City of Port Moody

Urban Forest Management Strategy
Phase 1 Engagement Summary

October 2022

DIAMOND HEAD

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1.0   Scope of the engagement

The City of Port Moody is developing an Urban Forest Management Strategy to establish a 30-year vision for Port Moody's urban forest. Pressures from urban development and a changing climate are expected to create challenges for the sustainability and health of Port Moody's urban forest. The Strategy will address challenges such as canopy cover loss and renewal, urban forest health, climate adaptation and mitigation, and risk mitigation. The development of Port Moody's Urban Forest Management Strategy provides a timely opportunity to establish a long-term vision and community-supported priorities for its implementation.

1.1   Engagement

Two rounds of public engagement will inform the Strategy. Phase 1 of public engagement occurred in the spring of 2022 and aimed to inform and educate the public on urban forest goals, challenges, and opportunities. The project team sought input on a long-term vision to guide planning, growing, managing, protecting, and partnering to steward the urban forest. The input collected will inform the drafting of the Urban Forest Management Strategy. The second phase of engagement is planned for the fall and winter of 2022 and will seek input on the draft strategy, including ranking priorities for implementation.

1.2   Objectives for public engagement

Engagement on the Urban Forest Management Strategy aims to inform the public about:
  ➢ The status of Port Moody's urban forest
  ➢ The role of the urban forest in the community, including the unique environmental, economic, and social value of Port Moody's urban forest
  ➢ The challenges for urban forest management, particularly due to ongoing development and climate change

Additional engagement objectives include:
  ➢ Consulting the community in developing a long-term urban forest vision that captures the community's perspective on the City's urban forest
  ➢ Consulting the community to identify opportunities to preserve and protect, grow, and enhance the urban forest
  ➢ Building community awareness, support, and advocacy for the urban forest and Urban Forest Management Strategy

2.0   Engagement activities

The public was invited to provide input through a 15-minute online survey[1], mapping tool, and stories tool hosted on the project page in the spring of 2022. Two pop-up events were held in Rocky Point Park and Bert Flinn Park to provide information on the project and an opportunity for community input (see photos from the events in Figure 1). Stakeholder organizations were invited to provide additional input during an in-person workshop. Details on opportunities for Phase 1 engagement are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 – Phase 1 summary of opportunities for engagement

Date	Engagement Activity	Participants
May 11 – June 12, 2022	Survey	223 respondents
May 11 – June 12th, 2022	Mapping tool: Share locations that you value (online)	45 submissions* from 12 respondents *Plus 28 locations submitted at pop-up events)
May 11 – June 12th, 2022	Stories tool: Share your story (online)	6 unique submissions
May 27th, 2022	Pop-up event #1 – Rocky Point Park	Approximately 30 visitors
May 28th, 2022	Pop-up event #2 – Bert Flinn Park	Approximately 50 visitors
June 27th, 2022	In-person stakeholder workshop	7 attendees

Figure 1 – Pop-up events held in Rocky Point Park and Bert Flinn Park.

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[1] Paper copies of survey were made available by request.

2.1 Communications tactics used

Opportunities for public engagement were communicated to the public using the following promotional methods summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 – Phase 1 engagement summary of promotion methods

Launch date (approximate)	Promotion method
May 16, 2022	Link to Engage Port Moody project page added to feature box on portmoody.ca homepage
May 16, 2022	Media release distributed to local media
May 16, 2022	News story posted to portmoody.ca
May 16, 2022	E-notifications to people signed up for City news alerts (via portmoody.ca)
May 23, 2022	Email to Engage Port Moody registrants to let them know about new engagement opportunity
May 23, 2022	Email to civic committee members asking them to share information about the engagement opportunity with their networks
May 16, 2022	Social media promotion – survey plus mapping and stories tools
May 17, 2022	Social media promotion – pop-events in Rocky Point and Bert Flinn parks
May 19 and 26, 2022	Tri-City News ads
May 17, 2022	Poster placed in civic facilities
May 16, 2022	Ad in rotation on Civic Centre Galleria tv monitors
May 16, 2022	Ad in rotation on digital billboards
May 18, 2022	City calendar (portmoody.ca) entries for pop-events

3.0   Who we heard from

On Engage Port Moody, 224 engaged participants contributed to one or more feedback tools, 307 informed participants visited multiple project pages, contributed to a tool, or downloaded documents, and 408 aware visitors viewed the project page. We heard from 223 survey respondents, four stories tool participants, and 12 mapping tool participants. Approximately 80 visitors attended the park pop-up events, and seven stakeholders attended the in-person workshop. This section presents more information about the engagement participants.

3.1   Survey demographics

Of the 223 survey respondents:

➢ 98% reside in Port Moody
➢ 9% own or operate a business in Port Moody
➢ Most respondents live in the College Park/Glenayre/Harbour Heights/Seaview, Moody Centre, Inlet Centre, and Heritage Mountain/Heritage Woods/Twin Creeks neighborhoods Figure 2)
➢ 28% of respondents are 60-69 years old (Figure 3)
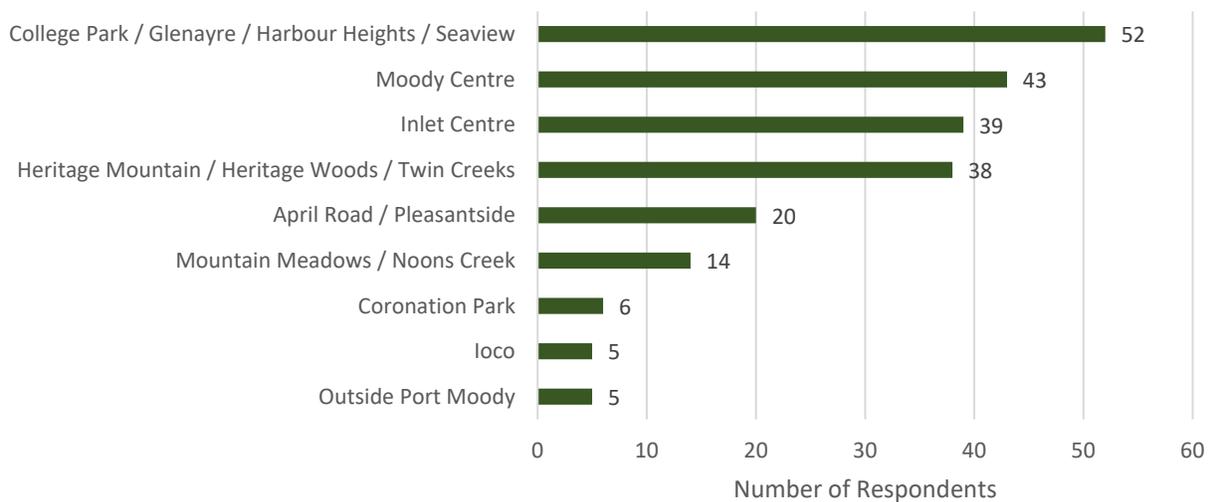
**Figure 2 – Port Moody neighbourhood where survey respondents reside.**
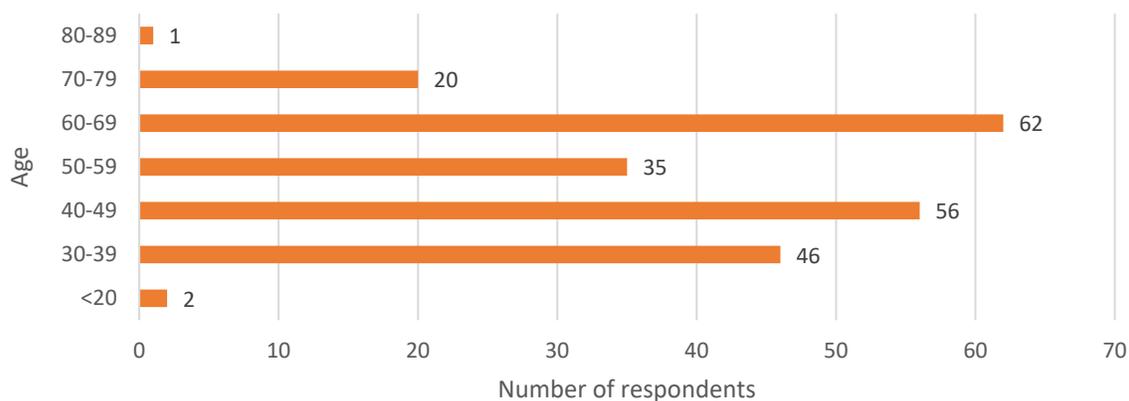
Figure 3 – Age of survey respondents.

