

- c) 1.8 m wood board-to-board privacy fence may be required in other locations where residential flankages and/or rear yards are adjacent to collector and arterial roads as deemed appropriate by the Town.
- d) Fencing may be required for properties abutting utility corridors; Developer to consult with utility company.
- e) Fencing will be required for properties abutting school board lands; Developers to consult with School Board.
- f) Fencing may be required for entrances or natural features abutting the R.O.W.

The fencing materials used are to be consistent throughout a development.

Fencing is not required where noise barrier walls are to be installed.

Temporary and/or protective decorative fencing may be required to protect park blocks and/or open space corridors at the Town's discretion.

2.16 Landscaping

The Landscape Zone is indicated in every street type; however, its character may be significantly different depending on street type, adjacent uses and location. In general, the Landscape Zone includes space for street trees, planting boxes and/or a mix of soft and hardscaping. In urban or mixed-use areas, it may also contain street furniture and wayfinding and public signage to provide amenities for pedestrians, visitors and residents. In more rural settings, this zone will be primarily softscaped and consist of buffer planting, street trees or naturalized vegetation. The landscape zone is generally located between the curb and the sidewalk in order to provide an additional safety buffer between pedestrians and vehicles.

- The Landscape Zone includes street trees, other landscaping features such as planting boxes, street furniture and public wayfinding signage.
- This zone provides space for amenities that activate the street and create a more comfortable, accessible and appealing pedestrian environment. It also provides a safety buffer against car doors and mirrors, and can also accommodate road signage, snow storage, lighting and utility posts and/or below-grade utilities.
- This zone can be hardscaped or softscaped or, most commonly, a mix of the two. More rural or suburban areas will typically contain more softscaping, while Downtown and Urban Living Areas will contain more hardscaping.
- Both hardscaping and softscaping should be designed to be low maintenance and durable.
- On more suburban road typologies, low maintenance vegetation and trees can be planted to reduce wind speed and snow drifting and protect the soil on adjacent fields from erosion.
- In urban / town areas, street trees and planting areas can be used at the street edge to soften hard surfaces and buffer the pedestrian clearway from the road.
- Items in this zone shall not obscure sight lines or visibility, especially at intersections.

2.17 Trees

Street trees in urban settings provide a significant aesthetic, environmental and even financial benefit. Mature trees that develop a full canopy provide shade and UV protection, improve air quality, moderate climate, store and sequester carbon, and can increase property values and reduce energy costs. Trees planted in open pits can also reduce

stormwater run-off and need to be replaced less frequently than smaller trees in planters.

Trees shall be planted in accordance with "Urban Tree Foundation Specifications" for planting, staking and tree protection, found at http://www.urbantree.org/details_specs.shtml.

For optimal tree health:

- Trees should be planted 1.5 to 2 m from the curb if space allows.
- A soil cell system may be recommended by the Town in hard-surfaced downtown areas.
- 1 tree per lot, 2 trees/corner lot.
- Where possible, 1 tree per 15m on the frontage.
- Bio-swaes or infiltration swales should be used to allow for natural watering of plant material and to reduce stormwater run-off.
- If trees are planted in a hard surface boulevard, tree grates, tree guards and underground utility boxes are recommended.
- Location and design of utility infrastructure (overhead wire, etc.) should ensure that it does not interfere with mature tree growth. Coordination with utility providers is important to minimize root and crown pruning during utility maintenance and to maximize tree pit and canopy size.
- Ensure that placement of street trees does not interfere with vehicle sight lines or with utility, water, sewer or storm infrastructure.
- Acceptable species for planting are listed in **Table 2.17a** and **Table 2.17b** below. Final selection is to be determined by the Town as factors such as availability, maturity, canopy size, functional area and maintenance are considerations for the Town.

TABLE 2.17A
RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	NATIVE *	GROWTH HABIT	SIZE CLASS AT MATURITY	GROWTH RATE	CANOPY SIZE AT 20 YEARS
<i>Acer x freemanii</i> 'Celzam'	Celebration Maple		Excurrent	Medium	Med-Fast	5.5 m
<i>Acer x freemanii</i> 'Jeffersred'	Autumn Blaze Maple		Excurrent	Medium	Medium	9 m
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	*	Excurrent	Large	Fast	7.5 m
<i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>nigrum</i>	Black Maple	*	Decurrent	Large	Slow-Med	10 m
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	*	Decurrent	Large	Slow-Med	10.5 m
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Common Serviceberry	*	Decurrent	Small	Slow-Med	4 m
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Allegheny Serviceberry	*	Decurrent	Small	Slow-Med	3.75 m
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory	*	Excurrent	Large	Slow-Med	12 m
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	*	Excurrent	Large	Slow	10 m
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	*	Decurrent	Medium	Med-Fast	11 m
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura Tree		Excurrent	Medium	Slow	4.3 m
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	Redbud	*	Decurrent	Small	Fast	9 m
<i>Corylus columna</i>	Turkish Hazel		Decurrent	Medium	Medium	5.5 m
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky Coffeetree	*	Decurrent	Large	Slow-Med	10 m
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	*	Decurrent	Large	Med-Fast	14 m
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	*	Excurrent	Large	Fast	12 m
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Blackgum tree	*	Excurrent	Large	Slow	10.6 m
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> (Small understory tree good in a woodlot)	Ironwood	*	Excurrent	Small	Slow	5.4 m
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	*	Decurrent	Large	Fast	18 m
<i>Platanus xacerifolia</i>	London plane tree		Decurrent			
<i>Quercus</i> species (Alba, Rubra, Velutina, Bicolour, Macrocarpa, Shumardii, Muehlenbergii)	Oak	*	Varies	Large	Med-Fast	varies
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	*	Excurrent	Large	Medium	10 m

**TABLE 2.17A
RECOMMENDED STREET TREES**

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	NATIVE *	GROWTH HABIT	SIZE CLASS AT MATURITY	GROWTH RATE	CANOPY SIZE AT 20 YEARS
<i>Tilia cordata</i> var.	Littleleaf Linden		Excurrent	Medium	Medium	6.4 m
<i>Ulmus</i> x 'Pioneer'	Pioneer Elm		Decurrent	Large	Medium	9.5 m

Ornamental pear may also be considered.

**TABLE 2.17 B
RECOMMENDED SPECIMEN AND FOUNDATION PLANTING TREES**

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	NATIVE *	GROWTH HABIT	SIZE CLASS AT MATURITY	GROWTH RATE	CANOPY SIZE AT 20 YEARS
<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paperbark maple		Decurrent	Small	Slow	7.6 m
<i>Amelanchier Canadensis</i>	Downy serviceberry	*	Decurrent	Small	Medium	6 m
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda dogwood	*	Decurrent	Small	Slow-Medium	6m
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood	*	Decurrent	Small	Medium	6m
<i>Cornus Kousa</i>	Kousa dogwood		Decurrent	Small	Slow-Medium	6m
<i>Hammamelis mollis</i>	Chinese witch-hazel		Decurrent	Small	Slow	5.4 m
<i>Hammamelis vernalis</i>	Vernal witch-hazel	*	Decurrent	Small	Slow	5.4 m
<i>Hammamelis xintermedia</i> 'Arnold's Promise'	Witch-hazel		Decurrent	Small	Slow	5.4 m
<i>Prunus maackii</i>	Amur Chokecherry		Decurrent	Small	Slow	7.5m
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Common elderberry	*	Decurrent	Small	Fast	3 m
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry	*	Decurrent	Small	Medium	3.6 m