specification lists	Urban Forestry Coordinator, Planning, Engineering	Short Term	
Review DPA 9 and vegetated buffer	Urban Forestry Coordinator	Medium Term	

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Module 3: Boulevard Trees and Landscaping

Goal: Maintain attractive and visually appealing urban street trees and landscaping along the City of Nanaimo's boulevards and street network. This is to be done in a cost effective manner that maintains public safety and effectively integrates tree / vegetation management with other City infrastructure and includes public involvement.

Overview

Street and boulevard trees planted along roads and in sidewalks enhance the visual appearance of the area in which they are planted. In addition, street and boulevard trees provide privacy and enhance aesthetics to the property owners. These trees can increase property value, as well as add to the aesthetics of the neighbourhood. Boulevard trees can also give neighbourhoods an identity, potentially creating a sense of community and cohesion within a neighbourhood. The location of boulevard trees can be either on the created boulevard before the sidewalk (community boulevard tree) or on the owner's property (residential boulevard tree). These two planting options allow the boulevard trees to benefit individuals and the community if they are maintained and healthy.

Objectives:

1. Develop a mechanism to clarify responsibility for the maintenance of the boulevard, street and median trees and vegetation between the City and private landowners.
    a. Identify candidate streets for future tree planting programs. Work with City neighbourhood associations to help identify the sites and generate interest in planting / maintaining street trees.
    b. Identify and replace old, damaged, or unhealthy trees.
    c. Draft a regulation that outlines responsibilities for the development and maintenance of boulevard trees, shrubs and other vegetation.

2. Include boulevard trees specifically in the City of Nanaimo's Tree Management and Protection Bylaw.

3. Create a street landscape plan that identifies vegetation suitable for specific regions of Nanaimo, including urban nodes and corridors for transportation and wildlife.
    a. Identify ways to integrate natural habitat into development design to mimic habitat from wildlife corridors as part of development applications (i.e. landscaping requirements in DPA9).
    b. Identify opportunities to incorporate edible landscapes and fruit bearing trees into the public space through the Volunteers in Parks program.
    c. Develop a tree management plan for major boulevards / corridors.
    d. Create an inventory of all boulevard, street and median trees in Nanaimo.
    e. Remove any invasive species from the tree planting specification list.
    f. Ensure ongoing maintenance of trees, tree replacement and budgeting.

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Action Plans:

Short Term (to be completed in within 5 years)
Medium Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Long Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Ongoing (to be initiated in the short term with no planned date of completion)

Action	Department Responsible	Timing	Budget
Create a landscape visionary plan for Nanaimo	Parks, Engineering, Planning	Short Term	
Create an inventory of all the boulevard trees in Nanaimo using a desktop program	Parks	Short Term	
Create an annual fund which community groups and neighbourhoods can apply to for planting and education initiatives	City of Nanaimo, Parks Department	Medium Term	
Review the existing tree planting specifications	Parks, Engineering	Immediate	
Review planting specifications for new subdivisions	Parks, Planning, Engineering	Short Term	

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Module 4: Site Specific Tree Removal and Replacement

Goal: To increase the tree canopy coverage in the City of Nanaimo from 28 percent in 2008 to 32 percent by 2020 while creating balance between aesthetics, economics, infrastructure and safety.

Overview:

A lush tree canopy benefits the citizens and visitors of Nanaimo. The current percent cover of tree canopy in Nanaimo is 28 percent. This strategy recommends that this figure increase by four percent over the next ten years.

Individual trees within the City may be in need of removal from time to time. Some trees are dying due to disease and insects, animal damage or other factors, such as root damage, storm damage and environmental changes. Tree damage can be caused by construction activity in their vicinity, vehicle accidents, vandalism and other similar events. There are a number of situations where specific tree removal is requested and/or required. These situations may involve private landowners, organizations and/or other agencies (BC Hydro / BCTC) involved in construction or maintenance activities, City employees, and contractors employed by the City.

The retention of trees and forests in the City needs to become a significant component of the City's overall plan to achieve its carbon neutrality targets for 2012 and beyond.

Trees that require removal because of health and safety concerns can be generally classified as hazardous trees. Tree removal will require replacement in order to ensure maintenance of the urban forest, especially in parks, on boulevards and along streets. Replacement in more natural areas (i.e. nature parks) is more appropriate when large areas of tree removal take place and the resulting space can be partially or completely replanted. For example, some selective removal of trees within mature stands could provide opportunity to replant with alternate species to provide greater diversity and age of stands.

A replacement plan will be developed to determine the replacement ratio for the different sizes and species of trees to be removed. The level of carbon sequestered will be used to measured and used as a way to determine tree removal and replacement. Certain species are more beneficial in sequestering carbon than other trees, and these species need to be taken into consideration when the replacement plans are developed.

Objectives:

1. Set a target to increase the City's tree canopy from 28 percent in 2008 to 32 percent by 2020.
2. Integrate the City's tree planting program into the City's Climate Change Plan by determining the level of carbon sequestration in the City's urban forest and using these levels as a tool in determining tree removal and replacement
3. Revise current methods for assessing hazardous trees.
    a. Reduce the presence of hazardous trees in the urban forest landscape.
    b. Recognize the distinction and value of wildlife and food bearing trees in natural areas and within the riparian habitat.
    c. Remove invasive species that may be compounding a hazard tree situation.

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4. Identify the principles for the management of requests of specific tree removal.
    a. Provide a system outlining the health of the tree in relation to the point at which it should be removed

5. Provide a regulation for tree replacement and removal.
    a. Determine eligibility guidelines for tree removal in this strategy and in the Tree Protection Bylaw, including:
        i. Size
        ii. Damage
        iii. Disease
        iv. Traffic Visibility
        v. Hydro and Power
        vi. issues which can be reduced though Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)
        vii. Fish, wildlife use and aesthetics

    b. Determine an equal replacement ratio according to
        i. Size
        ii. Species
        iii. Location

6. Establish interdepartmental standard operating procedures regarding roles and responsibilities for nuisance tree and hazardous tree management. When removal is necessary, a replanting program is required.

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Action Plans:

Short Term (to be completed in within 5 years)
Medium Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Long Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Ongoing (to be initiated in the short term with no planned date of completion)

Action	Department Responsible	Timing	Budget
Increase the overall tree coverage from 28 percent to 32 percent by 2018	Everyone	Long Term	
Develop a protocol for assessing nuisance & hazard trees	Parks Operations	Short Term	
Establish requirements for protecting and managing wildlife trees within in the tree protection bylaw	Parks Operations, Bylaw & Planning	Ongoing	
Develop a policy for tree replacement	Parks Operations, Planning	Ongoing	
Develop an incentive program for tree retention	Parks Operations, Planning	Ongoing	

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Module 5: Property Values: Views and Privacy

Goal: To preserve, frame and enhance existing view corridors in the City of Nanaimo.

Overview:

The aesthetic value of landscape trees can be measured by determining how property values vary in relation to green space either adjacent to or on the property. Property values can increase by as much as 20 percent when trees are present on the land. The monetary value of an individual tree can be determined by an experienced appraiser. Tree appraisal considers a variety of factors, such as the species, size and condition of the tree and its location in a landscape. Taking care of such trees is critical to realizing their values. Trees and hedges also provide privacy by screening a property and by providing an aesthetically pleasing natural barrier between neighbouring properties.

Many of the residential areas of Nanaimo are located near the waterfront or on sloped land providing water views making views a high priority among residents. Some trees can enhance this view, but others may block a desired view.

Any discussion about views on private property involving trees and vegetation must begin with the realization that both views and vegetation have considerable value and can co-exist. Large trees add to the value of the owner's property, to the neighbourhood and to Nanaimo as a community. Trees on private property may afford privacy to both the property owner and their neighbour. Views are more common on steep sloped areas and trees and vegetation in this area provide slope stability reducing erosion. Although an unobstructed view is often the goal of homeowners, a framed view which includes trees and vegetation is an option which should be considered when discussing the creation and maintenance of a viewscape.

Objectives:

1. Educate the community on the potential property value increase of having and maintaining healthy trees on their property.
    a. Have a presentation in an open house on the influence of trees on property value.

2. Provide education on proper techniques of tree pruning.
    a. Provide educational pieces in both web based form and print based form.

3. Reduce the frequency of tree removal solely for the purpose of obtaining a view.
    a. Add a section preventing tree removal of non-hazardous trees for the purpose of creating a view in the Tree Protection Bylaw.

4. Develop an incentive program for planting and retaining trees.
    a. Reduce the amount of required parking in exchange for the preservation of existing vegetation or an increase in the tree save area that goes beyond a required standard.
    b. Provide credit (based on DBH) for preserving stands of trees (such as heritage trees) to meet landscaping requirements. Consider offering bonus percentages

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for preserving existing vegetation. The bonus would apply to the total percentage of landscaping required on a site after disturbance.

Action Plans:

Short Term (to be completed in within 5 years)
Medium Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Long Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Ongoing (to be initiated in the short term with no planned date of completion)

Action	Department Responsible	Timing	Budget
Include information about trees and views on the website	Urban Forestry Coordinator	Ongoing	
Determine an incentive program	Parks, Planning	Ongoing	
Make a pamphlet for pruning techniques	Parks Department	Short Term	
Include a section on views in the Tree Protection Bylaw	Parks Planning, Senior Management	Short Term	

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Module 6: Wildfire and Wild Land / Urban Interface

Goal: To reduce the threat of preventable forest fires within the City of Nanaimo while balancing other management considerations.

Nanaimo is a growing community. As the City continues to develop, there will be a significant increase in the number of subdivisions and developments adjacent to forested areas and City parks. Many are on steep slopes within forested areas. We are fortunate to live in this environment; however, there are inherent risks that can arise.

The wildland/urban interface is the point where human settlement abuts into the natural forested landscape. Within this interface, structures and vegetation are sufficiently close enough to allow for two possible scenarios. First, a wildfire which may spread to homes and other structures; and second, a structural fire which may ignite and spread causing a wildland fire.

Each year there is a significant number of fires involving wildfires and homes. Many of these have the potential to cause major property loss. Generally, there are significant areas that are at high risk to wildland fires. Unlike the Interior of the province, long periods of hot, dry weather are not common; however, there is a significantly higher volume of fuel in our region unlike that of the Interior. The Fire Rescue Department has identified and mapped the Wildfire Hazard Zones within the service area using specific criteria, such as topography, water supply, access and vegetation. See below.

During a wildfire, time is crucial, and resources are typically limited. Depending on the severity of the situation and what homeowners have done in advance to protect their properties, fire fighters may not be able to safely protect every home threatened by a wildfire. Further, it may also be difficult to protect the exposed forest from an out-of-control structure fire.

The community shares the responsibility for preserving life and property by planning for fire protection. Because of the wildland fire threat in the Province, the BC Auditor General has released a report on "Managing Interface Fire Risks" and the "Filman Report" after the 2003 firestorm in Kelowna. The comprehensive review of preparedness within the Province identifies local government as important players that can have a significant impact on mitigating the exposure to interface fires. There are a number of planning and public education tools, such as fire smart guidelines for builders and developers, as well as current residences to make their area fire smart.

Objectives:

1. Maintain an up-to-date assessment of the wildland/interface risk within the community.
    a) Every two years update the community wildland/interface fire risk map.
    b) Ensure the wildfire risk is identified by a registered professional forester in new developments in forested areas.
    c) Provide a fire smart home and site hazard assessment system for residents in interface areas.

2. Mitigate the interface fire threat by the thoughtful use of community planning tools.
    a) Amend the Official Community Plan to place restrictions on the use of land that is subject to hazardous conditions.

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b) Review Development Permit Area 9 (Form and Character) and 5 (Steep Slopes) and make adjustments to consider the interface fire threat when addressing sighting, form, exterior design and finish of buildings and structures. Also, establish restrictions on the type and placement of trees and other vegetation. Strive to balance ecological / aesthetic considerations with public safety.
c) Ensure the provision for fire protection characteristics and roads suitable for the safe movement of heavy fire-fighting equipment.

3. Create conditions on existing properties that reduce the impact of potential wildland/interface fires and reduce the loss, damage or injury from wildfire.
   a) Encourage individual property owners to embrace fire smart principles by thinning, pruning and removing trees, branches and deadfall that can fuel a fire, as well as upgrading building materials, such as non-flammable roofing, siding and thermal pane windows.
   b) Develop and implement a fuel management plan in buffer areas to City Parks and adjoining private properties to reduce the hazard in high risk parks.
   c) Establish partnerships for fuel management strategies around utilities, such as hydro, communication towers, reservoirs and pump stations

4. Ensure an effective emergency response to fires in the interface and forested areas.
   a) Maintain Fire Rescue Department resources to provide a rapid response to wildfires.
   b) Provide and maintain specialized wildland firefighting equipment.
   c) Ensure that the emergency program maintains an emergency plan for wildfires.

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Action Plans:

Short Term (to be completed in within 5 years)
Medium Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Long Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Ongoing (to be initiated in the short term with no planned date of completion)

Action	Department Responsible	Timing	Budget
Review the fire smart manual and make guidelines more specific to Nanaimo	Parks Department, Fire Department, Planning, Engineering	Short Term	
Determine the fire risk levels of City parks and schools	Parks Department, Fire Department	Short Term	
Fireproof high risk parks	Parks Department	Ongoing	
Create a fire smart home and site hazard assessment system	Fire Department	Medium Term	
Develop and implement a fuel management plan for buffer areas	Fire Department, Parks Department	Short Term	
Create fire management plans for City parks and schools	Parks Department	Short Term	
Complete fuel reduction plans for parks identified in the Wild Fire Hazard Zone by the City Fire Department	Parks Department	Medium Term	

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Module 7: Planning and Enforcement

Goal: To create a tree protection bylaw with a high compliance rate through updated policies, incentives and penalties.

Overview

Currently, the City of Nanaimo's Tree Protection Bylaw provides some protection to the urban forest, but supporting documents, including the Parkway DPA Guidelines, Steep Slope Development Permit Area Guidelines and the guidelines for Environmental Sensitive Areas provide more protection for a greater number of trees within the City of Nanaimo. The penalties for not adhering to the Tree Protection Bylaw are not high enough in comparison to the potential benefits of clearing a lot to obtain a view. By increasing fees and penalties for those who do not follow the bylaws and regulations and providing incentives to individuals who do comply, overall public support and confidence for how the City manages its urban forests will be greatly enhanced.

The Preliminary Layout Approval (PLA) process is also limited in its ability to protect trees. The preliminary layout approval is a document which one must fill out when they would like to develop or redevelop a site. The approval process involves a tree management plan, but the implementation of the plan often varies as the development takes place. This process needs to be reviewed to reduce the unnecessary depletion of the urban forest. The timing of tree removals also needs to be considered in order to minimize the impacts to nesting birds and wildlife as required in the Provincial *Wildlife Act*.

Objectives:

1. Conduct a review of tree bylaws in other local governments to determine what elements of a successful bylaw can provide the necessary level of enforcement and protection for Nanaimo.

2. To lower the frequency of bylaw offences by:
    a. Increasing penalty fees set in the Tree Protection Bylaw by up to 100 percent.
    b. Developing a tree removal policy for street, private and natural area trees.
    c. Increasing the replantation level of trees that have been removed according to tree significance, species and size.
    d. Providing an incentive to those who do comply with the regulations. More effectively promote the use of conservation covenants with private landowners as a protection and incentive tool.

3. To ensure that the bylaws are being followed:
    a. Frequently check building sites. Work with Building Inspections staff to identify opportunities to work together.
    b. Maintain community outreach on the role of the bylaw, including how it can and cannot be applied in the community.
    c. Create a tree inventory and census of each neighbourhood for comparison use.

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Action Plans:

Short Term (to be completed in within 5 years)
Medium Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Long Term (to be completed within 10 years)
Ongoing (to be initiated in the short term with no planned date of completion)

Action	Department Responsible	Timing	Budget
Develop an incentive program for tree retention	Parks, Planning, Senior Management, Bylaws	Short Term	
Revise penalty scheme	Parks, Planning, Senior Management, Bylaws	Short Term	
Rewrite the current bylaw	Parks, Planning, Senior Management, Bylaws	Short Term	
Educate the public on bylaw changes	Parks Department	Short Term	
Create protocol for monitoring sites	Parks & Development Services	Short Term	
Tree inventory		Medium Term	

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View from Mount Benson

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The City of Nanaimo will use the Urban Forest Strategy as the basis for decisions relating to the urban forest over the next **ten** years. This document will be referred to on a regular basis and will provide guidance on a wide range of issues related to trees, vegetation and landscaping within the City of Nanaimo.

At the end of each year, the Parks Recreation and Culture Department will prepare an update outlining the areas in the strategy that have been implemented in the previous 12 months, as well as providing details regarding revisions that may be necessary for the continued implementation of the recommendations. A tree canopy study should be conducted every five years to determine the percent of tree coverage in Nanaimo and use this as one indicator of the success of the Urban Forest Management Strategy within the City of Nanaimo.

It is recognized that the Urban Forest Strategy needs to be seen as a "living document". As time goes on, other projects and priorities may arise which will take precedence over the current recommendations. These may arise as a result of changes in climate, population growth, housing styles, current forest management practices and other circumstances. It is important to note that any amendments to the strategy must be documented and appended to the strategy. To ensure the document remains relevant, this strategy should be reviewed every five years and updated and adjusted accordingly.

Once the tree bylaw is updated, it should be placed in the appendix of this strategy along with other supporting documents for tree removal and replacement.

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Chase River Park

7.0 FUNDING OPTIONS

Expanding the funding for urban forestry makes it possible to increase the number of projects which can be accomplished each year, as well as reduce the reliance on City funds. Leveraging City funds with other sources of funding from local, provincial and government organizations will increase the number of partners with a vested interest in sustaining a healthy urban forest. Potential sources of additional revenue are identified as follows.

Green Streets Canada has funding available to eligible applicants for street tree planting programs. Green Streets Canada is open annually to all Canadian municipalities and First Nations Communities with a minimum of 50 percent matching funding from other (non-tree Canada) sources. Communities who have already received Green Streets funding are also eligible to apply under this year's program. Green Streets Canada "will work with any group to promote the educational value of tree planting and maintenance, tree inventory projects, as well as the planning and execution of, the simple act of planting a tree. Tree Canada promotes the planting, as well as the maintenance of trees taking into account the reality that putting the tree in the ground is only a small part of the battle to keep trees growing!"

Greening Canada's School Grounds is a program run by Tree Canada for the purpose of planting trees on school grounds. Tree Canada will provide educational information, technical advice and financial support up to $5,000 towards the transformation of their school grounds into environmentally enriched learning landscapes. School Communities* wishing to participate in the Greening Canada's School Grounds Program will be evaluated, and funds awarded based on the technical soundness and implementation capability of a submission. Applications are available at http://www.treecanada.ca/programs/school/index.htm.

*School communities refer to the catchment area of the school, including local businesses, neighbours, the school board, students, teachers, maintenance and other school employees, and parents.

BC Hydro has both a donation and a sponsorship program which the City of Nanaimo, businesses and community groups can apply to receive. The areas for donations and funding are listed below:

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- **Environment and Sustainability**
  Initiatives that involve environmental sustainability and foster a conservation culture in B.C.

- **Youth and Education**
  Initiatives that offer opportunities to educate B.C. youth on environmental topics, sustainability, science, technology and energy conservation in B.C.

- **People and Leadership**
  Initiatives that provide opportunities for people to engage, educate and exchange information about diversity and B.C.'s energy future, and develop leadership skills in their communities.

- **Community Initiatives**
  Initiatives that fit one or more funding criteria that support unique ways to strengthen the communities served by BC Hydro and provide opportunities for customer interaction.

For requirements, eligibility and applications visit
http://www.bchydro.com/community/outreach/outreach51779.html

The Community Development Trust Fund JOP Program – this program will fund projects providing short-term employment for unemployed forest workers in forest-dependent communities. Activities that will be considered for funding include Fuel Management, Recreation site and trail management, Silviculture (brushing, spacing and planting), Stream Restoration and Ecosystem and Range Restoration, such as invasive species removal. More information can be found at http://www.cd.gov.bc.ca/cdt/jobs/index.htm

Nanaimo Businesses are a potential funding source for projects which will benefit the community. These businesses would then have a vested interest in the success of the urban forest.

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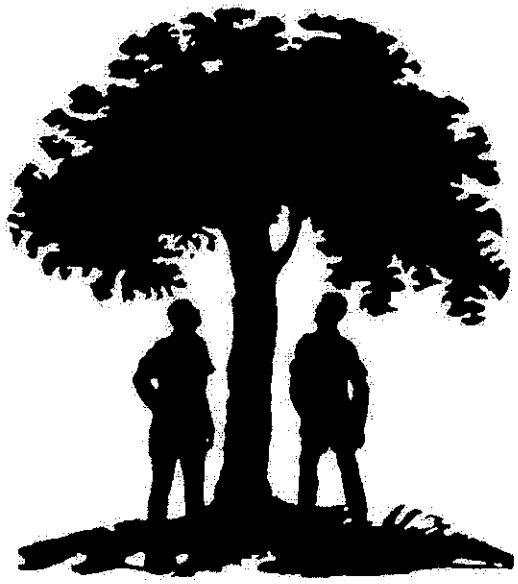

Streets and their sidewalks, the main public places of a city, are its most vital organs. Think of a city and what comes to mind? Its streets. If a city's streets look interesting, the city looks interesting; if they look dull, the city looks dull.
- J. Jacobs, 1962, p. 37

GLOSSARY

"Arbutus and Gary Oak Woodland"	means an environmentally sensitive area found in open forested areas that support a rich diversity of plants, insects, reptiles, and birds. Garry oak woodland is known to have an especially high number of plant species.
"Branch"	means the lateral secondary woody growth originating from the stem of a tree.
"Bylaw Enforcement Officer"	means a person or persons appointed from time to time by resolution of the City Council pursuant to Section 36 of the Police Act, to enforce regulatory bylaws of the municipality.
"Boulevard Tree"	a tree planted on the boulevard beside the sidewalk managed by either the property owner or the City of Nanaimo
"Buffer Area"	means an area 6m in width adjacent to the whole of a tree retention area.
"Certified Arborist" (CA)	means a person certified by the International Society of Arboriculture or the National Arborist Association as an arborist.
"City"	means the City of Nanaimo.
"City Tree"	*means any tree located on property owned or in the control of the City.*
"City-Owned, Non-Recreational Green space"	*Publicly owned semi forested land without recreational use used for utilitarian purposes including:* *Water District lands next to Colliery Dam Park* *1071College Drive* *4217 Early Drive* *100 acres at the south end of Wellington* *Some riparian ravine areas*
"City Park (PRC-3)"	*City level parks are destination facilities that serve the needs of the entire community, and may include a mix of many different functions and provide significant protected environmentally sensitive areas. Maffeo Sutton Park, Westwood Lake Park and Beban Park are examples of City Level Parks.* *Means use of lands, buildings or structures for participatory recreation including recreational facilities, libraries, cultural facilities, golf courses, golf driving ranges, mini putt golf courses, assembly halls, horse riding stables, petting zoos, daycares and the like. This definition shall specifically include accessory uses of restaurant, office, retail, caretakers dwelling unit, commercial school, and lounge and neighbourhood pub.*
"Community Park (PRC-2)/ Neighbourhood Parks"	*Parks typically provide a broad range of leisure opportunities for a local area. They are designed to include natural and play areas, seating, sport courts, trails and various programs. Neighbourhood parks can be walk-to destinations within an 800m radius of local homes and without parking, or they can be drive-to destinations with small-scale parking to serve larger areas. When provided, neighbourhood parks can become the hearts of subdivision or housing development, should be directly accessible by walking or cycling, and should be highly visible. Woodstream Park and Gyro Park are two examples of Neighbourhood Parks.* *Means use of lands, buildings and structures for recreation including playgrounds, band shells, skateboard parks, canoe and kayak docks, boat houses, playfields, multipurpose courts and the like.*
"Cut"	means to cut down, kill or remove a tree by any means and without limiting the generality of the foregoing includes the topping of a tree or the removal of any branch or stem of a tree.
"Dead, diseased or damaged tree limbs"	means a tree limb identified by a qualified person as being, or likely to become in the immediate future, or a danger to people or property.
"Development Period"	means the time between the adoption of this bylaw and the completion of all buildings, works and services authorized or required by a "development approval" granted after enactment of this bylaw

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"Diameter of Branch"	means the measurement obtained by dividing the circumference of a branch measured at its junction with the stem by 3.142.
"Diameter of Tree Stem"	means the measurement obtained by dividing the circumference of a tree stem measured at 1.4 meters (4.5 ft.) above the point of germination by 3.142.
"Director"	means the person or persons appointed from time to time by Council as Director of Parks, Recreation and Culture and any duly authorized delegate of the Director.
"Drip Line"	means a line on the ground around the stem of a tree directly beneath the ends of the outermost twigs and branches of a tree.
"Hazardous Tree"	means any tree which due to its location, condition, health or any other circumstances has been determined by a Certified Arborist or *and as approved by* the Director, presents a hazard to the safety of persons or to the public or to private property.
"Heritage Tree"	means a tree listed and identified in Schedule 'A' attached hereto.
"Landmark Tree"	means a tree of the genus/species and size outlined in Schedule 'C' attached hereto.
"Length"	means the distance from the point of germination to the crown measured along the axis of its stem.
"Median Tree"	A tree growing in a hard or soft surface between traffic lanes
"Nature Park (PRC-1)"	means use of lands, buildings or structures primarily for conservation and enjoyment of natural areas. Uses can include boardwalks, trails, environmentally sensitive areas, nature centres, nature sanctuaries and the like.
"Nature Trust Lands"	Designated sanctuary area for wildlife eg. Buttertubs Marsh, Nanaimo Estuary, Morrell Sanctuary
"Older Forests"	means an environmentally sensitive area where the vegetation in the forest has an average age of 100 years or more. These ecosystems include standing dead trees, fallen logs, and large live trees. Some species found here can only survive in typical features, such as hollow tree centers and underneath thick tree bark. The majority of older forests are conifer forests.
"Owner"	means in respect of real property the registered owner of an estate in fee simple and includes: (a) the registered holder of the last registered agreement for sale; and (b) the holder or occupier of land held in the manner defined under "owner" in the Land Title Act (RSBC 1996) (c) an agent authorized in writing by the owner to act on his behalf.
"Permit"	means written permission from the Director authorizing the *cutting,* removal, *damaging or pruning* of one or more trees from a specified parcel of land.
"Protection"	means taking any and all actions necessary to ensure that trees on a parcel of land are not in any way damaged.
"Prune"	means the removal of living or dead parts of a tree, including branches, in order to reduce size, to maintain shape, health, and flowering or to regulate growth, but does not include topping.
"Protected tree"	*means:* *a) a City tree,* *b) a Significant tree,* *c) a tree beyond an approved building setback or below top of the bank within an area defined in the latest amendment of Official Community Plan Bylaw 6000, Development Permit Area 1 – Watercourses; Development Permit Area 2 – Environmentally Sensitive Areas; Development Permit Area 3 – Natural Hazard Lands; Development Permit Area 5 – Steep Slope Development,* *d) within an area defined in the latest amendment of Official Community Plan Bylaw 6000, Development Permit Area 4 – Nanaimo Parkway Design Guidelines, as follows:* *(i) a tree within the Character Protection Zone* *(ii) a tree 15 cm in diameter or greater within the Tree Protection Zone,* *e) a tree within a 15 m radius of a Wildlife tree; or a tree beyond a 15 m radius of a Wildlife tree as designated by a Registered Professional Biologist,*

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	f) a tree within an area designated by a covenant to: *(i) protect stability of a slope; or* *(ii) provide a landscape buffer.* *g) a tree designated to be retained within an area pursuant to an approved Development Permit landscape plan.* *h) a tree with "scientific value"*
"Provincial Crown Land"	*Crown Land under the administration and control of Her Majesty in right of a province or any agency thereof (eg. DL56 / Newcastle / Brannen Lake Correctional Centre).*
"Public Boulevard Tree"	*means a boulevard tree planted between the road and the paved sidewalk*
"Raptor Nest"	means a nest used by birds of prey (eg. Eagle nesting grounds)
"Registered Professional Biologist" (R.P.B.)	means a person who is registered under the Biologists Act.
"Registered Professional Forester" (R.P.F.)	means a person who is registered under the Foresters Act.
"Replacement Tree"	means any tree, regardless of size, that is shown on a tree cutting and replacement plan as a replacement for a tree which has been removed or damaged on the same property.
"Residential Boulevard Tree"	means a boulevard tree planted on the residential side of the sidewalk, or at the edge of the property
"Retained Tree"	means a tree not to be cut, removed or damaged.
"Riparian areas"	means an environmentally sensitive area ecosystem which forms beside lakes, streams and rivers where soil moisture and light conditions support plants that are distinct from surrounding land areas. They supply critical habitat conditions for fish (food, cover, and water).
"Rocky outcrop (Terrestrial Herbaceous) areas"	means an environmentally sensitive area that has natural grassland as well as grass/moss covered rock outcrops. Few trees survive on the shallow soil, but spring wildflowers thrive here. A number of rare species of plants, mosses, and butterflies are known to live in these sites.
"Scientific Value"	A tree may be considered to be of scientific value when it: (a) is evidence of the former range limits or extent of the species or an ecological community; or (b) is endangered or vulnerable species that is endemic to the local region now reduced in range or abundance; or (c) demonstrates a likelihood of providing information which will contribute significantly to a wider understanding of natural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality or benchmark site; or (d) is of botanical or genetic value and is not well represented elsewhere on Vancouver Island; or (e) is a significant habitat element for a threatened native species.
"Significant Private Lands"	Land of 2 or more hectares owned by individual people/ groups or business, including parks, sanctuaries, gold courses, bays, schools e.g. Linley Valley, Harewood Plains, South Nanaimo, Cable Bay, and Nanaimo Golf Course.
"Significant Tree"	means any tree that is of particular significance to the city, due to size, age, landmark value, overall cultural, ecological or social impact, scientific value, trees planted by the city on boulevards, and any tree that is protected as wildlife habitat for an egg or nest under section 35 of the wildlife act.
"Stem"	means the main ascending axis of a woody plant.
"Street Tree"	a tree planted within the public right-of way in a hardscape (sidewalks) managed by the City of Nanaimo
Sustainability	The ability of society to meet the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is not an end in itself, but rather a process of evolution and change.

