City of Woodstock

Cherokee County
Atlanta MSA
2003 Population Estimate 14,889; +30.5% change from 2000 Census.
Tree City USA for 6 years.
Tree Preservation Board with 5 members; quarterly meetings required by ordinance.

CHAPTER IX TREE PRESERVATION STANDARDS

Year first adopted unknown. Last revised 2002.
Addresses private property.
Includes landscape requirements.

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CHAPTER IX

TREE PRESERVATION STANDARDS

ARTICLE I. GENERAL INFORMATION

9.100 Findings

Rampant development in the City of Woodstock has eliminated innumerable trees. Trees serve myriad functions in a community, including preventing soil erosion, reducing carbon dioxide, producing oxygen, providing shade from blistering summer sun, and helping reduce the urban heat island effect. Good urban forests increase the fiscal and psychological value of property and contribute to the community's aesthetic quality. These benefits are crucial to the long-term health and welfare of Woodstock's citizens, workers, and visitors.

9.101 Purpose

The purpose of this Ordinance is to firmly establish the value of trees to the community; promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the public; facilitate a harmonious community; conserve natural resources; reduce harmful vehicle emissions; enhance aesthetic character; and encourage appropriate use of land in the City of Woodstock. This Ordinance is also intended to help reduce harmful effects resulting from hear, noise, and the glare of motor vehicle lights, and aims to prevent excessive erosion caused by stormwater, provide needed shade, and enhance the appearance of open automobile parking areas and lands used for commercial, public/institutional, office, industrial, and multi-family purposes.

9.102 Applicability

The regulations included in this Ordinance shall apply to all commercial, public/ institutional, office, industrial, multiple-family, and the areas of single-family residential developments outside individual house lots, unless stipulated otherwise. Land use designations shall be assigned according to categories defined in the Woodstock Zoning Ordinance. Any new construction, renovation, or alteration of a building that results in an expansion or alteration of the total square footage of the building footprint shall invoke the requirements contained in the Tree Ordinance. The Tree Ordinance shall be enforced by the City Arborist, designated agent, and the Municipal Court of the City of Woodstock.

9.103 Definitions

All word in these standards have their customary dictionary definition except as specifically defined herein. The words "shall" and "must" are mandatory, and the words "may" and "should" are permissive.

BERM: A mound of soil, either natural or man-made, used to screen one site or property from the view of another.

BUFFER YARD (front, rear, side): A landscaped area around the perimeter of a parcel provided to soften the view of two adjacent lots or parcels from one another.

BUILDABLE AREA: Portion of a parcel excluding the required yards, easements, planting areas, environmental buffers (streams, wetlands) and areas within the future right-of-way.

CALIPER: American Association of Nurseryman standard for trunk measurement of nursery stock. Caliper f the trunk shall be taken 6 inches above the ground for up to and including 4 inch caliper size, and 12 inches above the ground for larger sizes.

CANOPY TREE: Any self-supporting woody plant of a species that grows to an overall height of at least forty (40) feet, usually with one (1) stem or trunk and many branches.

DECIDUOUS TREE: Not persistent; the shedding of leaves annually.

DBH (diameter at breast height): The diameter of a tree measured at a point four and one-half (4 ½) feet above grade.

EQUIVALENT REPLACEMENT: A tree of the same species that matches or exceeds the size, height, and spread of a removed tree.

EVERGREEN TREE: Any self-supporting woody plant of a species that grows to an overall height of at least thirty (30) feet, usually with one (1) stem or trunk and many branches, and having foliage that remains green and functional through more than one (1) growing season.

FLOWERING TREE: Any self-supporting woody plant of a species that grows to an overall height of less than forty (40) feet, usually with one (1) stem or trunk and many branches.

GROUND COVER: Plant material that normally reaches a maximum height of eighteen (18) inches.

HARDWOOD TREE: An Antiosperm (deciduous) tree as distinguished from a Gymnosperm (coniferous) tree.

IMPERVIOUS AREA: Area of plot or parcel covered by surface treatment that hinders the ability of underlying soils to percolate water.

LANDSCAPING: Any combination of living plants (e.g. trees, shrubs, vines), natural features (e.g. rock, stone), and structural features (e.g. fountains, reflecting pools, outdoor artwork).

LANDSCAPE PLAN: A scaled plan that clearly delineates buildings, vehicular use areas, and displays and describes all landscaping.

