

11TH REPORT OF THE
TREES AND FORESTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting held on November 23, 2016, commencing at 12:22 PM, in Committee Room #4, Second Floor, London City Hall.

PRESENT: R. Mannella (Chair), A. Cantell, C. Haindle, T. Khan, C. Linton, G. Mitchell and N. St. Amour; and J. Martin (Secretary).

ABSENT: P. Ciufo, J. Kogelheide and D. Pavletic.

ALSO PRESENT: A. Beaton, U. DeCandido, K. Hodgins, A. Macpherson, R. Postma, J. Ramsay and S. Rowland.

I. CALL TO ORDER

1. Disclosures of Pecuniary Interest

That it BE NOTED that no pecuniary interests were disclosed.

II. SCHEDULED ITEMS

2. Road Work and Impact on Trees

That it BE NOTED that the Trees and Forests Advisory Committee (TFAC) received the attached presentation from U. DeCandido, Construction Administration, with respect to road work and the impact on trees; it being noted that a review of the Tree Protection Strategy - Construction Impact Mitigation document will be included in the 2017 TFAC workplan.

3. Shade Policy Presentation

That Civic Administration BE REQUESTED to consider a minimum shade standard for parks, especially defined recreational spaces within parks, such as playgrounds and around sports fields, to ensure that upcoming planting efforts maximize the public health benefit of trees and the shade they produce for youth and other park users; it being noted that the Trees and Forests Advisory Committee received the attached presentation, prepared by students of the Environmental Health Promotion Program, Western University, with respect to this matter.

III. CONSENT ITEMS

4. 10th Report of the Trees and Forests Advisory Committee

That it BE NOTED that the 10th Report of the Trees and Forests Advisory Committee, from its meeting held on October 26, 2016, was received.

5. Urban Agriculture: London's Food Future

That it BE NOTED that the Trees and Forests Advisory Committee received a communication with respect to "Urban Agriculture: London's Food Future", a one-day conference to raise awareness, connect people and inspire new ideas in urban agriculture, held on Saturday, November 19, 2016.

IV. SUB-COMMITTEES & WORKING GROUPS

6. Allergens, Climate Change and Invasives Working Group

None.

7. 1995 Dingman Creek Objectives

None.

V. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

8. Tree Protection By-law Update

That it BE NOTED that the Trees and Forests Advisory Committee received a verbal update from A. Macpherson, Manager, Environmental and Parks Planning and held a general discussion with respect to the Tree Protection By-law.

9. Tree Planting Strategy Update

That it BE NOTED that the Trees and Forests Advisory Committee (TFAC) deferred discussion with respect to the Tree Planting Strategy to the next meeting of the TFAC.

VI. DEFERRED MATTERS/ADDITIONAL BUSINESS

10. (Added) Next Meeting Date

That it BE NOTED that the Trees and Forests Advisory Committee set January 4, 2017, as its next meeting date.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 2:46 PM.



Trees and Infrastructure Projects in London



November 23, 2016 | Committee Room #4 | 12:20pm



CWC request from TFAC

12. Road Work and Impact on Trees

That the Civic Administration BE REQUESTED to provide the Trees and Forests Advisory Committee with the policies and guidelines that deal with trees damaged during roadwork construction and to advise as to the actions that will be taken with respect to the damage done to trees on Queenston Cres.

2



2016 Renew London Map of Infrastructure Projects



[Link to IR List](#)

[Link to GIS Maps](#)

[Link to RENEW](#)



Queenston Crescent Construction from Court Lane to Court Lane Infrastructure Renewal Program Location Map



4

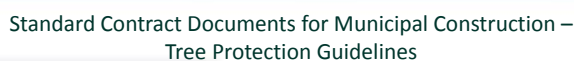


PIC SUMMARY – SITE MEETING MINUTES



5





2014 – Council endorsed Urban Forest Strategy
**Tree canopy targets

In order to achieve - existing trees must be protected, maintained and monitored.

Complete streets guideline - will ensure that the trees are recognized, and valued as infrastructure and integrated at the earliest stages of planning along with other stakeholder input.



<http://img.medscapestatic.com/features/slideshow/slide/melanoma/updated/light.jpg?resize=645:439>

FROM A HEALTH PERSPECTIVE

AT RISK POPULATIONS

- Individuals with: fair skin, hazel or blue eyes, blonde or red hair, and an inability to tan
- Exposure to UVR in childhood and adolescence contributes to the future development of skin cancer
- One bad sunburn in childhood or adolescence doubles the risk of skin cancer in an individual

TYPES OF SHADE

CO-BENEFITS

- Shade from trees and from built-structures
- Trees eliminate air pollution by absorbing carbon dioxide and by releasing breathable oxygen
- Shade from both trees and built-structures have the ability to eliminate the prevalence of heat islands



<http://canopyhemp.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/playground-shade-canopy.jpg>