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"Tree"	means a native or non-native, living self-supporting perennial woody plant, including native shrubs, that is a species of coniferous or deciduous genus, but does not include vines or non-native shrubs.
"Tree Management Plan"	means a plan of a parcel of land prepared by or for an owner identifying the trees proposed to be cut or removed, the trees proposed to be retained and the trees proposed to be provided in replacement of the trees that are to be cut or removed.
"Tree Protection Area"	means a specified area within a construction site or development site that has a tree or trees that are to be protected.
"Urban Forestry Strategy"	means a strategy developed to preserve, protect and enhance the greenspaces in Nanaimo.
"Wetlands"	means an area where water remains at or near the land surface. They are the most productive ecosystems of all.
"Wildland/urban interface"	means the point where human settlement begins to impinge on the natural forested landscape.
"Wildlife Tree"	*means a tree (either living or dead) which:* *a) contain the nest of an eagle, peregrine, falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey or heron; or* *b) the nest of a bird not referred to in paragraph (a) when the nest is occupied by a bird or its egg; or* *c) contain a nest of a forest mammal.* *d) as listed in Schedule "B".*

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APPENDIX A:

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APPENDIX B:

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

City:

- Nanaimo's Parks Master Plan (Feb 2005)
- City of Nanaimo Official Community Plan (Plan Nanaimo) (2008)
- Parkway Development Permit Area
- Steep Slopes Development Permit Area / Zoning Bylaw
  - Section 3.2 Natural Environment
  - Section 3.5.4 Land Clearing and Tree Retention/Removal Plan
  - Appendix A: Fire Protection for Interface Areas
- Environmentally Sensitive Development Permit Area
- Integrated Storm water Management Plans (Walley Creek / Wexford Creek)
- Engineering Standards and Specifications
  - Section 13-
- City of Nanaimo Tree Management and Protection Bylaw
- Parks Recreation and Culture - Horticulture Strategy

Provincial:

- Provincial *Fish Protection Act*
- *Riparian Areas Regulation*
- *Wildlife Protection Act*
- "Develop with Care" Best Management Practices
- Beyond the Guidebook:

Federal:

- *Fisheries Act*
- *Species at Risk Act*

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APPENDIX C:

TREE HEALTH CARE

Tree Maintenance

Trees provide many benefits to a community as a whole and to the individual homeowners who have trees on their property. Proper care and maintenance will ensure a happy and healthy tree.

Pruning

An Arborist can determine what type of pruning is necessary to maintain or improve the health, appearance and safety of your trees. There are different techniques for pruning older trees and for pruning young trees. The following techniques are general rules to follow:

- Eliminating branches that rub each other;
- Remove limbs that interfere with wires, building facades, gutters, roofs, chimneys, and windows or obstruct streets or sidewalks;
- Removing dead or weak limbs that pose a hazard and may lead to decay in the tree if not removed;
- Removing diseased or insect infested limbs;
- Creating better structure to lessen wind resistance and reduce the potential for storm damage;
- Removing limbs damaged by adverse weather conditions;
- Thinning or removal of unnecessary branches; and,
- Improving the shape or silhouette of the tree.

Removal

Tree removal is a last resort, but there are circumstances when it is necessary. An Arborist can help decide whether or not a tree should be removed. Arborists have the skills and equipment to safely and efficiently remove trees. Removal is recommended when:

- The tree is dead or dying and is not in an acceptable spot for retention as a wildlife tree;
- The tree is considered irreparably hazardous;
- The tree is causing an obstruction that is impossible to correct through pruning;
- The tree is crowding and causing harm to other trees;
- The tree is to be replaced by a more suitable specimen; and,
- The tree should be removed to allow for new construction.
- Refer to the City of Nanaimo Tree Protection Policy Bylaw*

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Tree Health and Removal Status

	Repair and Maintain 1	Repair and Maintain 2	Repair and Maintain 3	Remove	Remove ASAP
General Condition	Fair	Poor	Very Poor and/or minor indication of injury	Unlikely to recover and indication of mortal injury	Dead
Trunk	1 or 2 wounds < diameter of the trunk in any dimension	1 or 2 wounds > diameter but <2x diameter of the trunk in width, or 2-4x diameter in height or 3-5 wounds < diameter but <2x diameter of the trunk in any dimension	1 wound >2x diameter of the trunk in width, or > 4x diameter but <6x diameter in height or 3-5 wounds > diameter but <2x diameter of the trunk in any dimension	Less than 1/10 of the circumference of bark and cambium alive at any height of 2 or more wounds >2x diameter of the trunk in width, or >4 x diameter in height or biological attack present that will make the tree structurally unsafe within five years	Structurally unsafe due to physical or biological damage
Branches	Less than ¼ of branches dead, removed or damaged but acceptable structure remains	¼ to ½ of branches dead, removed or damaged but acceptable structure remains	More than ½ of branches dead, removed or damaged but acceptable structure remains or can be developed.	Branch(es) dead, removed or damaged such that acceptable structure redevelopment is unlikely	Branch(es) removed or damaged making the tree unstable
Canopy	Less than ¼ foliage killed or damaged but should recover within two years	¼ to ½ foliage dead or badly damaged, may take more than two years to recover	More than ½ of foliage dead or badly damaged, may take more than five years to recover	Most of foliage destroyed, recovery of the tree is unlikely	
Young Tree	Loss of less than 25% of roots between circles of radius 5x and 10x DBH of trunk	Loss of >25% but <50% of roots between circles or radius 5x and 10x DBH of trunk or loss of < 20% of roots within circle of radius 5x DBH of trunk	Loss of >50% but <75% of roots between circles of radius 5x and 10 x DBH of trunk or loss of > 20% but < 40% of roots within circle of radius 5x DBH of trunk	Loss of >75% of roots between circles of radius 5x and 10 x DBH of trunk or loss of >40% of roots within circle of radius 5 x DBH of trunk	Tree unstable due to root loss or damage or loss of more than 75% of roots
Roots	Loss of <10% of roots between circles of radius 10x and 15x DBH of trunk	Loss of >10% but < 25% of roots between circles of radius 10x and 15x DBH of trunk	Loss of > 25% but <50% of roots between circles of radius 10x and 15x DBH of trunk or loss <10% of roots between circles of raduis10x DBH of trunk	Loss of >50% of roots between circles of radius 10x and 15x DBH of trunk or loss of >10% of roots within circle of radius 10x DBH of trunk	Tree unstable due to root loss or damage or loss of more than 60% of roots

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APPENDIX D:

BOULEVARD TREE LANDSCAPING AND PLANTING GUIDELINES

Landscaping Specifications Before Boulevard Tree Installation

These documents should be made easily accessible to the public through the internet. Landscape standards and specifications apply to all landscaping areas within the rights-of-way (R.O.W.) of roadways in the City of Nanaimo, including medians, soft landscape areas between the curbs and the R.O.W. lines and plantings in urban plaza and sidewalk areas. Trees in boulevards have to adhere to many guidelines to ensure safety for utility lines, drivers and pedestrians.

Developer Information:

The developer shall submit a landscape plan with tree locations and irrigation design (by a Landscape Architect) following the specifications in the City of Nanaimo Engineering Standards and Specifications, as well as the guidelines below.

Landscaping may be installed with the exception of the trees when the plan is accepted and the timing is appropriate.

All standards and specifications in Section 14 of the City of Nanaimo Engineering Specification Standards must be followed.

That the developer will notify the City of Nanaimo for the following:

- Inspection of the pipe in ground to ensure it is exposed with bedding material before back fill.
- Inspection of the back-flow prevention and point of connection as per Drawing 1-1 of Section 14 of the City of Nanaimo Engineering Standards and Specifications before back fill.
- Inspections to ensure T joint couplings are installed before back fill at the location where future trees will be.
- Inspection of the irrigation controller installed.
- Soil samples and testing be done as per Section 14.14 of the City of Nanaimo "Engineering Standards and Specifications", and a copy of the report is sent to Parks Operations prior to installation.
- Inspection of turf by the City of Nanaimo when installed by the developer.

Final inspection of irrigation to completed at a time appropriate to charge the lines to ensure there are no breaks or leaks in the system.

As-built drawings must be provided to the City of Nanaimo, Parks Operations Department prior to release of bonding.

The City of Nanaimo, Parks Operations will then install the boulevard trees in the planned locations when the majority of build out has occurred.

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Having this process followed precisely will ensure successful installation of boulevard trees when build out of the subdivision is sufficient to do so.

Engineering Specifications for Boulevard Trees

In the City of Nanaimo's Engineering Specifications, the following setbacks are outlined:

SETBACK TREES FROM:	DISTANCE
Underground street light conduit or irrigation main	0.6m
Other underground utilities	1.2m
Lamp standards	6.0m
Steel and wooden utility poles	3.0m
Driveways	2.0m
Catch Basins	2.0m
Manholes, valve boxes, services	1.2m
Sewer service boxes	1.5m
Fire hydrants	2.0m
Road Intersection	7.0m
Curb face	1.0m
Sidewalk	0.85m
Buildings – fastigiate (columnar) tree	2.0m
Buildings – regular crown tree	3.0m-5.0m

The minimum width for grass boulevards shall be 1m, 1.5 or greater preferable. Maximum slope for lawns to be 3:1.

The minimum width for shrub or ground cover beds shall be 0.6 meters, 1m or greater preferred. Maximum slope for shrub or ground cover beds to be 2:1.

The minimum width of boulevards for tree planting shall be 2.0 meters measured from face of curb.

Trees shall be selected such that:

- Boulevard or street trees shall be of a single species/cultivar on either side of the street within a given block. Median tree species may vary.
- Street tree species shall vary between intersecting streets.

All street trees shall meet the following criteria:

- Compact or upwards branching structure.
- Ability to withstand pruning for pedestrian, vehicle and/or building clearance without compromise to tree health or form.
- Absence of species/ varietal characteristics of structural weakness, susceptibility to wind damage, or thin, easily damaged bark.

Select street trees according to proposed site conditions either from tables below or from an alternate source provided that the proposed trees meet the site criteria contained within the relevant parts of the tables below and all other criteria contained in the City of Nanaimo Engineering Standards and specifications. Also, obtain written approval from the Director of Parks, Recreation and Culture for tree selections not taken from the table on the following pages.

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Suggested Tees to Plant in Nanaimo

Part 1- Trees for Directly Under Hydro Lines

Minimum allowable soil volume per tree 4 cu.m. with 1 m depth pit.
Selection criterion for alternative trees not listed in Part 1: Mature height not greater than 7.62m.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Features	Mature size (metres)		Light and Soil Tolerances	Comments
			Height	Width		
Paperbark Maple	*Acer griseum*	Chestnut bark flakes and peels; dark green, three-palmate leaves turn deep brown to red in the fall.	10-20	4-8	Sun to partial shade; prefers moist, well drained soil.	A slow-growing, spreading tree suitable for gardens of all sizes. Clean up peeling bark.
Amur Maple (tree form)	*Acer ginnala*	Typically showy red, but can be yellow- colors early in fall; small, pale yellow flowers.	3-10	3-10	Full sun or partial shade colder climates (cool summers); adaptable to different soils.	Easily transplanted; can be pruned heavily. Small specimen or patio tree, containers, hedges or screens, groupings or mini-groves.
Globe Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides* 'Globosom'	Develops a compact, rounded, dense head.	3-6	3-6	Full Sun; Average Water Needs; Water regularly but do not overwater.	Suitable for growing in containers, An excellent choice for planting beneath utility lines.
Tatarian Maple	*Acer tataricum*	Large, multi-stemmed shrub or small rounded tree. Pink winged seed pods, yellow to red fall colour.	3-8	5-7	Requires well drained soils. Tolerant of shade. Fairly drought tolerant.	Attractive small tree for limited spaces. A good tree for planters or patios.
Amur Maackia	*Maackia amurensis*	Leaves emerge silvery-gray, becoming dark green. White flowers in July and August.	8	8	Prefers full sun, average-medium moisture and well-drained soil. Adapts to a wide range of soil conditions.	Grows slowly and is easy to transplant.
Adirondack Crabapple	*Malus* 'Adirondack'	Display of pink-edged white blossoms, green leaves and red fruit.	3	2-3	Well drained moist soil, full sun.	Requires little pruning, edible fruit.
Golden Raindrops Crabapple	*Malus* 'Golden Raindrops'	Pink flowers, green leaves, golden yellow fruit.	4-6	4-6	Well drained moist soil, full sun.	Requires little pruning, edible fruit.
Sentinel Crabapple	*Malus* 'Sentinel'	Columnar shape; pale pink flowers and small red fruit.	6-10	2-4	Well drained moist soil, full sun	Requires little pruning, edible fruit.
Amanagawa Cherry	*Prunus serrulata* 'Amanagawa'	Ornamental variety; flowers are densely clustered. They are white, flushed pink and fragrant.	6-8	1-4	Grow in any moist but well-drained, moderately fertile soil; full sun.	Easily transplanted, but prone to damage from aphids and caterpillars.
Kwanzan Cherry	*Prunus serrulata* 'Kwanzan'	Bundles of large double light pink blossoms.	4-8	4-6	Widely adaptable to differing soil and moisture types; full sun,	Rapid growth rate.
Pink Perfection Cherry	*Prunus serrulata* 'Pink Perfection'	A compact flowering cherry with abundant tight, rosy-pink flowers in mid-spring.	4	4	Sunny location is best; it needs moist, well-drained soil, preferably slightly acidic.	Moderate Growth rate Good for smaller parks and gardens.

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Part 2- Trees for Beside Hydro Lines (Min 2.75m Lateral Distance From Nearest Line)
Minimum allowable soil volume per tree 4 cu.m. with 1 m depth pit.
Trees listed in Part 1 may also be used.
Selection criterion for alternative trees not listed in Part 2: Mature spread not greater than 5m.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Features	Mature size (metres)		Light and Soil Tolerances	Comments
			Height	Width		
Columnar Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides* 'Columnare'	More compact form of columnar. Summer foliage is dark green and turns yellow in the fall.	8-18	10	Partial to full sunlight, grows in various soil conditions.	One of the more drought resistant maples, fast growing and not as susceptible to leaf scorch. Excellent for street planting.
Crimson Sentry Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides* 'Crimson Sentry'	Dark red-purple leaves turning red, brown and orange in autumn and small clusters of red-tinged, yellow spring flowers.	12-15	4-5	Full sun or partial shade; fertile, moist, well-drained soil.	Excellent specimen tree for a medium-sized garden.
Bowhall Red Maple	*Acer rubrum* 'Bowhall'	Red leaves, pyramidal or elliptical when young which become more spreading with age.	12-18	7-14	Sun to shade; range of soil types.	One of the first trees to show fall color; wide variation due to seedlings; easy to transplant.
Fastigiate Hornbeam	*Carpinus betulus* 'Fastigiata'	Tear drop or oval-vase shape with age; bright green leaves.	9-12	5-9	Part-full sun; grows in various soil types; moist and well-drained.	Well-adapted for planting in areas with limited horizontal space for crown development tolerates clipping well can be used as a screening plant, attracts birds.
Princeton Sentential Ginkgo	*Ginkgo biloba* 'Princeton Sentinel'	A dense, columnar form; vivid yellow fall color.	15-20	4-6	Ginkgo tolerates most soil, including compacted, and alkaline.	Easily transplanted; recommended for buffer strips around parking lots or for median strip plantings in the highway; sidewalk cut-out (tree pit); or residential street tree.
Fastigiate Beech	*Fagus sylvatica* 'Fastigiata'	Deep purple foliage densely pyramidal to oval or rounded, branching to the ground.	30	10-14	Part shade- full sun, various soils.	Slow to medium growth, withstands pruning well can be used to form a very narrow yet tall hedge or windbreak.
Columnar Sargent's Cherry	*Prunus sargentii* "Columnaris"	Showy pink, early spring before leaves, purple-black cherries; vase-shaped to rounded.	12-16	6-9	Full sun.	Medium to fast growth, easy to transplant, cherries are short-lived trees (only 50 years in good site), fruit could stain sidewalk and be a nuisance in some situations.
Fastigate English Oak	*Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata'	Dark green oak leaves, acorns, massive open-headed tree with a short trunk,	18-21	6	Tolerates poor soils (but prefers well drained), pH adaptable, full sun	Needs large space, good for parks and other large areas.
European Mountain Ash	*Sorbus aucuparia* cultivars	Green leaves to yellowish or reddish in the fall; small white flowers; oblong shape.	9-12	6-8	Prefers acidic well-drained soils; full sun.	Medium growth rate.
Corinthian Linden	*Tilia cordata* 'Corzam'	Dark green leaves changing to yellow in the fall. Yellowish fragrant flowers.	18-25	12-15	Moist well-drained fertile soils; pH adaptable; full fun.	Easily transplanted; one of the best street and city trees; quite pollutant tolerant.

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Part 3- Trees for Limited Available Soil Volume
Trees listed in Part 1 or 2 may also be used.
Selection criterion for alternative trees not listed in Part 3: Mature spread not greater than 10m.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Features	Mature size (metres)		Light and Soil Tolerances	Comments
			Height	Width		
Hedge Maple	*Acer campestre* (tree form)	Rounded and dense; often branched to the ground; dark green maple leaf.	7-12	7-12	Rich, well-drained soil, variable ph levels, full sun or light shade.	Readily transplanted; extremely adaptable; withstands severe pruning; excellent small lawn specimen, street tree, can be pruned into hedges.
Vine Maple	*Acer circinatum* (tree form)	Vine-like in shade, large shrub or small tree in full sun.	5	6	Shade to full sun; Moist, humus rich soil.	Nesting site and cover for many birds and mammals.
Norwegian and Pacific Sunset Maples	*Acer platanoides* x *truncatum* cv.	Rounded symmetrical crown, usually with very dense foliage and shallow root system; dark green leaves.	12-16	8-12	Various soils; prefers full sun, tolerates full shade.	Easy to transplant, well adapted to extreme soils; use as lawn, street, park tree, needs considerable space tends to heave sidewalks unless adequate rooting space is provided.
Raywood Ash	*Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Raywood'	Oval and upright; moderate canopy; dark green leaves.	15-19	7-9	Prefers sun and moist well-drained soils, but can withstand drought, any soil, and extreme temperatures. Does not tolerate constant wind or fog.	Fast growth rate; used in large variety of areas.
Redspire Callery Pear	*Pyrus calleryana* 'Redspire'	Symmetrical canopy with a regular (or smooth) outline, white flowers.	10-14	6-9	Full sun; variety of soil types; variety of pH levels; well-drained.	Street tree, parking lot islands, it is also quite suited for downtown tree pits due to its urban tolerance; able to tolerate small soil spaces.

Part 4- Trees for Available Soil Volumes of 9cu.m. per Tree or More, 1m Pit Depth
Trees listed in Part 1-3 may also be used.
Selection criterion for alternative trees not listed in Part 3: Mature spread not greater than 20m.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Features	Mature size (metres)		Light and Soil Tolerances	Comments
			Height	width		
Shademaster Honeylocust	*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Shademaster'	Tree with short trunk; open spreading crown; long green glossy leaves.	15-22	11-15	Part shade/part sun; grows in full sun; can grow in variety of soils and pH levels; prefers moist, rich, well-drained soils.	Variety of uses; surface roots can lift sidewalks or interfere with mowing tree has winter interest due to unusual form, nice persistent fruits, showy winter trunk, or winter flowers.
Skyline Honeylocust	*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Skyline'	Rounded canopy comprised of several dominant ascending branches; yellow flowers	15-22	11-15	Part shade to full sun; variety of soils and pH levels; prefers moist, rich, well-drained soils.	Fast growing; require little pruning; well suited for street tree planting.
Scarlet Oak	*Quercus coccinea*	Green oak leaves, acorns; irregular, spreading crown; green oak leaves turn red to scarlet in fall; acorns	25	13	Full sun; prefers acidic, sandy soils on the dry side based on natural occurrence.	Difficult to transplant, long-lived oak with distinctive shape and character; striking fall color; shade/

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		half-covered by a deep cap.				lawn tree.
Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*	Round topped and symmetrical, green oak leaves, acorns.	18-23	18-23	Well drained, slightly acidic soils; full sun.	Fast growing oak; for lawns, parks, golf courses and commercial areas.
Crimean Linden	*Tillia x euchlora*	Upright and oval; retains lower branches, rounded, glossy green leaves, yellowish-white flowers.	12-16	6-10	Sun; prefers moist well drained soil but will grow in a range of soil types; tolerates wind, salt, and air pollution.	Highly attractive to bees and the nectar can have a narcotic effect on them.

Part 5-Trees for Wide Boulevard or Wide Median

Trees listed in Part 1-4 may also be used.
Trees require a minimum available root zone of 20 cu.m. per tree with a minimum width of 3.5m.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Features	Mature size (metres)		Light and Soil Tolerances	Comments
			Height	Width		
	All non-dwarf coniferous sp.					
Pacific white Dogwood cultivar	Cornus Nuttallii "white wonder"	Greenish flowers, tipped with purple, grow in tight clusters surrounded by six large, showy, white bracts.	10-25	8-10	Full sun to part shade; Moist, humus rich, deep, well-drained soil.	Red fruits provide food for birds and other wildlife. Grows best along forest edges with its roots protected from late afternoon sun.
European Beech	*Fagus Sylvatica* (sp., & full size cultivars)	Green leaves; upright oval growth habit; three-sided pointed nuts; small, husky and prickly fruits dehisce in Autumn to reveal small, three-sided, pointed nuts that are consumed by wildlife.	15-19	10-13	Full sun to partial sun; performs best in deep, rich, evenly moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soils, tolerant of other soil conditions.	Slow to medium growth; shade tree focal point, or wildlife attraction tree, can be used as a hedge.
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	Deep green, maple-shaped leaves, oblong or rounded shape.	18-23	12-16	One of the most adaptable hardwood species in its tolerance to different soil and site conditions; grows best on the moist; slightly acidic soil; in full sun.	Can transplant but it takes time for the tree to re-establish. Can be used as a lawn, park, or street tree, but needs a large area fro root development.
Tulip tree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Oval to round tree with several large branches; bright green leaves turn yellow in fall; greenish-yellow flowers.	21-28	10-16	Moist, well drained soil, slightly acidic; full sun.	Prune in winter, not a tree for small residential property or streets, needs large areas.
London Planetree	*Plantanus x acerifolia*	Open wide-spreading outline with massive branches; medium to dark green leaves.	21-30	20-25	Deep, rich, moist well-drained soils, but is highly adaptable; full sun or very light shade.	Medium growth, but needs large area, withstands pollutants in cities, useful for open areas in parks, golf courses and campuses, too large for a street tree.
Pin Oak	*Quercus palustris*	Pyramidal shape, glossy dark green narrow and pointed oak leaves, changing to russet, bronze or red in the fall; acorns.	18-22	7-12	Moist, rich, acidic, well drained soils; full sun.	Easily transplanted; Good lawn shade or street tree; lawns golf courses, streets, commercial areas.
Fastigate English Oak	*Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata'	Dark green oak leaves, acorns, massive open-headed tree with a short trunk.	18-21	5-6	Tolerates poor soils (but prefers well drained), pH adaptable; full sun.	Needs large space, good for parks and other large areas.
Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*	Round topped and	18-23	18-23	Well drained, slightly	Fast growing oak for

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		symmetrical, green oak leaves changing to red in the fall; acorns.			acidic soils; full sun.	lawns, parks, golf courses and commercial areas.
Japanese Zelkova	*Zelkova serrata* cv.	Low branched and vase shaped; dark green leaves in summer may turn yellow-orange-brown in fall.	15-25	10-20	Moist deep soil, pH adaptable; once established, very wind and drought tolerant.	Good foliage and nice bark, Transplants readily; planted on lawns, residential streets, parks, large areas.

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APPENDIX E:

STREET TREE SIZE, SPACING AND LOCATION

Trees shall be minimum 5 cm calliper measured at 300 mm above rootball at the time of planting and of uniform size if planted in a boulevard row.
Minimum number of boulevard trees shall be calculated as follows:

Tree Size	Single Family
Medium Trees (± 10-20m ht.)	Greater of 1 per lot or 15m
Small Trees (Under 10m ht.)	Greater of 1 per lot or 10m

Plantings of trees closer than 6m on center shall require written approval from the Park Planner or the Urban Forest Coordinator.

Locate trees at least 1m offset from the curb face.
Locate trees fronting on single family lots at the center of the lot frontage unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer.

Trees Planted in Pavement
Select urban trees in pavement in accordance with tables above with the exception of Acer rubrum sp., which may not be used as they have very aggressive roots which cause problems in sidewalks. Select the site which will eliminate long term above or below ground conflicts with utilities, buildings and structures and pedestrian and vehicular traffic. All urban trees in pavement must be in accordance with section 14.07 URBAN TREES IN PAVEMENT, in the City of Nanaimo Engineering Specifications and Guidelines.

Safety Considerations
Do not obstruct the line of vision at intersections within the triangular area bounded by the intersection of lot lines and a line joining each lot line 7 meters from their intersection.

The maximum mature maintained height for plant materials located within sight distance triangles at intersections shall be 300mm above finish grade.

Specify trees near approaches to left turn slots, driveways or pedestrian crosswalks which can be pruned up from the base to a minimum height 1.5 meters. Shrubs in these areas shall not exceed 3m in mature height.

Locate trees a minimum of 1 meter distance from the pavement or curb face, unless planted in accordance with Standard Drawing P-5 or P-6 of the City of Nanaimo Engineering Standards and Specifications.

Tree branch clearances requirements are 5m over the traveled portion of road and 2m over the sidewalk.

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APPENDIX F:

NATIVE TREES

Native Trees and Shrubs for Landscaping Non-Boulevard Areas: (lists not exhaustive)

Part 1- Native Trees for Public or Private Planting

Common Name	Specific Name	Features	Mature size (meters)		Light and Soil Tolerances	Comments
			Height	width		
Arbutus	Arbutus menziesii	Heavy branches bark is brownish-red and peels off; dark green oval leaves; white urn-shaped flowers; orange red berries.	15-30	To 15	Full sun; dry, infertile, extremely well drained soil.	Important for deer, bees and hummingbirds. Have peeling bark, dropping leaves and berries; generally do not survive transplanting, unless done with particular care.
Pacific dogwood	Cornus nuttallii	Much branched-irregular form; leaves are oval and pointed at the tip; greenish-white flowers tipped with purple surrounded pinkish white large showy bracts; bright red berries.	12-20	8-10	Moist, rich, deep, well-drained soil; full sun to part shade.	Easy to transplant; require little watering in summer months. Try not to prune, unless removing dead, diseased or dying branches.
Gary oak	Quercus garryana	Heavy limbed tree often short and crooked in rocky habitats; shiny green round-lobed oak leaves; tiny flowers; acorns.	12- 25	9-15	Oaks are most often gown from seed; no pre-treatment is necessary; need deep rich well drained soil; often grow on dry rocky slopes or bluffs; full sun to part shade.	Many oaks require cold temperatures to initiate shoot development.
Oregon ash	Fraxinus latifolia	Oval shaped tree; long oval leaves; seeded winged fruits.	18- 25	8-10	The Oregon ash prefers damp, loose soils at low elevations; full sun.	Low maintenance. Works well for streamside and wetland plantings.
Pacific crab apple	Malus fusca	(Shrub or small tree) Armed with sharp spur shoots; white to pink, showy fragrant blossoms; tart yellow-reddish apples.	2-12	2-12	Moist to wet nitrogen-rich soils; full sun.	Pick apples; birds eat fruits.
Shore pine	Pinus contorta	Often has crooked trunk and irregular dense green crown; long needles; small reddish green pollen cones; egg-shaped seed cones.	12- 20	8-14	Can grow in soils that vary widely but are better in moist, well drained soil; part shade to full sun.	Highly adaptable, tolerant of low-nutrient conditions. Needles shed and cones drop.
Western white pine	Pinus monticola	Slender and flexible needles; yellow pollen cones; long seed cones.	15-40	3-9	Moist valleys to fairly open and dry slopes, from near sea level to subalpine.	Pick up needles and fallen cones. Wildlife habitat.
Pacific yew	Taxus brevifolia	Branches are spreading to drooping in flat sprays; has Needles and yellow pollen cones.	2-15	1-9	Adapted to medium textured, moist rich soils, full sun to partial shade.	Needle clean-up, cone clean-up.
Douglas maple	Acer glabrum	Many-stemmed; maple leaf shaped leaves which turn bright yellowish-orange to crimson in fall; greenish-	5- 10	1-4	Succeeds in any soil, preferring a good moist well-drained soil. Full-sun to part shade.	Leaf clean-up, seed clean-up.

