

TOWN OF ST.MARYS

FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2018



Forestry Management Plan

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Policy Objective:

Foster a sustainable urban forest and establish processes to maintain, enhance and protect the forest.

1. Background

The Modernizing Ontario's Municipal Legislation Act, 2017 (Bill 68) received Royal Assent on May 30, 2017. The Act requires municipalities to adopt a policy with respect to the manner in which the municipality will protect and enhance the tree canopy and natural vegetation in the municipality. Additionally, the Town of St. Marys Strategic Plan defined implementing a forestry and tree management policy as a priority.

The Town of St. Marys Public Works Department is the steward of public trees and is committed to ensuring the preservation and enhancement of the urban forest. The Forestry Management Plan herein identifies how the Town will enhance and protect the urban forest and the actions that the Town will undertake to implement those objectives.

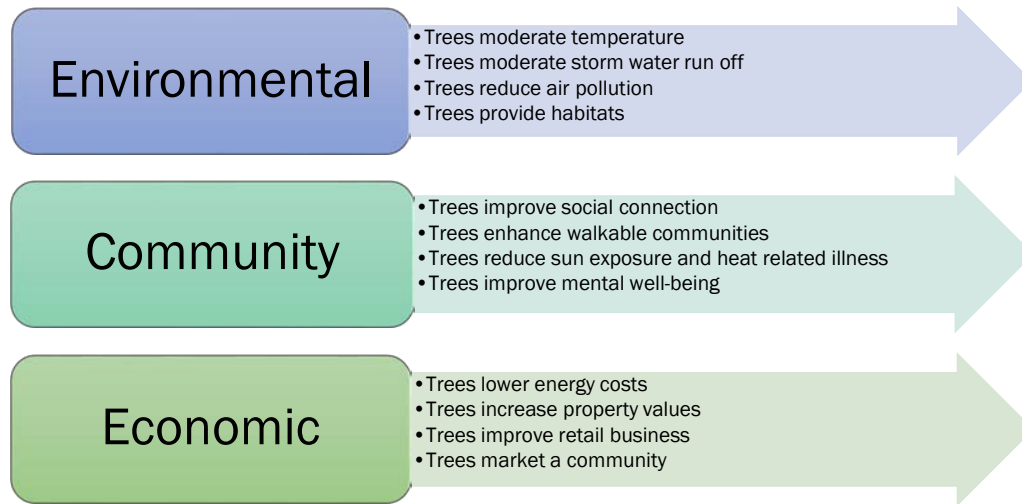
The Urban Forest

The term urban forest refers to all trees within a municipality, encompassing trees located on private and public land, for this policy the application of the term shall only be for trees located on publicly-owned lands. Within the Town of St. Marys boundaries the urban forest is organized into two categories:

- a) "Green Infrastructure" – Trees that grow in modified environments such as street trees, parks, and hard surface environments (parking lots). Maintenance and management of such trees are relatively high.
- b) "Natural Capital" – Native trees and understory vegetation such as woodlands, wetlands, and other natural areas that have little to no man-made modifications. Conservation of such lands can be difficult.

An emerging trend among municipal governments is the consideration of the urban forest as a vital part of the municipal infrastructure as the urban forest significantly contributes to the quality of life in a municipality. Most forestry studies classify those benefits into three sections:

Figure 1.1 Urban Forest Benefits



The combination of environmental, community and economic benefits establish the urban forest as an essential Town asset.

However, the benefits the urban forest provides to its local community is declining due to threats that are harming or destroying green infrastructure and natural capital. Arborists across Ontario identify three risks to the urban forest:

1. Urban intensification;
2. Insects and diseases (Chestnut Blight, Dutch Elm Disease, Asian Long-horned Beetle and the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)); and
3. Climate change and severe weather events (snow storms, wind storms, ice storms, and rain events).

In recent years insects and diseases, and severe weather events have been detrimental to the St. Marys urban forest, as many processes outlined in this document take those threats into account, ensuring that current practices reduce the devastation of those hazards.

The purpose of this policy is to formalize processes which must be undertaken to maintain, enhance and protect the urban forest on public land. This document shall provide a forestry management blueprint, but does not include minor forestry operations.