3.2   Stories tool demographics

Four respondents contributed thirteen personal stories about the urban forest using the online stories tool[2]. Of the four respondents:

➢ 100% were residents of Port Moody from four Port Moody neighbourhoods
➢ No respondents own or operate a business in Port Moody
➢ Two respondents were between the ages of 65-75, and two respondents were between the ages of 25-35

3.3   Online mapping tool demographics

Twelve respondents contributed 45 urban forest location submissions. Of the 12 respondents:

➢ 58% (7) resided in the College Park/Glenayre/Harbour Heights/Seaview neighbourhoods, followed by 25% (3) in Heritage Mountain/Heritage Woods/Twin Creeks, and 17% (2) in April Road/Pleasantside
➢ One respondent owned or operates a business in Port Moody
➢ 42% (5) respondents were between 30-40 years old, followed by 25% (3) between 40-50, 25% (3) between 50-60 years old, and one respondent between 20-30 years old

3.4   Stakeholder workshop organizations

➢ Seven stakeholders attended the in-person workshop representing community associations, stewardship groups, and local arborists

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[2] One participant submitted the same story eight times. See Appendix C for more details.

4.0   What we heard

Key findings from the first phase of public engagement are categorized into five thematic sections that will be used to structure the draft Urban Forest Management Strategy. The five themes include ***planning and visioning, growing, managing, protecting,*** and ***partnering***. Each section presents key findings from the survey, mapping tool, stories tool, and stakeholder workshop. The sections end with a summary of what we heard from engagement and how it will be considered when developing the draft Urban Forest Management Strategy. Detailed results for all tools can be found in the appendices: survey (Appendix A), mapping tool (Appendix B), stories tool results (Appendix C), workshop activity (Appendix D) and pop-up events boards (Appendix E), and tree inks (Appendix F).

4.1   Planning and vision for the urban forest

The ***planning and vision theme*** focused on learning community values and imagining a vision for the urban forest in 30 years. Table 3 summarizes what we heard about planning and visioning Port Moody's future urban forest and how we will consider the findings in the draft strategy.

4.1.1   Community values

When asked to rank the most important urban forest benefits, survey respondents ranked environmental (59% ranked as top two), ecological (51% ranked as top two), and climate change adaptation and mitigation (50% ranked as top two) as the most important benefits to them and their community. Two stories were shared using the stories tool requesting more trees to mitigate climate change impacts, especially during hot summers. Survey respondents ranked economic and cultural benefits as lower importance.

4.1.2   Vision for the future urban forest

Survey respondents were asked to imagine what they would ideally like Port Moody's urban forest to look like in 30 years. Common themes included a vision for large and mature trees (34 mentions), a lush and green urban forest (30 mentions), a healthy urban forest (25 mentions), and more trees and greenspaces overall (21 mentions).

Participants at the two pop-up events were encouraged to draw a tree or forest using ink made from trees. Figure 4 highlights some examples of the illustrations created by the participants. See Appendix E for all 23 illustrations.

Figure 4 – Drawings of trees and forests produced by participants at the Pop-up event tree ink activity

4.1.3   Mapping urban forest places

Both online mapping tool respondents and participants at the park pop-up events were asked to identify places in the urban forest they value and places needing improvement. Forty-five locations were identified using the mapping tool and 28 from the two pop-up events. Of the 73 total submissions, 46 of these locations (63%) were identified as places of value, and 27 (37%) were places needing improvements. Key findings from the mapping tool results included:

- Just over half of the locations were located within a greenspace or park (40; 55%)
- The **Moody Centre** neighbourhood had the most locations submitted (28; 38%), including the most places to improve (11) and places of value (17). **Noons Creek/Mountain Meadows** was the only neighbourhood with no point submitted.