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		yellow flowers and small; winged seeds.				
Douglas fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Branches spreading to drooping; bark is very thick, rough and brown; flat yellowish-green needles, small reddish brown pollen cones, and green seed cones.	15-90	8-20	Sunny location with a moist well-drained soil.	For large landscapes and reforestation only. Needle and cone pick-up.
Western redcedar	Thuja plicata	J-shaped branches and turn up at ends, leaves are green and overlap in a shingle arrangement; numerous tiny reddish pollen cones; brown and woody seed cones.	15-60	10-15	Tree grows in part shade/part sun; tree grows in the shade; tree grows in full sun Tolerant of many soil types, moist well drained area; low/medium elevations.	For large landscape, low maintenance. Tolerating shearing quite well, Giant-Cedar is ideal for use as a hedge or screen, or a specimen for a large landscape.
Yellow cedar	Chamaecyparis nootkatensis	Often has slightly twisted trunk; branched tend to hang down vertically and appear limp, bluish-green leaves; pollen cones and round, light green seed cones.	20-50	8-12	Large area with moist well drained soil, at middle to high elevation, full sun to shade.	Soften landscape; use near water or around a patio or as a lawn specimen in residential or commercial landscapes.
Bigleaf maple	Acer macrophyllum	Often multi-stemmed tree, large dark-green 5-lobed maple leaves; greenish yellow flowers hanging in cylindrical clusters; winged seeds	18-30	18-21	Dry to moist rich soil, full sun; low to middle elevations	Leaf clean-up, seed clean-up
Pacific silver fir	Abies amabilis	Tall narrow tree, flat needles small reddish pollen-cones; seed cones- erect, deep purple, barrel-shaped.	30-70	20-30	On a variety of sites, most commonly in moist forest, on deep, well drained soils; full shade to full sun.	The best specimens grow in deep moist soils and cool wet air conditions such as fog belts.
Grand fir	Abies grandis	Tall straight tree, flat needles; yellowish pollen cones; long, erect, yellowish-green seed cones.	20-80	5-10	Moist well-drained soils, part sun to part shade.	Needle clean-up.

Part 2 - Native Shrubs and Ground Covers for Public and Private Land

Common Name	Specific Name	Features	Mature size (meters)		Light and Soil Tolerances	Comments
			Height	width		
Indian plum	Oemlaria cerasiformis	Shrub or small tree pale green leaves; small blueish-black berries (look like plums).	1.5-5m	2-3	Dry to moist soil, well drained; part sun to shade.	Birds eat the fruit.
Saskatoon berry	Amelanchier alnifolia	Shrub to small tree-thin round, oval leaves, large white flowers 1- dull-red to purple-black berries.	1-5m	1-2	Rocky shorelines, bluffs, talus slopes, meadows, thickets and forest edges; dry to moist open forest to roadsides, in well drained soils. Scattered at low-middle elevations.	Deer tolerant, Birds eat the berries, long lasting flowers.
Ocean spray	Holodiscus discolor	Rounded shrub; brownish peeling bark; dull green leaves; white to cream flowers in dense lilac-like cluster *flowers turn brown and	1-4	1-4	Dry to moist areas, variety of soil compositions, low-middle elevations; full sun to part shade.	Bark clean-up, It does well on dry slopes and at the edge of deciduous forests. It can also stand alone as a feature plant in a garden.

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		remain on pants over winter.*				
Red osier dogwood	Cornus stolonifera	Freely standing shrub with many stems; branches are often bright red; oval leaves 5-10cm, sharp-pointed white to greenish flowers, in dense clusters, small white fruits, inedible.	1-6	1-4	Moist soil, typically in swamps, stream side forest and in scrub. From valley bottoms to mid elevation; full sun to shade.	Low maintenance; use as flowering accents, architectural screens or mat-like ground covers.
Red stem ceanothus	Ceanothus sanguineus	Smooth reddish to purple bark; thin oval leaves; white, heavily scented flower clusters, small seed capsules.	1-3	1-1.5	Prefers a warm sunny position but tolerates light shade, moist to dry well drained soils.	Should be planted out into their permanent positions while they are small. It is best not to cut out any wood thicker than a pencil.
Red flowering currant	Ribes sanguineum	Crooked stems, dark reddish-brown bark; 5 lobed leaves; white to rose coloured round berries.	1-3	1-2	Grow in reasonably fertile, well-drained soil in full sun; low to middle elevations.	After flowering, cut back shoots to strong buds, and remove one-third to one-fifth of old shoots at the base.
Black gooseberry	Ribes lacustre	Rounded shrub, Maple-leafed shaped leaf; reddish to maroon, saucer-shaped clusters of drooping flowers; dark purple berries.	0.5-2	0.5-2	Moist woods and streambanks to drier forested alpine slopes, and subalpine ridges, often on rotting wood; partial shade.	Will die if get too cold or too dry.
Hooker's willow	Salix hookeriana	Columnar shape; Oval to egg-shaped leaves; flowers with dark brown bracts; small capsules.	3-6m	3-4	Succeeds in most soils, including wet, ill-drained or intermittently flooded soils, but prefers a damp, heavy soil in a sunny position.	Helps control erosion and shades fish habitat when planted near water, its stems and foliage are enjoyed by deer and rabbits, birds and other wildlife.
Beaked hazelnut	Corylus cornuta var. californica	Many stems, twigs, leaves are elliptic to oval; flowers are catskins; spherical edible nuts enclosed in tubular husks.	1-4	1-2	Found in moist but well drained sites, at low to middle elevations, in open forest, shady openings, thickets, clearings, rocky slopes and well-drained stream-side habitats.	Wildlife eats the nuts.
Common juniper	Juniperus communis	Stiff prickly needles, bluish-black berry-like cones.	0.1-0.8	1-2	Dry, open woods, gravelly ridges, outcrops, muskeg and open rocky slopes; low to high elevations; full sun.	Has the largest range of any woody plant; ornamental shrub.
Dull Oregon grape	Mahonia nervosa	Leathery, green spiny-toothed leaflets, bright yellow flowers, blue berries in elongated clusters.	0.30 to 1.00	1.00 to 2.00	Any moderately fertile, humus rich soil, full sun to full shade; can be found in range of forest types and from low to mid elevations.	It is able to grow under mature stands of Douglas-fir or Western Red cedar making use of intermittent pools of sunlight that reach the ground. Attracts hummingbirds and supports wildlife.
Tall Oregon grape	Mahonia aquifolium	Green leaf, bright yellow flowers; blue-black berries.	1-2	0.5-1.5	Dry to moist rich, well drained soils low to mid elevations; full sun to shade, but grows best in partial to full shade.	Slow growth, in shaded forests; the berries are eaten by birds.
Hairy Manzanita	Arctostaphylos columbiana	Bush evergreen greyish-green egg to lance shaped leaves, 2-5cm long; white to pinkish urn-shaped flower. Blackish-red coloured berries.	1.5	2	Prefers light to medium, moist, well drained, acidic soil. It can grow in semi-shade or full sun.	Wildlife eat the fruits of this shrub.
Kinnikinnick	Arctostaphy	Brownish red to dark	0.5 -2	0.2-1	Moist but well-drained,	Food source for birds and

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	los uva-ursi	grey, peeling bark Leathery, oval dark green leaves; pinkish to white urn-shaped flowers; dull red drupes, (look like miniature apples).			humus rich, acidic soil; full sun to part shade	wildlife.
Pacific rhododendron	Rhododendron macrophyllum	Erect to spreading, stout, branched; leathery thick leaves; pink to purple bell shaped, 5 lobed flower; woody capsules.	1-8	1-2	Prefer moist, but well-drained, humus rich, acidic soil; full sun to partial shade.	Prune lightly after flowering. In areas with poorly-drained or alkaline soils, rhododendrons are often grown in raised beds using mediums such as composted pine bark.
Evergreen huckleberry	Vaccinium ovatum	Erect, bushy; dark green leaves; pink bell-shaped flowers in clusters; deep purplish-black berries.	2-4	1-3	Full sun to shade; Moist, well-drained, acidic soil.	Can be pruned into a hedge. Prune after flowering, remove dead branches. Attracts wildlife- eat the berries.

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APPENDIX G:

PARKS: FOREST FIRE INTERFACE RISK

The following parks are located in areas of very low, low, moderate, high or extreme fire hazard rating as shown in the Fire Interface Assessment Hazard: The City of Nanaimo map, 2004.

Risk Level of Interface Fire in Nanaimo's Parks

Extreme	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Cable Bay Trail	Alderway Park	Allison Way Park	Amsterdam Park	Buttertubs Marsh Park
Colliery Dam Park	Barrington Park	Barsby Park	Anchor Way Park	Buttertubs Marsh West Park
Country Hills Park	Beach Estates Park	Biggs Park	Arbutus Park	
Fillinger Waterfront park 2	Beban Park (forest trails)	Black Diamond Park	Ardoon Place Park	
Jesters Way Park	Ben Gunn Park	Brackenwood Park	Barney Moriez Park	
Joan Point Park	Biggs Road Park	Brookwood Park	Bastion Square Park	
John Weeks Park	Blackbeard Park	Butternut Park	Bayshore Park	
Linley Valley	Blueback Beach Access (ROW)	Cathers Lake Park	Beaufort Park	
Cottle Lake Park				
Lost Lake Trail	Bowen Park(central)	Chambers/Crowsnest Park	Beban Park	
McGuffie Park	Brannen Lake Boat Launch	Diver Lake Park	Bob-O-Link Park	
Morrell Nature Sanctuary	Camcrest Park	Glen Oaks Park	Bowen Park (east portion)	
Neck Point Park	Captain Flint Park	Harewood Centennial Park	Bowen West Park	
Newcastle Island Park	Captain Hook Park	Horth Park	Brechin Boat Ramp	
Newcastle Park	Captain Morgan Park	Jordan Avenue Park	Breonna/Schonner Park	
Oliver Road Park	Cariboo Park	Lakeside Park	Broadway Park	
Park Reserve	Carrington Park	McKinnon Place Park	Bruce Avenue Park	
Walley Creek Trail Park	Cinnabar Valley Park	Nottingham Drive Park	Bruce Park	
Westwood Lake Park	Collinwood Park	Nova Park	Caledonia Park	
Westwood Ravine park	Crystal Brook Way	Orchard Circle Park	Capilano Park 1	
Williamson Road Park	Dogwood Park	Orchard Circle Park	Capilano Park 2	
	Douglas & Eighth Park	Park Gully Park	Carmana Park	
	Douglas Park	Pearson Park	Carriage Way Park	
	Dunbar Park	Ravine Park	Cathedral Grove Park	
	Dunstar Park	Robins Park (L--> M)	Catherine Gisborne Garden	
	Eagleview Park	Rosstown Road Park	Charlaine Boat Ramp	
	Egli Park	Salish Park	Chase River Estuary Park	
	Elaine Hampton Park	Sandra Rd. Park	Chase River Watercourse Park	
	Elmwood Park	Southhampton Rd. Park	Chesterlea Park	
	Emery Way Park	Sugarloaf Mountain Park	Chinese Memorial Gardens Park	
	Gallows Point Light Park	Sunrise Place Park	Cilaire Park 1	
	Georgia Triangle Park	Theresa Terrace Park	Cilaire Park 2	
	Green Lake (R.O.W.)	Third Street Park	Clarence Way Park	
	Hawthorn Park	Wardropper Park	Cliffside Park	
	Hidden Treasure Park	Wexford Park	Connaught Park	

	Holland Road Park	Wheatcroft Park	Connaught/Railway Park	
	Horth Park	Woodstream Park	Cosgrove Crescent Park 1	
	Icarus Rafter Park		Cosgrove Crescent Park 2	
	Invermere Beach Access		Country Club Park	
	Jack Point Park		Country Club Park 1	
	Janes Park		Country Club Park 2	
	Kerry Lane Park		Dallas Square Park	
	Kinette Evergreen Park		Davies Lane Park	
	Koram Park		Departure Bay Centennial Park	
	Labieux Park		Deverill Square Park	
	Lakeview Park		Diana Krall Plaza	
	Lewis Park		Doreen Place Park	
	Long John Silver Park		Duggan Road Park	
	Loudon Park and Trail		Duke & Robins Park	
	Malibu Terrace Park		Durham Park	
	May Richards Bennett Park		E&N Trail	
	Millstone Park I		Elks Park	
	Mollys Marsh Park		Entwhistle Park	
	Monashee Park		Entwhistle/Cabriolet Park	
	Morningside Beach Access		Entwistle Beach Access	
	Morningside Park		Everest Drive Park	
	Ninth Street Park		Fern Road Park	
	Northfield Nature Park		Fillinger Waterfront Park	
	Noye Rd. & Big Bear Park		Flagstone Park	
	Parkway Trail		Folk Fest Park	
	Petroglyph Park		Forest Drive Park	
	Pipers Lagoon Park (M--> H)		Georgia Park	
	Pirates Park		Gregalach Park	
	Planta Park		Groveland Park	
	Porpoise Place Park		Gyro 1 (Comox) Park	
	Porter Road Park		Gyro Park (waddington)	
	Rafter Road Park		Gyro Youth Park	
	Ranchview Park		Harry Wipper Park	
	Reservoir Park		Harwell Drive Park	
	Richards Marsh Park		Hawthorne Park	
	Roberta Road Park		Icarus Drive Park	
	Rockridge Park		Italian Square Park	
	Rocky Point 1 Park		Jingle Pot Park	
	Rocky Point 2 Park		Jordon/Nova Park	
	Roxanne Park		Keighley Park	
	Rutherford Park		Kenwill Park	
	Ryan Road Park		Kinsman Park	
	Saxer Park		Knowles Park	
	Schook Park		Lancashire Park	
	Sealand Park Access		Lions Square Park	
	Smugglers Park		Maffeo Sutton Park	
	Tralee Park		Manchester Road Park	
	Trillium Park		Mansfield Park	
	Uplands Park 1(M-->H)		McGirr Community Park	

	Uplands Park 2 (M->H)		McGirr Sports Fields	
			McGregor Park	
			Medd Rd. Road Access	
			Merle Logan Field	
			Millstone Park II	
			Nanaimo Aquatic Centre	
			Nob Hill Park	
			Norasea Park	
			Northfield Marsh	
			Northfield Rotary Lookout Park	
			Parkway Drive Park	
			Parkway Park	
			Parkwood Park	
			Pawson (Gyro 3) Park	
			Pioneer Cemetary Park	
			Pioneer Square Park	
			Piper Park	
			Pleasant Valley Park	
			Queen Elizabeth II Promenade	
			Railway/Connaught Park	
			Rosamond Park	
			Seabold Rotary Park	
			Seabold Trail	
			Sealand Park	
			Sechelt Dr. Park	
			Shaughnessy Park	
			Shenton Park	
			Shoreline Park	
			Springfield Place Park	
			St. George Ravine Park	
			Staffordshire Park	
			Stirling/Deering Park	
			Taylor Place Park	
			Three Lagoon Islands Park	
			Thunderbird Park 1	
			Thunderbird Park 2	
			Townsite Square Park	
			Turner/Carlton Park	
			Valley Oak Park	
			Wellington Park	
			Wessex Lane Park	
			Westdale/Leslie Park	
			Westhaven Park (Bayshore)	

APPENDIX H:

MALASPINA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FOREST CANOPY STUDY – JUNE 2006

The forest coverage study was conducted using City of Nanaimo aerial photos from 2003. Each area was analyzed individually for specific tree species coverage, as well as overall coverage. The results are as follows:

Planning Area	Size of area (Ha)	Tree coverage (Ha)	Percent coverage within area
Westwood	1211.93	567.23	46.80%
Linley Valley	654.34	223.22	34.56%
South End/ Duke Point/ Chase River	1923.26	627.45	32.62%
Five Acres	545.54	138.06	25.31%
North Slope	369.76	92.34	24.97%
Diver Lake	450.53	55.70	12.03%
Pleasant Valley	741.9	124.73	16.81%
Dover	371.66	49.69	13.37%
Harewood	463.07	55.70	12.03%
Northfield	430.89	51.69	12.00%
Townsite	208.95	13.92	6.66%
Newcastle	148.48	5.46	3.68%
Total Nanaimo Area	**8805.19**	**2435.61**	**27.66%**

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APPENDIX I:

SURVEY RESULTS – CITY TREES AND YOU

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City of Nanaimo
Urban Forest Study- City Trees and You
July 2008

Results of Public Opinion Survey

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1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to describe the results of a survey conducted in Nanaimo in January and February, 2008 measuring public opinions regarding trees in the city (the urban forest). The survey results will be used to inform the development of the "Urban Forest Management Plan" for the City of Nanaimo, and constitute one component of public input designed to develop this plan.

The purpose of the Urban Forest Management Plan is to "guide Nanaimo's future efforts to increase overall tree canopy cover, support the protection of trees, improve tree health, and maximize the benefits of trees for all residents." Urban forests can provide many benefits to the community, such as flood water control, erosion control, and visual appeal. On the other hand, the urban forest can create some concerns. Some people may be concerned about blockage of views, the effort to clear falling leaves and branches, and other issues.

The ultimate success of the Urban Forest Management Plan will depend on public support, and this is linked to public perceptions of the possible benefits and concerns related to urban forests.

This study measures these public perceptions of the current urban forest, as well as public views on the management practices of the current urban forest in Nanaimo.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Use of Mail Survey Approach. The approach used for conducting this study was with a mail survey. Compared to other approaches (telephone, face to face, on line), mail surveys have the following advantages:

- The cost is less than face to face or telephone interviews. Although an on-line survey is cheaper, it assumes all respondents have access to internet, and that email addresses are known for all households.
- Mail surveys are less intrusive than other approaches because respondents can complete the questionnaire at a time convenient to them.
- Mail surveys provide a higher level of confidentiality, since respondents are not seen or spoken to by interviewers. Confidentiality is an important ethical concern. In addition, confidentiality usually leads to more candid responses.
- Related to confidentiality, is the advantage that every respondent receives exactly the same information with questions presented the same way to all respondents. This reduces the "interviewer effect" that sometimes occurs with telephone and face to face surveys.

However, mail surveys present some challenges, as follows:

- Compared to other approaches, mail surveys take longer to obtain results, due to the postal system and the length of time people take before mailing back completed questionnaires. For this project, sufficient time was available, so time was not a concern.
- Many mail surveys experience low response rates, raising concerns about sample size and non- response bias (does the sample truly represent the views of a population). However, if properly implemented, mail surveys can produce acceptable response rates (see discussion below).
- Compared to personal interviews or telephone interviews, there is no opportunity in a mail survey to clarify any questions that respondents may have. In this study we addressed this concern by providing several places where respondents could write in their own comments. In addition, a phone number was provided for people to call with their questions.

2.2 Implementing the Mail Survey. In order to provide reliable and accurate information through a mail survey, it is important to follow procedures that engage the respondent

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appropriately. This study used techniques developed by Salant and Dillman (1994), which have shown an improved response rate and response quality in mail surveys by addressing methods for motivating respondents and reducing the difficulty of completing a mail survey. This approach is outlined in the following:

- Design the questionnaire as a booklet, which is appealing to the eye. For example, the cover page should contain no questions, but should provide an interesting illustration (e.g. photos of street trees), as well as a survey title, and the name of the agency conducting the study (City of Nanaimo).
- Keep the questionnaire short; focus only on the essential information needed.
- Create interest with the respondent by asking interesting, relevant questions first.
- Make all questions easy to answer (e.g. by providing numbers to circle). Provide some optional open- ended questions for some respondents who may have the time or interest to expand on their responses.
- Provide a short cover letter that is motivational to the respondent, providing a brief and clear explanation of the purpose of the study, how the respondent and the community will benefit from the results of the study, and measures taken to protect the confidentiality of the respondent.
- Provide a return envelope that is pre-addressed and with postage attached. This reduces the cost and inconvenience to the respondent.
- Personalize the mail out package by printing the respondent's name on outgoing mail, and using real postage rather than bulk rate postage options (often associated with "junk mail").
- Follow up one week after the first mail out with a reminder letter sent to all people in the sample.
- Do not place the name of the respondent on the questionnaire – but place a unique number on each questionnaire, that is matched with the sample list so that when questionnaires are returned it is possible to know who has not yet returned the questionnaire.
- After two weeks send a follow up package to non-respondents only. This follow up package is similar to the first mailing, but contains a revised cover letter, stressing in different language the importance of the study and the importance of hearing from each respondent.

Collectively these approaches serve to motivate the respondent toward responding to the questionnaire, and providing thoughtful responses. The actual implementation of the Nanaimo City Trees survey followed these procedures, as follows:

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- November 27, 2007. Focus group to discuss issues related to urban forestry, and the process for developing the Nanaimo Urban Forest Management Plan.
- November, 2007 – January, 2008. Development of questionnaire, and development of sample list (2000 randomly selected names and addresses)
- January 18, 2008. First package mailed out, containing cover letter, questionnaire, and return envelop with postage.
- January 29, 2008. Reminder letter sent to all respondents.
- February 18, 2008. Follow up package sent to those in the sample who had not yet responded. This package contained a replacement questionnaire, revised cover letter, and return envelop with postage.
- February 27, 2008. Last day for accepting returned questionnaires.
- March 3, 2008. Data entry onto excel spreadsheet completed. Data transferred into SPSS software for analysis.
- March 11, 2008. Draft report prepared.
- June 16, 2008. Second focus group conducted, to review the draft survey findings.
- July, 2008. Final report submitted.

2.3 Survey Sample. The sample list contained the names of 2000 randomly selected residents of Nanaimo. Using the approaches described above, a total of 1059 responses were obtained. Of the original 2000 surveys sent out, 205 envelopes were returned un-opened, due to changed addresses or the difficulty of delivering to apartment buildings. In summary, the actual usable sample list contained 1795 names, so the 1059 completed returns represent a response rate of 59%.

With a sample size of 1059 it is possible to estimate the "margin of error" (accuracy) of the sample. Based on this sample of 1059 completed questionnaires, the margin of error is plus or minus 3.1% at the 95% confidence level. This means that the sample results should be a very accurate portrayal of the views of the adult population of Nanaimo, with all results within 3.1% of true values. For example, in Table 1 below, the survey results report that 87.5% of the sample lived in houses. This sample result is a prediction of the true value for the total Nanaimo population, and the sample result likely is within 3.1% of this value (between 84.4% and 90.6%).

Additional checks on the sample are provided in Table 1. This table compares information from the 2006 census for Nanaimo with characteristics obtained from returned questionnaires. A number of comparisons are important to note:

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- With regard to age, gender, and household size, the sample compares well with the census data.

- With regard to ownership/renting of home, the survey sample under represents renters and those living in apartments (mainly the same group probably). As noted above, it was difficult for Canada Post to deliver to apartments and many of those questionnaires were returned by Canada Post. Although this is unfortunate, the sample still represents most elements of the population quite well.

- The sample consists of a good cross section of people who have lived in Nanaimo for various lengths of time, and of people who have lived in their present home for various lengths of time. Comparable census data for these characteristics is not available.

The sample was further analyzed by postal code, so that survey results could be compared between north Nanaimo, central Nanaimo, and south Nanaimo, with sub sample sizes as follows:

- North Nanaimo = 583 respondents
- Central Nanaimo = 190 respondents
- South Nanaimo = 280 respondents
- Missing = 6 respondents

With each survey response, comparisons between regions were computed, and an appropriate statistical test was applied (chi squared, or analysis of variance), to determine which of the apparent differences between regions are statistically significant.

Table 1. Sample Characteristics

Characteristic	Sample (%)	2006 Census
Type of accommodation (Q13)		
House	87.5	71.8
Townhouse	5.6	4.0
Apartment or condominium	1.5	20.5
Other	4.7	3.5
Own or rent (Q14)		
Own	97.6	69.7
Rent	2.4	30.1
Number living in home (Q15)		
1 person	15.3	27.5
2 persons	50.6	42.7
3 persons	11.7	13.3
4 – 5 persons	15.8	15.0
More than 5persons	5.9	1.6

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Years lived in present home (Q16)		
Less than 2 years	7.1	
2 – 5 years	29.3	
6- 10 years	20.0	
11- 15 years	14.8	
16- 20 years	12.1	
More than 20 years	17.2	
Years lived in Nanaimo (Q17)		
Less than 2 years	3.2	
2 – 5 years	13.2	
6- 10 years	12.6	
11- 15 years	11.6	
16- 20 years	14.1	
More than 20 years	45.2	
Gender (Q18)		
Male	46.5	48.0
Female	53.5	52.0
Age (Q19)		
19-24 years	0.4	5.6
25-40 years	12.9	14.3
41-50 years	21.7	14.9
51-64 years	32.3	26.7
65 years or older	32.7	20.8

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

Survey results are displayed in two formats. In the text of the results section individual results are summarized and presented with graphical techniques for ease of reading and interpretation. More detailed summaries of the results are included in the appendices.

Also, survey results compared regions of Nanaimo: north Nanaimo, central Nanaimo, and south Nanaimo. As stated in the methodology section of this report, when comparing results between regions, it is important to apply statistical tests to determine if each comparison is "statistically significant". An apparent difference between regions can be interpreted in two ways:

- The sample data reflects true differences in the population, in which case the apparent differences are said to be "statistically significant", or,
- The sample data reflect "random sampling effects" within the sample, rather than a true difference in the population. Statistical tests make it possible to estimate the likelihood of the sampling effects outcome, and if this probability is relatively small (5% or smaller) than we can infer that the apparent differences in regional responses are "significantly different".

With each survey response, comparisons between regions were computed, and an appropriate statistical test was applied (chi squared, or analysis of variance), to determine which of the apparent differences between regions are statistically significant.

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3.1 Awareness of City Trees. In this first section of the questionnaire respondents were asked to reflect on their homes and neighbourhoods in terms of the relative abundance of street trees. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate these reflections. Figure 1 reveals that over 80% of homes have trees on the residential property, and the number of trees varies considerably. Comparisons between regions of Nanaimo reveals that people in north Nanaimo report having more residential trees compared to people living in central Nanaimo; but there is no statistical difference between north and south Nanaimo, or between central and south Nanaimo (see Appendix A, Table 2).

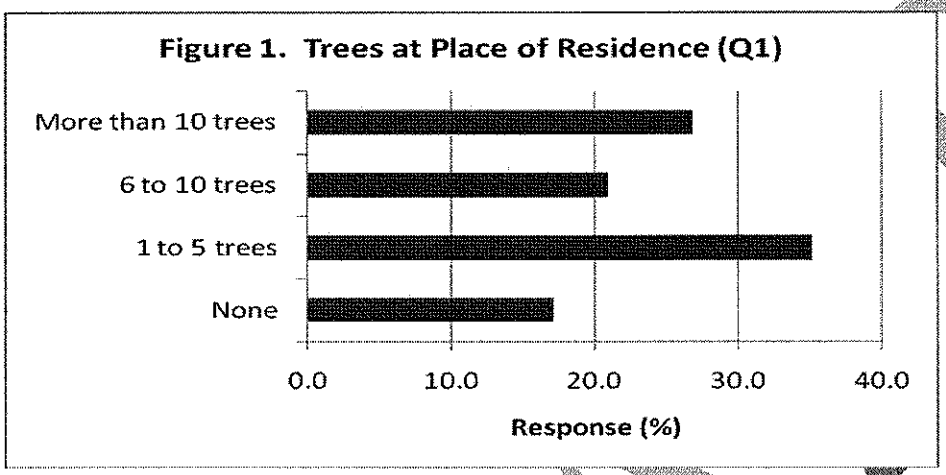
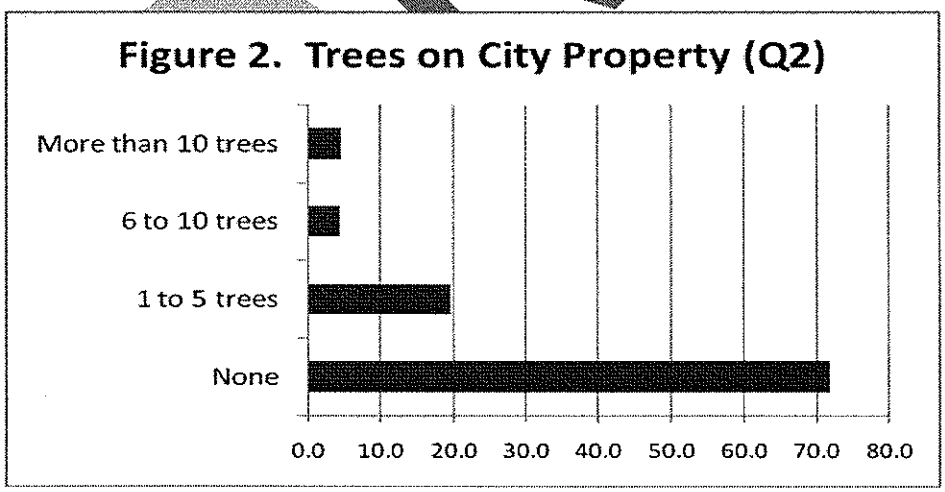


Figure 2 indicates that many homes (over 70%) do not have street trees on city property in front of places of residence. Comparisons between regions of the city (see Appendix A, Table 3) indicate no significant differences between north, central or south Nanaimo in the number of trees on city property.