2. Green Infrastructure

The Town of St. Marys categorizes the stewardship of green infrastructure into three sections:

1. Maintenance
2. Enhancement
3. Protection

The three-prong approach aligns with the provincial mandate, is comparable to other municipality's procedures and addresses the needs of the Town's urban forest. While developing this approach, emphasis has been placed on sustainable implementation,

ensuring that the forestry operations are feasible when considering budget and personnel availability. Other larger municipalities may have more robust policies. However, the Town of St. Marys is unique and this plan reflects the Town’s challenges and expectations.

For a visual representation of the Green Infrastructure three-prong approach, please see **Appendix A**.

2.1. Maintenance

Maintaining existing green infrastructure will remain a central management approach. Most forestry management plan developers assert that a fundamental element of expanding the urban forest is the cultivation of existing trees. Large-stature trees and well-established trees provide a more significant share of benefits. Continuing to enhance the urban forest by planting and not preserving the existing urban forest is not sustainable and will only increase risk and an unhealthy urban forest. Therefore, the Town will allocate resources to maintenance practices. The Town will divide maintenance into three streams.

Stream 1: Quadrant Pruning

Division of the Town into four quadrants (See **Appendix B** for exact locations):

1. Southwest Area
2. Southeast Area
3. North Area
4. West Area

The Town or their designate will review each quadrant on a four-year rotation. The quadrant pruning program will address trees that are larger in stature or require significant pruning. If the inspectors identify a tree that is dead or dying, the inspectors will remove the tree, if a tree has overhanging branches, impedes structures, obstructs traffic signs, sidewalks or sightlines, has dead limbs or pruning will improve the tree structure the inspector will prune the tree accordingly. Per every tree that has been maintained or removed an inspector will fill out a **Tree Maintenance Report (Appendix C)** or **Tree Removal Report (Appendix D)**.

The five-year rotation plan will be as follows:

Year	Quadrant
2016	Southwest Quadrant
2017	Southeast Quadrant
2018	North Quadrant
2019	West Quadrant
2020	Southwest Quadrant
2021	Southeast Quadrant
2022	North Quadrant
2023	West Quadrant

Benefits of a cyclical maintenance schedule include:

- Maximization of life span and associated benefits of the tree;
- Reduce the impact of severe weather events; and
- Lower liability risks associated with hazardous trees that may cause bodily harm or property damage.

After the completion of the first cycle, the department will be able to better determine the effects of the quadrant pruning on the urban forest.

Stream 2: Routine Maintenance Activities

Public Works staff will perform routine maintenance activities throughout Town including:

- Frequent inspections of all Town areas to monitor for dead or dying trees;
- Significant maintenance of young trees including staking, watering, wrapping, and pruning;
- Minor pruning to ensure sightlines and overhead clearances as per the Highway Traffic Act; and
- Storm damage clean up.

Stream 3: Inspection Requests

Residents may also request maintenance activities for trees on Town property. The procedure for inspection requests will be as follows

1. Input the inspection request into the work order system notifying the operators of the request – upon receipt
2. A Town operator inspect the tree to determine location, the health of the tree and if any remedial works are necessary – within five business days
3. Notify the resident who requested the inspection regarding next steps – after inspection
4. Completion of works – when resources are available based on hazard and risk
5. Closure of work-order – upon receipt of tree maintenance or tree removal report

If a tree requires maintenance or removal activities, the Town will add the tree to a working-list. To properly allocate maintenance budgets, the Town will complete maintenance activities on a priority basis. Ongoing systematic pruning should reduce the number of private inspection requests.

2.2. Enhancement

The Town is committed to planting more trees to enhance the canopy but will focus on better planting practices to ensure the quality and longevity of the new trees ultimately fostering a balanced and sustainable urban forest.

The planting of trees on public land is the sole responsibility of the Town and its staff, however, under the following circumstances non-employees of the Town may plant trees on public land:

- Contractors hired by the Town;
- Community volunteers authorized by the Town; and
- Land developers in new subdivisions as per approved subdivision agreements.

The Town restricts the planting of trees on public property to Town employees and those authorized by the Town. The restriction is necessary to ensure planting in appropriate locations, suitable species and inclusion in Town records. Planting seasons may vary as trees are available and favourable weather conditions for planting.

When planting trees, the Town will consider four factors:

Factor 1: Replacement Strategies

Per the removal of every Town-owned tree, the Town will plant three additional trees within the municipality. When considering replacement, overly ambitious tree planting targets can overexert resources. A ratio of 1:3 has been chosen as it is the most feasible when considering the costs of procuring the trees and time spent watering and maintaining the first two years. Therefore, for every tree removed, three will be planted.