LOT: Site area after deleting space for existing and proposed perimeter rights-of-ways and alleys.

OPEN SPACE: Unoccupied portion of a lot or building site that is open to the sky and may contain landscaping, outdoor structures, or recreational facilities.

PERVIOUS AREA: Area of a parcel or lot left over after impervious areas are subtracted.

PROTECTED TREE: Tree of nine (9) inches or greater DBH, unless otherwise stated in this Ordinance.

SCREENING: Solid fencing, walls, earthen berms, or dense vegetation used to conceal a lot or parcel or part thereof from view.

SOFTWOOD TREE: A Gymnosperm (coniferous) tree (as a fir or pine) as distinguished from an Angiosperm (deciduous) tree.

SPECIMEN TREE: Large hardwoods thirty (30) inches DBH or greater, large softwoods thirty-six (36) inches DBH or greater, and small trees of rare or unusual species twelve (12) inches DBH or greater.

TREE PRESERVATION TRUST FUND: Fund established to pay for planting trees in public areas.

TREE PROTECTION AREA: Portion of lot or parcel where existing trees and landscaping are to remain undisturbed by construction activities.

9.104 Tree Preservation Board

1. This Ordinance hereby establishes the Woodstock Tree Preservation Board. The Board shall consist of five (5) members. Two (2) members shall be lay citizens interested in planning and environmental protection; the remaining three (3) members should be picked from one of the following professions (no single profession may be represented more than once):

    a. A registered landscape Architect;
    b. A botanist, forester, horticulturist, or nurseryman;
    c. A registered urban planner;
    d. A member of an environmental organization.

2. Appointments to the Board shall be made by the Mayor and City Council. Terms shall be two (2) years, with no term limits. Mayor or City Council may recommend removal and replacement of a member of the Board at their sol discretion without case. Members shall serve without compensation. The Board shall, every year, select from its members a chair person to serve a one (1) year term. There shall be no term limit on the position of Chairperson.

3. The function and power of the Board shall include:

    a. Establishing and maintaining a record of unique and environmentally significant trees within the City;
    b. Reviewing the denial of an Application for a Permit to remove, relocate, or replace trees made by the City Arborist once an appropriate appeal has been filed;
    c. Holding hearings on the appeals, resulting in affirmation, modification, or reversing the decision of the City Arborist.

4. The Board shall meet at least once per quarter. All meetings shall be open to the public and the Board shall adopt rules and procedures for the conduct of appeals, hearings, meetings, and attendance policies.

ARTICLE II. REQUIREMENTS

9.200 Plan Requirements

1. An appropriately scaled tree planting plan shall be submitted and approved as part of the pre-development site plan as required by the provisions of this Ordinance. The plan shall show lot or parcel dimensions, building dimensions, tree preservation areas, and the location, size and type of all tree and plant materials.

2. All parcels and lots under development shall include three tree planting areas:

    a. Street;
    b. Perimeter; and
    c. Parking lot (see "Parking Requirements" Section)

3. The Street Planting area is defined as the unpaved segment of land located between the property line that abuts a right-of-way and any building or vehicular use area and designed for the preservation and placement of trees. If a parcel or lot has more than one Street Planting area (i.e. more than one street frontage), each shall be considered separately. The Street Planting area in all land use districts shall b e a minimum of twenty (20) feet in depth, as measured from the edge of the public right-of-way toward the center of the lot or parcel. This area shall be allowed to overlap with required front and side yards (Woodstock Zoning Ordinance Article IV).

4. The Perimeter Planting area is defined as the unpaved swath of land located between the side and/or rear property lines of a parcel or lot and designed for the preservation and placement of plant materials. The Perimeter Planting area in all commercial, multi-family, public/ institutional, office, and industrial use areas shall be a minimum of ten (10) feet in depth, as measured from the edge of the property line toward the center of the lot or parcel. This area shall be allowed to overlap with required front and side yards (Woodstock Zoning Ordinance Article IV). However, when any parcel or lot abuts an incompatible zoning district, the Perimeter Planting area shall be measured from the inside edge of the undisturbed buffer as required by the Woodstock Zoning Ordinance (Article VI).