As well as trees in or adjacent to place of residence, it was also important to determine the proximity of treed areas in the same neighbourhood (within a 10 minute walk). Figure 3 indicates that most residents (nearly 70%) have a city park nearby (within a 10 minute walk), and

a large number (over 50%) also have an undeveloped forest nearby. A smaller number (about 36%) have a landscaped garden nearby. Overall, nearly all respondents indicated they had at least one of these nearby:

- 4.5% had none of these types of green space nearby
- 30.8% had one type of green space nearby
- 30.5% had 2 types of green space nearby
- 23.3% had 3 types of green space nearby
- 10.0% had 4 types of green space nearby

In addition, statistical comparisons between regions indicate statistically some significant differences between regions of Nanaimo (see Appendix A, Table 4) regarding:

- Large open spaces. More in north and south Nanaimo, compared to central Nanaimo.
- Undeveloped forest areas. More in north and south Nanaimo.
- City parks. More in central and south Nanaimo, compared to north Nanaimo.

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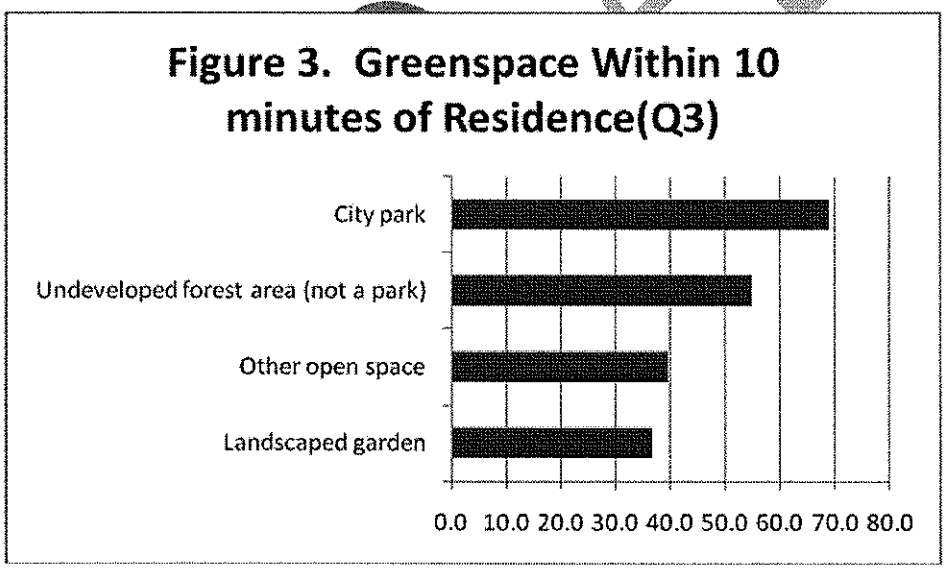
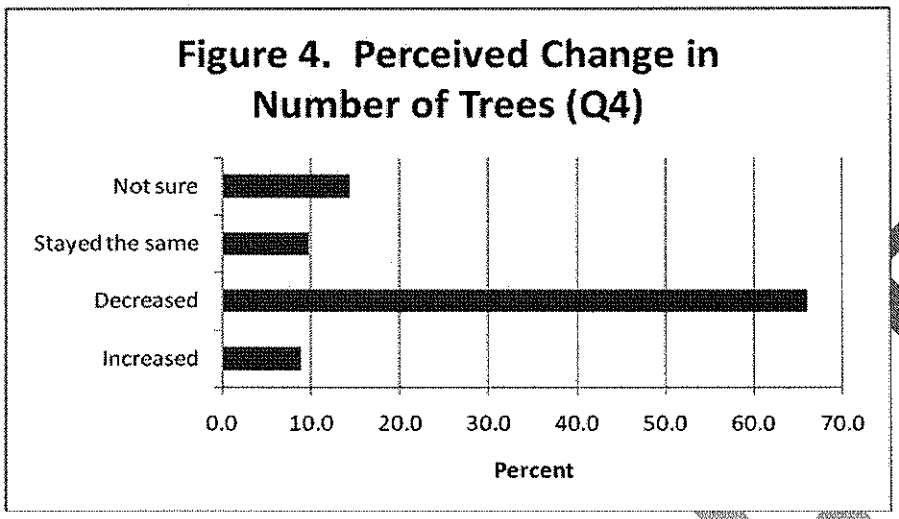


Finally, respondents were asked to indicate if they felt the number of trees seems to have increased, decreased or remained the same. Figure 4 reveals that about 67% feel that the number of trees has decreased.

Analysis by region of the city (Appendix A, Table 5) indicates that residents of north Nanaimo are more likely to feel that the number of tree in their region have decreased, as compared to the perceptions of residents of central and south Nanaimo.



3.2 Perceived Benefits of City Trees. Public support for urban forests depends in part on the perceived benefits of urban trees. Figure 5 presents a summary of perceived benefits. Respondents were presented with a list of possible benefits, and were asked to indicate for each statement if they viewed it as "minor benefit", "major benefit", "not a benefit", or "not sure". Each bar in Figure 5 represents the proportion of respondents who viewed each possible benefit as a "major benefit". Beside each statement in brackets is the mean response, which can vary from 1 to 3, where 1= not a benefit and 3= major benefit (not sure = 0).

Results in Figure 5 indicate that the strongest perceived benefits (with at least 70% indicating major benefit) are:

- Provides habitat for birds and wildlife
- Improves appearance for neighbourhood
- Removes carbon from atmosphere
- Reduces erosion
- Improves appearance of property

The lowest perceived benefit was for "improves property values", but over 50% of respondents felt this was a major benefit.

Comparisons by region of the city indicate few statistically significant differences; only regarding two benefits:

- Improves appearance of property (lower perception in central Nanaimo).

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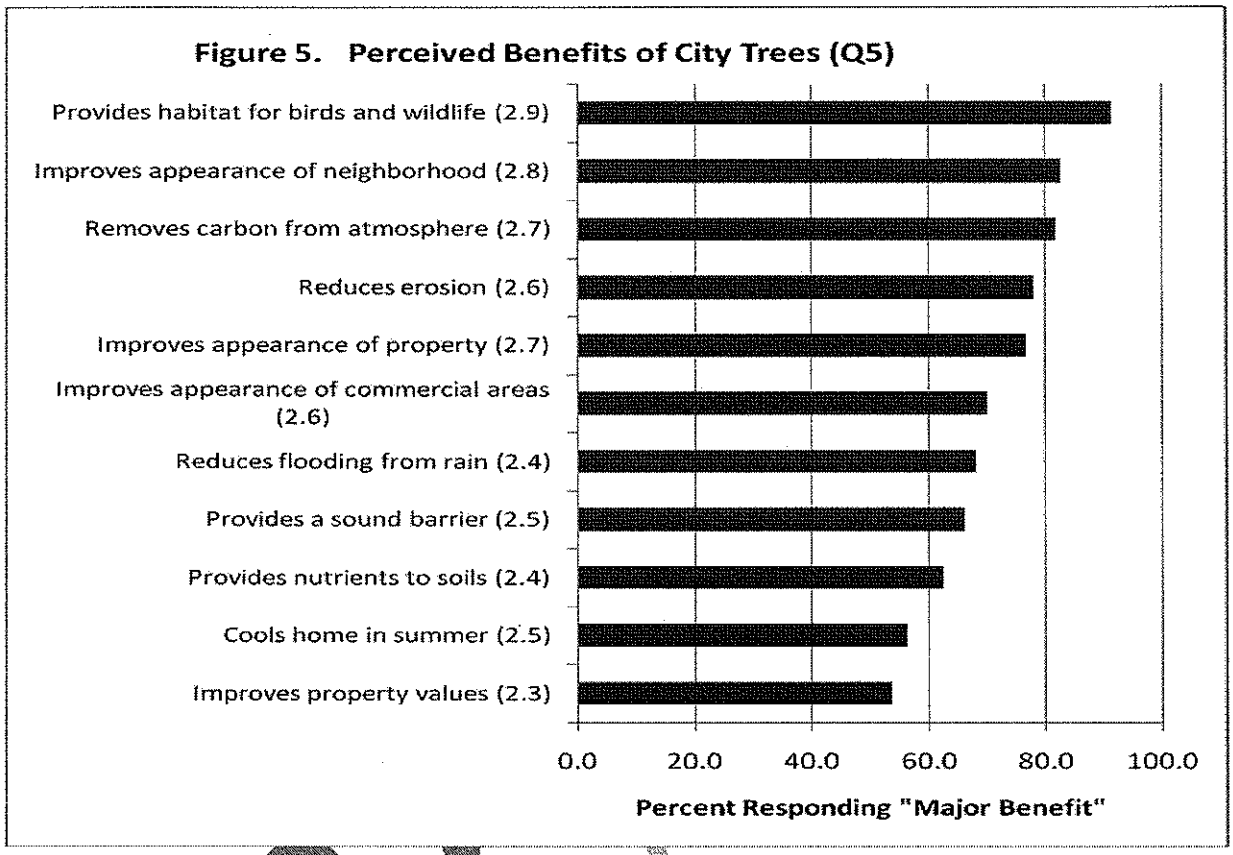
- Provides habitat for birds and wildlife (lower perception in central Nanaimo).



Respondents were provided with the opportunity to comment on other possible benefits (Q6). These open ended responses were analyzed and placed into categories (See Appendix B for a representative selection of the comments), as follows:

- Privacy (56 comments)
- Visual (53 comments)
- Health – feel good (56 comments)
- Good for children (17 comments)
- For wildlife (12 comments)
- Improves development (1 comments)
- Reduces cost to landscape (2 comments)
- Provides firewood (3 comments)

- Food source (11 comments)
- Noise reduction (4 comments)
- Provides shade (20 comments)
- Wind reduction (21 comments)
- Future (2 comment)
- Other (52 comments)

3.3 Perceived Concerns of City Trees. Public support for urban forestry is influenced by perceived benefits and concerns. Looking now at perceived concerns, the questionnaire provided a list of possible concerns and asked respondents to rate each statement as "not a concern", "minor oncern", "major concern" or "not sure". Figure 6 presents a summary of these reponses where each bar indicates the percent of the sample who responded "major concern." Beside each statement in bracket is the mean score, derived from scoring each response where 1 = not a concern, 2 = minor concern, 3 = major concern, and 0 = not sure.

Overall, concerns are rated much lower than benefits (compare Figure 6 with Figure 5), with the most significant concerns, ranging from 25% to 35% rating of "major concern" are:

- Damage from falling branches
- Causes moss to grow on roofs
- Blocks views
- Effort to remove leaves from gutters

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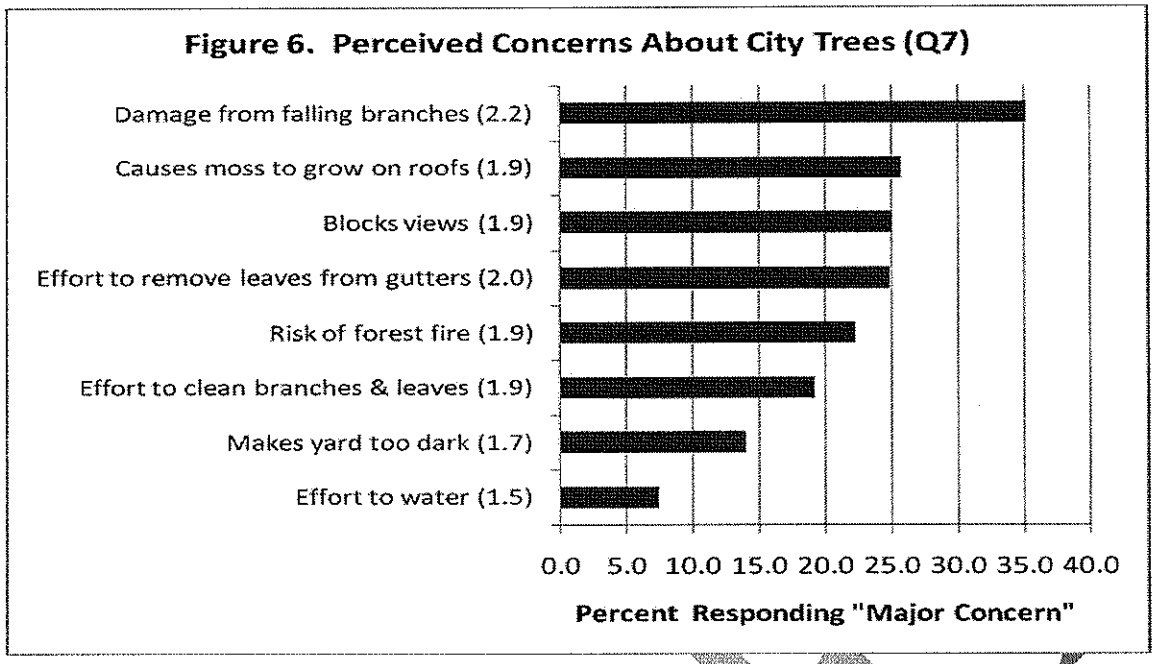

When comparing these responses by region of the city, only one significant difference was observed: damage from falling branches, which was lower in south Nanaimo (see Table 7B in Appendix A).

In addition to these findings, respondents were provided the opportunity to write in any additional comments or concerns. A representative selection of these open ended responses are listed in Appendix B (Table 12), and a summary of these additional comments (those not listed above) is provided below:

- Damage to power lines (36 comments)
- Damage created when roots enter drains and pipes (16 comments)
- Damage when roots interfere with foundations, sidewalks, and driveways (13 comments)
- Block street signs and visibility of traffic (21 comments)
- Danger and property damage (64 comments)
- Fire risk (5 comment)
- Moss on roof and grass (6 comments)
- Insects and disease (9 comments)
- Financial (11 comments)
- Other (53 comments)

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3.4 Perceived Importance of City Trees. As stated above, public support for city trees and the Nanaimo Urban Forestry Plan will be influenced by perceived benefits and concerns regarding city trees. The discussion above suggests that perceived benefits are stronger than perceived concerns for most repondents, so we would expect these findings to lead to generally positve support for city trees. This seems to be the case. The questionnaire (Question 9) asked respondents to rate a series of statements by responding "not at all important", "somewhat important", " very important", or "not sure". Figure 7 displays the overall importance that respondents attach to city trees, reporting on the percent of respondents who indicate "somewhat important" or "very important" to each statement. In brackets beside each statement, the mean response is reported, where 1 = not at all important, 2 = somewhat important, 3 = very important, and 0 = not sure.

Figure 7. Perceived Importance of City Trees (Q9)

Figure 7 reveals high levels of importance for city trees, with the highest levels of support for trees in parks, trees in your yard, and trees on other city streets (not in front of homes). The lowest rating was for trees at your place of work, but here over 60% of respondents felt trees were somewhat or very important.

When responses were compared between north, central and southern Nanaimo, no significant differences between regions were apparent (see Table 8B in Appendix A).

3.5 Priorities for Managing City Trees. The final section of the questionnaire examined public support for tree related programs and services provided by the City of Nanaimo. For each statement, respondents could indicate their rating as "low priority", "medium priority", "high priority" or "not sure." These responses are summarized in Figure 8 below, where each bar represents the percent responding as "high priority." In brackets beside each statement is the mean response, where 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, 3 = high priority, and 0 = not sure.

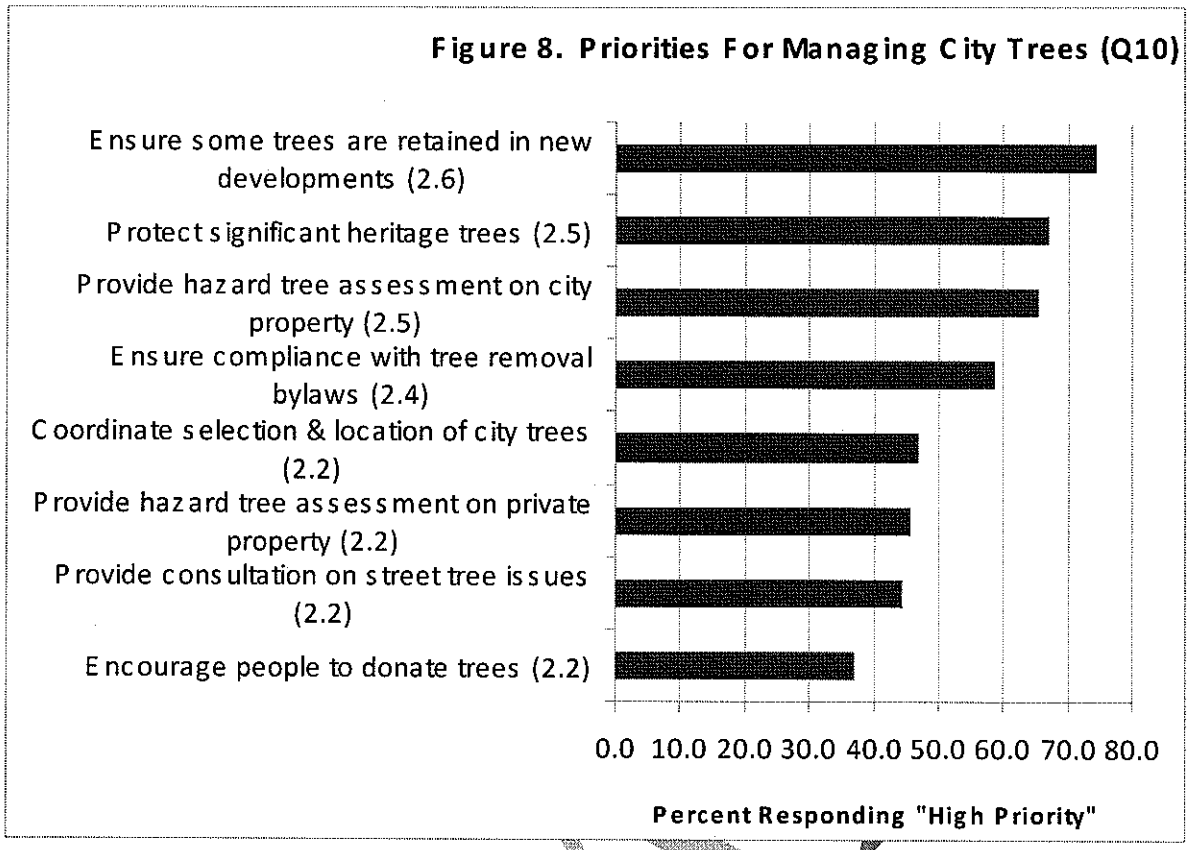

Figure 8 indicates strong support for most programs, and highest priority attached to the following (each with over 50% of respondents providing a "high priority" rating):

- Ensuring some trees are retained in new developments;
- Protecting significant heritage trees;
- Providing hazard tree assessment on city property; and,
- Ensuring compliance with tree removal bylaws.

These priorities are consistent across different regions of the city, with the exception of "ensure some trees are retained in new developments", which was rated slightly higher in north Nanaimo (see Appendix A, Table 9-B).

In addition to these programs, respondents offered a number of additional suggestions that are summarized below (see Appendix B for listing of all comments):

- City should do more pruning of street trees, and control of tree height;
- City should do some thinning of trees to allow some views;
- City should provide curb side pick up of branches and leaves;
- City should offer a mulching service for branches and leaves;

- City should do more to manage diseases in trees;
- City should plant the "right trees" that are strong and need little maintainence;
- More ornamental trees should be provided in the dowtown area;
- City should educate the public about the value of street trees;
- City should educate the public on proper tree selection and maintenance of trees;
- Ensure that some trees are left in new developments;
- City should provide a web site providing information about trees, tree services, and how to maintain trees;
- City should provide a hot line where people can call in for information, or to report concerns;
- City should work with local nurseries for donations and sponsorships for cost reductions; and,
- City should not over regulate trees on private property, but should focus on trees on city property.

Related to this discussion, respondents were asked to indicate their willingness to be involved in the selection and location of street trees in their neighborhood. Responses illustrated in Figure 9 below indicate that 31% would welcome this opportunity. Analysis of responses by region indicated no significant differences between north, central and south Nanaimo (see Appendix A, Table 10-B).

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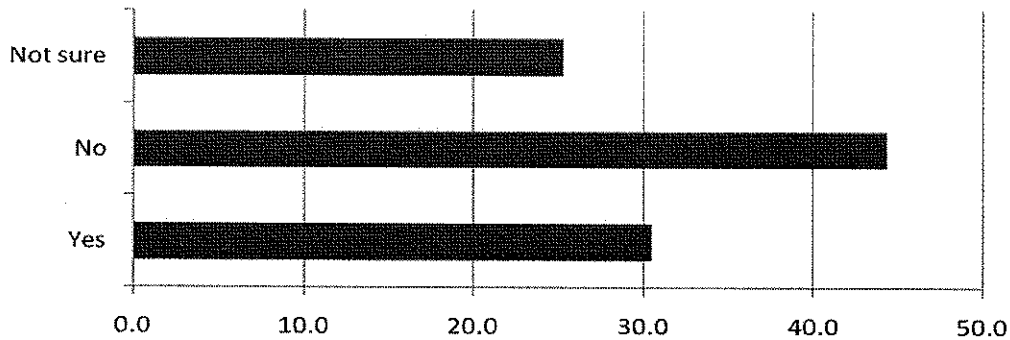
Figure 9. Interest in Being Involved with Selection and Location of City Trees (Q11)



4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

These results indicate strong support from the residents of Nanaimo for sustaining urban forestry in the City. Most residents support having trees in their yard, on city streets in front of their home and elsewhere, including city parks.

This support for urban forestry stems from the perceived benefits for city trees. Not surprisingly, most residents felt that trees improve the appearance of their residence and of their neighbourhood. In addition, most residents valued the ecological values of trees; for example in providing habitat for birds and wildlife, reducing erosion, reducing flooding, and removing carbon from the atmosphere. These responses suggest a strong understanding of natural processes and support for environmental stewardship within an urban environment. This is an important finding, and an opportunity to build strong partnerships in stewardship between the Nanaimo Parks Department and the Nanaimo community.

However, to sustain this relationship and community support, some of the issues raised in this study will need to be addressed. Some suggestions are provided below:

- *Damage from falling branches.* This comment appeared several times in the open ended questions. The risk can be reduced by increasing individual understanding of tree care management, the application of proper pruning techniques, the proper selection and location of trees, and regular tree assessment.

- *Cause moss to grow on roof.* This can be reduced through the application of moss reducing products to roof surfaces. The selection and placement of trees can also reduce the probability of moss growth.

- *Block views.* This is a complex issue, with a range of responses, depending upon the specific situation. For example, city trees blocking views could be pruned or thinned to allow for some views without requiring tree removal. On the other hand, some people plant trees that obscure the views of neighbours – this situation may require bylaws that are sensitive to the impacts of trees on surrounding properties.

- *Effort to remove leaves from gutters.* There are a variety of ways this issue can be reduced, including: attention to the location of trees, selection of trees, and regular pruning.

- *Risk of forest fire.* The City of Nanaimo has developed guidelines regarding the proximity of urban homes to mature forest stands where forest fires are most likely to originate. Perhaps these guidelines need to be made more apparent to residents.

- *Effort to clean branches and leaves.* This issue can be reduced by exploring ways of providing mulching and street side pickups of garden refuse.

- *Make yards too dark.* As with other issues discussed above, this problem can be reduced through better tree selection and placement as well as pruning.

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- *Effort to water*. Not many people viewed this as a problem, but this problem can be reduced by using trees and shrubs that require less water, including native species.

- *Trees blocking street signs and reducing visibility of traffic*. This comment was raised several times by respondents. However, such comments appeared in the open ended portions of the questionnaire, so it is difficult to assess how prevalent this concern may be. Nevertheless, the City of Nanaimo will need to be vigilant in pruning to reduce this hazard. Providing public access to information and request for service, through a web site or hot line, would also assist in an individual's ability to report this situation.

Many of the comments raised here relate to the approaches developed for managing trees in the city. In this regard, there was strong support evidenced for a number of programs provided by the City of Nanaimo, including:

- Retaining some trees in new developments
- Protecting significant heritage trees.
- Providing hazard tree assessment
- Ensuring compliance with tree removal bylaws.
- Coordinating the selection and location of street trees.
- Providing consultation on street tree issues.

The many comments provided on survey questionnaires and the high response rate to the survey suggests a strong interest in the public to be heard and involved regarding the management of trees in the city of Nanaimo. This support can be sustained and improved by developing a communication strategy, built around the provision of an effective web site. This website could provide information about managing trees and plants on private property, seasonal tips for yard maintenance, responses to frequently asked questions, links to city bylaws and other resources. This would be an effective public relations tool, and would contribute to sustaining public support for the urban forest.

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Detailed Tables of Results

Table 2. Trees on Place of Residence (Q1)

Trees on Place of Residence	Percent: Total Sample	North Nanaimo	Central Nanaimo	South Nanaimo
None	17.1	9.0	7.1	10.5
1 to 5 trees	35.1	37.4	48.4	34.5
6 to 10 trees	20.9	21.9	24.3	24.0
More than 10 trees	26.8	32.7	20.1	30.9
Mean	11.7	12.6	8.6	12.0

Analysis of variance = .044 (* significantly more residential trees in north Nanaimo, compared to central Nanaimo; no difference between north and south Nanaimo, or between central and south Nanaimo)

Table 3. Trees on City Property - Street (Q2)

Trees on City Property - Street	Percent: Total Sample	North Nanaimo	Central Nanaimo	South Nanaimo
None	71.8	72.5	76.8	66.7
1 to 5 trees	19.6	17.9	19.2	23.3
6 to 10 trees	4.2	4.9	1.2	4.9
More than 10 trees	4.5	4.7	2.8	5.2
Mean	2.2	2.2	1.3	2.7

Analysis of variance = .22 (* no significant difference in trees on city property when comparing responses from north, central and south Nanaimo.

Table 4. Green space Within 10 Minutes Walk of Residence (Q3)

Type of Green Space	Percent Responding "Yes": Total Sample	North Nanaimo	Central Nanaimo	South Nanaimo	Chi-squared Probability
Landscaped garden	36.8	35.2	40.3	38.1	.64
Other open space	39.7	40.0	30.6	45.0	.00
Undeveloped forest area (not a park)	54.9	64.8	29.0	51.6	.00
City park	69.0	64.4	80.1	71.0	.00

Chi squared results indicate statistically significant differences between regions of Nanaimo regarding:

- Large open spaces (significance = .00). More in north and south Nanaimo.
- Undeveloped forest areas (significance = .00). More in north and south Nanaimo.
- City parks (significance = .00). More in central and south Nanaimo.

There was no significant difference between regions regarding close access to landscaped gardens (significance = .64)

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Table 5. Perceived Change in Number of Trees (Q4)

	Percent			
Response	Total Sample	North Nanaimo	Central Nanaimo	South Nanaimo
Increased	8.9	7.4	11.2	10.6
Decreased	66.0	73.0	62.6	55.7
Stayed the same	9.8	8.9	8.6	12.8
Not sure	14.4	10.7	17.6	20.9

Chi squared results (probability = .00) indicate that residents of north Nanaimo are more likely to feel that the number of tree in their region have decreased, as compared to the perceptions of residents of central and south Nanaimo.

Table 6-A. Perceived Benefits of City Trees (Q5)

	Response (%)				
Possible Benefits of City Trees	Not a Benefit	Minor Benefit	Major Benefit	Not Sure	Mean
	1	2	3	0	
Cools home in summer	5.6	37.0	56.2	1.2	2.5
Improves appearance of property	3.5	18.9	76.6	1.1	2.7
Improves appearance of neighbourhood	2.8	13.9	82.5	0.8	2.8
Provides a sound barrier	5.4	25.4	66.0	3.2	2.5
Improves appearance of commercial areas	5.1	21.9	70.0	3.0	2.6
Improves property values	5.8	32.1	53.8	8.4	2.3
Reduces flooding from rain	4.4	17.9	68.0	9.7	2.4
Reduces erosion	3.0	13.5	77.9	5.6	2.6
Provides nutrients to soils	4.5	24.4	62.5	8.6	2.4
Removes carbon from atmosphere	1.1	11.8	81.7	5.5	2.7
Provides habitat for birds and wildlife	1.2	7.2	91.2	0.5	2.9

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Table 6-B. Perceived Benefits of City Trees (Q5), Comparing Responses by Region

Possible Benefits of City Trees	Percent Responding "Major Benefit" Total Sample	North Nanaimo	Central Nanaimo	South Nanaimo	Chi-squared Probability
Cools home in summer	56.2	53.9	60.2	59.9	.40
Improves appearance of property	76.6	77.9	69.4	80.1	.05*
Improves appearance of neighbourhood	82.5	83.9	78.1	85.5	.49
Provides a sound barrier	66.0	65.9	69.5	64.9	.59
Improves appearance of commercial areas	70.0	71.5	69.7	68.8	.89
Improves property values	53.8	54.2	51.6	54.5	.20
Reduces flooding from rain	68.0	70.8	66.7	64.6	.41
Reduces erosion	77.9	80.7	76.3	74.9	.18
Provides nutrients to soils	62.5	62.2	59.4	66.2	.64
Removes carbon from atmosphere	81.7	83.8	79.7	79.7	.77
Provides habitat for birds and wildlife	91.2	93.0	88.3	90.6	.02*

Chi squared results indicate statistically significant differences between regions of Nanaimo regarding:

- Improves appearance of property (significance = .05). Lower in central Nanaimo.
- Provides habitat for birds and wildlife (significance = .02). Lower in central Nanaimo.