Factor 2: Tree Placement

The placement of trees has varied throughout Town, making watering processes during formative years very sporadic and inefficient. The Town has assigned tree planting areas for the next five years, to cultivate neighborhoods that currently lack canopy cover and ensure efficient watering processes. Please see **Appendix E** for planting locations. The plan recognizes there are many alternative areas not recognized in Appendix E require planting. The areas that the plan identifies are to act as a springboard to increasing planting commitments. More areas can be determined when an inventory is completed, and consideration of canopy cover.

Additionally, if the Town removes a tree, staff will determine the location of the replacement tree. Staff cannot guarantee that they will plant a replacement tree in the original tree's place.

When planting the Town will consider the following determinants:

- Tree function;
- Form and size;
- Site conditions; and
- Human activities.

To ensure the success of boulevard trees, the Town will request properties abutting the boulevard help water the tree.

Factor 3: Species

To build the resilience of the urban forest, consideration of species variety is paramount. The urban forest shall be diverse on the macro and micro levels. No single neighborhood shall be homogenous; diversity is necessary to limit possible impact of species specific diseases and invasive insects that can adversely affect the health of trees. Bio-diversity can insulate the urban forest from insects and diseases.

The Town has approved an interim list of species for planting; those species are native to southern Ontario and Upper Thames River watershed, therefore the species are adapted to the local climate. This list matches the Upper Thames River Conservation Authorities recommended native trees, shrubs and, vines. Please see **Appendix F** for approved tree and vegetation species and planting conditions.

Factor 4: Developing a Young Tree

Providing continuous care to young trees is crucial during their formative years. The Town undertakes various methods to ensure young trees will develop into strong and healthy trees in the urban forest.

- Pruning: removal of dead and broken limbs and pruning practices that force the tree limbs toward the desired canopy. Ensure the tree limbs do not cross or intertwine.
- Tree wrapping: use tree wrap to protect the trunks from sun scald or freezing. The wrapping should be wrapped tightly, while ensuring air circulation to the bark is not impeded.
- Mulch: to protect the tree from the growth of weeds which rob the tree of moisture and nutrients and a protective distance from string trimmers and lawn mowers.
- Staking: stake a tree if required, the stake shall be removed after the root structure of the tree has been developed (maximum two years). Usually use two stakes per tree.
- Watering: implement alternative water techniques like water bags (to be trialed in 2019).

2.3. Protection

As mentioned above, the tree canopy is decreasing due to external forces. Because of this, the protection of existing trees is imperative, especially large stature and well-established trees. To protect the existing urban forest, the Town shall only remove trees under the following circumstances

- The tree is dead or dying;
- The tree causes a hazard and needs to be removed to mitigate risk;
- Emergency work;
- Installation or reconstruction of Town infrastructure; or
- At the discretion of the Director of Public Works, or their designate.

The policy allows for trees to be removed to install infrastructure, during the pre-construction process staff are to consider alternative approaches limiting the removal of trees. Furthermore, the following are not considered valid reasons for tree removals: tree is messy because of fruit or seeds production, number of leaves.

At the discretion of the Director of Public Works the public may request the removal of healthy trees. This clause is necessary in the event of unforeseen circumstances. The Public Works Department is committed to protecting its urban forest and will limit the use of such discretionary authority.

Additionally, only the Town and contractors authorized by the Town shall have the responsibility of removing trees on public land. Limiting removal authorization is to ensure the tree canopy is responsibly managed and to mitigate risk as occupiers of the space.

2.4. Severe Weather Event Policy

During a severe weather event Public Works operators or forestry contractors for the Town will respond to residents and emergency services on a priority basis. Emergency crews will prioritize fallen trees that are blocking main arterial roads, or public trees which have fallen on buildings or hydro lines as soon as crews can be dispatched. Furthermore, Public Works crews may need to leave a site to attend another call; the crew will return at a later date and time to complete the original request. Emergency crews will address and resolve other requests at a later time.