Places of value

Moody Centre was the most common neighbourhood where places were valued, representing 38% of the total responses (17 locations). Sixty-seven percent of valued places were in a greenspace or park (31 locations), with hotspots found in Westhill Park, Bert Flinn Park, and Shoreline Park. Valued locations are summarized in Figure 5. Common reasons respondents valued locations included recreational benefits, urban forest locations they wanted to protect, and important habitat for wildlife.
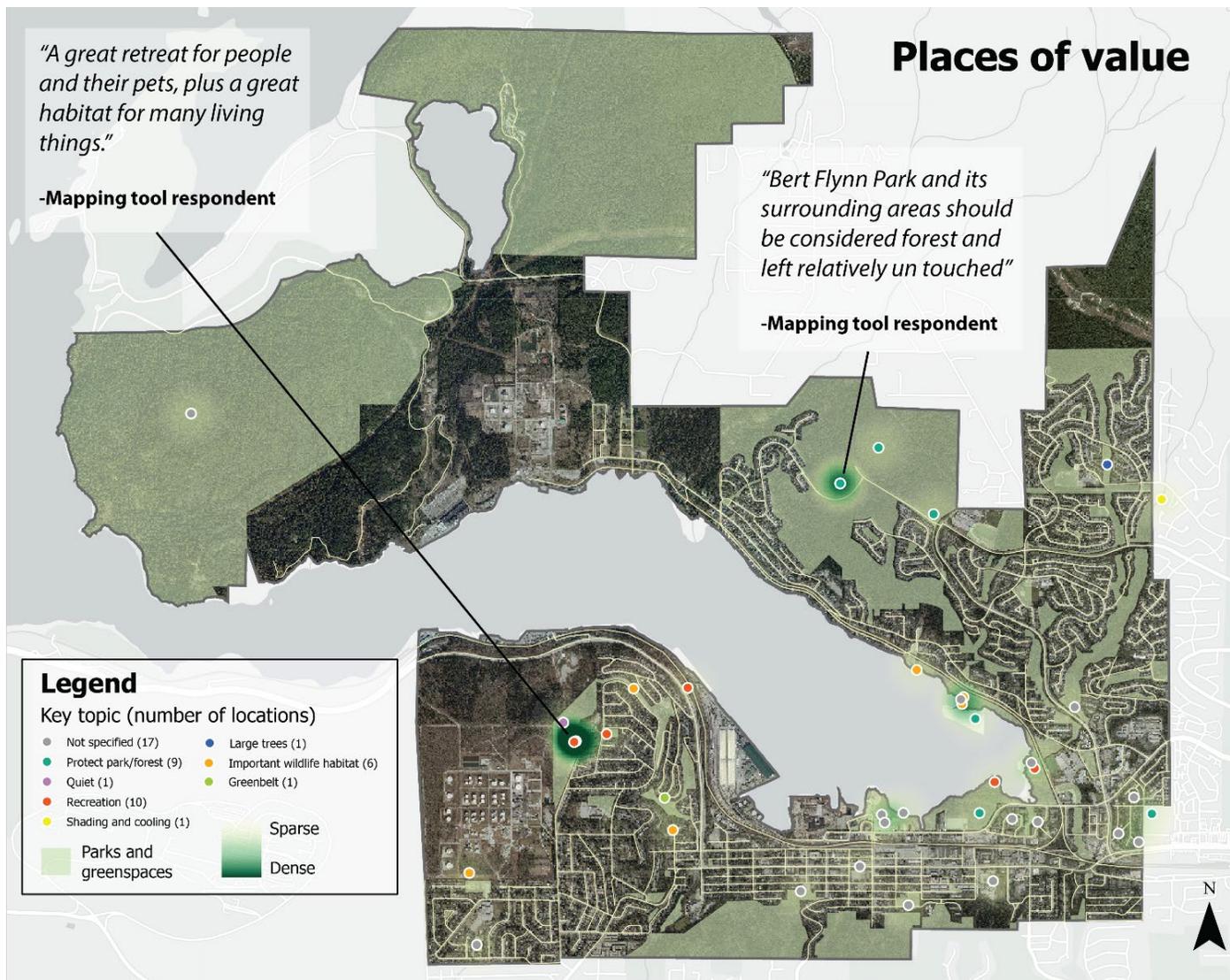
Figure 5 – Urban forest places of value coded by theme identified in the online mapping tool between May 11th and June 12th, 2022[3].

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[3] The mapping tool was kept open after June 12th, 2022. Results from the tool submitted after June 12th will be included in the phase 2 engagement summary.

Places needing improvement

Urban forest places needing improvement are summarized in Figure 6. While Moody Centre was the neighbourhood with the most improvement locations submitted (11; 41%), improvement locations were distributed throughout Port Moody with hotspots around Bert Flinn Park, a residential area, and greenspaces near Easthill Park, and the central urban core around Moody Street. Thirty-three percent of improvement locations were found in a park or greenspace (9 locations). Participants commonly wanted to increase tree planting efforts and shared concerns about fire risk.
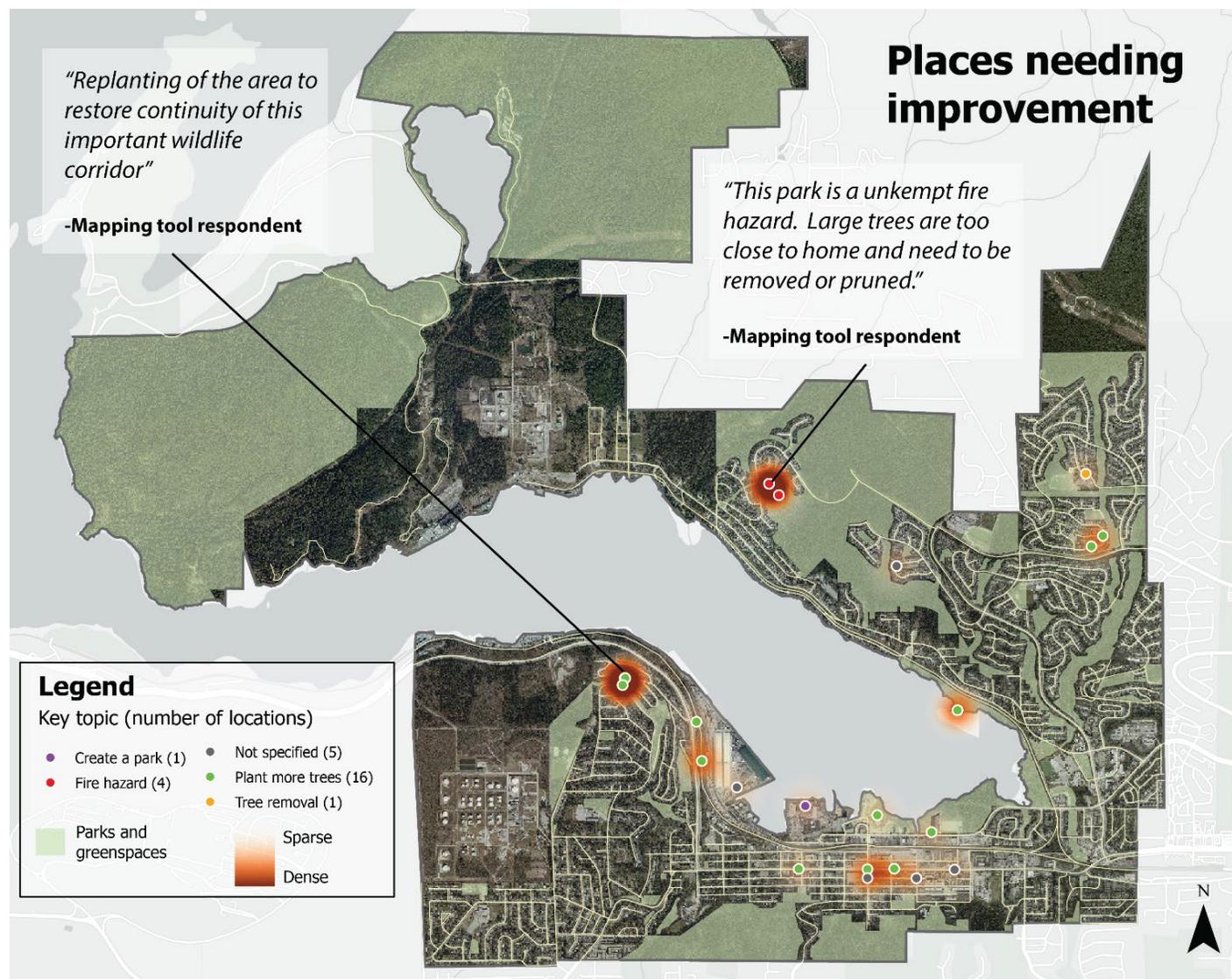
Figure 6 – Urban forest places needing improvement coded by theme from the online mapping tool between May 11th and June 12th, 2022[4].