No significant difference between regions regarding other possible benefits (significance values reported in final column on right all greater than .05)

Table 7-A. Perceived Concerns About City Trees (Q7)

Possible Concerns About City Trees	Response (%) Not a Concern 1	Minor Concern 2	Major Concern 3	Not Sure 0	Mean
Blocks views	32.0	42.1	25.0	0.9	1.9
Damage from falling branches	13.9	50.7	35.1	0.4	2.2
Effort to clean branches & leaves	29.0	51.2	19.1	0.7	1.9
Effort to water	46.4	42.9	7.4	3.4	1.5
Effort to remove leaves from gutters	26.1	48.6	24.8	0.6	2.0
Risk of forest fire	32.8	44.0	22.2	1.1	1.9
Makes yard too dark	43.0	42.4	13.9	0.8	1.7
Causes moss to grow on roofs	27.2	45.4	25.7	1.7	1.9

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Table 7-B. Perceived Concerns About City Trees (Q7), Comparing Responses by Region

Possible Concerns About City Trees	Percent Responding "Major Concern" Total Sample	North Nanaimo	Central Nanaimo	South Nanaimo	Chi-squared Probability
Blocks views	25.0	26.6	27.8	20.8	.21
Damage from falling branches	35.1	39.8	36.4	26.0	.01
Effort to clean branches & leaves	19.1	19.6	22.6	16.4	.09
Effort to water	7.4	7.4	8.5	6.9	.27
Effort to remove leaves from gutters	24.8	25.1	31.6	20.5	.09
Risk of forest fire	22.2	25.0	21.8	17.7	.15
Makes yard too dark	13.9	15.8	15.0	9.4	.33
Causes moss to grow on roofs	25.7	26.0	31.9	21.7	.09

Chi squared results indicate statistically significant differences between regions of Nanaimo regarding:

- Damage from falling branches (significance = .01). Lower in south Nanaimo.

No significant difference between regions regarding other possible concerns (significance values reported in final column on right, all greater than .05)

Table 8-A. Perceived Importance of City Trees (Q9)

Importance of City Trees	Response (%) Not at all Important 1	Somewhat Important 2	Very Important 3	Not Sure 0	Mean
Trees in parks	1.2	7.6	91.1	0.1	2.9
Trees in your yard	8.4	32.4	59.1	0.2	2.5
Trees on city property in front of homes	30.5	34.0	32.7	2.7	1.9
Trees at your place of work	29.0	29.3	35.5	6.1	1.8
Trees on other city streets	7.3	37.5	53.4	1.8	2.4

Table 8-B. Perceived Importance of City Trees (Q9). Comparing Responses by Region

Importance of City Trees	Percent Responding "Very Important" Total Sample	North Nanaimo	Central Nanaimo	North Nanaimo	Chi squared Significance
Trees in parks	91.1	93.2	88.9	89.9	.20
Trees in your yard	59.1	58.2	59.7	61.4	.74
Trees on city property in front of homes	32.7	31.8	30.1	38.1	.59
Trees at your place of work	35.5	36.6	37.3	38.2	.45
Trees on other city streets	53.4	51.6	58.3	54.4	.37

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Chi squared results indicate no statistically significant differences between regions of Nanaimo regarding any category (significance values reported in final column on right, all greater than .05).

Table 9-A. Managing City Trees in Nanaimo (Q10)

Types of Programs Provided by City of Nanaimo	Response (%) Low Priority 1	Medium Priority 2	High Priority 3	Not Sure 0	Mean
Ensure some trees are retained in new developments	5.1	19.2	74.4	1.2	2.6
Provide hazard tree assessment on private property	16.7	33.3	45.8	4.2	2.2
Provide hazard tree assessment on city property	5.1	26.6	65.6	2.8	2.5
Ensure compliance with tree removal bylaws	10.6	26.2	58.8	4.4	2.4
Protect significant heritage trees	7.7	22.5	67.0	2.9	2.5
Provide consultation on street tree issues	11.8	38.8	44.6	4.8	2.2
Coordinate selection & location of city trees	10.2	38.1	46.8	4.9	2.2
Encourage people to donate trees	19.0	38.9	37.2	4.9	2.1

Table 9-B. Managing City Trees in Nanaimo (Q10); Comparing Responses by Region

Types of Programs Provided by City of Nanaimo	Percent Responding "High Priority" Total Sample	North Nanaimo	Central Nanaimo	South Nanaimo	Chi squared Significance
Ensure some trees are retained in new developments	74.4	77.9	70.3	73.8	.05
Provide hazard tree assessment on private property	45.8	46.4	48.1	45.6	.51
Provide hazard tree assessment on city property	65.6	66.7	68.6	64.1	.19
Ensure compliance with tree removal bylaws	58.8	61.6	55.1	58.8	.48
Protect significant heritage trees	67.0	66.3	68.4	70.1	.83
Provide consultation on street tree issues	44.6	44.5	49.7	44.2	.58
Coordinate selection & location of city trees	46.8	46.8	50.5	45.8	.61
Encourage people to donate trees	37.2	36.4	42.0	37.1	.75

Chi squared results indicate statistically significant differences between regions of Nanaimo regarding:

- Ensure some trees are retained in new developments (significance = .05). Higher in north Nanaimo.

No significant difference between regions regarding other types of urban forest programs (significance values reported in final column on right, all greater than .05)

Table 10. Desire to be Involved In Selection and Location of Trees (Q11)

Response	Response By Region Total Sample	North Nanaimo	Central Nanaimo	South Nanaimo
Yes	30.5	28.4	37.2	31.9
No	44.3	45.9	40.2	45.6
Not sure	25.3	25.7	22.4	22.6

Chi-squared significance = .23, so no significant differences in response by region of city.

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Representative selection of the Responses to Open Ended Questions

Approximately one third of the responses are shown here.

Table 11. Other Possible Benefits (Q6)

Privacy
Affords privacy, reduces energy consumption: more trees, less lawn, less lawn mowing. Improves view: I don't have to look at the new homes being built around my property.
Block view from neighbours.
creates privacy
I would prefer to live where there are trees it makes properties more private
improved privacy
Possibly privacy for some.
Privacy
Privacy & trees help keep us from being encased in a concrete jungle. Places for children to play
Privacy- neighbours.
privacy, area to play
Privacy/visual barrier.
provides privacy from neighbours
provides privacy from neighbours, city streets
Provides Privacy.
Provides privacy; trees help us develop a personal spirituality- a sense of being part of the greater whole- create an inner peace.
small city lots- provides some privacy
They can act as a privacy shield, and trees make a neighbourhood look more appealing and blend in with the natural environment.
Trees also provide privacy between neighbours. We provide habitat for birds. I would like to see cats controlled like dogs to stop them from killing birds under our trees.
A very calming aspect to our home; provides significant privacy; a great wind break.
Visual
Aesthetic enjoyment
Aesthetic Generally soften a landscape visually
An attractive city will encourage people to relocate and visit here.
Emphasis on beautification of Nanaimo.
give added beauty, greenery
Hides unsightly developments
I love trees we should not cut any trees down, last ting to do. Trees are beautiful and make the city of Nanaimo look very lovely
I protect neighbourhoods with mature trees & could not imagine living in a development where all old trees are cut down.
Just nice to see nature around us
Makes for a better vacation place, adding to the beauty of the city.
not when they grow over your ocean view
they add good looks and ambiance by having trees around
Trees lush with growth reflects the nature of Nanaimo - This is a rainforest so let's look like one.
Trees make our city beautiful, good for breathing too!
Trees very well located and properly maintained add greatly to the overall appearance of subdivision. There are not enough trees planted in the new subdivisions, they are clear-cut, there should be requirements that certain number of trees are replanted by developers.
When a tree is well maintained, it's as attractive as any flower.

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Health
Allows recharge to ground water provide habitat to mosses, etc.
Beneficial to the environment and to the cleanliness of Nanaimo's air.
duality of life for all of us
fun to put lights on
Give off oxygen
gives us a sense of nature back to us
Gives you a reason to smile.
Improve a persons well being!
Improves our morale/mood. Enhances our spiritual life.
Makes me feel good to see trees.
provides shade on a sunny day
provides very good and healthy water
reduces sunburn when gardening in shade
Shade during summer.
Summer shade
Trees give us a calming feeling. Reduces the stress effects a city life can bring.
Visually trees are calming & contribute to emotional well being - by deflecting the impact of the concrete urban sprawl.
Shade for people in summer, children can play in/on them (forts, swings)
Children
place for kids to play
provide play places for children
Helps people, especially children, connect to nature.
a place for kids to play (forts, swings)
Wildlife
Attracting wild life to our home.
Benefits the large population of deer & other wildlife. Also privacy to home owners.
Habitat are having a harder & harder time finding a space to live as trees are removed fro the extensive development for
Provides food for wildlife as well as people. Don't take out all the blackberries.
Development
Too many trees and their habitat have been removed for housing developments
Financial
I love trees but because I am on disability, I need my small funding to survive myself. BC is a tree province; take that away and we no longer stand out.
Provides employment, gardening, tree services, etc.
Firewood
In the end they could provide firewood to some residents.
source of firewood
Food
Fruit trees - privacy
provide a harvest of fruit in season
wind barrier/fruit trees/ food
Future

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I believe trees whether rural or urban are vital for today & for future generations. Human beings must coexist with our ecosystem. In doing so inspiration understanding and enjoyment of nature will continue to exist on our globe.
Noise Reduction
Although the parkway falls under MOT control, the city and the province might consider planting more sound absorbing trees along the parkway. The sound from vehicles travels a long way
Don't minimize sound muting. This area has become incredibly loud with buses, loud mufflers, trucks, speeding vehicles.
Property Value
Increases property value. Keeps everything green.
Wind Reduction
lessens wind in certain situations
Protects nearby trees from strong winds.
provides a windbreak -shade
Provides habitat for other plants (shade tolerant species). Can reduce landscaping capital. Properly placed wind firm trees around homes block wind (reduce heating cost, more comfortable)
Provides shelter from wind.
reduce wind damage
Wind Brake
Other
Helps cool commercial areas too- trees should be planted in more parking lots.
Compost from trees
I would think concerns will very from property to property. Location and exposure determine benefits and concerns.
Median trees keep drivers focused on their own lane but tree cover can be enough to block view of oncoming traffic
Maintain species.
Not killing unnecessarily.
Removal of dead & dangerous branches
Smells nice
Thanks for trying to keep Nanaimo beautiful.
Trees are good around living area, but do not like tall tree if in storm they fall it damages the property.
Without trees, man cannot breathe, without trees man will not survive. Before we allow anyone remove a tree because he or she wants to improve or create a "view" we should remember that every tree, every living natural entity, serves a purpose, a purpose which is bigger, more complex, more inexplicable, than man can even hope to comprehend. At our peril we remove trees for someone's "view."

Table 12. Other Possible Concerns (Q8)

Hydro and Electrical damage
Power outages.
Hanging over Hydro lines
Causing power outages.
Power outages often occur when stormy weather causes trees to fall on power lines; the need to monitor trees/power lines.
Possible power outages - lets put the power lines under ground & save the trees
Hydro outage from falling branches.
Should be trimmed or removed near power lines

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Fallen trees & branches causing power outages.
Damage to driveways etc as tree roots mature. Damage to power lines & similar services.
When trees get to close to electric lines they should be trimmed by BC Hydro
Hydro lines get caught up.
Risk of root incision of water drainage systems
Interference with hydro lines, blocking light from City light posts
If any trees are close to BC Hydro line they should be topped and trimmed
Interference to foundations, sidewalks and driveways
Some trees can cause damage to services and crack driveways by their root systems
Uplifting of sidewalks from tree roots. People planting fast growing, tall trees like Leyland cypress & poplar on small city lots
Structure of bldg compromised when planted to close to foundations.
Damage to drains and pipes
Roots causing plugged perimeter drains.
Clogging drains.
Root system can block drainage pipes; sewer, run off, underground services-new building sites seem to demand all services underground.
Roots in pipes and drains
Root damage to underground pipes is a major concern. Residents dependent on solar E.
Visibility Issues
Blocking viewing of traffic at some corners.
Blocking street signs & ensuring good visibility when driving, etc. Major!
wind damage to property
Trees near corner intersections that block view of oncoming traffic (i.e.; Left turn Oliver & Rutherford). One has to pull out over crosswalk to see the traffic.
Trees growing too close to corners etc, curbs where they block your view of oncoming traffic are of major concern
Blocking visibility from the roads and curb sides. Safety concerns.
Trees in the middle of roadways on traffic islands. Uplands by Longwood block views when trying to get in & out.
Trees blocking a clear view at intersections. A safety issue for traffic.
Blocking visibility - driveways and intersections. Root damage to sidewalks, paths and driveways
Obstructing traffic views for oncoming traffic around corners, harbouring diseases transmitted to private
Blocking signs that indicate school zones, eg. Sign on N-E corner of McGirr / Waldbank intersection
With respect to A-blocking views; it's a concern when people leave trees and shrubs unpruned and block blear views of traffic thus possible causing accidents.
Foliage that obscures traffic signs on the sides of the road.
Poorly trimmed trees blocking sidewalks growth overhanging can be dangerous for visually impaired.
Willow tree on corner Ashler & Kerr Blocking view at inter sec. Also shrub tree at corner of Doric & 1st
Development Projects
To often trees are left after clearing. Developers are left to clean up the mess. We need a better method of what is to stay & what must be clear cut.
Wholesale cutting of trees for development. i.e. Hammond By Rd, Ridge north of Laguna, etc.
Huge loss of trees due to housing construction.
I am concerned about damage caused to mature trees by topping them to improve views. I am concerned about removal of trees by developers; trees need more & better protection.
Too many trees removed by developers. Enact tougher laws against indiscriminate removal.
We are very concerned when a beautiful tree lot is cut to build homes - there could be more restrictions on the cutting & building.
I have trouble finding out what the bylaws are regarding trees on other peoples property blocking my view. There doesn't seem to be a clear policy on this.

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Trees/views need to be addressed. Development standards make tree retention almost impossible.
Falling branches increase danger and property damage
Damage to homes and other structures & power lines in a wind storm.
safety concern
Provide hazard tree assessment of trees on private & city property.
It would be nice to have long standing trees limbed to ensure safety of homes & improve view.
Liability due to trees on our property. Potential damage to adjacent properties. Conflict between roots & drainage piping.
Damage the house if falls in a heavy wind.
Large cedar/maple trees behind property; deer eroding steep bank abutting major thru-traffic streets. Concerned if they fall will damage/destroy portion of house & contents
The effort to top/prune dead trees. To prevent toppling in winds/heavy snow and even dry weather.
Some of the large trees should be removed from house lots. Too big and dangerous
Trees should be pruned to a maximum height
It's more the fact that if trees are maintained a lot of these concerns wouldn't be there i.e. branches, leaves and forest fire
Financial Concerns
I think more people would be inclined to plant trees if the cost of water goes down a lot. I know I would.
Worried about growing tax burden to look after trees.
Difficulty & cost of disposing of fallen branches & leaves.
Risk of Fire
If Newcastle catches fire we will have an ugly city. What is the plan if a fire starts?
Shade leads to increased moss growth on roof and grass
moss can be natural means Falling leaves/branches can be maintained by Homeowners
The lack of sunlight during winter months if possible plant deciduous trees on southerly exposures.
When you have a lot of trees which makes the yard dark which makes the moss grow in the lawn
not enough sun get through
Insects and Disease
Large number of Fir trees on neighbouring properties does create big problems of moss growing on roofs & endless problems of bugs & debris.
Trees suffering from severe root rot.
blight or infestation
Insects.
Other Comments
Topped trees that are then left unattended. This leads to split trunks which are then more likely to fall and damage property.
The tree is leaning. No branches below. Someone peeled bark off trunk.
When underbrush not removed - a haven for misbehaviour. Trimmed trees a solution to most major concerns. I wish city would collect our leaves from ditches.
We are not located near large trees but people who are/ would be concerned with the entire list.
Species selection should not be left to homeowners.
Like Victoria, plant the right trees that are strong and need little care
I would like 2 trees on city property - at the front of my house to come down. To allow me more ease to enter my property in icy weather….etc
Proper species selection can reduce or eliminate any of the above concerns.
Ban on yard burning makes getting rid of fallen branches & trimmings. Expensive & requires use of polluting gas engines to haul to dump or chip.
Supply a pick up of branches & leaves for composting 2x a year.

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Trees live for hundreds of years with few complaints. We should treasure them.
You must be aware to plant trees to not obstruct or block door & windows for security reasons.
Trees of any kind are beautiful & make Nanaimo beautiful. It's a shame we clear-cut every tree to put in new subdivisions.
Some trees prevent other plants from growing. Trees can obscure views which can be detrimental to safety & security
We feel the city parks dept. does a very good job.
Trees provide oxygen. Humans need oxygen to survive. Trees add beauty to any landscape. Please leave nature alone
Fall trees in neighbouring gardens create fear of falling across house.
Neighbours' trees are a problem because they leave a mess.
Trees are most valuable and their merits out weigh vastly any detrimental affect. I am the owner of a great heritage tree that is registered under the Heritage Tree Act of B.C.
Why doesn't the City trim their trees and cut grass on their property?
City trees like parks. Highway landscaping is a big source of work for doubtfully useful City workers. We can't afford them.
The City and property owners let trees get too large. Property owners should be able to remove any trees on their property without having to get permission from the city to do so.
More attention should be done by the City to put in storm drains and get rid of open ditches.
Needs to prune trees on city & private property. Large trees may provide unwanted hiding places - security risk.

Table 13. Other Possible Tree Services (Q.12)

Hydro and Electrical damage
Private & City trees should be not allowed to cause a problem for BC Hydro users
Closer monitoring with regard to power outages due to falling limbs. Assessment of possible damage because of falling trees.
Hydro lines & cables.
Our power source is lost each year due to falling trees & hydro lines.
Yes, trees on city property should be controlled under utility lines.
Planting suggestions
Plant more
I have noticed many new properties where no trees have been replaced. I believe properties should be required to replace or plant at least 3-4 trees.
I would like to see the City plant more trees in new subdivisions, (tree boulevard trees) as often residents do not plant man trees in new areas.
Tree section or links to tree issues on city websites.
More planting of trees and other plants
City should develop a tree nursery to supply to new developments, parks & Streets.
Planting of ornamental trees where ever it is suitable.
I would like to see more trees. We need every street to be more like Victoria.
I would like to see the City plant more trees in new subdivisions, (tree boulevard trees) as often residents do not plant many trees in new areas.
More planting of trees and other plants
Reforestation/replanting.
Plant only strong branch trees on side of streets for low risk of branch breakage.
The type of trees chosen for city property is very important. They should be low maintenance varieties in order to keep the costs within reason while enhancing the high value of trees in our environment.
Plant more.
Indigenous trees for surviving indigenous animals, birds, & insects. Demands less tree service.
Pruning suggestions
Limbing of trees in green belt area

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Regular tree pruning, control and removal of City trees.
Trimming of trees on Private property which could damage our home.
Topping trees that block city views not cutting them down.
Pruning advice - workshops, articles.
Annual pick up of dead fall limbs & cuttings
Topping of very tall trees.
Removing pruning. Create a bylaw – re: tent caterpillars and removal on private property.
Provide regular topping, pruning, removal of trees that may topple or create danger.
Tree thinning for view corridors.
Fallers to cut them down.
Regular tree pruning, control and removal of City trees.
View restrictions & occasional Topping & thinning to maintain views
Hedge height & Mgmt trees used to stop erosion.
Compulsory trimming/pruning to protect views or reduce unwanted overgrowth on private property paid for by the beneficiary
Trees should be pruned & kept healthy before they become dangerous hazards.
Tree growth management where trees have overgrown their place.
Falling branches increase danger and property damage
Provide regular topping, pruning, removal of trees that may topple or create danger.
City should be prepared to cover the cost of removal of trees which are creating a hazard to neighbours.
Removing pruning. Create a bylaw – re: tent caterpillars and removal on private property.
Any trees that are a hazard on private or City property should be checked. Size.
Trees that cause issues to a tree on a neighbour's property.
There may not be space for street trees in older, well established areas. Too much enthusiasm for removing unsafe trees in the past. i.e. Bowen Park
Topping of dangerous trees & rotten ones regardless of which park they are in.
Provide city assistance for private home owners or home purchasers to have hazardous trees removed from their property if necessary. Maybe also a problem to a neighbour or danger.
Assessing tree hazards near homes of city parks. Brechin City park has many, trees are dead, very tall & branches fall on homes.
Dead trees or fallen trees on City Property should be cut down & removed or trees that are diseased and could fall or topple onto a house etc.
Financial Concerns
City should be prepared to cover the cost of removal of trees which are creating a hazard to neighbours.
Since trees require pruning, the City should provide, within current tax levels, twice a year curb side chipping or pick up.
Discount given for tree trimming for private yards, or take trees that are no longer wanted and replant instead of cutting down
Anything to keep cost down, donations, clubs, volunteers, property owners splitting costs.
Create a program in which suitable trees could be purchased at a reduced price instead of the high prices at nurseries or residents could adopt a tree.
City provides free trees to property owners. This program ran in Nanaimo about 12-15 yrs ago.
Discount given for tree trimming for private yards, or take trees that are no longer wanted and replant instead of cutting down
Education
Letting the public know about donating trees.
Information & educating the public on ho to recognize & treat arbutus trees affected with blight. Protecting remaining arbutus trees from dev. Cutting or root disturbance which also weakens them.
Advice on Dangerous trees
Notification of tree disease if found in City and measures suggested to culprit.
Providing clear maps of buried hydro, Telus, gas, and sewer lines for anyone who wants to plant.

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Consultation on tree care.
Pruning advice - workshops, articles.
More public awareness of the value of our trees, especially in schools.
Information & educating the public on ho to recognize & treat arbutus trees affected with blight. Protecting remaining arbutus trees from dev. Cutting or root disturbance which also weakens them.
Leaf/ branch clean up
Leaf clean up service
More readily available and affordable composting drop-off sites for tree trimmings and leaf matter during the fall and spring.
Semi annual collection @ curb side
Stump removal.
Have a leaf collection pickup each fall. The City can use them as compost for city garden beds.
Curb side pick-up
Once or twice a year have the opportunity to mulch tree branches through city service.
Curb-side pick-up of tree branches and pruned branches on a periodic basis from private property 3-4 times/year; this would greatly promote health and beauty of the city's private property trees.
Mulching service to benefit park/forest walkways.
Provide drop off areas for tree branches and pruning, etc.
Annual pick up of dead fall limbs & cuttings
Since trees require pruning, the City should provide, within current tax levels, twice a year curb side chipping or pick-up.
More readily available and affordable composting drop-off sites for tree trimmings and leaf matter during the fall and spring.
Phone line
Provide a department in City Hall where a concerned tax-paying citizen can phone to complain about a neighbour's trees that are blocking views and sun and maybe creating a potential risk (high wind storms, etc.) especially where a neighbour is unapproachable and uncooperative.
Only a complain department to deal with over height tree complaints.
Other
Please consider not cutting down everything in Nanaimo to aid your "high-density" campaign
Maintain sight lines to the ocean and mountains.
I would like to see developers prohibited from cutting down whole forests, particularly on sandy hills. There must be a balance between need for housing development and leaving trees in the same area.
Residents and City should be responsible for trees on City And private properties. They should be held accountable for the proper upkeep of them and dangerous unkempt should be removed by a by-law.
Yes. Ensure Arborist is involved when removing trees from private residences. For example, a few years ago – I had very old established trees removed from my property for water line issues the City outsourced a tree falling company who ended up killing another of my established trees. Very disappointing.
I have noticed many new properties where no trees have been replaced. I believe properties should be required to replace or plant at least 3-4 trees.
City looking after the trees they have planted.
Identification of old possible heritage trees including and especially fruit trees in the City.
Where ocean views etc are concerned maintain property control over height of trees & plants
Assist with annual maintenance of city owned trees.
Tree section or links to tree issues on city websites.
Small park Benches under trees so citizens & visitors can enjoy a break. Not big enough to sleep on.
Get rid of large trees lining island highway behind condo developments, hazards, moss growth, etc.
I would like to see a tree planting program for all the babies born in Nanaimo. Parents or loved ones to plant the tree & have it catalogued.
Monitor/Rate Fire hazard of properties.
City should develop a tree nursery to supply to new developments, parks & Streets.
Disease management & consultation.

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What purpose is served by retaining a few separated trees on lots intended for housing where buyers are then required to remove to build their houses on?
Disease control.
Diseased trees being uncared for and the "blight" spreads. These should be removed.
We live on a cul-de-sac with limited city space for trees. Most neighbours have mature landscaping.
Cut back trees which obscure street signs.
Consult First Nations people.
Not allowing developers to clear cut potential sub divisions.
Note other comments - see sheet
Fruit tree spraying by the City for domestic trees as well as city property. Encourage collecting fruit for distributing or swapping, etc. etc.
Needs to be effective laws in place to protect owners rights to remove or plant trees to improve the enjoyment and usefulness of the property but there needs to be some reasonable recourse in disputes.
Awareness - when your neighbour wants to cut down many trees to gain light, it would be nice to know they are removing only their trees!
no comment
We want to emphasize the importance of retaining trees in city developments (residential otherwise)
Disease control.
Removal of trees on private land dangerous to blocking of views or on-coming traffic
I think private property after development should be the owners concern on what trees should stay or be removed.
If the tree is on my property I think I should be responsible for it.

Table 14. Other Comments

development
Concerned about over-development & impact on environment & habitat of tree removal. Too much removal.
Do not allow builders to clear-cut- contributing to the "uglification" of Nanaimo!
I feel the most important thing to do right now during the construction Boom is to monitor new subdivisions.
I realize development can't be stopped but to remove every tree from a subdivision is not smart. Even more so on a slope. It also creates areas for wind gusts to pick up, and remaining trees are at risk, make these greedy developers leave a few trees.
Other cities I lived in plant trees on the road r/w in all new Subdivisions once the lots have been built on.
please do not send again I don not need any trees thank you
The more trees in Urban Areas the better. Developments such as those in North Nanaimo should no be allowed to strip log areas in order to build houses, some trees should be retained, these supply relief from the sun and wind.
Too many new developments lack trees and any green space. There is no room for them either.
education
A good neighbour awareness program. Departure Bay area needs some trees for shade & beauty.
A regular column in the local newspaper about core & maintenance of trees would be good.
environment
Nanaimo has a great responsibility to our environment. Trees do this! Keep planting! I would be happy to donate to tree planting.
Serious concerns regarding clear cutting/demolishing mountain behind property in the event of extreme rainfall. One envisions a slide of epic proportions. Who is responsible?
financial
Trees may impede a view as they grow older but I feel their benefits outweigh the view. Now if only people's taxes would reflect the loss of view they may be more sympathetic to the trees. But having said that, when people buy a house and there are trees in the surrounding area, they must know that trees do grow and it is usually up!

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With the current concerns of "global warming" cities and communities should be encouraged to plant/preserve the urban forest. This could be accomplished though government and corporate funding and education.
food
I would love to see areas where we could have fruit planted for use in community food share programs. Parks could have fruit trees where neighbours could pick the fruit and volunteers help with the city to manage the tree gardens. Schools could have fruit to provide the children with fresh fruit in the growing seasons.
hazardous trees
Some of the trees in my living are a hazard on stormy days.
I feel trees definitely add to quality of life, the only concern is if they are unsafe because of wind hazard, traffic, view, blockage, etc.
The heights of many trees in Nanaimo have reached a hazardous level. Trees that are above the height of your home have no value to cooling your home or aesthetics. Every year someone in the forest is hurt of fatally wounded, the risk of this happening on an urban area from similar trees is much higher.
hydro and electric
Do not think trees should be allowed to grow under power lines and have to be trimmed forever by the city. (On city property - boulevards etc.)
maintenance
City should provide maintenance.
Hang onto what we have and look after them, rather than strip area for re-development and then replant!
keep trees trimmed
Trees are immensely important trees planted maintained by the City become yet another excuse for incredible expense and corruption
persons property with trees should provide clean up of trees, branches and leaves on public property
personal threat
I love trees lined boulevards but in this day & age where even shopping centres are not safe from unseen attacks & innocent people continually prey upon, caution & wisdom need to be the primary concern for planning tree plantings.
planting
I strongly support planting trees & landscaping the city.
More trees should be planted along meridians etc. let's get this city greener.
Not nearly enough median trees in streets/residential neighbourhoods- need more decorative blooming trees on city streets (cherries, plums etc) for seasonal delight
Planting trees that have foliage year round.
Please plant more Japanese cherry trees on streets they are soooo pretty!
Replace interesting species of trees with similar ones set back if possible when trees- such as the 100 year old black walnut had to be removed for widening the down-town to the bypass connection along third street.
There should be several species of trees spread throughout the city so that if possible they don't have devastating impacts on the tree populations.
Would like to see more street trees.
rooftop trees in the city center, on malls, and industrial areas
policy
I do not know if there is some law for the following 1) the owner of a dog must pickup the excitement of their animal in the public area. 2) an owner that blocks the view of the ocean of their surrounding neighbours must prune, clean and culture trees at the level of the roof of their house- many thanks. If there is no law for these please work to have some it is very important for the peace of the neighbourhood. Many thanks for these considerations.