All forestry debris after a weather event may be taken to the following locations:

1. St. Marys Landfill Site (limited hours)
1221 Water St. S

3. Naturalized Areas (Natural Capital)

The Town of St. Marys has various areas that are in a naturalized state, or may become naturalized. It is anticipated that in 2019, a Town policy focused entirely on naturalized areas, their locations and maintenance practices will be created. Currently, the Public Works Department recognizes Sparling Bush as a natural area. The Town will undertake the following actions to protect Sparling Bush and its ecologically important natural features.

1. Limited Maintenance Intervention
 - a. Discontinue turf maintenance including grass mowing, while monitoring for noxious weeds, invasive species and litter.
2. Tree Establishment
 - a. Strengthen the bush by enhancing the perimeter of the bush. Groups of a variety of small tree clusters will be planted at different times to ensure age and species distribution. Eventually, the clusters should mature into a natural ecosystem.
3. Habitat Enhancement

- a. Plant smaller native trees, shrubs and wildflowers to enhance biodiversity to provide resources for wildlife.
4. Prevent Encroachment
 - a. Deter neighboring encroachment
 - b. Maintain property boundary markers

Management of Sparling Bush will follow the recommendations made in “Sparling Bush: Management Recommendations for the Town of St. Marys” prepared by the Upper Thames River Conservation in July 2015.

4. Invasive Species

Invasive species are considered plants that disrupt the natural balance of an ecosystem, often aggressively spreading over a specific area. The Town will monitor and try to prevent the spread of those plants to ensure biodiversity. Different species will require different control mechanisms. Some of the varying methods may include:

- Pulling
- Cutting
- Girdling
- Smothering
- Burning
- Chemical control (may be used for Hogweed removal by professionals)

Invasive species are as determined by the Invasive Species Act, 2015 (Bill 37), and will be addressed as recommended.

5. Community Engagement

Memorial Tree Program

This program allows for the purchase of trees to be planted on public lands in remembrance, observance or acknowledgment of a special event. (See **Appendix G** for the form).

Note: If a tree dies within two years of the plant date, the Town will replace the tree. If the tree dies after the two years, the tree will not be replaced by the Town.

Public Requests for Boulevard Trees

Members of the public may request that the Town plant trees in the boulevard fronting their property, staff attempt to accommodate those requests where resources are available.

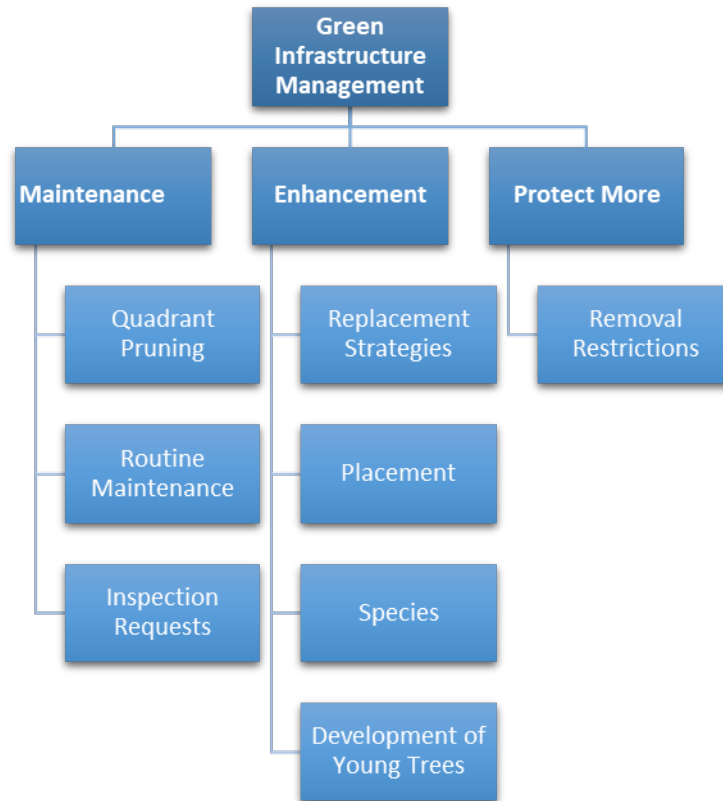
The Public Works Department will strive to foster more community engagement regarding forestry practices and education.

