

## **Application to Remove a Private Tree – 31 Queen Anne Road**

**Date:** March 9, 2026

**To:** Etobicoke York Community Council

**From:** Director, Urban Forestry, Environment, Climate and Forestry

**Wards:** Etobicoke-Lakeshore - 3

### **SUMMARY**

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This report requests that Etobicoke York Community Council deny the request for a permit to remove one privately owned tree located at 31 Queen Anne Road. The applicant indicates the reason for requesting removal of the tree is a concern expressed by the homeowner regarding safety related to dead branches in the crown of the tree.

The honey locust tree (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) measures 67 cm in diameter. The City's Tree By-laws do not support the removal of this tree as it is healthy and maintainable. The permit was denied, and the applicant is appealing the decision. The Community Council has delegated authority from the City Council to make a final decision as to whether a permit may be issued when an applicant appeals the City's decision to deny a tree permit.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

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The Director of Urban Forestry, Environment, Climate and Forestry recommends that:

1. Etobicoke York Community Council deny the request for a permit to remove one privately owned tree located at 31 Queen Anne Road.

### **FINANCIAL IMPACT**

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There are no financial implications resulting from the adoption of this report.

### **DECISION HISTORY**

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There is no decision history related to this tree removal permit application.

## COMMENTS

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The City of Toronto received an application for a permit to remove one privately owned tree located in the rear yard at 31 Queen Anne Road. The honey locust tree (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) in question measures 67 cm in diameter. The applicant indicates the reason for requesting the removal is a concern regarding safety related to dead branches in the crown of the tree.

The arborist's report that accompanied the application described the tree as being in poor condition. This report noted that the tree has a large amount of deadwood throughout the crown and has included bark at the main union.

City staff inspected the tree and, at the time of inspection, determined that it is healthy and maintainable. Staff did not observe any deadwood at time of inspection. A non-critical branch union and a small cavity were observed by staff.

The City's Tree By-laws do not support the removal of this tree as it is healthy and maintainable. Through the inspection and review of the arborist report, a permit to remove the tree was denied by Environment, Climate and Forestry. The applicant is appealing this decision. Community Council has delegated authority from City Council to make a final decision as to whether a permit may be issued when an applicant appeals the City's decision to deny a tree permit.

As required under *Section 813-19, of City of Toronto Municipal Code, Chapter 813, Trees, Article III*, a notice of application sign was posted on the subject property for the minimum 14-day period to provide an opportunity for comment by the community. No comments were received in support of or in opposition to the application to remove the tree in question.

The City has reaffirmed its canopy target of 40 per cent by 2050. One approach to support achieving this target is to protect healthy trees from injury and removal whenever possible.

Protecting the urban forest is critical in building climate resilience as urban centres continue to face increasing development, impacts due to climate change in the form of extreme weather events, and other natural threats such as invasive pests. Toronto's urban forest provides \$55 million in ecosystem services and benefits annually. Services such as air pollution removal, reduction of storm water runoff, and carbon sequestration all contribute to climate resilience. Protecting and expanding tree cover helps to mitigate exposure to extreme heat events through shade and transpiration.

A sustainable and expanding urban forest also supports the City of Toronto's goals to improve quality of life and well-being of its residents. A higher density of trees in a neighbourhood has been shown to significantly improve physical and mental well-being by reducing blood pressure, decreasing stress levels, and by promoting physical activity. Economic benefits include enhancements to property values, increased tourism and consumer spending.

In keeping with the City's Strategic Forest Management Plan, Toronto's Official Plan, Toronto's Biodiversity Strategy, and the Tree Protection By-laws, the honey locust tree at 31 Queen Anne Road is a valuable part of the urban forest, providing numerous aesthetic, social and economic benefits to the property owner and the local community and therefore should not be removed.

Environment, Climate and Forestry recommends Etobicoke York Community Council deny the request for a permit to remove one privately owned tree located at 31 Queen Anne Road. Should Etobicoke York Community Council grant this request for tree removal, the following recommendation may be adopted, in accordance with the City's Tree By-law permit requirements:

- 1) Etobicoke York Community Council approve the request for a permit to remove one privately owned tree located at 31 Queen Anne Road and require the applicant to provide five replacement trees which can be achieved in a combination of on-site planting and cash-in-lieu of planting to the satisfaction of the Executive Director, Environment, Climate and Forestry.

## **CONTACT**

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## **SIGNATURE**

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Kim Statham  
Director, Urban Forestry, Environment, Climate and Forestry Division

## **ATTACHMENTS**

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Attachment 1 – Figure 1: Staff photograph of the honey locust tree at 31 Queen Anne Road; September 16, 2025

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