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NEED a tree bylaw with a focus on SAFETY (huge trees on adjacent properties), view corridors, (neighbours, lower properties) and selection of appropriate species. Tricky, balancing private property rights, & different people's opinions & perspectives. The tree that provides one person privacy blocks another person's view.
Please zone green spaces along ridges for both beauty and to reduce noise from highways.
Requirement, if not already addressed, should be put in place limiting the number of trees a developer can remove when developing a sub-division. Too many times they have been allowed to destroy all the trees.
We need a bylaw to restrict the height of trees in CILAIRE and other places. They should not be higher than the roof of the house.
preserve
Heritage trees should include "split trees" which are important to the First Nations.
People generally move to an area because of the beauty- trees, greenery, and general "feel" of the area. Nanaimo needs to protect its "green spaces". We need them as well as the animals and other living creatures living there.
property damage
I am concerned about trees on private property that have limbs that break off and fall on the neighbour's property and cause damage.
removal
I have been discouraged be clearing of trees for development, particularly in the North End of Nanaimo.
I was somewhat disturbed to see a seemingly healthy arbutus tree cut down by city staff during the past summer. I would have liked to have had information in this before it happened as it was a feature of our street and didn't seem to be affected by disease.
I was very sorry to see all the cherry blossom trees removed from the south end of Nicol.
When someone's trees are to be "bulldozed" it could be beneficial to offer them to residents for transplant versus simply filling the landfill.
retain
It is important that we make sure to ensure that trees remain on important fixtures in Nanaimo area. Green space is very limited.
view
Some of my trees block the view of neighbours, and neighbours trees block my view, it's life.
trees that block views should be dealt with consideration for all concerned
visibility
large old trees over the road provide incredible charm to city streets
Trees should be properly and regularly pruned so they don't impede driver's views at corners or obstruct street signs and driveways for homeowners or cars going past driveways.
visual
A city without trees looks cold & uninviting. Trees make a city look alive & vibrant. Help reduce erosion & pollution.
I do think trees on the streets are somewhat important they really pull the look of the city together and make it look cleaner. Greener=cleaner.
I think that it is important to plant/ keep as many trees as possible - especially around commercial developments & road development- trees in parking lots & road medians do a lot of beautify & also reduce the amount of exposed asphalt which heats up so much in the summer. Keeping trees where possible, and planting them, should be part of residential development too.
trees on streets add flavour and colour to the areas
We purchased our property because of the numerous trees and adjacent greens space- I feel this is a huge asset to our investment.
wildlife

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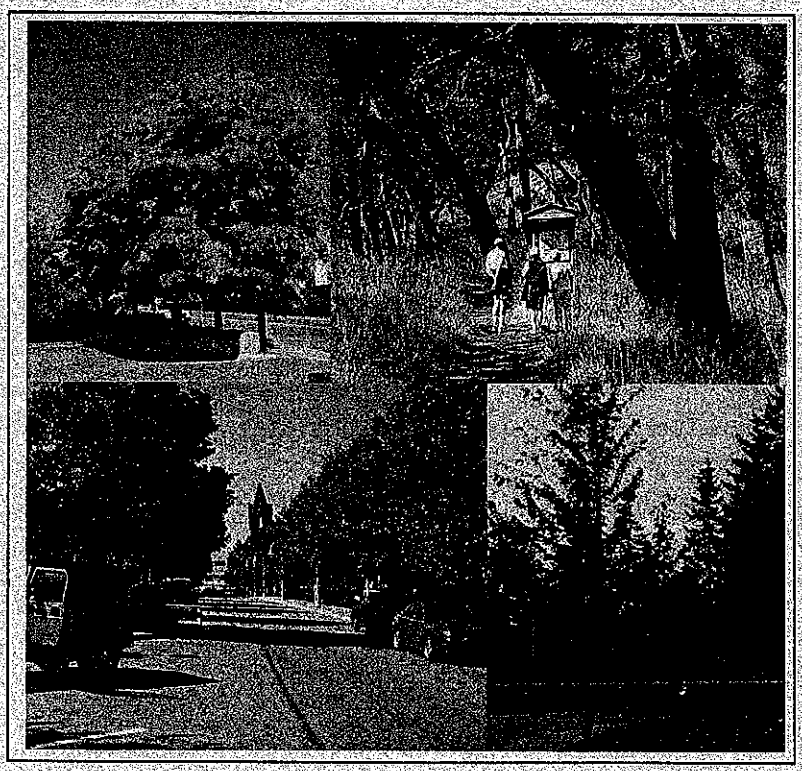
Trees are an important part of Nanaimo; the trees provide beauty, a safe home for birds, and shade for us. Trees are great.
Trees are important for the animals. Perhaps a park could be set up for the animals
other
I believe this is an important issue- thank you for addressing it!
We live on a beautiful island; we should keep it lush and green. We should not try to turn it into a concrete jungle, after all this is beautiful BC- is it not?
keeping the island as green as possible is important
Nanaimo should be proud of the amount of trees it has, the variety and the values to the city and its population
Should have similar studies by the city on variety of issues
Surveys are very important to obtain the city population input especially on major issues which could affect a majority of the population.

DRAFT

Survey Questionnaire

CITY OF NANAIMO
THE HARBOUR CITY

City Trees and You



A Public Opinion Survey Regarding the Management of Trees in Public Places

January, 2008

ABOUT CITY TREES

The purpose of this questionnaire is to determine public opinions about city trees (trees growing within city limits), and how they are managed. The results will be used to help the City of Nanaimo improve its level of service in the future.

Q.1 First, considering your **place of residence**, about how many trees are within the property?

_____ Trees on your property

Q.2 About how many trees are on city property on the street in front of your residence?

_____ Trees on City property

Q.3 In the neighbourhood where you live, please indicate if any of the following are located nearby (within a 10 minute walk). Please circle all that apply.

1. Landscaped garden
2. City Park
3. Undeveloped forested area (not a park)
4. Other open space

Q.4 Over the period of time you have lived in Nanaimo, would you say the number of trees within the city limits has increased, decreased, or stayed the same. Please circle number.

1. Increased
2. Decreased
3. Stayed the same
4. Not sure

POSSIBLE BENEFITS OF URBAN TREES

Q.5 Retaining city trees within the city provides a number of benefits, but also a number of concerns. Looking first at possible benefits, please indicate if you feel each of the following is a minor benefit, major benefit, or not a benefit. Please circle a number beside each statement.

	NOT a Benefit	MINOR Benefit	MAJOR Benefit	NOT SURE
A. Helps cool homes in summer	1	2	3	4
B. Improves the appearance of a property	1	2	3	4
C. Improves the appearance of a neighbourhood	1	2	3	4
D. Provides a sound barrier	1	2	3	4
E. Makes commercial areas more attractive	1	2	3	4
F. Improves property values	1	2	3	4
G. Reduces flooding from rain	1	2	3	4
H. Reduces erosion	1	2	3	4
I. Provides nutrients to the soil	1	2	3	4
J. Removes carbon from the atmosphere	1	2	3	4
K. Provides habitat for birds and other wildlife	1	2	3	4

Q.6 Are there any other possible benefits you would like to mention?

_____

_____

_____

_____

POSSIBLE CONCERNS ABOUT CITY TREES

Q.7 Listed below are a number of possible concerns regarding city trees. Please indicate if you feel each of the following is a minor concern, major concern, or not a concern.

	NOT a Concern	MINOR Concern	MAJOR Concern	NOT SURE
A. Blocking views	1	2	3	4
B. Damage from falling branches or trees	1	2	3	4
C. The effort to clean falling leaves & branches	1	2	3	4
D. The effort to water	1	2	3	4
E. The effort to remove leaves from house gutters	1	2	3	4
F. The risk of forest fire	1	2	3	4
G. Making the yard too dark	1	2	3	4
H. Causing moss growth on roofs	1	2	3	4

Q.8 Are there any other possible concerns you would like to mention?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q.9 Please indicate the importance to you of each of the following

	NOT AT ALL Important	SOMEWHAT Important	VERY Important	NOT SURE
A. Trees in parks	1	2	3	4
B. Trees in your yard	1	2	3	4
C. Trees on city property in front of your home	1	2	3	4
D. Trees at your place of work	1	2	3	4
E. Trees on other city streets	1	2	3	4

MANAGING CITY TREES IN NANAIMO

Q.10 Below is a list of tree related programs and services provided by the City of Nanaimo. For each, please indicate if it is a low, medium or high priority.

	LOW Priority	MEDIUM Priority	HIGH Priority	NOT SURE
A. Review development projects to ensure some trees are retained or replanted	1	2	3	4
B. Provide hazard tree assessment for city trees on private property	1	2	3	4
C. Provide hazard tree assessment for city trees on city property	1	2	3	4
D. Ensure compliance with tree removal bylaws	1	2	3	4
E. Protect significant trees through the Heritage Tree Program	1	2	3	4
F. Provide consultation on street tree issues	1	2	3	4
G. Coordinate selection and location of city trees	1	2	3	4
H. Encourage people to donate trees	1	2	3	4

Q.11 Would you like to be involved in the selection and location of street trees in your neighbourhood?
1. Yes 2. No 3. Not Sure

Q.12 Are there any other tree services you think should be considered?

_____

_____

_____

_____

ABOUT YOU

In order to help analyse these results it is helpful to know a few things about you.

Q.13 Which of the following best describes where you live?
1. House 2. Townhouse 3. Apartment
4. Condominium 5. Other

Q.14 Do you rent or own?
Rent Own

Q.15 How many people live in your place of residence?
_____ People

Q.16 About how many years have you lived in your present residence?
_____ Years

Q.17 About how many years have you lived in the greater Nanaimo area?
_____ Years

Q.18 What is your gender?
_____ Male _____ Female

Q.19 Please circle the number best describing your age.
1. 19 - 24 Years 2. 25 - 40 Years 3. 41 - 50 Years
4. 51 - 64 Years 5. 65 Years or older

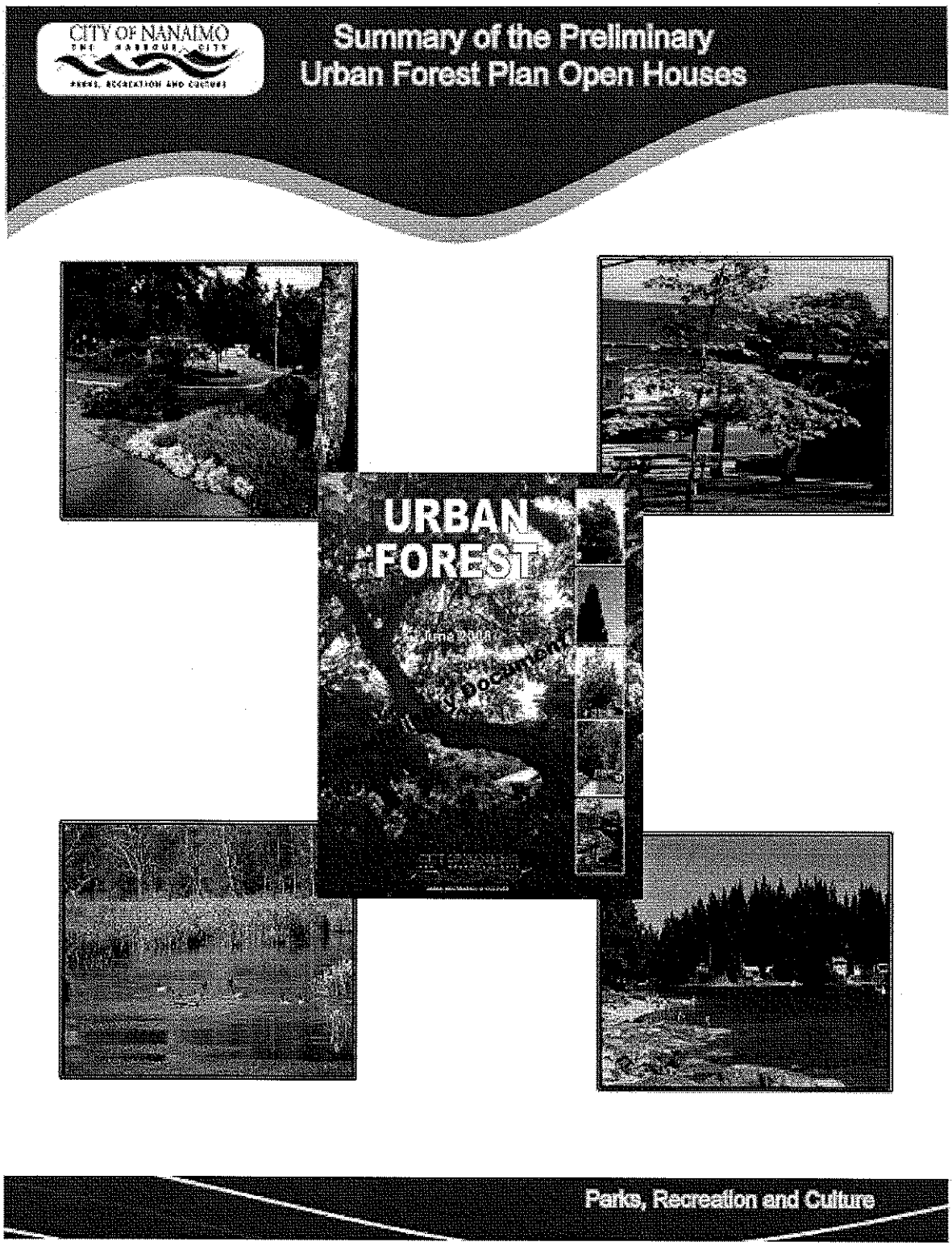
OTHER COMMENTS

Please use the space below to provide any additional comments about street trees in Nanaimo. If there is not adequate space, please feel free to attach notes.

Thank you for participating in this study. Please insert your completed questionnaire into the pre-addressed and stamped envelope provided, and mail today.

APPENDIX J:

OPEN HOUSE COMMENTS



Introduction

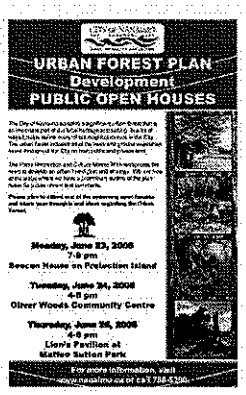
The City of Nanaimo contains a significant urban forest that is an important part of our local heritage and setting. In a lot of ways it helps define many of our neighbourhoods in the City. The urban forest includes all of the trees and ground vegetation found throughout the City on both public and private land.

The Parks Recreation and Culture Master Plan recognizes the need to develop an urban forest plan and strategy. We are now at the stage where we have a preliminary outline of the plan ready for public review and comments.

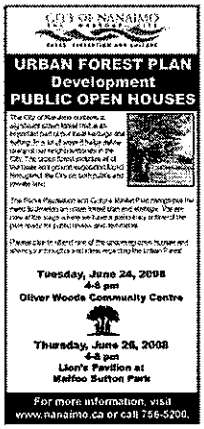
Open House

Three Open Houses took place the week of June 21st -26th 2008. In these open houses 13 informational posters were on display for the public. They described

- What is an urban forest
- The benefits of an Urban Forest Management Plan
- What is an Urban forest Management Plan
- A timeline
- Information on each of the seven modules which will make up the bulk of the plan, these were:
  - Module 1: Education and Outreach
  - Module 2: Street/Boulevard Trees and Landscaping
  - Module 3: Parks and Natural Areas Management
  - Module 4: Site Specific Tree Removal and Replacement
  - Module 5: Property Value: Views and Privacy
  - Module 6: Wild Fire Interface
  - Module 7: Planning and Enforcement



During the open house a minimum of three staff members were available to answer questions and guide the public though the display.
The three open houses were Monday June 21, 2008 on Protection Island from 7-8:45pm at the Beacon, Tuesday June 22 from 4-8pm at the Oliver Woods Community Centre, and Thursday June 24 from 4-8pm at Maffeo Sutton Park. In total approximately 90 people attended the open houses.



Advertising

Advertisements for the open houses were placed in the Bulletin, the Daily News and the Harbour City Star running from June 14th-24th. Colourful advertisements were placed in shopping malls, grocery stores, coffee shops and other businesses, community centers, city facilities and offices, and public bulletin boards.

The Survey:

The survey we designed to acquire information and suggestions of ways to make the Urban Forest plan better and more useful to the residents of Nanaimo. The survey consisted of a series of open ended questions to allow for maximum flexibility. 13 surveys were filled out at the open houses and 6 surveys were sent in by July 3, 2008, one was received on July 21, 2008 for a total of 20 surveys.

The Results:

1. What is your impression of the urban forest plan so far?

The general impression of the urban forest plan is a positive one form the comments received in survey form and from conversations which took place with visitors at the open houses. The presentation of the plan was general ad many of the specifics were removed to make the presentation more interesting, and readable. There were several people who felt that this plan is needed within the city of Nanaimo. For full comments see below.

DRAFT

Comments
A good start
After a brief visit to the display at M/S Park, it appears comprehensive enough and worthy of an "A" grade at the university level. An academic exercise?
excellent
Generally positive but lacking specifics
Good implementation has long been needed
Good start to the process- a 5year plan and strategic overview important. Council needs to be informed and aware of the environmental trade-off though?? Tree removal and development e.g..Carbon footprint, habitat loss
Good start- very comprehensive
Good start. I'm a plant and tree lover, so I definitely agree with enhancing our urban forest!
Great! Make it bigger, keep working at it.
I have no complaints-
It seems non-existent. However the proposal is excellent!
OK
Over the past 15 years since I have lived in Nanaimo, there have been horrible "clearcut" property developments particularly the north end, but it is moving south too. So I am pleased the City is looking at this issue.
preliminary- thanks for looking for input at this stage of the game!
Pretty Good but I wish there had been information in the media prior to this open house
The goal of maintaining overall tree coverage is in basic conflict with the growth of Nanaimo where the original cover, often wilderness forest, must be reduced to allow for development and to increase safety from fire and physical danger. Human activity is incompatible with wilderness forest and even with the urban forest, talked about in the plan. To adhere to the Fire Smart recommendation would require more vigorous vegetation management than is being advocated by the plan.
well thought out
well thought out, need more "action plans"

2. What improvements should be made to the plan?

Education is a theme to several comments about ways to improve the plan. Within every module an education component exists. It is important that the public education programs are accessible and interesting for all age and knowledge levels. It was a concern by one respondent that more information about native pants should be included in the plan. Suggestions for the selection and planting of native species in particular location will be included in the tree specification list of the Urban Forest Management Plan. For full comments see below.

Comments
Ban sale/use of pesticides, Herbicides etc.
Changing the by-lay that existing mature trees can not be cut down unless it is a problem tree. It has to be replaced by another tree within a year.
EDUCATION- the right tree in the right place!!
emphasise education of the general population though nature walks greenways/ urban forest open houses/ workshops. Interpretive signs.
I'm concerned about large developments (such a as Cable bay) being able to remove trees on private property. I hope the plan will enable enforcement so that areas like this must have trees left intact as much as possible rather than allowing urban and rural clear cutting
Invasive species removal, more public and education input on tree removal. Private tax incentive
Involve students more- collaborate with the Artist Response team (Holly Arntzen)- perhaps have science projects relating to Urban Forest Management?
more education to the populations in Nanaimo- like School District & college
more emphasis on the social value of trees to the community. More explanations on protection of trees.
More evergreen trees in all development landscaping ahead Boulevard areas. Trees along the terminal also. Trail way E&N St George to Wellington Rd.
More focus on private and business education, incentives and support for green sustainability.
Not much is mentioned regarding shrubs & native plants. I feel they are just as important as trees.

DRAFT

Please include climate change (local) effect (benefit). Education tool for defining sustainability
Stress should be given to the compromises that are necessary to allow Nanaimo to progress and yet recognise the importance of vegetation. Trees will be lost and cannot be replaced. This has obvious negative connotations but often has benefits such as increased vistas (maybe Nanaimo's strongest asset?)
The plan is great as a beginning- needs more detail as to how to educate the public and change attitudes, get developers on board etc.
Very concerned about Linley valley- need to keep DL 56 intact plus ideally 50% of the area intact. Concern over riparian buffer and making sure regulations are at least similar to BC forestry regulations.

3. What changes to the plan need to be addressed?

Respondents suggested ways to maintain the urban forest by having a replacement plan for tree removal, providing incentives and education for homeowners and developers to maintain trees, and learn of the potential benefits and hazards of treed areas. The importance of long term planning has been recognized, and by having the Urban Forest Management plan in place will help plan for the future. For full comments see below.

Comments
Better vegetation management should be emphasized. When trees are lost replacements, if any would increase proportion of broadleaf trees bringing benefits such as summer cooling and winter warming. Evergreens are the most hazardous trees with respect to fire. Undergrowth management and a non-continuous canopy are desirable goals and should be required as much as the preservation of trees. This might be mentioned as preservation of people!)
For every tree cut down, another must be planted- no matter where
It's important to have incentives and education for homeowners to maintain existing trees (e.g. Boulevard plantings) and info on varieties to plant on private property.
Just needs the details now of how to get it done (see above). As a member of WITS (Wildlife Tree Stewardship Program) I suggest you check their website for ideas and support www.wildlifetree.org. Also NALT May want to partner to support this initiative.
Long term Planning, Education of the Public and Developers to minimize carbon loss through tree removal.
Module 5: view from and property desired by an individual or developer should not override the wildlife or other importance of any tree
More emphasis on native species. Vandalized trees should be replanted by the city if on city property
no
species monitoring??, maximum / minimum canopy
Stress FIRE PROTECTION of properties. Danger of cougars, etc.
Take out "for the purpose of creating a view" after "removal of non-hazardous trees" (module 5 item 3) and add a planning trees to enhance private privacy and neighbourhood values are retained or restored
What about off-setting taxes with a plan to utilize (harvest) trees in the Urban Forest? Key is to plan ahead so that a tree species replaces the tree harvested. Another key is to have it assessed for board ft. by a nonpartisan

4. Are there any issues not covered by the plan that you feel are important?

One of the goals of module 7 is to update the tree protection bylaw, encouraging the public and developers to retain as many trees as possible. In the tree specification list consideration should be made to climate change. Suggestion for which trees will be more suitable to the climate in the future could be included here. For full comments see below.

Comments
Better bylaw protection for trees illegally cut by property owners. E.g. Hammond Bay Rd. Near departure Bay Road.
Climate change- certain species will do better than others (as per climate change lecture/ discussion at Port Theatre June 25th- sponsored by PBS.
Developers design & actual construction should NOT be clearing ALL vegetation & then replanting. Oliver Rd development is an example of how this may be done. More needs to be done. There are lots of examples of "green" development.

DRAFT

Developers should have a clear mandate to keep as many existing trees as possible & if unable the must plant some
Habitat corridor for wildlife, Future development of Linley Valley is VERY important! Developers are apparently ringing Linley Valley incentives to developers to leave more trees and property owners to keep trees. Public education programs- outreach to schools and property owners on the value of trees. no trees = no birds!!
I don't see small areas (e.g. Corner of Howard and Beaconsfield owned by city)and trees around school playgrounds included in module 3 & feel all the green areas should be protected
Importance of wildlife habitat & ecosystems--> for instance I live in "Eagle Point" but the resident eagles have few trees left for their nests. Birds need not just a nest tree but a "buffer zone" around the tree including parch trees & roost trees. Check out the WITS website- www.wildlifetree.org/whatcanbedone.htm
No
No
Planting new trees is a great idea but I would also like to see older trees remain. Planting a young tree doesn't ease the pain of well-established trees coming down. i.e. trees in Lubbock square, large tree ~ 200 block pine street. Also I hate to see forests levelled for new developments
See above. Most urgent!!! (info from above: Changing the by-lay that existing mature trees can not be cut down unless it is a problem tree. It has to be replaced by another tree within a year)
tax incentives
The physical danger associated with trees is not specifically mentioned. Proximity to buildings, diseased trees, wind danger and fire should receive stronger emphasis. Noxious weeds (Daphne laurel, broom, English Ivy etc.) Should be discussed. Mention should be made of the negative aspects of some trees (Lombardy poplar- invasive suckering, evergreens-flammable oils, giant sequoia- in proportion to lot, etc. etc.)
Urban Agriculture-
Yes, it does not mention that trees produce oxygen, a necessity for human survival

5. One of the goals of the Urban Forest Management Plan is to maintain the overall tree coverage in Nanaimo. Do you have any suggestions to increase willingness of individuals to maintain trees and plants

Many suggestions to increase the willingness of individuals to maintain trees and plants. Education again is a key component here as well as incentives and fines. Workshops, contests and performances can also be used to increase awareness of the urban forest and the importance of vegetation and intact ecosystems. For full comments see below.

Comments
A reminder to land lords when they receive their property tax notice that good maintenance would enhance the vale & they should look after the grounds
Clarification of responsibility alone would help. Major pruning etc. needs to be responsibility of the city due to the financial cost and liability issues
community projects, individual incentives, contest, workshops
EDUCATION- the right tree in the right place!!
Emphasize the positive benefits of trees- cleaner air, produce oxygen, reduce greenhouse gases and global warming, show pictured/ examples of neighbourhoods with beautiful trees and landscape intact. Also trees, vegetation reduce erosion.
Every homeowner should be given a free tree if so desired to plant on his/her property with definite instructions and for assistance to get it planted correctly!
First lets talk to professionals-
Free classes on tree care. Free classes on veggie care
Implement huge fines for cutting down healthy trees on city boundaries
Incentives to developers to leave more trees and property owners to keep more. Public education programs- outreach to schools and property owners on value of trees. No trees=no birds!
No data
Perhaps involve community schools? - lots of workshops so "gardeners" etc will know how to care for trees and plants- "City Repair" competitions between different neighbourhoods?

DRAFT

Some examples of good management should be given. Cilaire seems to have the right balance and I suspect the original forest was completely removed. What might be thought of as a loss originally has been turned to the residents' advantage.
Tax concessions
There is already a strong emphasis on education. Now you need a way to connect to the ignorant people who already think they know enough, such as though regulated professionals like realtors and arborist and developers.

What is your impression of each of the seven modules?

Module 1: Education and outreach

The respondents' comments show that the education and outreach module is important and critical. Outreach programs will be important for the community to embrace the new concept of an urban forest. For full comments see below.

Impression	Content Changes
excellent	
excellent	can't think of any- use neighbourhood groups "tree parties"
excellent, critical!	no data
good	
good	
good	education needs to include fieldtrips/ walks
good	involve the Artist Response Team
good	no data
good	no data
good	Utilize existing resources Malaspina, community organizations
necessary!	need to educate homeowners AND developers
no data	
no data	Needs to include "what BC Hydro looks for when assessing trees". Part of education should include How to negotiate with BC Hydro OR how to access GREENSTREETS
no data	no data
no data	The average person does not have a university education so presentation (ie vocabulary) needs to be altered to be understood by most people (eg words such as "modules" and "interface" are examples.)
no data	The city should sponsor and partner with ecoforestry glps to have a "Forest Week" filled with workshops, demonstrations and celebrations. Include first nations (engage various communities for pilot projects).
so-so	It's all education- for outreach need hard-wired connections for the key trades and professions

Module 2: Street/Boulevard trees and landscaping

The street/boulevard trees ad landscaping module was perceived as important from nine of the survey respondents. Three comments have been made about plating native species for boulevard and street trees; this comment was also common in the large survey that we conducted in February. In this survey one person also mentioned a garden waste removal program- this comment also appeared several times in the large survey. For full comments see below.

Impression	Content Changes
excellent	
excellent	
excellent	I assume you're working with BC hydro for suitable native, short varieties of trees
good	
good	

DRAFT

good	add concept of succession plan include optimal replacement rate and times include harvest
good	Variety of species benefit for enviro and appeal. Focus on Native species
good	we need boulevard trees landscaping with natural, native plants.
no data	City may need to start a garden waste removal service (like Victoria has) to remove dead leaves
no data	I definitely agree with this but once beds are planted we have to MAINTAIN them, weed them etc. If we don't have the staff or money what's the point?
no data	Lets become a leader in planting and urban forest in most if not all communities.
Super!	

Module 3: Parks and natural areas management

The parks and natural areas management module was perceived as important by 10 survey respondents. Implementation steps will be critical to meeting the goals in this module. For the development of this module, it will be important to meet with neighbourhood groups, environmental groups, community members and developers and gain their input. For full comments see below.

Impression	Content Changes
excellent	
good	
good	
good	add concept of succession plan include optimal replacement rate and times include harvest
good	add small "natural" neighbourhood areas school/sports field surrounds
good	inform neighbourhood groups to discuss
good	It's not enough just to have a plan- we need to set a goal to step and reverse deforestation asap
great	continue to expand our green and protected spaces working with environ groups
great	focus on Linley valley it is the natural open area at most risk.
I like the restoration of natural landscape and wildlife.	Do not put a water main though Colliery Dam Park
no data	I've noticed too many shrubs and trees being removed. Is this "tidy"? Why are we allowing trees in Colliery Dam Park to come down to make way for a water line? SHAMEFUL in such a beautiful forest.
no data	The waterfront should be as treed and as "natural" as possible with walking trails for public access.