9.201 Parking Requirements

1. In every Off-street Parking area one thousand five hundred (1500) square feet and larger, a total tree-to-parking-space rate of one (1) Canopy Tree for every eight (8) parking spaces or fraction thereof must be attained. Underground and multi-level parking structures are exempt. Trees should be of sufficient size, health, and species to produce thirty percent (30%) shade over the extent of the parking lot within ten (10) years, and sixty percent (60%) shade within fifteen (15) years. Parking areas less than one thousand five hundred (1500) square feet are exempt from the requirements of this Ordinance.

2. Trees shall be located in parking lot islands and along the parking lot perimeter. Landscaped islands shall terminate each row of parking spaces. Terminal islands shall be at least nine (9) feet wide and eighteen (18) feet long and shall include one (1) Canopy Tree. Trees shall be three (3) inches caliper and not less than eight (8) feet tall at planting.

3. Interior islands shall be provided within each row of parking spaces. One (1) interior island shall be provided for every eight (8) parking spaces or fraction thereof. Each interior island shall be at least nine (9) feet wide and eighteen (18) feet long and shall include one (1) Canopy Tree. Trees shall be three (3) inches caliper and not less than eight (8) feet tall at planting.

ARTICLE III. TREE PLACEMENT & PROTECTION

9.300 Tree Replacement

1. The replacement of trees shall occur within the required yards, buffers, open space, parking lots, and landscape areas, as specified in the Zoning and Tree Ordinances. The following standards for replacement will be used to evaluate proposed tree planting plans:

a. Existing tree coverage, size, and type;
b. Number of trees to be removed from the lot or parcel;
c. Area to be covered with structures, parking, and driveways;
d. Grading plan and drainage requirements;
e. Character of the site and its environs.

2. Replacement trees should be compatible with the dimensions of the individual lot or parcel, similar ecologically to surrounding flora and fauna, contribute to the diversity of the urban forest, and add to the overall aesthetic quality of the City. No Canopy Tree shall be planted less than twenty (20) feet on center from any other tree. Replacement Canopy Trees shall be chosen from a list approved by the City (land owners shall be responsible for selecting evergreen and flowering tree species), adhere to a minimum three (3) inch caliper measured six (6) inches above grade, and be protected by a twelve (12) month guaranteed bond beginning at the date of planting. All replacement trees adjacent to infrastructure (utilities) shall be planted with an approved root guard to prevent conflict. Trees and plants selected for planting must meet the minimum requirements as provided in the "Americraft Standard for Nursery Stock" (ANSI Z60.1, 1980).

tree distance

3. Each development site (parcel) should contain trees of sufficient number, size, and type to achieve the following minimum tree point standards. Minimum required total landscape points are determined according to the size of the parcel and are intended to be consistent across uses and underlying zoning categories. Total points should be gathered by using as diverse a palette of species of trees, shrubs, and plants as possible. However, a minimum of seventy percent (70%) of the total points required for any parcel must be achieved in the form of Canopy Trees. The minimum point standard per parcel size shown below are based on a parcel with no existing trees.

Parcel Size	Required Points
Less than ½ acre	750
½ acre- 1 acre	1,500
1 acre- 1½ acres	1,800
1½ acres- 2 acres	3,000
2 acres- 2½ acres	3,600
2½ acres- 3 acres	5,000
3 acres- 4 acres	6,300
4 acres- 5 acres	8,100
5 acres- 6 acres	10,000
6 acres-7 acres	11,800
7 acres- 8 acres	13,600
8 acres- 9 acres	15,400
9 acres- 10 acres	17,200
10 acres- 15 acres	23,000
15 acres- 20 acres	34,000
20 acres- 30 acres	50,000
30 acres- 40 acres	65,000
40 acres- 50 acres	85,000
Greater than 50 acres	200,000

Tree Type	Tree Points
Canopy Tree	50
Evergreen Tree	25
Flowering Tree	10

9.301 Preservation of Existing Trees

1. An emphasis of this Ordinance is the preservation of as many existing trees as possible. Thus, planting credit will be given for preserving existing trees. Points shall be assigned according to the following chart. Note, no credit will be given for shrubs.

Canopy Trees	Pts.	Evergreen Trees	Pts.	Flowering Trees	Pts.
Less than 3" DBH	0	Less than 6" DBH	0	Less than 6" DBH	0
3" to 9" DBH	50	6" to 18" DBH	50	6" to 12" DBH	10
9" to 18" DBH	75	18" to 30" DBH	75	Greater than 12" DBH	20
18" to 30" DBH	100				

2. Property owners shall use a tree prism to survey the number of Protected Trees on a particular lot or parcel. Tree credits will be given only if the preserved trees are within the appropriate landscape areas as identified and defined in the Woodstock Zoning Ordinance (street and perimeter areas; front, side, and rear yards; and parking lots). For example, credit for front yard trees will be granted only if the preserved trees are within the front yard area of the parcel or lot. No credit will be given for trees preserved in mandatory stream and wetlands buffers.