[4] The mapping tool was kept open after June 12th, 2022. Results from the tool submitted after June 12th will be included in the phase 2 engagement summary.

Table 3 – Summary of feedback for the urban forest planning and long-term vision

What we Heard	How it will be considered

• The most valued benefits provided by the urban forest are environmental, ecological, and climate adaptation and mitigation
• Respondents envisioned Port Moody's future urban forest with large and mature trees, a lush and healthy urban forest, and more trees and greenspaces overall in 30 years
• Mapping tool participants:
   o Valued parks and greenspaces for their recreational benefits and the habitat they provide for wildlife, noting key urban forest locations to protect
   o Wanted more trees planted and better wildlife risk mitigation
	The project team will incorporate this input when drafting the UFMS vision and goals. The strategy will emphasize the benefits most valued by the community, and will address the issues cited by participants as needing improvement.

4.2   Growing the urban forest

The **_growing_** theme focuses on tree planting on public land, including boulevards and park trees, as well as natural forest stands. Overall, only 27% of survey respondents were satisfied with the current level of service for City tree planting in Port Moody (more details on levels of service satisfaction are provided in section 4.3). Table 4 summarizes what we heard about growing and planting the urban forest and how we will consider the findings in the draft strategy.

4.2.1   Street tree planting preference

Respondents were asked to identify the photo that most resembled their street and which they would like their street to resemble (Figure 7). Most respondents currently live on a street resembling option D – mixed spacing and sizes (38%) or option C – regularly spaced, medium-sized trees (20%). 15% of respondents currently live on a street resembling option A – few or no trees.

When asked which street they would prefer to live on, most respondents indicated a preference to live on a street resembling option D – mixed spacing and sizes of trees (39%), or option F – mixed spacing, large-sized trees (33%). Only 1% of respondents would like to live on a street with few or no trees (option A).

A. Few or no trees

B. Regularly spaced small trees

C. Regularly spaced, medium-sized trees

D. Mixed spacing and sizes of trees

E. Regularly spaced, large trees

F. Mixed spacing, large-sized trees
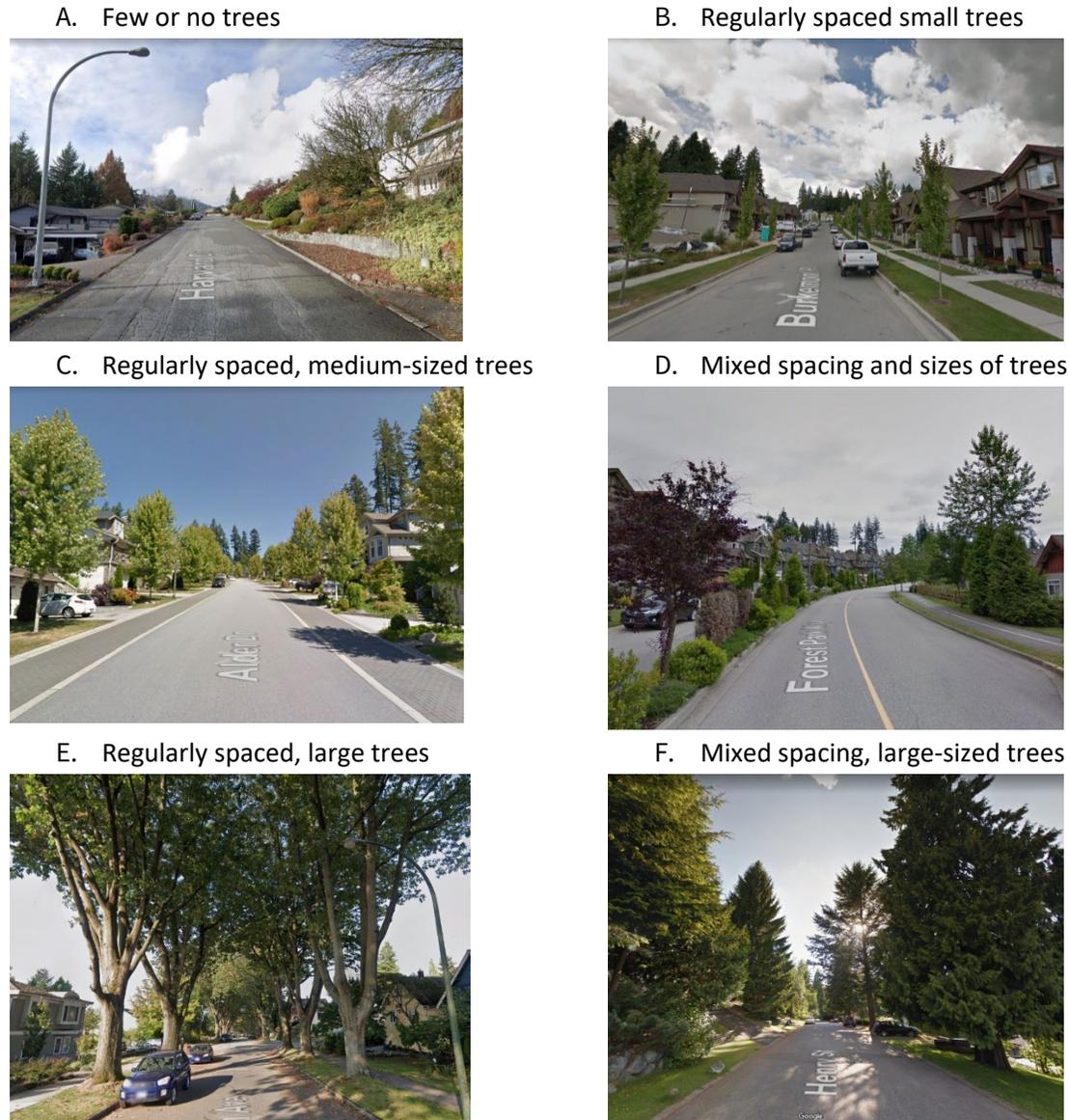
Figure 7 – Types of street tree planting presented to survey respondents.

4.2.2 Priority planting locations

On a scale of 1 to 6, 1 being the most important, respondents ranked parks as the most important place for the City to plant trees (51% ranked in their top two). One stories tool participant also wanted to see more trees in parks to combat summer heat, and stakeholder workshop participants would like to see climate-resilient tree species selected. Local residential streets (39% ranked in their top two), natural areas (34% ranked in their top two), greenways (34% ranked in their top two), and major arterial roads (33% ranked in their top two) were a moderate priority for survey respondents. Respondents identified private land as the lowest priority for City tree planting (only 9% ranked in their top two). However, one stories tool participant desired more trees on private property, noting significant lawn space on private properties as opportunities for planting. Stakeholders attending the workshop also stated a desire to increase planting on private land, with more education and subsidized trees provided to residents.