6. Moving Forward

This document provides a basic outline for forestry management for public lands within the Town of St. Marys. The next step is to create specific forestry targets and performance

indicators to maintain, enhance, and protect the urban forest. To complete this task, a tree inventory will be necessary, as the inventory will provide the number of trees, tree locations, tree health, tree risk assessments, and species diversity. A tree inventory can better deduce canopy cover and help set forestry targets, and determine areas lacking sufficient cover. Upon the completion of a tree inventory, the Town of St. Marys Forestry Management Plan will be updated to include the data from the tree inventory to be more comprehensive. This update is anticipated in late 2019 or early 2020.

Appendix A – Green Infrastructure Approach

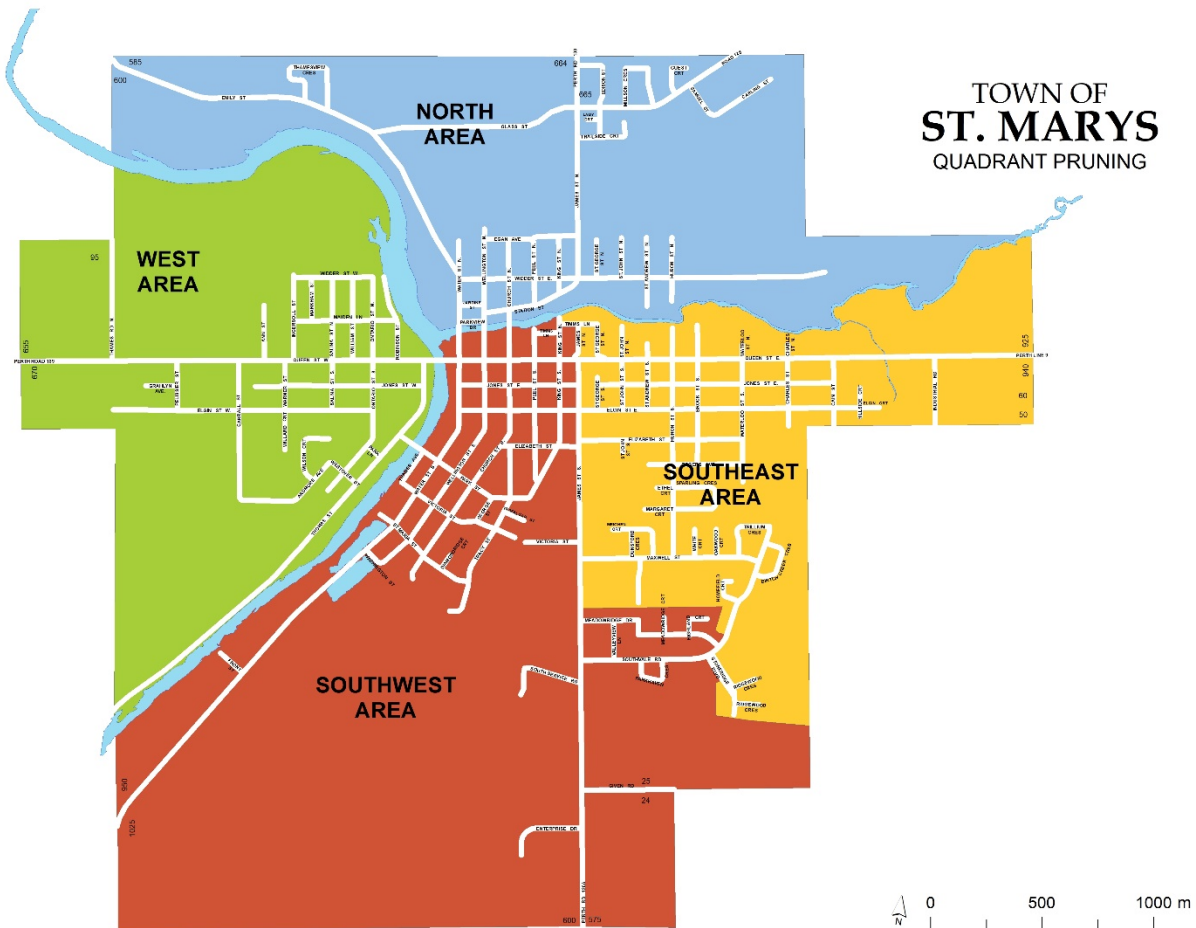


Appendix B – Quadrant Pruning

Division of the Town into four maintenance quadrants, Southwest Area, Southeast Area, North Area and West Area. The quadrants are maintained on a cyclical basis. The five-year maintenance plan will be as follows:

Year	Quadrant
2016	Southwest Quadrant
2017	Southeast Quadrant
2018	North Quadrant
2019	West Quadrant
2020	Southwest Quadrant
2021	Southeast Quadrant
2022	North Quadrant
2023	West Quadrant

The quadrants are divided based on the map below.