Module 4: Site-specific tree removal

The site-specific tree removal module is perceived as fairly important by eight respondents but the goals need to be clarified. It would be useful to research forestry (removal and replanting) practices in Europe. It is also important to meet with neighbourhood groups in the development of this module. For full comments see below.

Impression	Content Changes
excellent	
Excellent	Good to have clear procedures
good	
good	replace trees or replant certain areas. This works well in come European countries
good	
good	replacement of dangerous/hazard trees needs to be a priority.

DRAFT

Inventory should be taken everywhere in town.	how many trees are removed unnecessarily? The ones at Prideau Cemetery looked pretty good.
needs clarification	define "need" policies, involve neighbourhood in discussion.
no data	implement fines for removal of healthy mature trees!
no data	I think liability is becoming a real buzz word & big trees are at greater risk because the city doesn't want to be held liable should it fall etc.
no data	Public education is an important part of doing this wisely.
no data	
no data	no data
ok but still weak	unnecessary tree removal' needs strong and clean definitions, strong penalties

Module 5: property values, views and privacy

The property values, views and privacy module is perceived as useful by 6 survey respondents, but the implementation processes need to be considered carefully. The success of this module will be heavily dependent of educating the public of the value of trees. Both landowners and developers need to be involved in this modules' development. For full comments see below.

Impression	Content Changes
excellent	
good	
good	
good	I'm concerned views & property values would override forest values
great to have a bylaw preventing tree removal just for a view!	Public- and developers need education & persuasion here
Great!!	
needs clarification	growing population creates need for more privacy & want "best" views.
no data	Love Newcastle island. Please keep it beautiful. Bowen Park is also a jewel
no data	This can be a touchy matter for the private city on who wants to remove some a top.
no data	People should be made more aware of the advantage of having a healthy forest on and around their property.
no data	Public education and procedures to support community communication! (neighbour to neighbour)
weak	add real tree protection processes that don't depend on educated landowner. Require reforestation plans to revive privacy, views etc.

Module 6: Forest fire interface

The seven respondent's comments show that the forest fire interface module is important but few respondents commented on it suggesting maybe it isn't as important as the others, however verbal comments clearly expressed the concern of forest fire and the need for a plans to manage this. BC Hydro, the Nanaimo Fire Department, and community members are important for the development of this module. For full comments see below.

Impression	Content Changes
excellent	
good	
good	
good	

DRAFT

good	
good	no data
good	
no data	Interface- surely there must be a more understandable term than this to use. The average parson can only guess at what this means!
no data	this is important - we don't want another Kelowna

Module 7: Bylaws, fines and enforcement

The bylaws, fines and enforcement module is important for the success of the Urban Forest Management Plan. Three survey respondents suggest changing the fines and increasing the rates to reduce unnecessary or excessive tree removal. This was also suggested by several respondents of the large survey. For full comments see below.

Impression	Content Changes
atto	
good	Increase penalties
good	
good	add hotline for 24/7 response when neighbours hear the chainsaws.
good	no data
good	more resources need to go to site identification/ enforcement
good-especially an inventory	especially need to strengthen penalties for cutting down trees for view enhancement only & cutting down trees which are home to wildlife (e.g. eagles)
no data	Dog owners need to be more aware of negative impacts some dogs have on native species.
no data	Fines should be stiffened
no data	implement fines for removal of healthy mature trees
no data	no data
Very Important	increase the fines so there is a real economic impact to the offender require developers to leave a greater percentage of trees and parkland

Other suggestions for the modules

The following suggestions were made for the improvement for the improvement of the modules:

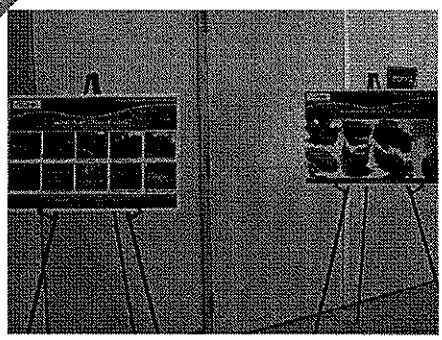
Suggestions
Bylaws are a crude tool to try to encourage good practice. It is interesting that no trees are designated under the current bylaw. City should offer consultation on vegetation management rather than increase powers of bylaws. Most people do not manage vegetation well through ignorance rather than a destructive bent. Covering all vegetation (trees?) under a bylaw would generate additional work for city staff but have minimal effect on vegetation management.
Develop a carbon footprint model/ assessment for the city Riparian corridor planning
I agree with identified goals- they sound good but hope implementation has correct emphasis to property, urban forest values and native plants.
Maintaining the UCB would assist to meet many of the goals that are trying to be achieved.
One might stipulate for every tree removed, another must be planted as close as possible to the location of the original!
Public education regarding "nuisance" trees and mess. How about some seminars on "neighbour friendly" hedging? Pros and cons of different species.
This is a good start

Other comments

DRAFT

Comments
Bylaws to protect trees, identification of significant, wildlife and heritage trees needs to be widely available.
City should set an example of vegetation management particularly on Protection Island where the fire danger is extreme. The city parks adjacent to every home owner's property are wilderness forest: ladder fuel, floor detritus, unlimbed trees, undergrowth, diseased trees, noxious weeds (Broom, English ivy, Daphne Laurel) abound. arguably the worst example of vegetation management in the city. Budges must be procured to immediately address this issue. The City may even have a liability if these are not addressed.
Dogs are certainly an introduced species and often have a negative impact on other native specie, therefore. Stricter enforcement of on-leash regulations needs to be implemented. Pollution (point source and indirect) needs to be addressed.
For people moving here from out-of-province, advertise "West Coast" lifestyle & landscape- trees, wildlife- it's not just removing all trees for an ocean view. Beef up the fines for tree removal, require developers to leave a greater percentage of land for parkland have enough staff to monitor & enforce
I believe developers should be specifically mentioned or targeted in this plan. Have you seen the trees destroyed, the land clearing, ecosystems altered be the development at such locations as Hawthorn near Buttertubs Marsh and Benson Heights? And more large developments are in the planning stages! (20 years too late)
I would like to top a couple of trees on my property- partly for the view but mainly for the increasing shade and close encounter when heavy snow falls occur. Is there any hope consideration is given to NACT who have a native plant nursery to supply some species.
St. George to Wakeisiah need some trees planted along the E&N trail. It looks very barren. Also, plant more evergreens on projects as oppose to deciduous trees. On the winter some places look like Edmonton- No Greenery! Overall, very happy that this department has been form??- It's an important park in our community.
Talk to more professional foresters and to other municipalities-
Thank you for allowing public input
Things have changed for the better in Nanaimo in the past few years. Everyone seems aware of the value of trees now but yet still many property owners are cutting down trees. Great start! Well done!

DRAFT



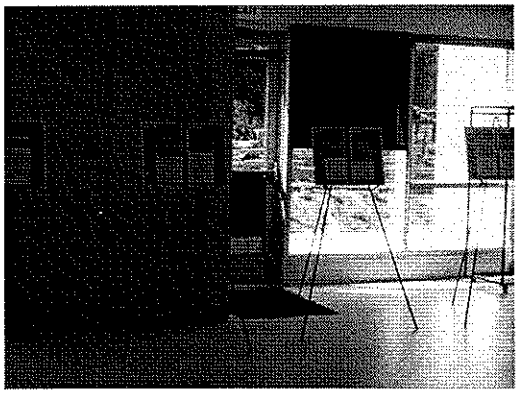
Discussion:
This survey shows that there is support for the Urban Forest Management Plan from the survey respondents and the majority of people who attended the open house were also supportive. The availability for public input at this early stage of the Urban Forest Management Plan development was appreciated by the attendees of the open houses. The plan appears to be supported by the public, although the attendance was not high for these public houses, there were a wide range of interest groups present, community members, people with specific tree inquiries, developers, teachers and professors, parents and children, youth, seniors, city staff members, and passers by. All of the posters presented were and are available online for the public to view and make responses.

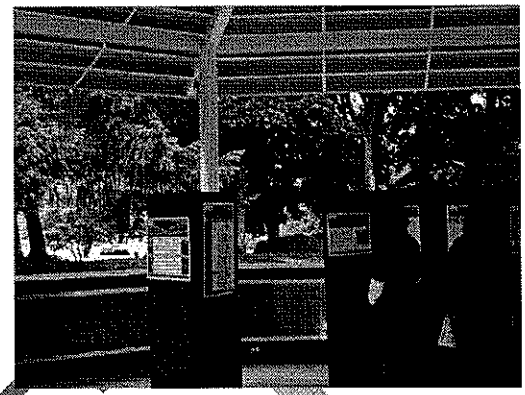
Each module needs to be filled out and a group of key stakeholders and information sources needs to be indentified to discuss each module. This survey shows that education is extremely important for the success of this plan. All levels of the public need to have easily accessible information sources. The need for a hotline for illegal tree removals was mentioned by several people who attended the open houses, this comment was also a comment made by a survey respondent.

Conclusion:

Overall, the three open houses for the Urban Forest Management Plan were successful. Many suggestions for plan improvements were made which will help in the next stages of the development process. The modules we presented were viewed as important, having the highest importance placed on the Education and outreach module. Education is linked to all of the other modules, therefore this will be a particularly important component of the plan. It is clear from this survey, discussions and the larger survey in February that the Tree Protection Bylaw needs to be updated to achieve the goal of maintaining the current tree and vegetation coverage in Nanaimo. As each module is developed a meeting with the key stakeholders and information sources in Nanaimo needs to take place, this will increase the input

received by the community, it will link key stakeholders to the Urban Forest Plan, and it will allow for an informative discussion on the goals and the steps needed to achieve the goals for each module. The further development of the Urban Forest Management Plan will take place over the remainder of the summer and early fall. All comments provided in this survey will be used in the development process.





DRAFT

REPORT TO: RICHARD HARDING, DIRECTOR, PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE

FROM: JEFF RITCHIE, SENIOR MANAGER OF PARKS

RE: MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 2009 – PARKS OPERATIONS

The following highlights are the park initiatives for March 2009. Regular maintenance tasks are not listed.

PARK DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

- Construction of the Maffeo Sutton Park Improvements Phase 1 (Spirit Square) continues. Underground infrastructure work is complete and surface concrete, brick-laying, and planting are underway.
- Site preparation for the Oliver Woods Wellness Park is underway. Installation of the equipment will occur by the end of June.
- Site preparation for the Deverill Square Spray Park is underway. Installation will be complete by 2009-JUN-15.
- Staff are reviewing a number of development applications with trail and park dedications throughout the city.
- Staff are planning for this year's playground improvements including new equipment and surfacing at Altrusa Park.
- A second draft of the Community Plan for Public Art is being reviewed by staff, stakeholders, and committees.

VOLUNTEERS IN PARKS

- Installation of the playground at Carmanah Way Park is scheduled for May 2009.
- Staff have been liaising with volunteers interested in community mural and mosaic projects.
- Staff are assisting the Douglas Island Garden Society (DIGS) with a survey of Protection Island residents regarding communal and allotment beds. Survey results should be available later in April.

TRAIL DEVELOPMENT

- Two replacement bridges were constructed at Amsterdam Park. Further trail repair will be done later in the summer.
- Twenty new Garry Oak trees were planted at Pipers Lagoon on the far end of the spit.
- Clean up from the winter windstorms on trails and accesses.
- Staff have begun working with a new volunteer group on clearing invasive species from the Cat Stream.
- Volunteers worked in Bowen Park over spring break removing ivy and planting 200 shrubs along the Millstream.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

- The rear exit door to the Kin Hut was replaced with a new steel door and frame.
- Deverill Park Washrooms have been upgraded. New sinks and counters have been installed and the main doors have been replaced. The renovations were done in conjunction with the Deverill Park Playground and water park upgrades which included creating accessible washrooms.
- New countertops and sinks were installed at May Bennett washrooms. The interior will be painted before ball season.
- The oak dedication benches at Pioneer Plaza (Coal Tyee Plaza) and around the Beban Park Social Centre were upgraded to the mahogany and black frame finish.
- Two new "Ships of Nanaimo" information sign kiosks were fabricated and installed on the waterfront promenade.
- A re-discovered Provincial plaque on the history of Number One mine was re-finished and installed on the concrete retaining wall on Front Street below Piper Park.
- Concrete pads and benches were installed at the Bowen Park Bowling Green.
- A new irrigation system was installed at the entrance area to the Serauxmen Stadium parking lot. This was done as part of a joint effort between the City and the School District to improve the area.
- Some of the irrigation at NAC was refurbished.
- Water to the irrigations systems has been un-winterized and testing has begun for the upcoming season.

HORTICULTURE

- Horticulture crews are finishing displays at Diana Krall, Maffeo Sutton Park and Nanaimo Conference Center.
- Beban Park tree beds are being mulched and some larger islands have been seeded to grass for ease of maintenance.
- Summer staff are now in place.

SPORTS FIELDS

- Development of the Sports Field Strategy continues.
- S.D. Serauxmen Stadium parking lot upgrade and NAC entrance beautification is complete.

URBAN FORESTRY

- Six Tree Removal Permits were processed for various sites including the expansion at the Regional District of Nanaimo and Transit offices.
- Seventy-three phone calls were received regarding concerns and complaints. The majority of the calls were concerning damage to trees from the recent snow storms.
- Winter/spring pruning has been completed by staff and contract tree services.
- Final editing was completed on the preliminary draft of the Urban Forest Strategy which is now being reviewed by staff for presentation to the Parks Recreation and Culture Commission on 2009-APR-22. The intent is to have one more Open House in May.
- A presentation of the strategy will be given to Engineering and Public Works management on Wednesday, 2009-APR-08.

- The first draft of the Tree Management and Protection Bylaw revision has been completed and is now being reviewed by Parks management prior to being sent out to other City departments for review and comment.
- Planning is in progress on the installation of fifty boulevard trees in the Wexford Creek subdivision as part of their development permit.
- Planning is also in progress on the installation of seventy-three boulevard trees for Phase II and III of the Ranchview subdivision. Both of these projects are funded through the developer with the installations completed by a City landscape contractor as directed by the Urban Forestry Coordinator.

TRAIL COUNTS FOR MARCH 2009

Park Sites	January Daily Average	February Daily Average	March Daily Average	March Peak Time Of Use
Bowen Side Channel	63	71	55	1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Diana Krall Plaza (Conference Centre stairs)	60	84	96	12:00 noon – 1:00 p.m.
Diana Krall Plaza (Commercial Street)	256	363	407	12:00 noon – 1:00 p.m.
Diana Krall Plaza (Port Theatre Stairs)	197	262	264	12:00 noon – 1:00 p.m.
Third Street Park				
*E&N Trail (Terminal Park Bus Stop)	73	88	58	2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.
*Westwood Lake Entrance	115	143	134	1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
*Oliver Woods Playground (Side Entrance)	47	66	68	3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.
*Oliver Woods Playground (Front Entrance)	79	89	100	3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Pipers Spit	n/a	n/a	192	2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.
Pipers Knoll	n/a	n/a	78	2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

(* Numbers have been divided by two as counter location is point of entrance and exit)

VANDALISM REPORT FOR MARCH 2009

BUILDING AND ENGINEERING R&M

• Graffiti removal	$2,178.03
• Replace broken window	$ 388.00
COST	**$2,566.03**

MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

• Assorted locks and keys	$ 195.67
• Misc Supplies	$ 322.06
COST	**$ 517.73**

LABOUR AND FLEET (City Vehicles)

COST	**$ 573.12**
TOTAL COST	**$3,656.88**

Graffiti in various locations include: Biggs Park; Rotary Skate Park; Brooks Landing Tunnel; Bowen Park; Caledonia; Gyro; Robins Park; Maffeo Sutton and Harewood Centennial; broken window at Community Service Building.

2009-APR-07
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REPORT TO: RICHARD HARDING, DIRECTOR, PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE

FROM: SUZANNE SAMBORSKI, SENIOR MANAGER OF RECREATION AND CULTURE SERVICES

RE: MONTHLY REPORT – MARCH 2009 - RECREATION AND CULTURE SERVICES

Recreation and Culture

At the end of the first quarter of 2009, 1,656 Nanaimo Harbour City Seniors annual memberships have been sold.

The Canadian Tire Jumpstart Program funding has increased from $3,000 in 2008, to $5,000 in 2009. This funding provides additional subsidies to our children and youth LEAP clients and can be used for activities that create lifelong active habits.

The Olympic Torch Relay and Community Celebration planning are well underway. Several community volunteers have joined in the planning.

Provincial Disc Golf championships will be held at Bowen Park from 2009-SEP-05 to 06 with an estimated attendance of between 150 to 200 players.

Staff visited Vancouver Island University to promote summer employment positions.

The City of Nanaimo was awarded the 2014 BC Summer Games. This marks the third time Nanaimo will host these games.

On behalf of the City, Cultural Awards were presented to Carmella Luvisotto and Camela Tang in recognition of their involvement and contribution to the culture fabric of the city.

The third and final portal installation that formed part of the "Portals to Our Heritage" Culture Capital of Canada legacy was unveiled at Newcastle Island.

Aquatics

Throughout March, 584 people participated in aquatic lessons at Nanaimo Aquatic Centre (NAC) and Beban, up considerably from 330 in March 2008.

Spring Break was very busy this year with 20,225 people swimming at Beban and NAC compared to 17,112 for the same time last year. Special events during Spring Break included: Mini Olympics and Jungle Games at Beban and Gladiator Games, Disney Gone Wild and Rescue Ranger Fun at NAC.

The Nanaimo Diamonds Synchronized Swim Team hosted two successful events at NAC in March: Vancouver Island Regional's, from 2009-MAR-06 to 07 with 200 athletes participating, and the Western Canadian Synchronized Championships, 2009, MAR-26 to 29 with 150 participating. Both meets went great and were well organized by the club and staff.

Arenas

Attendance numbers are down in the arenas due to the Nanaimo Clippers playing fewer games during the month of March. Casual renters (private renters) are up by 110 hours and 2,216 users. The stats were also be impacted as a result of the ice coming out of NIC 1 in March. In past years the ice did not come out until April.

The Nanaimo Ice Centre and the Beban Park Arenas hosted a number of events and tournaments including a Nanaimo Casual Hockey League year-end tournament, Shocker Shootout Adult Hockey Tournament, Atom Development Hockey Tournament, BC Bantam Girls Provincials, and a Glow in the Dark Public Skate.

Marketing

Marketing Projects currently underway include:

- "Active for Life" early registration contest;
- advertising in: Nanaimo Magazine, More Living, Wedding Experts, VIU Student handbook;
- development of the 'This year I will..." campaign; and,
- creation of new Sport Tourism Guide.

Maintenance

Kin Pool is being prepared for operation in April.

The SAP program for demand maintenance was updated. A preventative maintenance program is still in the works.

A full Beban Park Complex emergency evacuation drill was completed at the end of March.

Statistics

Front Desk:

March 2009	2008	2009	Difference
Numbers			
Registrations	6,412	7,506	1,094
FITT Passes	141	220	79
Economy Tickets	11,374	10,856	(518)
TOTAL:	**17,927**	**18,582**	**655**
Sales			
Registrations	$308,420	$362,779	$54,359
FITT Passes	21,673	38,423	16,750
Economy Tickets	37,263	39,010	1,747
TOTAL:	**$367,356**	**$440,212**	**$72,856**

Arenas:

March 2009	Hours of Use		Attendance	
	Current Month	Last Year	Current Month	Last Year
Public Admissions:	146	119	3,610	2,527
Lessons: Department programs and Schools:	192.5	166.25	3,723	3,747
League Rentals:	455.5	558	19,577	33,055
Other/Casual:	303.25	193.5	9,843	7,627
TOTAL:	1097.25	1036.75	37,293	46,956

Hours:

FCA –	*257.00*
NIC 1 –	*252.25*
NIC 2 –	*312.75*
CMM –	*274.25*
Total –	***1,097.25***

Attendance:

FCA –	*9,248*
NIC 1 –	*10,560*
NIC 2 –	*10,590*
CMM –	*6,895*
Total –	***37,293***

Rental Revenue Summary:

Social Centre

March 2009	$ 27,328
March 2008	$ 19,714

Centennial Building

March 2009	$ 3,430
March 2008	$ 2,835

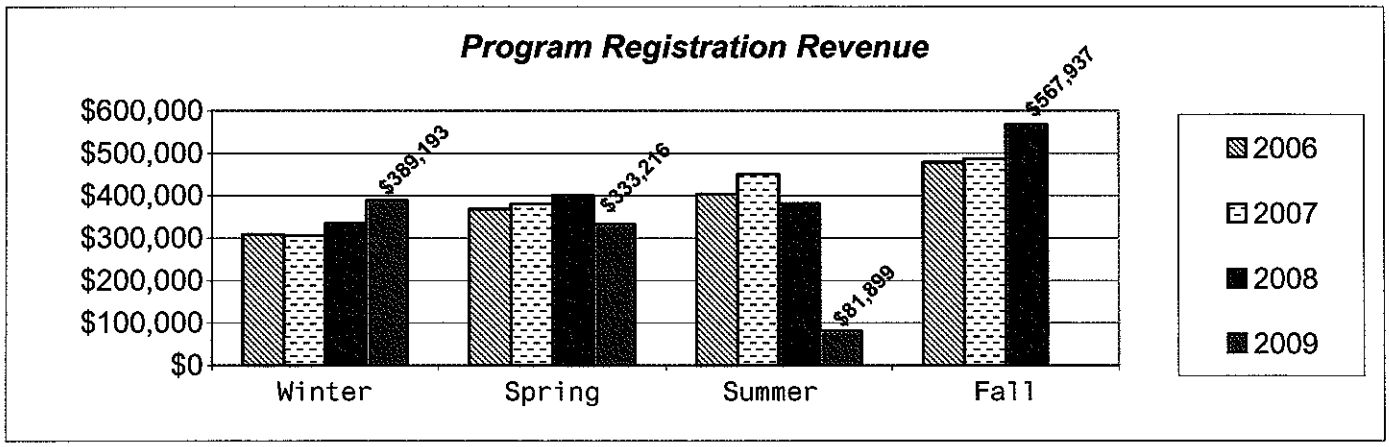
Receipts:

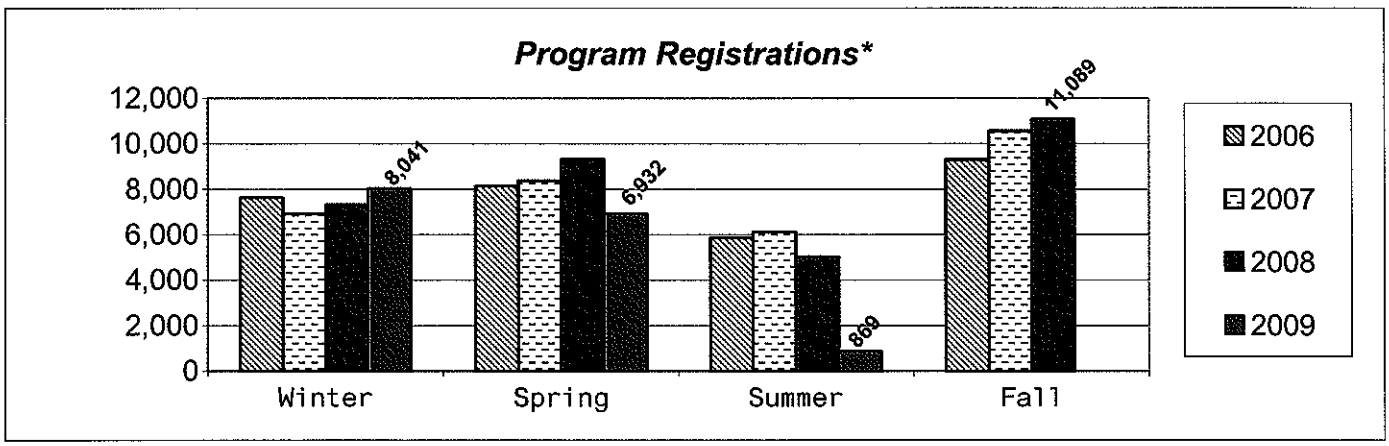
March 2009:	$865,539
March 2008:	$741,939

L.E.A.P.:

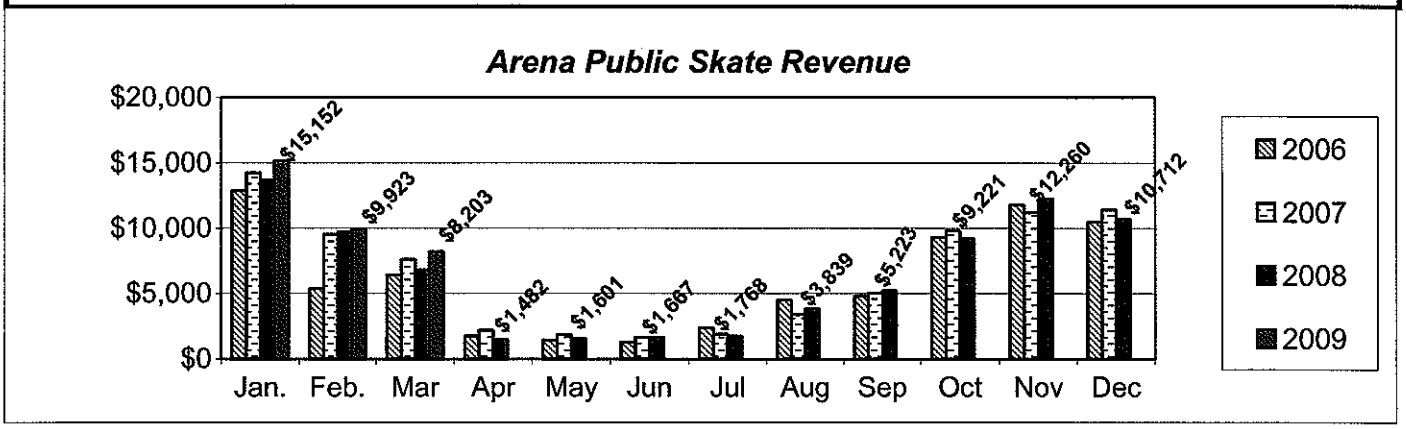
March 2009: 615 Applications (462 in 2008)

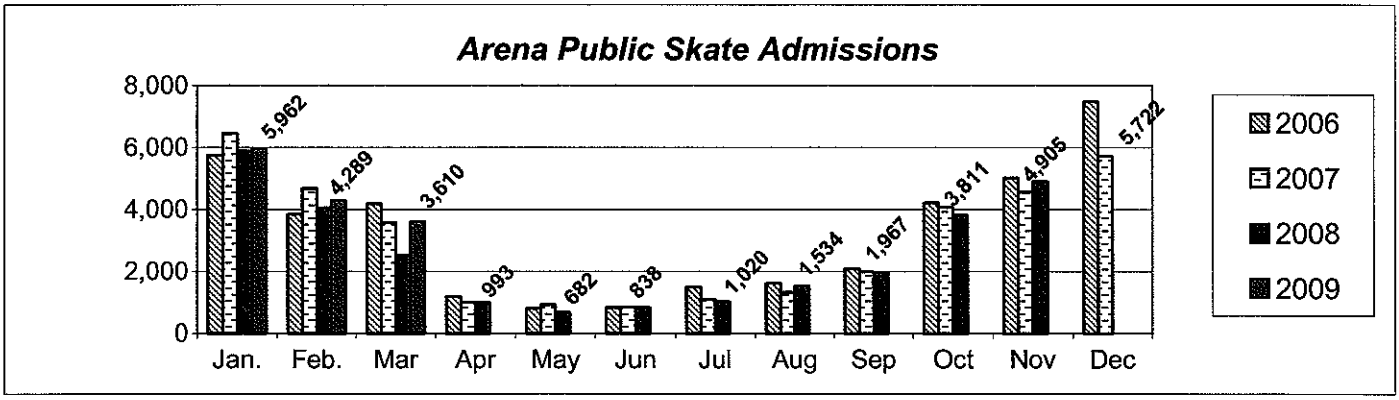
2006 to 2009 Recreation and Culture Programs Registrations and Revenues

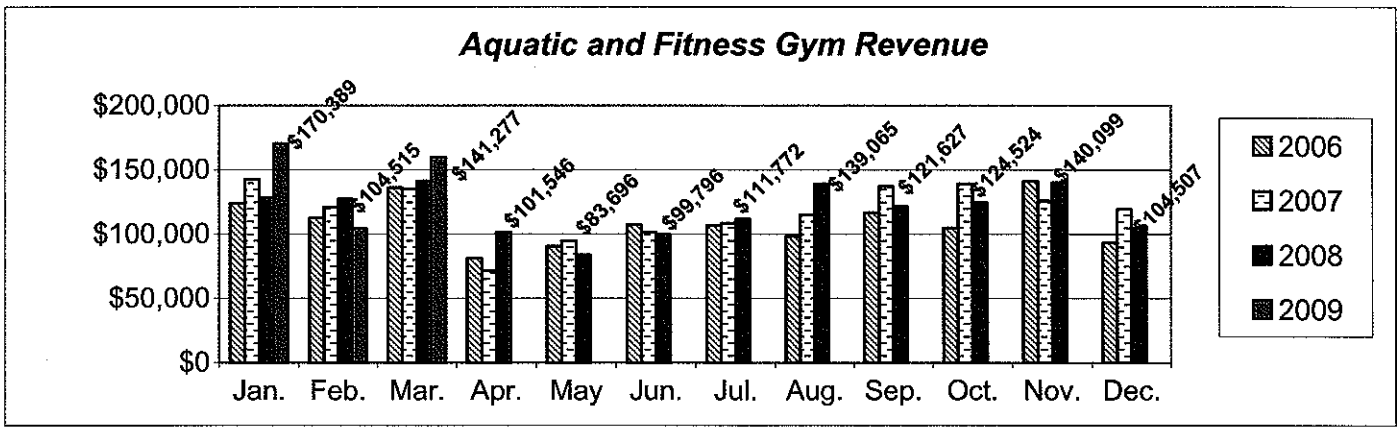


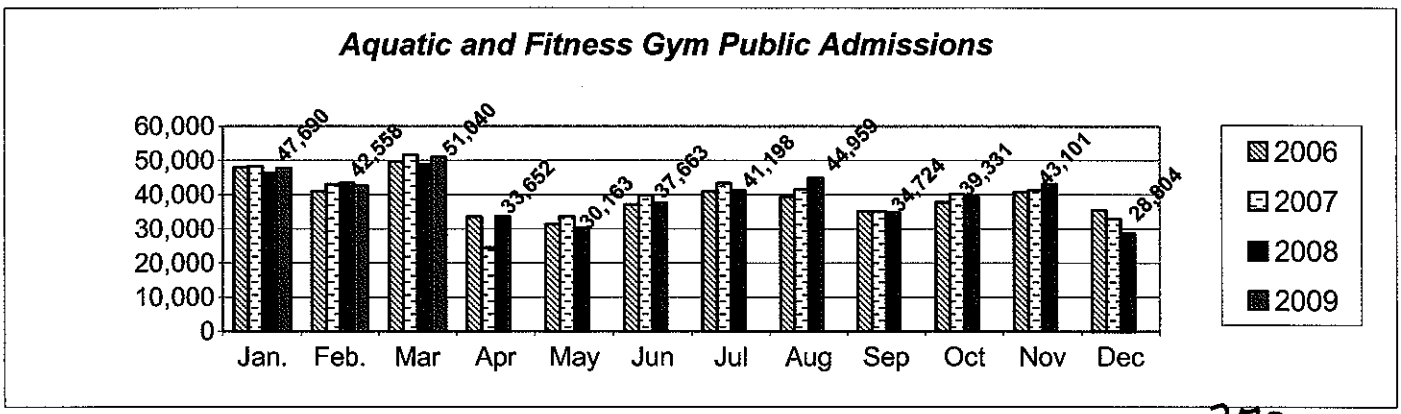


Summary of Recreation And Culture Services - March 2009









3562 Monterey Drive
Nanaimo, BC
V9T 6T2

April 7, 2009

Larry McNabb
Chair
Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission
City of Nanaimo
455 Wallace Street
Nanaimo, BC
V9R 5J6

RECEIVED
APR 14 2009
DEPARTMENT OF
PARKS RECREATION AND CULTURE

Dear Mr. Chair:

Subject: Petition for Dog Off-Leash Area in North Nanaimo

North Nanaimo is in dire need of an off leash dog park.