"During the heat domes of 2021, I occasionally ventured to the parks in the neighbourhood and found that the grass was dry and brown. They were particularly so in areas not shaded by trees. It made me realize that there are many park spaces in PoMo that are exposed."
- **Stories tool participant**

Table 4 – Summary of feedback for growing the urban forest

What we Heard	How it will be considered
There is an opportunity to increase community satisfaction by doing more tree planting.	The draft UFMS will include recommendations for tree planting in parks and streets and update the City's tree planting list with climate resilient species.
For street tree planting: • There is a preference for streets with mixed spacing and either mixed or large tree sizes • Respondents would like to see tree planting prioritized in parks • Stakeholders would like tree species selected by the City to plant should be chosen for their climate resiliency	

4.3   Managing the urban forest

The ***management*** theme focuses on services provided by the City, including pruning, hazard tree removal, and pest and disease management. Table 5 summarizes what we heard about managing the urban forest and how we will consider the findings in the draft strategy.

4.3.1   Levels of service

Survey respondents had mixed levels of satisfaction with many of the urban forest services provided by the City (Figure 8). Overall, respondents were the most dissatisfied with protecting trees during development (overall, 40% dissatisfied and 32% satisfied), further discussed in section 4.4 – *Protecting the urban forest*. Public education had a high proportion of dissatisfied respondents (35%) but also a large proportion of neutral respondents (46%). The highest satisfaction was reported with tree planting and pruning and maintenance (38% satisfied), although there was also a large proportion of dissatisfied respondents for those two services (32% and 27%, respectively). Several respondents indicated being unsure about their satisfaction with the urban forest services provided by the City, particularly for tree planting and pest and disease management (Figure 9). This finding may indicate a need for more education to residents about the urban forest services provided by the City.

How satisfied are you with current levels of service provided by the City for:

Service	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very satisfied
Tree pruning and maintenance	13%	14%	35%	35%	3%
Hazard tree removal	15%	18%	33%	28%	6%
Protecting trees during development	21%	19%	28%	27%	4%
Tree planting	11%	21%	30%	34%	4%
Pest and disease management	9%	12%	44%	31%	3%
Public education	10%	25%	46%	17%	3%
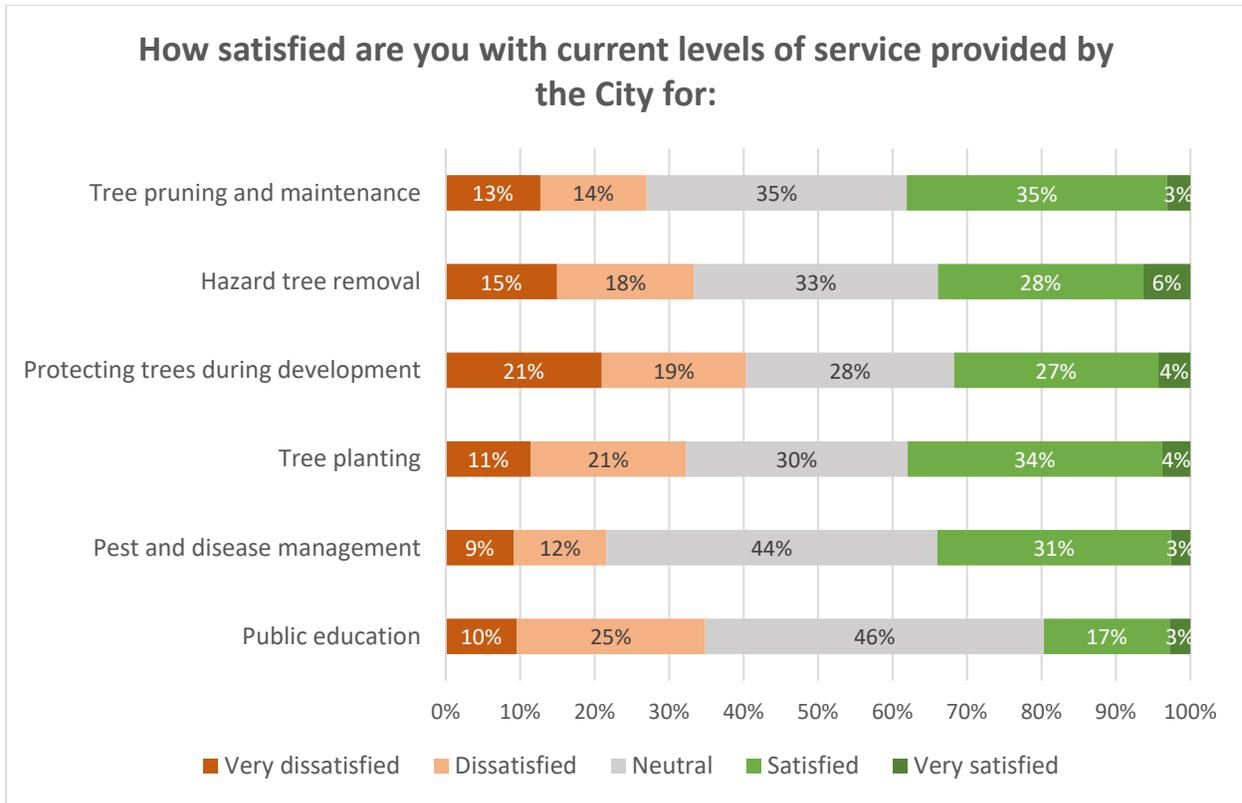
Figure 8 – Satisfaction with the urban forest levels of service provided by the City (excluding 'unsure' responses)

Respondents that were 'Unsure' about their satisfaction with current levels of service provided by the City for:

Service	Unsure
Tree pruning and maintenance	31
Hazard tree removal	46
Protecting trees during development	34
Tree planting	61
Pest and disease management	65
Public education	40
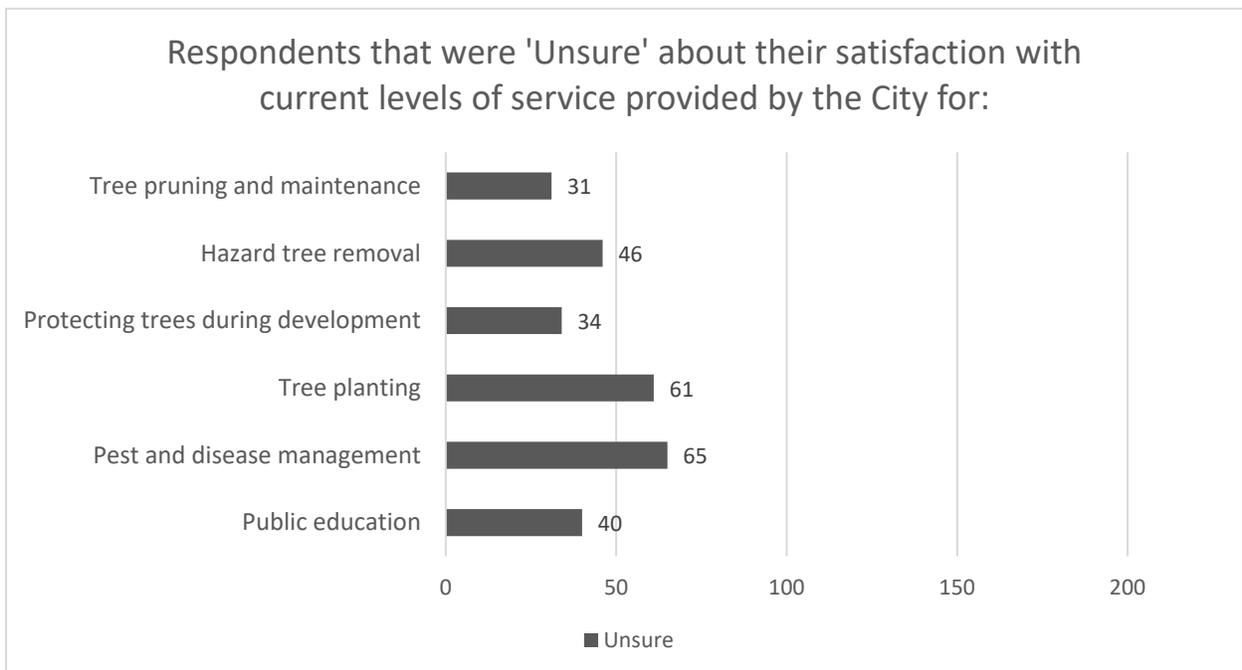
Figure 9 – Respondents that were unsure about their satisfaction with the levels of service provided by the City.