Appendix C – Tree Maintenance Report

WORK ORDER:
SPECIE OF TREE:
TREE #:

TREE LOCATION INFORMATION	
Street Address:	
Location on Property:	
Reason for Maintenance: <input type="checkbox"/> Quadrant Pruning <input type="checkbox"/> Inspection Request <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Weather Event	
Homeowner:	Phone:

MAINTENANCE INFORMATION		
Works To Be Completed By: <input type="checkbox"/> Town Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Festival Hydro		
Maintenance Activity	Check all that Apply	
General pruning (thing, shape, deadwood)		
Raise lower branches		
Prune back from utility wire		
Prune back from roof		
Prune to reduce weight on weak branches		
Removal of dead branches		
Follow-up Inspection Required:	Yes	No

Additional Comments

SIGNATURE: _____

Appendix D – Tree Removal Report

WORK ORDER:
SPECIE OF TREE:
TREE #:

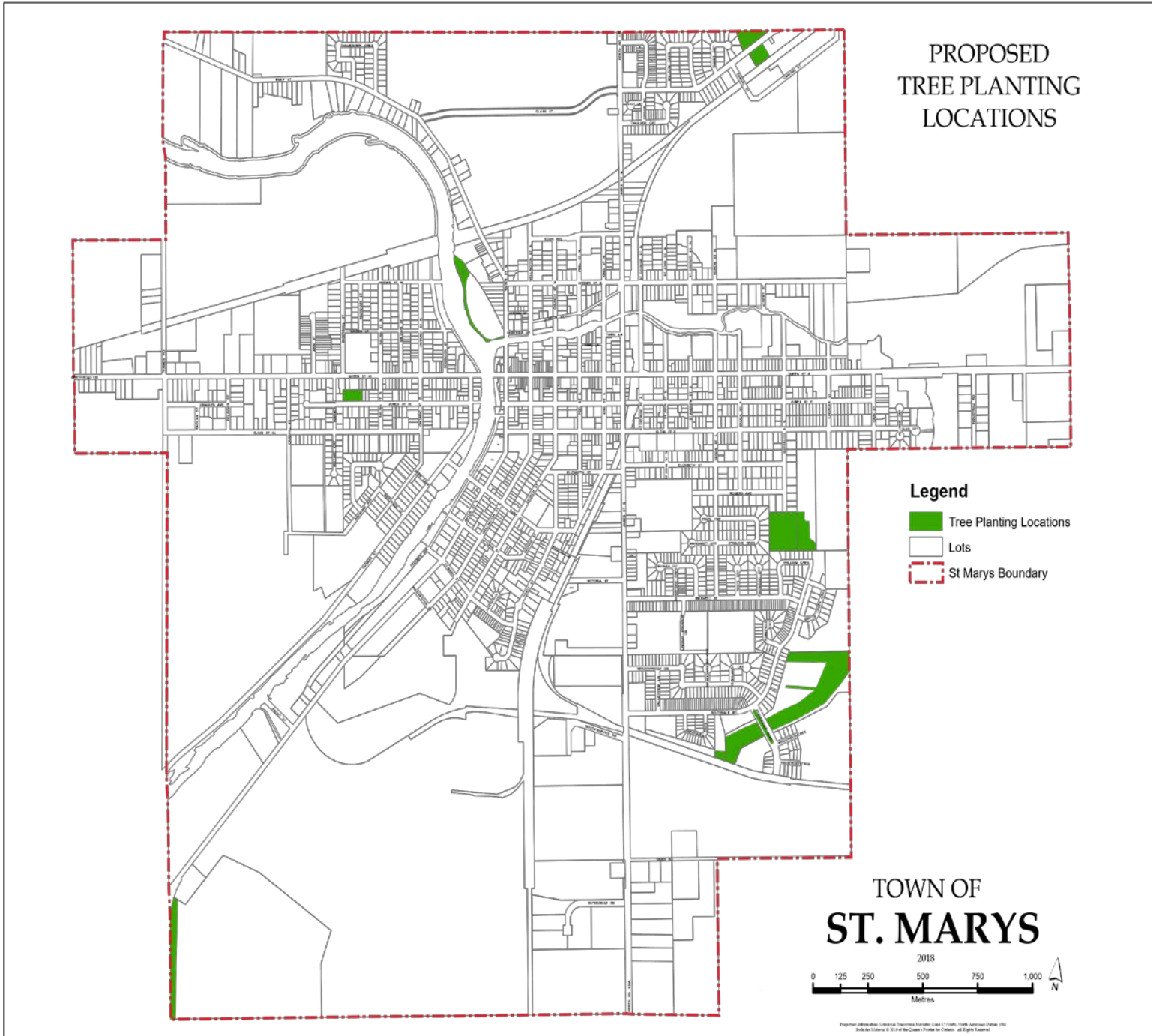
TREE LOCATION INFORMATION	
Street Address:	
Location on Property:	
Reason for Maintenance: <input type="checkbox"/> Quadrant Pruning <input type="checkbox"/> Inspection Request <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Weather Event	
Homeowner:	Homeowner Phone:

REMOVAL INFORMATION	
Works To Be Completed By: <input type="checkbox"/> Town Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Festival Hydro	
Reason for Removal	Check all that Apply
Disease/Insect	
Re-staking or retying	
Utility problems	
Tree location required	
Storm damage	
Age	

Additional Comments

SIGNATURE: _____

Appendix E – Tree Planting Locations



Appendix F – Species List & Planting Conditions

The following are species recommended by the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority for the Upper Thames River watershed. The planting conditions for each species has been included. These species are adapted to the local climate and are more resilient than non-native species.

Some native species have not been included in the list due to availability at local nurseries and vulnerability to disease and insect

NATIVE TREES				
Binomial Nomenclature	Common Name	Light Level	Soil Moisture	Soil Type
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	Part Sun	Wet to Moist	Variety
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	Sun	Wet to Moist	Rich
<i>Acer saccharum</i> <i>ssp.nigrum</i>	Black Maple	Shade	Moist	Rich floodplains
<i>Acer saccharum</i> <i>ssp.</i> <i>saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	Part Sun to Shade	Moist	Rich, well- drained
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Dony Serviceberry	Part Sun	Moist to Dry	Sandy, Rocky
<i>Asimina trilobal</i>	Pawpaw	Shade	Wet to Moist	Rich
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch	Part Sun	Wet to Moist	Rich
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	White Birch	Sun	Variety	Variety
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue Beech	Shade	Moist	Deep, Rich
<i>Cary ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	Full to Part Sun	Moist	Rich
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	Part Sun	Moist	Variety
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	Part Sun	Moist	Deep, Well- Drained
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	Part Sun	Moist	Variety
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky Coffee-tree	Part Sun	Moist	Deep, Rich
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	Sun	Moist to Dry	Rocky, Sandy Soils
<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	Part Sun	Variety	Variety

<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	Sun	Wet to Moist	Sand, sand loam, rich
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum	Part Sun	Wet	Rich
<i>Ostryia virginiana</i>	Hop-hornbeam or Ironwood	Shade	Moist	Well-drained
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	Part Sun	Wet to Moist	Rich, Poorly Drained
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	Sun	Moist to Dry	Variety
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam Poplar	Sun	Wet to Moist	Rich
<i>Populus deltoids</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	Sun	Moist	Rich
<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Large-tooth Aspen Sun	Sun	Moist to Dry	Variety
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	Sun	Moist to Dry	Variety
<i>Populus Americana</i>	American Plum	Sun	Moist	Variety
<i>Prunis nigra</i>	Canada Plum	Sun	Moist	Variety
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Pin Cherry	Sun	Moist to Dry	Variety
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	Sun	Moist to Dry	Variety
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	Full to Part Sun	Moist	Variety
<i>Querecus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	Part Sun	Wet to Moist	Rich
<i>Querecus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	Full to Part Sun	Moist	Variety
<i>Querecus muhlenbergii</i>	Chinquapin Oak	Part Sun	Dry	Sandy, Rocky
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	Full to Part Sun	Moist to Dry	Variety
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak	Sun	Dry	Sandy to Clay
<i>Sassafrass albidum</i>	Sassafrass	Part Sun	Moist	Variety
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	Part Sun	Wet to Dry	Variety over limestone
<i>Tilia Americana</i>	American Basswood	Part Shade	Moist	Rich
<i>Tsuga canadaensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock	Shade	Moist (and cool)	Variety