3. To aid preservation efforts, land owners shall have the option of moving existing trees to prevent their damage or destruction by development activities. To receive credit for moved trees, the following standards must be adhered to:

    a. Trees must be less than ten (10) inches caliper measured six (6) inches above grade;
    b. Trees must remain within the planting areas of the parcel;
    c. Trees shall not be moved to or from stream or wetlands buffers.

9.302 Tree Protection

Tree space is the most critical factor in tree protection throughout the development process. The root system within the dripline region is generally considered to be the critical root zone. Disturbance within this zone can directly affect a tree's chances for survival. In order to protect trees, the following standards should apply;

1. The Tree Protection Zone for each tree or group of trees shall include at minimum the total area beneath the tree canopy (furthest extent of the dripline);

2. Site layout should accommodate Tree Protection Areas;

3. Construction activities should be arranged to prevent encroachment into Tree Protection Areas;

4. No disturbance whatsoever shall occur within Tree Protection Areas without written approval by the City Arborist;

5. Active protective tree fencing shall be installed along the outer edge of and completely surrounding the critical root zones of all Specimen Trees or stands of trees prior to land disturbance;

6. Fencing shall be at least four (4) feet high and made of orange netting;

7. All protection zones should include signage in English and Spanish that identifies the areas as tree protection and preservation zones and include the name and phone number of the developer or designated agent;

8. All tree save fencing must be installed prior to land disturbance and be maintained throughout the period of construction activities;

9. Tree planting may be delayed up to six (6) months in the case of unfavorable climate conditions (drought, flood, extreme heat or cold). Property owners must provide the City with a written guarantee (escrow) that identifies a target date for when the required numbers, sizes, and species of trees will be planted to meet the requirements of this Ordinance.

9.303 Acts of Nature

1. In the case of an act of nature, be it drought, flood, tornado, lightening, hurricane, wind, insects, snow, ice, rain, or hail, that destroys a tree after the twelve (12) month bond has expired, the owner(s) of an affected parcel may file an appeal with the Tree Preservation Board to be excused from replacing those trees as required by the procedure established by this Ordinance. Agreements for tree restoration in the wake of an act of nature shall be negotiated by the property owner and Tree Preservation Board on a case-by-case basis.

2. In cases of negligence, it shall be the responsibility of the land owner/ developer to replace preserved trees and plant materials. Negligence shall be defined as behavior given to habitual neglect or culpability as relating to the failure to take prudent care of preserved trees and plant materials. If a preserved tree dies, the land owner/ developer must replace said tree with a new tree within eight (8) months. The dead tree must be replaced with an equal number of total diameter inches of new trees, bearing in mind that the minimum caliper for new trees is three (3) inches. The Tree Board shall be responsible for deciding when and if negligence has occurred on a case by case basis.

9.304 Tree Removal

Tree removal should be considered a secondary option for meeting the requirements of this Ordinance, and should be pursued only if all avenues to preservation have been exhausted. No permit shall be issued for the removal or any Protected Tree unless one of the following criteria is met:

1. The tree is located in the Buildable Area or street right-of-way of a parcel or lot on which improvement is to be made and the tree unreasonably restricts the permitted use of the property;

2. The tree is diseased, injured beyond restoration, in danger of falling, or interferes with utility services.

9.305 Tree Species

The following list of Canopy Tree species have been deemed acceptable by the City of Woodstock for use in meeting the requirements of this Ordinance. Tree diversity helps the long-term health of the urban forest and thus each tree-planting plan should utilize a minimum of three (3) different species from the list (or other trees approved by the City Arborist).

Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	Quercus laurifolia	Laurel Oak
Acer saccharum "legacy:	"Legacy" Sugar Maple	Quercus llyrata	Overcup Oak
Betula nigra	River Birch (3 cane minimum; 1" caliper per cane)	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak
Celtis laevigata	Sugar Hackberry	Quercus phellos	Willow Oak
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Katsuratree	Quercus prinus	Chestnut Oak
Faxinum pennsylvanica	Green Ash	Quercus rubra	Northern Red Oak
Gingko bilboba	Gingko	Quercus shumardii	Shumard Oak
Ostrya viginiana	Hophornbean	Quercus stellata	Post Oak
[redacted]	[redacted]	Quercus velutina	Black Oak
Pistacis chinensis	Chinese Pistache	Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	Zelkove serrata	Japanese Zelkova
Quercus accutissima	Sawtooth Oak		
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak		

ARTICLE IV. IMPLEMENTAITON, ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

9.400 Tree Preservation Trust Fund

1. This Ordinance hereby establishes the Woodstock Tree Preservation Fund. The Fund will be used exclusively to purchase, install, and maintain trees throughout he City's public areas, including parks, green spaces, right-of-way, and government building sites. Money for the Fund will come from three (3) sources.

a. If a property owner or developer cannot meet the minimum point standards for tree replacement for a parcel under development, a fee for each tree required by this Ordinance but not planted will be paid to the Tree Preservation Fund.
b. A penalty plus mitigation fee for each Protected or Specimen Tree removed without a proper permit will be paid to the Tree Preservation Fund.
c. Money collected from permit fees and fines under this Ordinance will be deposited into the Tree Preservation Trust Fund.

2. A schedule of tree replacement cost is presented below. The Mayor and City Council reserve the right to raise these fees to match the actual cost of purchasing and planting trees.

Size of Tree Removed	Penalty Fee	Mitigation Fee (per tree)
9 to 12 inches DBH	$100.00	$1,200.00
12 to 24 inches DBH	$100.00	$1,400.00
24 to 30 inches DBH	$200.00	$1,800.00
Specimen Tree	$300.00	$2,500.00

Size of Replacement Tree	Mitigation Fee (per tree)
3 inch caliper	$700.00

9.401 Specimen Tree, Public Trees

1. Property owners without a removal permit who destroy Specimen Trees during development activities shall incur a fine according to the Tree Preservation Trust Fund schedule established by this Ordinance. Any property owner that moves, damages, or destroys Specimen Trees must replace each destroyed tree on an inch-by-inch basis with tree species with potential for comparable size and quality.

2. Only Specimen Trees within the Buildable Area of a parcel may be removed. A permit to remove Specimen Trees must be obtained from the City Arborist. In order to receive a removal permit, the property owner must show documentation that all Specimen Trees on the parcel have been identified and counted. Specimen Trees include large hardwoods thirty (30) inches DBH or greater, large softwoods thirty-six (36) inches DBH or greater, and small trees twelve (12) inches DBH or greater, in fair or better condition. A tree in fair or better condition should have:

   a. A life expectancy greater than fifteen (15) years;
   b. A sound and solid trunk with no extensive decay;
   c. No more than one (1) major and several minor dead limbs;
   d. No major insect or pathological problem

3. Small trees can be classified as specimen if of a rare or unusual species, of exceptional quality, or socio-historical significance. Small trees may also qualify as specimen if used in a landscape as a focal pint of design.

4. No person shall remove, destroy, break, cut, or deface any tree or shrub growing in any public right-of-way, easement, environmental buffer, or city park under any circumstances. No person shall directly or indirectly place stone or cement or similar substances about any tree growing in the public right-of-way which impedes the entrance of water and air to the roots of the tree. No person shall attach or place nay rope, wire, sign poster, handbill or any other thing on any tree or shrub growing in any public right-of-way or city park. In the case of erection, demolition, or repair of any structure, the developer/ owner shall place guards around all nearby trees in a public right-of-way to prevent harm or injury.

9.402 Easements

The City is hereby authorized to enter into agreements with the owners of private property located within the City for the purpose of acquiring easements to plant trees. Private property owners shall acquire ownership of trees after planting provided agreement to maintain the trees is reached and the City is absolved of any liability attributable to the planting or presence of the trees. No agreement may be longer than two (2) years and all shall limit the City's interest to dimension sufficient to allow planting of trees.

9.403 Inspection

1. Every development within the City shall be required to undergo landscape inspection by the City Arborist or designated agent prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy. The inspection will determine whether the tree planting plan has been implemented as originally submitted. At the point of inspection, the City shall collect an inspection fee. This fee will be established by the City Council and used to cover the cost of labor and materials for performing tree planting inspections.