To explain their level of satisfaction with current levels of service, respondents often articulated a desire for improvements to the current risk and hazard mitigation practice (27 mentions) and a desire for

overall maintenance improvements, including pruning and tree removal (23 mentions). One stories tool participant wants better tree risk management and mature trees assessed for risk near homes as a priority for City urban forest management. Stakeholder workshop participants desired improved site conditions for tree plantings, including increased soil volumes, exploration of methods to increase permeability, and enhanced pruning practices and standards prescribed for arborists.

4.3.2   Funding

Respondents were asked how they would like funding levels for urban forest management to change. 47% would like to increase the funding, followed by 25% who would like to make no change to the current amount.

**Considering your responses to question #5, would you like to see the City…**

- Make no change to the current amount of funding
- Decrease the amount of funding
- Increase the amount of funding
- Not sure
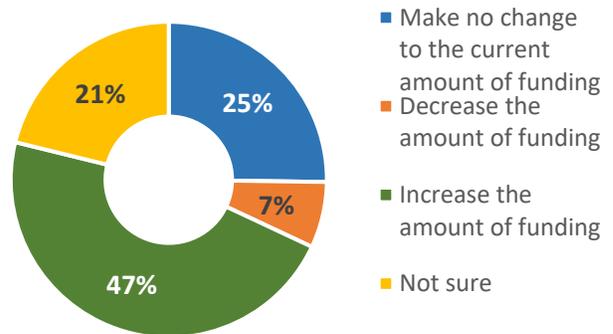
Table 5 - Key themes from public engagement about managing the urban forest

What we Heard	How it will be considered
Respondents had mixed levels of satisfaction for current urban forest service levels, with a high satisfaction for tree planting and pruning and maintenance services, and high dissatisfaction for tree protection and public education. Several respondents were neutral particularly about public education services or unsure with regards to tree planting or pest and disease management. Respondents and stories tool participants would like improvements in hazard and risk mitigation.	The draft UFMS will make recommendations to improve the information provided to the public about the urban forest services the City provides. The Strategy will also make recommendations to clarify and improve service levels.
Most respondents would like to increase the amount of funding allocated towards achieving their expected service levels.	The draft UFMS will provide information about the cost implications of its recommended actions for Council and community members' consideration.

4.4 Protecting the urban forest

The *protecting* theme focuses on the impact of tree loss in Port Moody. In general, survey respondents voiced varying satisfaction regarding protecting trees during development (27% satisfied or very satisfied; 34% dissatisfied). Table 6 summarizes what we heard about protecting trees in the urban forest and how we will consider the findings in the draft strategy. Survey questions specific to the Tree Bylaw are summarized in Table 7.

4.4.1 Tree loss impacts

Most respondents (60%) have not been impacted by the loss of a tree on a personal level (e.g., on property, street, or in places visited frequently). Of the 40% who have been impacted, respondents commonly described tree loss or damage from development (18 mentions), general loss of a tree(s) on their property (14 mentions), and loss of associated urban forest benefits such as shade and privacy (13 mentions). Stakeholders in the workshop would like the City to implement incentives for tree protection and education for developers to address tree loss.

Of the 40% of respondents who experienced tree loss, 45% rated the impact as very severe or severe, followed by 36% rated the impact as not severe, or mild. Only 18% rated the impact of tree loss as mild or very mild.

**How would you rate the severity of the impact you described in the previous question?**

- Very severe
- Severe
- Not severe nor mild
- Mild
- Very mild
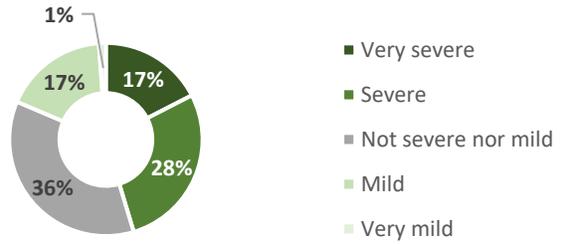
Table 6 – Key themes from public engagement about protecting the urban forest

What we Heard	How it will be considered
Many respondents have been impacted by tree loss, commonly because of removal and damage from development and loss of a tree(s) on private property. Stakeholders would like more education on tree protection.	The draft UFMS will include recommendations to improve tree protection and enforcement and tree protection standards.

4.4.2 Tree Protection Bylaw

Questions on the Tree Protection Bylaw in Phase 1 gauged public familiarity with the bylaw, the current level of tree protection on private property, their level of support for retaining existing trees, and differences in approaches for properties under various development scenarios. Table 7 summarizes what we heard about the Tree Protection Bylaw in Phase 1.

4.4.3 Familiarity with and learning about the Tree Protection Bylaw

Respondents had varying levels of familiarity with the current Tree Protection Bylaw in Port Moody. 45% of respondents were unfamiliar, compared to 52% of respondents who were somewhat (42%) or very familiar (10%) with the bylaw.

How familiar are you with the City of Port Moody's Tree Protection Bylaw?

- Very familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Not familiar
- Unsure
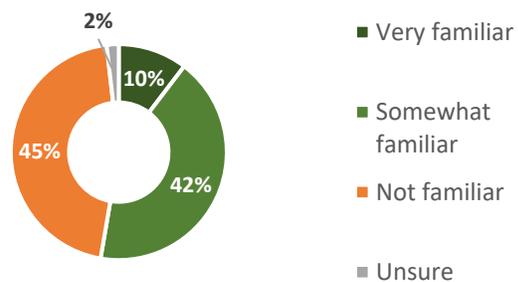
The most common methods respondents had learned about the Tree Protection Bylaw were online (e.g., Facebook, City website, media; 24 mentions), followed by communication with their Strata (23 mentions), and through personal experience on private property.

4.4.4   Current level of tree protection

Respondents provided mixed responses when asked to describe the level of tree protection on private property under the current Tree Protection Bylaw. The most common response was that the current bylaw is insufficient in protecting trees (29%), followed by unsure (28%), and adequate in protecting trees (18%). 25% of respondents thought the current bylaw was too restrictive or that the City should not regulate private property.