EXISTING POLICIES

PART THREE



**AUSTRALIA:
A NATIONAL
INITIATIVE**



**CANADA:
LOOKING FOR
SOLUTIONS AT HOME**



**USA: HOW SCHOOL
BOARDS ARE
STEPPING UP**

AUSTRALIA

A NATIONAL SOLUTION:

SUMMARY

- According to *SunSmart*, Australia is the most adapted country to what seems to be a fast paced sun scare
- *SunSmart*: program that seeks to protect the world from UV rays (*SunSmart*, 2016)
- Multiple Australian cities use *SunSmart*'s shade policies (*City of Yarra*, 2016)

POLICY FRAMEWORK

- **Planning and Environment Act - 1987** (*SunSmart*, 2016)
- **UV radiation protection taken into account in developing and planning** (*SunSmart*, 2016)

OFFICIAL PLAN: SOME POLICY STATEMENTS

- Ensure shade policies considered (SunSmart, 2016)
- Shade at childhood service areas, parks and recreational facilities
- Promote employee sun safety
- Conduct shade planning workshops (SunSmart, 2016)

SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM POLICY OBJECTIVES

SHORT-TERM

- Short term objective is to build a man-made shade for the time being, to get people away from the sun right away (SunSmart, 2016).

LONG-TERM

- Long term objective is to build more natural, and sustainable shade, such as trees or parks (SunSmart, 2016).



CANADA

LOOKING FOR SOLUTIONS AT HOME:

SUMMARY

- Toronto Board of Health implemented their shade policy in 2007 as a means of reducing skin cancer and exposure to UVR (Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition, 2010).
- The addition of more shaded surface areas outdoors has been shown to increase physical activity, reduce greenhouse gases, lessen the heat island effect found in urban areas and lower the costs associated with household and industrial electricity usage (Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition, 2010).

POLICY FRAMEWORK

- One of the goals of the City of Toronto is to include safe recreation for all citizens and to encourage active living and community health through the use of outdoor facilities. The city of Toronto recognizes in their policy that in order to achieve these goals, their shade policy must be comprehensive and make outdoor recreation accessible and safe for all (Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition, 2010).

OFFICIAL PLAN: POLICY VISION

- The vision for this policy is to create a visually appealing and safer city where all the citizens regardless of age and abilities can enjoy a good quality of life.
- Key elements of the Shade Policy include:
 - Tree lined streets in residential and commercial areas designed for walking.
 - Ensure clean air, land and water
 - Create green spaces of different sizes that will bring people a sense of community.
 - Provide diverse recreational activities that foster health and wellness (Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition, 2010).

SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM POLICY OBJECTIVES

SHORT-TERM

- Increase UVR protection at parks, forestry and recreation sites
- Seek community input in developing future shade activities and programs (Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition, 2010).

LONG-TERM

- Providing the city with the opportunities to access shade at all park, forestry and recreation facilities
- Ensuring that UVR reduction strategies become a fundamental part of all new development projects (Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition, 2010).

USA

HOW SCHOOL BOARDS ARE STEPPING UP:

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT: (LAUSD)

- The Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) conducted an assessment known as the School Shade Tree Canopy Study to provide some insights and data on the effectiveness and necessity of trees on the playground in the school setting
- LAUSD, despite having limited resources and no official shade policy, has committed themselves to the goal of reforesting school sites and implementing aggressive tree planting projects within their school board (Moreno et al, 2015).

FINDINGS

- The data reveals that play ground areas have approximately 50 percent less tree canopy coverage than that of the entire school's coverage. It was also noted that most of the tree canopy school sites are located at the front of the school entrance and edges of the school, far from where students play and where they would provide the most benefit (Moreno et al, 2015).
- This study suggests that elementary schools should start using a "profile of sun safety attributes". This profile would inform sun safety planning activities, contribute to the prevention of skin cancer and provide an "early warning" of the current sun safety conditions (Moreno et al, 2015).

LONDON ON

NEXT STOP, OUR OWN BACK YARD:

IMPORTANCE OF A SHADE POLICY IN LONDON

- London's weather is continuously changing and the city is becoming increasingly vulnerable to extreme weather events such as extreme heat, cold and flooding.
- In order to adapt to a changing climate action must be taken to protect the natural, social, and built environments. Creating action plans such as implementing a shade policy will help city workers protect London citizens from the negative impacts of extreme weather conditions (City of London, 2016a).

BENEFITS THAT A SHADE POLICY CAN BRING TO LONDON.

- **Mitigating the Urban Heat Island Effect:** heat islands develop in the metropolitan areas of SouthWestern Ontario including London, that produce significantly high temperatures in urban areas which can leave hundreds of people vulnerable to the extreme heat. Integrating green spaces and shade structures can provide cooling benefits through reducing the direct impact of heat on concrete and asphalt surfaces (Smoyer et al, 2000).
- **Reduces Air Pollution:** London continues to battle with severe smog, especially during the harsh hot, humid summer months. Due to its location, London receives a lot of air pollution from sources in the United States. Incorporating more trees for shade in London would help improve local air quality by slowing the process of smog formation (City of London, 2014).