Ulmus Americana	American Elm or White Elm	Part Sun	Wet to Dry	Variety
Ulmus rubra	Slippery Elm or Red Elm	Sun	Moist	Rich

SHRUBS

Binomial Nomenclature	Common Name	Light Level	Soil Moisture	Soil Type
Amelanchier canadensis	Canada Serviceberry	Part Sun	Moist	All
Amelanchier laevis	Smooth Serviceberry	Part Sun	Moist	Well-drained
Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry	Sun	Wet to Moist	All
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush	Part Sun	Wet	Loam
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	Part Sun	Moist	All
Cornus amomum ssp. obliqua	Silky Dogwood	Sun	Wet	All
Cornus foemina ssp. racemose	Grey Dogwood	Sun	Moist	Sand
Cornus rugosa	Rould-leaved Dogwood	Part Sun	Moist to Dry	Sand
Cornus stolonifera	Red-osier Dogwood	Sun	Wet to Moist	All
Corylus Americana	American Hazlenit	Part Sun	Dry	Sand
Corylus cornuta	Beaked Hazel	Part Sun	Moist	All
Hamaelis virginiana	Witch-hazel	Part Sun	Moist to Dry	All
Ilex verticillata	Winterberry	Part Sun	Wet	Clay, Loam
Juniperus Communis	Common Juniper	Sun	Dry	All
Lindera benzoin	Spicebush	Shade	Wet to Moist	Loam
Physocarpus opulifolius	Ninebark	Part Sun	Most	Loam
Prunus virginiana	Choke Cherry	Part Sun to Shade	Moist	All

<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant Sumac	Sun	Moist to Dry	Sand
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac	Sun	Moist to Dry	Sandy, Rocky
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac	Sun	Moist to Dry	All
<i>Ribes americanum</i>	Wild Black Currant	Shade	Wet to Moist	All
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	Prickly Gooseberry	Part Sun	Moist	All
<i>Rosa blanda</i>	Smooth Rose	Sun	Moist to Dry	Sand
<i>Rosa Carolina</i>	Carolina Rose or Pasture Rose	Sun	Mosit to Dry	Sand
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp Rose	Sun	Wet	Loam
<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	Peach-leaved Willow	Full Sun	Wet to Moist	Variety
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Beaked Willow	Sun	Wet to Moist	All
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy Willow	Part Sun	Wet to Moist	All
<i>Salix eriocephala</i>	Willow	Sun	West to Moist	All
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar Willow	Sun	Wet to Moist	All
<i>Salix lucida</i>	Shining Willow	Sun	Wet to Moist	All
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Common Elderberry	Part Sun	Wet to Moist	All
<i>Sambucus racemosa ssp pubens</i>	Red-barried Elder	Shade	Moist	All
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	Narrow-leaved Meadow-sweet	Sun	Wet to Moist	All
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry	Part Sun	Moist	All
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Highbush Cranberry	Part Sun	Most	All

Information Sources:

Recommended Native Trees, Shrubs & Vines for Naturalization Projects in the Upper Thames River Watershed. Information sheet by the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority. Thamesriver.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/NativeSpecies/Native-trees-shrubs.pdf

Appendix G – Memorial Tree Program

Trees may be planted on public lands in remembrance, observance or acknowledgement of a special event or person.

Estimated Costs: Tree (\$250.00) + Plaque (90.00) + HST

CUSTOMER INFORMATION			
Name			
Street Address			P.O. Box
Town/City	Province:		Postal Code:
Phone:			

TREE INFORMATION
Specie of Tree:
Proposed Location of Tree:

If a plaque is required, please fill in the box with the information to be included on the plaque.

- Species shall be chosen from the approved species list provided by the Town
- Specie type and location of tree are subject to the Department of Public Works approval
- Costs of the tree may vary due to specie and market values
- A donation receipt will be issued upon receipt of monies
- If the tree dies within two years of planting the Town shall replace the tree, if the tree dies after two years the Town will not replace the tree.

Submit Form: Public Works Coordinator – Town of St. Marys
 408 James St. South
 St. Marys, ON N4X 1B6
 519-284-2340 ext. 213