How would you describe the level of tree protection on private property from the current Tree Protection Bylaw?

Response	Percentage
Unsure	28%
I do not think tree removal should be regulated on private property	11%
Too restrictive - trees are overly protected	14%
Insufficient - trees are not sufficiently protected	29%
Adequate - trees are well protected	18%
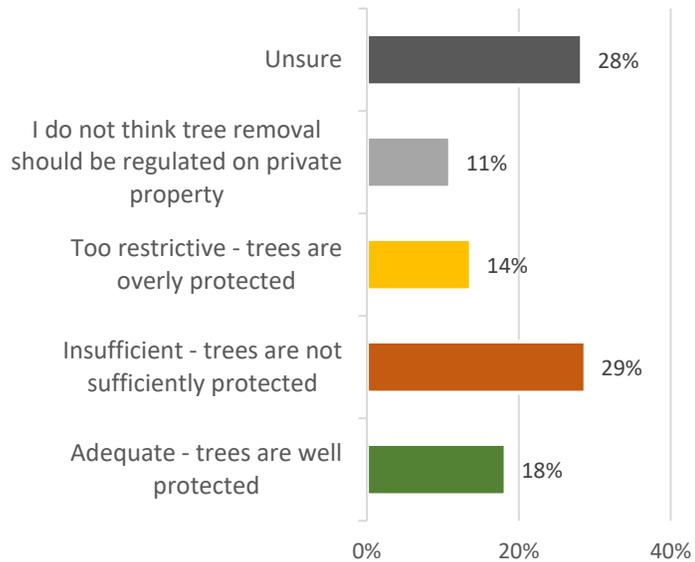
4.4.5   Retaining existing trees

Respondents generally supported a strong policy of keeping existing trees where safe to do so (74% strongly agree; 31% agree). Only 13% of respondents disagreed with such a policy. Workshop participants suggested implementing a definition of heritage, protected, or significant trees, increasing enforcement and standards, and considering alternative approaches to a tree replacement ratio such as a canopy cover target-based approach.

4.4.6   Properties not undergoing development

When asked to provide their feedback on properties not undergoing development, most respondents wanted the City to restrict the removal of heritage trees (79%). Respondents also supported limiting the removal of very large trees (67%) and applying tree protection to all private land (62%). Only 38% of respondents support policies which would allow the removal of healthy mature trees when a replacement tree is planted.

For properties not undergoing development, would you like the City to:

	Unsure	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree

Restrict the removal of heritage trees — 6% 5% 8% 33% 46%

Restrict the removal of very large trees — 14% 8% 8% 30% 37%

Apply tree protection to all private land — 14% 14% 8% 33% 29%

Allow the removal of healthy mature trees but require replacement — 17% 25% 17% 25% 12%
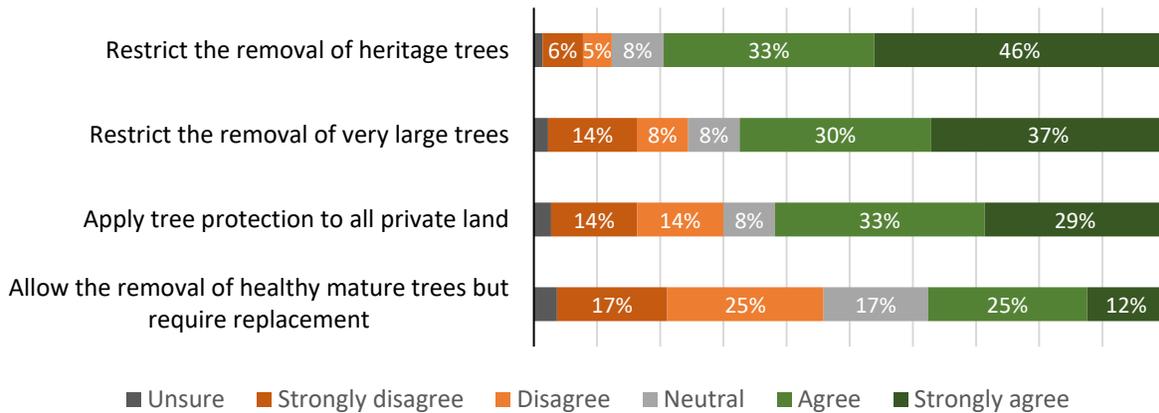
When asked if the survey missed anything related to properties not undergoing development, respondents mostly shared a preference for limited or no restrictions to be placed on private property (17 mentions) and allowing the removal of hazard, dying, and dead trees (14 mentions).

4.4.7 Newly developing or redeveloping properties

When asked to provide their feedback for newly developing or redeveloped properties, most respondents wanted the City to require more trees to be retained or replaced with development (79%), restrictions for the removal of heritage trees (79%), and restrictions for the removal of very large mature trees (71%). Respondents were not in agreement about allowing the removal of healthy mature trees with a requirement to plant a replacement tree (45% support the idea; 38% do not support it).

For newly developing or redeveloping properties, would you like the City to…

Require more tree retention or replacement with development — 2% 5% 11% 29% 50%

Restrict the removal of heritage trees — 6% 6% 8% 30% 48%

Restrict the removal of very large mature trees — 7% 11% 9% 26% 45%

Allow the removal of healthy mature trees but require replacement — 17% 21% 13% 30% 15%

	Unsure	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
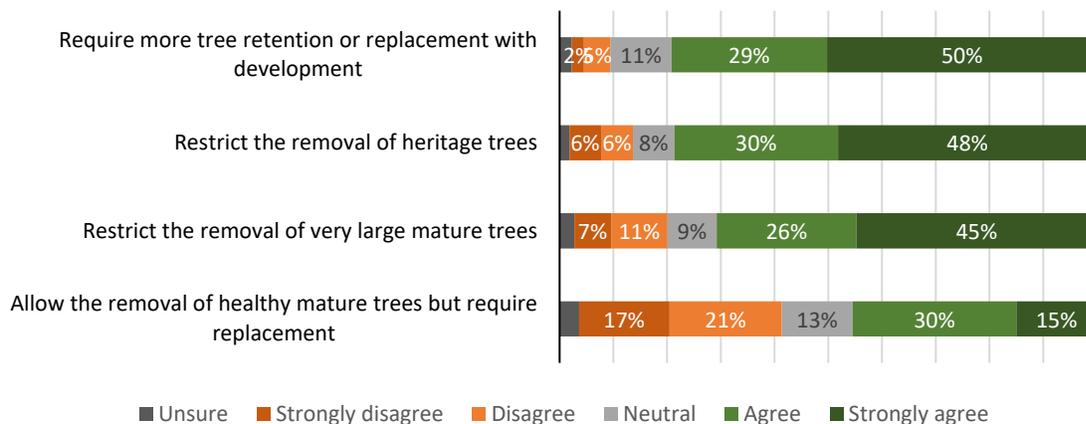
When asked if the survey missed anything related to newly developing or redeveloping properties, commonly shared responses were around tree replacement requirements, including mention of a

requiring particular replacement species or specific approach to regulating tree protection (e.g., canopy-based replacement approach) (18 mentions). Additional comments were made in support of the protection of mature trees (seven mentions).