BENEFITS THAT A SHADE POLICY CAN BRING TO LONDON.

- **Saving Energy:** In 2015, Londoners spent \$1.5 billion on energy. Planting more trees provide shade and help to mitigate the heat island effects which will in turn reduce air conditioning use and reduce electricity costs (City of London, 2016b).
- **Provides Cognitive and Psychological Values to Children:** when outdoor environments are designed to comfortably provide shade during the summer months, this will contribute to more children engaging in physical activity outdoors. When children have access to play in an outdoor setting, it encourages socialization with their peers as well. The many emotional benefits of engaging in outdoor activities include reductions in stress, aggression and an increase in overall happiness (Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition, 2010).

STAKEHOLDERS

PART FOUR



THE
CITY OF LONDON



LDCSB
&
TVDSB



REFOREST LONDON

THANK YOU!

WORKS REFERENCED:

About Us | ReForest London. (n.d.). Retrieved November 15, 2016, from <http://reforestlondon.ca/about-us>

Air Quality - An Overview. (2014, November). Retrieved November 15, 2016, from <https://www.london.ca/residents/Environment/Air-Quality/Pages/Air-Quality---An-Overview.aspx>

Adapting to Climate Change. (2016, August 8). Retrieved November 15, 2016, from <https://www.london.ca/residents/Environment/Climate-Change/Pages/Adapting-to-Climate-Change.aspx>

City News. (n.d.). Retrieved November 15, 2016, from <https://www.london.ca/Pages/Default.aspx>

City of London. (2014, June). Retrieved November 5th, 2016, from <https://www.london.ca/residents/Environment/Trees-Forests/Documents/London Urban Forestry Strategy Final.pdf>

City of London. (2016, August 30). www.london.ca. Retrieved November 16, 2016, from <https://www.london.ca/city-hall/by-laws/Documents/TreeProtect.pdf>

Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. (2016, August 8). Retrieved November 15, 2016, from <https://www.london.ca/residents/Environment/Energy/Pages/Energy-and-Greenhouse-Gas-Emissions.aspx>

Gartland, L. M. (2012). Heat islands: Understanding and mitigating heat in urban areas. Routledge: Taylor & Francis.

Livingston, L. (2016, April 26). LSNS 2017-2020 Community Engagement Plan 04 26 16. Retrieved November 5th, 2016, from <https://www.london.ca/residents/Neighbourhoods/Documents/LSNS 2017-2020 Community Engagement Plan 04 26 16.pdf>

WORKS REFERENCED:

Local government. (2015, October). Retrieved November 14, 2016 from <http://www.sunsmart.com.au/communities/local-government>
London District Catholic School Board. (n.d.). Retrieved November 5, 2016, from <https://www.lcdsb.ca/Pages/default.aspx>

Ma, F., Collado-Mesa, F., He, S., & Kirsner, R. S. (2007). Skin cancer awareness and sun protection behaviors in white Hispanic and white non-Hispanic high school students in Miami, Florida. Archives of dermatology, 143(8), 983-988.

Moreno, A., Tangenberg, J., Hilton, B. N., & Hilton, J. K. (2015). An Environmental Assessment of School Shade Tree Canopy and Implications for Sun Safety Policies: The Los Angeles Unified School District. ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 220 (964), 607-625.

Narayanan, D. L., Saladi, R. N., & Fox, J. L. (2010). Review: Ultraviolet radiation and skin cancer. International journal of dermatology, 49(9), 978-986.

Open Space Strategy. (2016, November). Retrieved November 10, from <http://www.yarracity.vic.gov.au/Environment/Parks-and-reserves/Open-space-strategy/>

Smoyer, E. K., Rainham, D., Hewko, J. (2000). Heat-stress-related mortality in five cities in Southern Ontario: 1980-1996. International Journal of Biometeorology, 44:190-197.
Thames Valley District School Board. (n.d.). Retrieved November 17, 2016, from <http://www.tvdsb.ca/index.cfm>

Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition. (2010). Shade guidelines. Toronto, ON.

West Elgin S.S. (n.d.). Retrieved November 17, 2016, from <http://www.tvdsb.ca/WestElgin.cfm?subpage=165225>

Whiteman, D. C., Whiteman, C. A., & Green, A. C. (2003). Childhood sun exposure as a risk factor for melanoma: a systematic review of epidemiologic studies. Cancer Causes & Control, 12(1), 69-82.

www.london.ca. (n.d.). Retrieved November 15, 2016, from <https://www.london.ca/city-hall/by-laws/Documents/TreeProtect.pdf>