2. Once completed, a written statement will be prepared outlining the finds of the inspection and transmitted to the land owner. If the inspection shows that tree planting has been implemented according to plan, a certificate of occupancy will be issued. If the inspection reveals deficiencies between the tree planting plan and the condition of the development site, the land owner will be notified of the nature and extent of the problems uncovered during inspection. Upon issuance of the report, land owners will be required to correct all deficiencies before a certificate of occupancy will be issued.

9.404 Violation and Penalty

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, organization, or society to violate the provisions of this Ordinance. The removal or dest4uction of each tree shall constitute a separate offense. Violation of this Ordinance shall constitute grounds for revoking or suspending any permit granted for the construction, demolition, or renovation of a structure on the lot or parcel. Upon revocation or suspension of Permit, no new Permit for construction, demolition, or renovation of any structure on the site shall be issued for not less than one (1) month; and a civil penalty of five hundred dollars ($500.00) shall be levied for violating the requirements of this Ordinance.

9.405 Appeals

1. In the event an applicant disputes the decision of the City Arborist regarding tree removal and/or replanting, applicant may file a written appeal with the Tree Preservation Board. The written appeal should detail the reasons why the decision of the City Arborist should be vacated. Upon receiving the written appeal, Tree Preservation Board shall hear arguments and decide whether to uphold the administrative decision, modify the administrative decision, or negate the administrative decision. A written copy of the findings and decision of the Tree Preservation Board shall be transmitted to the applicant and City Arborist.

2. Detailed appeal of the ruling of the Tree Preservation Board must be made in writing to the City Council. Council may decide to hold a public hearing. If a hearing is scheduled, applicant shall present arguments that describe why the ruling of the City Arborist and Tree Preservation Board should be vacated. Council will decide whether to uphold, modify, or vacate the decision of the City Arborist and Tree Preservation Board. The decision of the City Council shall be final. A written copy of the findings and decision shall be transmitted to the applicant, City Arborist, and Tree Preservation Board.

9.406 Validity

Should any section of this provision of this Ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance in whole or any part thereof other than the part so declared invalid.

9.407 Repeal of Conflicting Provision

The provisions of any part of Resolutions in conflict herewith are repealed.

9.408 Effective Date

This Ordinance shall become effective upon approval by the Mayor and Council of the City of Woodstock, August 1, 2002.

ARTICLE V. TREE PRESERVATION PLAN CHECKLIST

9.500 Checklist for Tree Protection/ Tree Planting Review

A tree protection/ tree planting plan shall be submitted as a separate drawing along with Site Development Plans. All Landscape Plans must be prepared and stamped by a registered Landscape Architect eligible to practice in the State of Georgia and shall include the following:

1. Show all Tree Protection Areas and Areas of Landscaping;
2. Approximate location of all Specimen Trees or Stands of Trees;
3. Exact location of all Specimen Trees when their preservation is questionable;
4. All Specimen Trees to be removed (removal is subject to City Approval);
5. Limits of clearing and land disturbance such as grading, trenching, etc. that may affect protection zones;
6. Show all utilities, easements, building setbacks and rights-of-way;
7. Show all required undisturbed buffers, landscape strips and landscape buffers;
8. Permanent structures are not permitted in landscaped strips/ buffers (ex. Drop inlets, catch basins, light fixtures, and monument signs);
9. Methods of Tree Protection for all Tree Protection Areas;
10. Staging areas for parking , material storage, concrete washout;
11. Required and provided Tree Points shown with calculations;
12. Replacement Trees used in Point calculations must be ecologically compatible with lot or parcel
13. No Parking Area greater than fifteen hundred (1500) square feet shall have less than one (1) Canopy Tree for every eight (8) parking spaces;
14. Location of all proposed Trees;
15. Planting Schedules with proposed tree names (botanical and common) and special planting notes;
16. Planting and staking details;
17. Provide the following notes on the plan:

    a. Contac the City of Woodstock at 770-592-8852 for a Site Inspection upon completion of Landscape and Tree Installation.
    b. All Tree Protection Devices are to be installed prior to start of Land Disturbance and maintained until Final Landscaping Installed.
    c. A Maintenance Inspection of Trees will be performed after one (1) full Growing Season from the date of the Final Construction Inspection. Project Owners at the time of the Maintenance Inspection are responsible for Ordinance Compliance.
    d. Label at least fifty percent (50%) of the trees of each variety with a securely attached water-proof tag bearing legible designation of Botanical and Common Name.