Table 7 - Key themes from public engagement about the Tree Protection Bylaw

| What we Heard	How it will be considered
Just over half of the respondents were familiar with the tree bylaw. Common methods of learning about the tree bylaw were online, through their strata, or personal experience on private property.	Future phases of engagement about Port Moody's Tree Protection Bylaw review will provide more information about the current bylaw.
Respondents held mixed feelings regarding the current level of tree protection on private property under the current Tree Protection Bylaw. 29% of respondents felt the existing bylaw was insufficient in protecting trees, while 28% of respondents were unsure.	The project team will compile information about how tree protection in Port Moody compares to other municipalities and seek more public input on preferences for the bylaw review in the next phase of engagement.
Most respondents supported a strong policy of keeping existing trees where safe to do so.	The project team will explore options for encouraging tree retention by reviewing other bylaws and best practices.
For properties not undergoing development, respondents supported the City restricting the removal of heritage trees and very large trees. 62% of respondents wanted the Tree Protection Bylaw to apply on all private land, while 28% disagreed. Stakeholder workshop attendees wanted improvements to enforcement and standards for tree protection during development.	The project team will seek further input on restrictions on tree removals in the next phase of community engagement.
For newly developing or redeveloping properties, respondents supported the City requiring more trees to be retained or replaced with development, restricting the removal of heritage trees and the removal of very large mature trees.	The project team will explore options for protecting heritage and very large trees and tree regulations for newly developing or redeveloping properties.

4.5   Partnering to steward the urban forest

The *partnering* theme focuses on public participation in urban forest activities, private property tree care, and strategy engagement. 80% of survey respondents have participated in an urban forest activity in the past five years. Table 8 summarizes what we heard about partnering to steward the urban forest and how we will consider the findings in the draft strategy.

4.5.1   Urban forest stewardship

In the past five years, the most common urban forest stewardship activities have included pruning a tree on private property (66%), followed by planting a tree on private property (52%). Survey respondents were least likely to participate in a natural area tree planting activity (12%), followed by removing a tree on private property (23%), assisting a neighbour with tree care (27%), watering a street tree (29%), and applying fertilizer to a tree on private property (34%).

Which of the following activities have you participated over the last five years?

Activity	No	Yes
Pruned a tree on private property	34%	66%
Planted a tree on private property	48%	52%
Applied fertilizer to a tree on private property	66%	34%
Watered a street tree	71%	29%
Assisted a neighbour with tree care	73%	27%
Removed a tree on private property	77%	23%
None of the above	80%	20%
Participated in a natural area tree planting activity	88%	12%
Other	94%	6%

■ No ■ Yes

Stakeholder workshop attendees would like to increase partnerships with the City, with a specific interest in partnerships with schools, local groups, and arborist companies.

4.5.2   Private property planting and tree maintenance

In the last three years, most survey respondents have not planted a tree on their property (63%)[5]. When asked what would encourage them to plant and maintain a tree on their property, the top answers were 'other' (40 respondents) and additional space to plant (34 respondents). Twenty-three of the respondents who did not plant a tree would like additional information about tree planting and maintenance; of these respondents, the majority would like to learn more about species selection, how to prune and maintain a tree, where to plant a tree, and pests and diseases. Information about how to plant a tree was less desired (only 11 respondents). Stakeholders in the workshop wanted the City to provide more opportunities for public education for homeowners, such as information on tree planting.

Of the 37% who planted a tree, the majority planted less than five trees (57 respondents), followed by five to ten trees (13 respondents).

4.5.3   Urban Forest Management Strategy communication

For communication about the Urban Forest Management Strategy from the project team, survey respondents generally preferred to receive updates via email (155 respondents) and updates posted to the City's website or engagement platform (134 respondents). Updates to social media (99 respondents) and engaging during community events (96 respondents) were slightly less preferred methods.

What are the best ways to communicate with you and your community?

Communication method	Number of respondents
Send updates via email	155
Post updates to the City's website or engagement platform	134
Post updates to social media	99
Engage with you at community events	96
Other	16

Number of respondents

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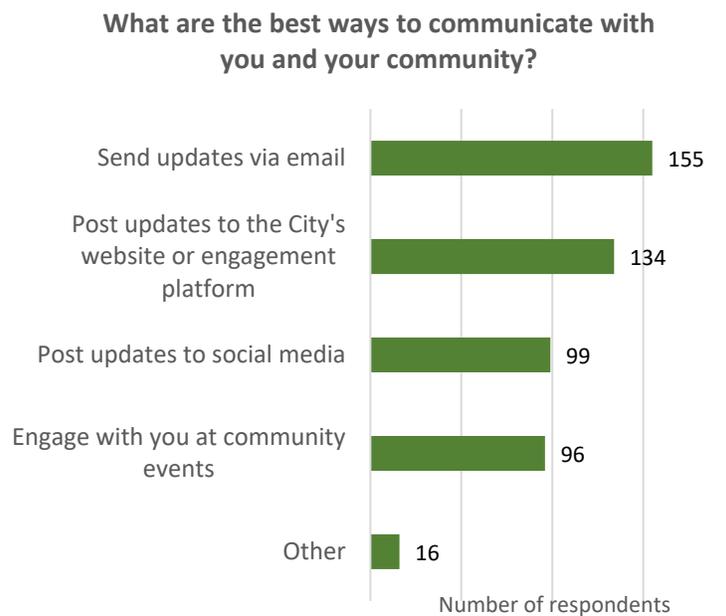
[5] Property designates the residential location survey respondents rented, owned, or currently reside in.

Table 8 – Key themes from public engagement about partnering to steward the urban forest

What we Heard	How it will be considered
Most survey respondents have participated in an urban forest stewardship activity in the last five years: • Pruning and planting a tree are the most common stewardship activities respondents have participated in • Most survey respondents have not planted a tree on their property in the last three years.	The draft UFMS will recommend ways for the City to encourage urban forest stewardship, including education on tree planting and tree care.
Stakeholders in the workshop would like to increase partnerships in urban forest stewardship.	The draft UFMS will include recommendations to expand partnerships.

5.0   Next steps

The findings from the first phase of community engagement will inform the development of the draft Urban Forest Management Strategy, including a long-term vision and priorities for implementation. Responses collected about the Tree Protection Bylaw will inform the bylaw review process. Phase 2 of public engagement is expected to occur in the winter of 2023 to gather feedback on the draft Urban Forest Management Strategy. More targeted engagement on the Tree Protection Bylaw will occur concurrently with the next engagement phase on the UFMS.

6.0   List of Appendices

Appendices are provided in a separate document.

Appendix A: survey results

Appendix B: mapping tool results (*Tabular responses*)

Appendix C: Stories tool

Appendix D: Stakeholder workshop boards

Appendix E: Pop-up event mapping activity

Appendix F: Pop-up event tree ink activity