I called Parks & Recreation about one month ago, and although the staff are very friendly, I was told a committee still needed to be set up and that it could still take up to a year and more. The same reply was given as far back as two years ago to other dog owners. Needless to say quite a few dog owners feel that their calls are not being taken seriously. I started the enclosed petition about ten days ago in the hope that this will encourage Parks to look into this matter urgently and action to be taken immediately. The majority of dog owners do not feel comfortable letting their dogs off leash since they are breaking a City by-law, however, the options are few and far between.

Attached are approximately 165 signatures that have been collected during our dogs walks. Had we gone door to door you can be assured the total signatures would have far exceeded the number currently obtained.

Here are a few suggestions and/or wishes that pet owners have made known, either verbally or written in the comments area of the petition:

1. **A dedicated area, left as natural as possible with trees and a water source.**
   May I suggest you look at the off leash at the Qualicum Beach community center as a very fine example. There are two trails that are regularly maintained with bark mulch. They have recently also dedicated part of the off leash for an enclosed area. If we had something similar it would be quite an attraction for all dog owners in Nanaimo.

2. **An enclosed area.**
   This area should be large for owners with small dogs and enough room to throw ball, Frisbee, etc. and exercise larger dogs. This area must be maintained by the city , i.e. mowing, irrigation, etc. Access to water, a few waste cans and doggy bag dispensers are also must haves. Most people I have spoken with are not impressed by the Beban off leash area because it is poorly maintained, i.e. mucky and has pot holes from digging dogs. Westwood Lake powerline off-leash area is inaccessible to those dog owners with infirmities.

3. **Permit all parks to allow off leash dogs at specific times, i.e. 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.**
The majority of the signees of the enclosed petition would be in favor of this option. This would be the least costly option for the city: no fencing would be required, and park land is already being maintained and irrigated. Doggy bag dispensers must be provided in assigned parks if not already available.

If Option #3 were to be considered, it would be less disruptive to surrounding properties, as opposed to one off-leash park being used all day. Also, an all-day off-leash area would become unsightly if not regularly maintained. Option #3 is currently in effect in Vancouver at Balaclava Park, please refer to the following website for more information http://vancouver.ca/parks/info/dogparks/Balaclava.htm.

On behalf of all the dogs owners in North Nanaimo, I would like to thank you for your time, attention and action in this matter. Should you have any questions or require additional input or feedback, please do not hesitate in contacting me.

Kind regards,

Marion Brom

Telephone: 250-756-3622
e-mail: marionbrom@shaw.ca

copy: His Honour, John Ruttan, Mayor of Nanaimo
Fred Pattje, Council Representative, PR&C
Richard Harding, Director, PR&C

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	COMMENTS
Deb Beck	5923 Newport Newport	756-2700	D Beck	
Hodgo Gibbons	6733 Medd Rd	390 0463	[illegible]	
Wm. Ruddy	6725 Medd Rd	390 4722	Wm Ruddy	
Jackie McConnell	6703 Medd Rd	390 3146	J McConnell	Need to make sure there is water source, trees, natural space.
Paul McConnell	6703 Medd Rd	390 3146	[illegible]	
Kim Thompson	6718 Medd Rd	390 4052	K Thompson	
Dave Thompson	6718 Medd Rd	390-4052	[illegible]	
Kelly McKee	6721 Medd Rd	390-3422	[illegible]	
Bryce Tremblay	6704 Medd Rd.	390-3244	Bryce Tremblay	
Kipp Mavis Haddock	6707 Medd Rd	390-3770	M. Haddock	An area with trees and a water source would be lovely
JOYCE + BART BARTON	6701 MEDD	390-4586	[illegible]	" " " "
Mithal Patel	6733 Medd Rd	390 2988	Mithal Patel	" " "
Eileen Patel	6733 Medd Rd	390 2988	[illegible]	" " "
Heddy Luther	6223 Icarus Rd	751-0653	H. Luther	" " "
Oliver Luther	6223 Icarus Rd.	751-0653	O. Luther	✓ ✓ ✓

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	COMMENTS
Elizabeth McElhaney	3648 Uplands Drive, Nanaimo, B.C. V9T 2T7	250-729-0347	Elizabeth McElhaney	
Paul Bennett	1355 Carmel Pl Nanoose Bay	250-468-2062	Paul Bennett	
Stéphany Forrester	3010 Hillview Rd Lantzville BC	250 821-6937	S Forrester	
Tracy Harvey	2915 Newton St. Nanaimo BC	250 758-7518	Tracy Harvey	
Laurie Convey	945 Nanaimo River Rd. Nanaimo BC V9X1E3	250-753-3436	[illegible]	
Carole Rinas	4330 Martin Place Nanaimo BC V9T5S3	250 756 1988	[illegible]	
Winona Adams	406 Holly Ave. Nanaimo V9S3H5	7535658	W. Adams	
Cindy Flannigan	6266, Eldorado Pl. Nanaimo V9V1N4	390-3823	[illegible]	
Carolyn Kayes	6307 Icarus Drive Nanaimo, BC V9V1B5	729-8690	[illegible]	
Lori Unger	600 Bellevue Pl Nan V9V1B4	758-1220	[illegible]	
Josh Neary	624 Belle View Pl	756-2138	Josh Neary	
Paul VanRyssel	630 Belle View	758-3205	P. VanRyssel	
Marilyn Brondel	648 Belle View	1580301	M Brondel	
Lynn McNaught	649 Belle View	756-1961	[illegible]	

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	COMMENTS
Perry Williams	6572 Pelican Way	390-1735	[illegible]	
Darla Dicks	6300 Icarus Dr.	751-3720	Dicks	
Dawn Stranberg	6295 Icarus Dr	758-7855	[illegible]	
Fiji Pinatubis	5247 Lost Lake Rd	756-9240	[illegible]	
Brenda O'Sullivan	6115 Kirsten Dr	756-9891	[illegible]	
Mavis Hodgson	6357 Blueback Rd	756-2711	Mavis Hodgson	
A. Acharya	6581 Kestrel Cres	390-7585	[illegible]	
O. Acharya	"	"	[illegible]	
R Joshi	6373 Icarus Dr.	390-4097	R Joshi	
Evelyn Phillips	6349 Icarus Dr.	390-2884	Evelyn R Phillips	
Karen Whiteley	6259 Eldorado Pl	390-0035	Karen Whiteley	
BERT WOLFE	6244 ELDORADO PL	390-0468	[illegible]	
WES LADI	6248 ELDORADO R.	390-1277	[illegible]	
Margot Herten	6254 Eldorado Pl	390-3071	M. E. Herten	

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	COMMENTS
D. FRANKLOM	6353 ICARUS DR	250 390 2001	Franklom	
BALVIR JOSHI	6373 ICARUS Dr	250 390 4097	Balvir Joshi	
G. HAZLEHURST	6351 ICARUS	3909607	[illegible]	
S. Frumento	6585 Pelican Way	390-3463	[illegible]	
G. Buck	6343 ICARUS	933-4757	[illegible]	
M. Sharp	6272 Eldorado Pl	250. 390-2466	Mari Sharp	
M. SIMS	6265 ELDORADO	250 390-8183	[illegible]	
A&R McKENZIE	6348 ICARUS DR	250 390 0687	[illegible]	
J LAWSON	6331 ICARUS DR	250 390-2402	[illegible]	
R. B. HEIDL	6319 ICARUS DR	250 729-7094	[illegible]	
Ingo Jaeschke	6318 - Icarus D	250 756 2895	[illegible]	
Mark Judy Ponti-Sgargi	6313 Icarus Drive	250 729-9956	Judy Ponti-Sgargi	
P. Huyghebaert	6128 Icarus DR.	756-3241	[illegible]	
W	✓	✓	[illegible]	

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	COMMENTS
ROBERT BENSON	51-5854 TURNER RD.	390 2883	R. Benson	
Sheila Hix	6239 MC GILL	751-0552	Sheila Hix	
Doreen Cowan	6009 Christopher	756-3155	Doreen Cowan	
GRETCHEN LAWLEY	111 LACKSLEY PL	756 6819	G Lawley	
JOHN COOK.	6223 GROVELAND DRIVE	751 2243	J L Cook	
B. RODWELL	5981 MONASHEE WAY	756-3882	B Rodwell	
G. LINDSAY	6260 Groveland Dr.	756-1259	G. Lindsay	
Jean Wyman	6217 ICARUS DR.	751-0811	J Wyman	
Jim Wyman	6217 ICARUS DR	751-0811	J Wyman	
BARRY HAWKSHEW	100 SHARON PL	758 9644	[illegible]	
Melanie Haldin-Kuehnel	5678 Carrington Rd	729-1307	M Kuehnel	
Sumari Putter	6569 Albatross	1250-619-7787 1250-619-7787	S Putter	
Jennie Putter	6569 Albatross Way, Nan	250-390-4971	J Putter	
M. Prom	3562 MONTEREY DR	758 3622	M Prom	

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	COMMENTS
Susan Bihari	6200 Icarus Dr.	760-0902	Susan Bihari	We need somewhere in this end of town. PLEASE HELP US!
JANE TREPANIER	6122 Icarus Rd	751-0010	Jane Trepanier	
ROBYN ZUCCARO	6095 Montgomery Way	758-8186	[illegible]	
WENDY GRUBAC	6180 Raphael	756 9196	[illegible]	
SYLVIE LEGER	6230 Bluebird Rd	797-0083	[illegible]	
Dallas Furnand	6646 Greenacres Way Nanaimo	390-4447	[illegible]	
Peggy Henwood	1138 College Dr.	716-9388	[illegible]	
PATTI FORSTER	4906 HARTWIG CRE	758-2140	P. Forster	
MARI-BETH BRINKL	5057 RALSTON	585-3043	[illegible]	
OLOF PETURSDOTTIR	6541 RAVEN Rd	390-0349	Olof Petursdottir	Great idea!
L Taylor	6638 Kestrel	390 9225	[illegible]	
C. Hughes	6612 Dover Rd.	390-[illegible]	[illegible]	
A. Henderson	242 Kingfisher Place	751-7516	[illegible]	the parks are being used as a dog park anyways!! I love it.
Fiona Sweesmith	6129 Carmanah Way	751 0300	[illegible]	

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
LISA LU	6621 LA MARCHE PL NANAIMO	758-1705	
KATHRYN WENNER	6122 LA MARCHE NANAIMO	758-0832	
SIGRID BENTLEY	6236 MC GIRR RD	250 758-4968	S Bentley
DAVE MOSHER	6272 McGIRR RD	751-0192	D Mosher
KAREN RICHARDSON	6565 PELICAN WAY	3900571	
Myra Wilson	6177 WATERBURY RD	756-0083	Myra Wilson
Merlinda Gutsche	330 Cambridge Place	760-0256	Merlinda Gutsche
Charlene Tow	5989 Sunset Rd	758 6721	
ROB GRIFFITHS	6345 DESMONDS RD	7517 5248	
Linda TREMBLAY	6474 Lasalle Rd	390-9063	Linda Tremblay
Cheryl Thompson	6662 Icarus Dr	758 1194	C Thompson
Marcia Wright	6615 Everest Drive Nanaimo	(250) 390-0388	
Allison Smith	5942 TWEEDSMUIR CRES. NANAIMO	760-0761	Allison
Trevor Muise	5997 Waterton Drive Nanaimo	756-0518	T Muise

We need a place for our DGS to play thanks

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	COMMENTS
SHANNON TRACY	5845 Birgan (Cr) Pl	619-4057	[illegible]	
LORRAINE PARSE	6673 Southampton	390-0655	Lorraine Parse	
Kathryn Brown	1901 Evergreen Way	758-9210	K. B.	
MARIE MOSSEIE	6560 KESTREL CR	751-2112	[illegible]	
[illegible]	N. dri pl.	676 [illegible]	[illegible]	
MARY KELLER	6344 SAVARY ST	729-7008	M Keller	
BEA RENNIE	6329 Thurlow	751-1806	B Rennie	
J. MacKenzie	7123 Fairmeadow Rd.		J MacKenzie	
Annie Wendt	202-5625 Edgewater	729-9224		
Myrna McKenzie	6337 Redondo Pl.	758-0093	Myrna McKenzie	
D. Kelman	330 6089 Cliffland	760-3552	D. Kelman	
GEORGE DODDS	6359 Pinewood LN	756-4306	[illegible]	
Julie Gilbert	6370 McRobb Ave	751 8676	[illegible]	
[illegible] Wolf	6356 Pinewood	760-0537	[illegible]	
M. Landers	6360 " "	390-0018	M. Landers	

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	COMMENTS
M. Blondette	318 - Cambridge Pl	758-5724	M. Blondette	off leash for small pets
Ruth Donaldson	6267 Groveland	760-0556	RD	Grass area to be maintained Fenced large + small pet area
Ted Hill	6239 McGirr	751 0552	[illegible]	
Bill Phillips	6349 Icarus Dr	390-2884	[illegible] Phillips	
Steve Henderson	242 Kingfisher	751 7516	S.H.	
Lorraine Crossan	6343 Redond Place	758-6022	L. Crossan	off leash areas at restricted times at all areas
A. VanWalleghem	6224 Groveland	—	[illegible]	"
J. Pene	6247 Blueback Rd	—	[illegible]	"
D. Hunter	6279 Sechelt	756 2032	[illegible]	
N. White	6062 Waldbank	760-0348	N. White	
Y. MacIntyre	6200 McGirr	756 4988	[illegible]	
T. O'Brien	6536 Kestrel Cr	933-4445	[illegible]	
M. Walker	6569 Albatross Way	390 4971	[illegible]	
S. Davison	5999 Icarus Dr	758 0618	S. Davison	

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	COMMENTS
D. Holmes	635 Belle View Pl.	758-7602	D Holmes	
R. BROM	3562 Monterey Dr.	756.3622	R Brom	

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	COMMENTS
Darlene Kuhn	6471 Kione	390 9155	[illegible]	
Josh	7125 Harper	3902885	[illegible]	
TREPANIER	6122 ICARUS	7510290	[illegible]	
Keon Pringle	#410 4724 Uplands Dr.	(250) 758-2934	K. Pringle	
Jennie Pringle	131 Sir Lancelot Pl	(250) 756-9964	J. Pringle	
Hart	120 Nona Place	(250) 616-6054	G Hart	
Jennifer Thurrian	91 Summit Dr	250 756 9226	[illegible]	
LEIGH-ANN TAYLOR	6297 GRANDVIEW DR.	250 756 4157	[illegible]	
MARILYN VANWESTERHUYSEN	6556 HAMMERD	250 751-8783	[illegible]	
DENIS OSPENCAMP	5764 ALDERLAWN	250 758-7258	[illegible]	
K. Bihari	6200 Icarus	250 816-1031	[illegible]	

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Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
S. Sheeley	5959 Waterton	756-617	S Sheeley
G McNaughton	6133 LA Marche Pl	756-1618	G McNaughton
K. Elcock	6261 Sirhart	755-[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisa Reikoff	6069 Icarus Dr.	758-6368	[illegible]

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Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	COMMENTS
Jennifer Thyssen	3511 Castle Rock Dr	250 585 3148		
Sandie Newton	" "	250 758 0989	Sandie Newton	
Bev Krusl	6132 Bullstone	758 4969	B. Krusl	
Dawn Simms	5951 Devon Pl	758 5069	D Simms	
Ruth Sabourin	3698 Sandra Rd	713-0156		
M Kenrick	6334 Invermere Rd	250 7584765	M Kenrick	
Kathy Lum	6328 Invermere Rd	250-760-7007		

(2)

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	COMMENTS
Andrew Uylmeir	906 CASSANDRA PL	–		
BRIAN HUTCHISON	5764 ALDER WAY	758 7218		
RUDI BEKKER	6254 MCGIRR	756 2643		
Debbie Mayzes	7922 ALSON RD LANTZVILLE	3909627	D. Mayzes	
Ann Walker	6128 La Marche Pl. Nanaimo	758 2963		
Braydon Walker	"	"		
Anna O'Brien	6536 Kastrel	933-4445		
Laurie Bekker	6254 McGirr Rd Nanaimo			

Petition for Off-Leash Park in North Nanaimo

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
HOLLY CALVIN.	5366 BAYSHORE DR.	758-0714	[illegible]
FERENC STEFANI	5356 FILLINGER CRES	729-8893	[illegible]
Shannon Holdt	5993 Icarus Dr.	758-2760	[illegible]
Scott Henderson	#1-4575 Upland Dr	758-2881	[illegible]
Blair Pinker	3143 uplands Dr	816-1624	[illegible]
WILMA KAT	6295 McDonald Rd	755-4269	W. Kat

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DEPARTMENT OF
PARKS RECREATION AND CULTURE

MINUTES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING
NANAIMO HARBOUR CITY SENIORS – April 3rd, 2009

In Attendance
President Lynda Avis in the Chair, Anne Smith, Jane Adkins, Miriam Peacock, Bob Nixon, Bob Davies, Joanne Husband, Colleen Evans, Pat Foley, Brian Sugiyama.

Call to Order
President Lynda called the meeting to order at 9 a.m.

Changes/Additions to Agenda
None.

Guest Speaker
Mr. David Burns outlined a proposal for the Nanaimo Harbour City Seniors' new website which would effectively give information on programs, upcoming events, etc.

M/S/C **That we proceed with the proposed website, at an approximate cost of $100. per year.**

Guest Speaker
Ms. Karen Meadows of the Nanaimo Big Brothers-Big Sisters organization gave the Directors a presentation on a new pilot project that would match up seniors and children for mentoring purposes.

Minutes of Last Meeting
M/S/C **That the minutes of the March 6th, 2009 meeting be adopted as read.**

Business Arising from the Minutes

1. Go-Greener Lobby Lunches – the first one was very successful and new utensils (i.e. soup spoons and ladles) will be purchased so this environmentally-friendly program can continue. The next Soup & Sandwich Lunch will be on April 16th – Lynda, Anne, Colleen and Jane will help out.
2. Wellness Park – Lynda said the equipment for the Park has not yet arrived so the opening date will now likely be early June.
3. Cookbooks – Colleen reported that 15 cookbooks were sold over two days last week at Oliver Woods Community Centre.
4. Multicultural Society Request – Lynda provided the organization with the necessary history and Mission Statement of the Nanaimo Harbour City Seniors. Both Lynda Avis and Hilde Schlosar (of the Multicultural Society) signed a Memorandum of Understanding and the Application has now been submitted. The Multicultural Society is applying for a Federal New Horizons grant for the proposed project.
5. Nanaimo Cultural Awards – Lynda thanked the Directors for their help in food preparation at the recent event at Beban Park.

.....see page 2

Correspondence

1. Letter has been received from Ann Royle advising that she will no longer be looking after the Bowen Complex Library. Lynda has sent her a thank you card.

Financial Report

Directors were given a copy of the current Financial Report.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Lobby

Miriam reported that the new desk, chair and end tables are now in place and are a welcome addition to the lobby. Total cost was $1,300.

Seniors Coordinator

- Brian reported we have sold a total of 1616 memberships since November.
- Programs for spring are in full swing. Computer classes are particularly popular.
- Van trips were well attended throughout March.

NEW BUSINESS

1. Fashion Show – models have been arranged and have received instructions for choosing the outfits they will be modelling next Thursday.
2. Library – Brian reported that he noted in the newsletter that a new librarian will be required and was pleased to report that two people have volunteered. The library will be cleaned up and re-arranged in the near future.
3. Website – Lynda will advise David Burns that we have accepted his offer to prepare our new website.
4. Big Sisters/Big Brothers Proposal – Lynda asked the Directors if any are interested in serving on a committee to get this project started, to advise her. Rather than a questionnaire being circulated to the membership, it was felt that talking to people in the lobby would be a much better approach.
5. AGM Date – Wednesday, May 20th at 10 a.m. in Activity Room I. Anne Smith is in charge of nominations. Directors were asked to let Anne know whether or not they are willing to have their names stand for nomination in the election. Directors who will not be able to attend the AGM but want their names to stand were asked to submit a letter to Anne to that effect.
6. Summer Dance Menu – Brian read the proposed menu for the Dance to be held on August 14th (Spice of Life catering). Directors will be responsible for taking tickets at the door, decorating the hall, and running the bar.
   M/S/C That we charge $20. per ticket for the Summer Dance.
7. Geriatric Outpatient Clinic – Bob will place booklets at both Bowen Complex and Oliver Woods Community Centre.

Adjournment

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

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Next Meeting – Friday, May 1st, at 9 a.m. at Bowen Conference Room.

WELLINGTON
SECONDARY SCHOOL

3135 Mexicana Road, Nanaimo, B.C. V9T 2W8
Telephone (250) 758-9191 Fax (250) 758-3352

March 14, 2009

Ms Eveline O'Rourke
Chair
Nanaimo Culture Committee
500 Bowen Road
Nanaimo, BC V9R 1Z7

Dear Ms. O'Rourke,

My sincerest thank you to you and to Linda Avis for your kind words and to the Culture Committee for honoring me with the **Nanaimo Excellence in Culture Award**. It was a great honour to be recognized by Mayor John Ruttan and the City of Nanaimo, Larry McNabb and Nanaimo Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission and the Nanaimo Culture Committee with my family, friends, and co-workers in attendance. I also wish to thank those who were responsible for putting on such a lovely reception and memorable evening.

I have the utmost respect for arts in the City of Nanaimo and I feel very proud to have been recognized for my contribution to the Arts in our City. I will continue to contribute for many years to come.

Once again, thank you for this honour and for the personal picture as well as the recognition of the photo in the Port Theatre. I will cherish this very special honour and lovely evening for the rest of my life.

Sincerely,

Carmella Luvisotto
Band Director
Wellington Secondary School
3135 Mexicana Road
Nanaimo, BC V9T 2W8

cc: J. Ruttan
L. McNabb

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WELLINGTON
SECONDARY SCHOOL

3135 Mexicana Road, Nanaimo, B.C. V9T 2W8
Telephone (250) 758-9191 Fax (250) 758-3352

March 31, 2009

Councillor Larry McNabb
Chair
Nanaimo Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission
500 Bowen Road
Nanaimo, BC V9R 1Z7

Dear Councillor McNabb,

I wish to thank you and the Nanaimo Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission for honouring me with the **Nanaimo Excellence in Culture Award**. It was a great honour to be recognized by Mayor John Ruttan and the City of Nanaimo, the Nanaimo Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission and the Nanaimo Culture Committee. I also wish to extend my thanks to Ms Evelyn O'Rourke and Ms Linda Avis for their fine words, and to Bob Kuhn and Theresa Harwood for their distribution of the invitations, and to all of those who were responsible for putting on such a memorable evening and lovely reception.

I have the utmost respect for arts in the City of Nanaimo and I feel very proud to have been recognized for my contribution to the Arts in our City. I will continue to contribute for many years to come.

Once again, thank you for this honour and for the personal picture as well as the recognition of the photo in the Port Theatre. I will cherish this very special honour and lovely evening for the rest of my life.

Sincerely,

Carmella Luvisotto
Band Director
Wellington Secondary School
3135 Mexicana Road
Nanaimo, BC V9T 2W8

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PARKS RECREATION AND CULTURE

April 20, 2009

Jessica Gemella
Gemella Design Inc.
149 Wallace Street
Victoria, BC V9R 5B2

Mary Smith
City of Nanaimo
500 Bowen Road
Nanaimo, BC V9R 1Z7

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PARKS RECREATION AND CULTURE

Dear Jessica and Mary,

Congratulations! The Oliver Woods Community Centre is the winner of a 2009 BC Recreation and Parks Association Facility Excellence Award. Your team's efforts exemplify how much the parks, recreation, physical activity and culture sector can contribute to a high quality of life in our communities.

I would like to invite you both to attend the BCRPA Provincial Awards Ceremony, to be held at Symposium 2009 in Whistler, BC. Here are the details you will need to attend:

Date:	Friday, May 29, 2009
Time:	12:30pm
Location:	Sea to Sky Ballroom, Telus Whistler Conference Centre
Address:	4010 Whistler Way, Whistler

At the Ceremony, BCRPA President Elect Lori MacKay will give a brief presentation about each of the award winners. After your award has been described, Lori will invite a member from each of your organizations to come onstage and accept the award and pose for a photograph. Unfortunately, due to time restrictions, we will not be able to give award winners the opportunity for acceptance speeches.

If you will be attending Symposium, please confirm with Pamela Thomas (604-629-0965 ext 227 or pthomas@bcrpa.bc.ca) that you or another representative of your organization will be able to attend the Award Ceremony and accept your award. Please specify which person will be going onstage to accept the award, including the person's full name and title. If you will not be attending Symposium, please specify who will be accepting the award on behalf of your organization.

We would also like to request several high resolution digital photographs in jpg or gif format which best illustrate the Oliver Woods Community Centre. The photos will be used during the Award Ceremony presentation and brochure, on the BCRPA website, in *Recreation &*

Parks BC Magazine and in news releases. Please forward your photos to Pamela if you have some ready.

Again, I would like to congratulate your team on winning the Facility Excellence Award. Your passion for enhancing the quality of life in your community shows our province *The Way Forward*.

Yours sincerely,

S. Strutt

Suzanne Allard Strutt
Chief Executive Officer

101 - 4664 Lougheed Hwy, Burnaby, BC, Canada V5C 5T5
Tel: 604-629-0965 Fax: 604-629-2651 bcrpa@bcrpa.bc.ca www.bcrpa.bc.ca

SPORTBC

COMMUNITY SPORT HERO. AWARDS

presented by ENCANA

www.communitysporthero.ca

Sport BC cordially invites you and a guest(s) to attend the Community Sport Hero® Awards. Join us in honouring the dedicated individuals who have volunteered their time to help create success in sport in the community.

Date:	Tuesday, May 5, 2009
Time:	7:00pm - Reception
	7:30pm - Awards Ceremony
Location:	Coast Bastion Inn, Port Alberni Room
	11 Bastion Street
	Nanaimo, BC

Please RSVP by Wednesday, April 29, 2009 to csha@sport.bc.ca or call 604.333.3425.

The Province

SPORT BC
260 - 3820 Cessna Drive Richmond, BC V7B 0A2
Toll Free: 1.888.568.3377 | www.sport.bc.ca

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