



WARRNAMBOOL
CITY COUNCIL

Public Tree Planting and Management Guidelines



DOCUMENT CONTROL

Document Title:	Public Tree Planting and Management Guidelines
Responsible Branch:	City Infrastructure
Responsible Officer:	Manager Infrastructure Services
Document Status:	Adopted
Approved By:	Council
Approved Date:	1 February 2021
Review Date:	1 February 2024

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1. Purpose.....	4
1.2. Scope	4
1.3. Vision	4
1.4. Benefits.....	5
1.5. Definitions.....	6
1.6. References	7
2. GUIDELINES.....	7
2.1. Areas of Responsibility	7
2.2. Staff.....	8
2.3. Town planning approvals, capital and other works	8
2.4. Liability.....	8
2.5. Pest and Disease Management	8
2.6. Infectious Material	8
2.7. Tree Valuation	8
2.8. Unauthorized Actions	8
2.9. Education.....	9
2.10. Street Tree Removal	9
2.11. Pruning.....	10
2.12. Root Pruning.....	10
2.13. Power Lines.....	11
2.14. Tree Preservation.....	11
2.15. Street Tree Planning	12
2.16. Tree Planting.....	12
2.17. Unsuitable Street Trees and Shrubs	15
2.18. Inspections & Monitoring.....	15
3. GOVERNANCE	16
3.1. Owner	16
3.2. Review	16
3.3. Charter of Human Rights Compliance	16
4. APPENDIX A - TREE PLANTING DETAIL.....	17
5. APPENDIX B - RECOMMENDED STREET TREE SPECIES LIST	18

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose

The aim of these Guidelines is to provide a framework for making structured, consistent and environmentally sound management decisions for all trees on land owned by Council or under Council's control in accordance with the Street Tree Policy that will provide aesthetic, material, environmental and ecological benefits to the community.

It will also ensure that all trees are contributing to the function and amenity of the city whilst also ensuring that any risks associated with them are managed or controlled in accordance with industry best practice and available resources.

1.2. Scope

These guidelines provide the framework around managing trees over their life, it ranges from species selection, ongoing pruning and maintenance and removal. This applies to all street, roadside, park and reserve trees.

These guidelines may be used by Council Officers, developers, consultants and the broader community to provide information and direction in relation to Council owned trees.

1.3. Vision

The aim is to plant, preserve and maintain, in a safe and healthy condition, those trees which are currently or which will become visually, historically, horticulturally or environmentally valuable to the Community of Warrnambool. Trees help to create greening and visual interest in otherwise harsh urban streetscapes. Trees also have roles in ecology, microclimate modification and traffic calming. As such, they add significantly to the enjoyment of our City and to the value of properties.

By applying appropriate levels of resources and best practice management, Council will develop streetscapes of attractive, healthy trees for the benefit of the entire community, both now and in the future.

These Guidelines:

- Guide new street tree planting, species and themes;
- Ensure consistency in tree management across the organisation and across the Council;
- Define Councils responsibilities and requirements with respect to the protection, retention and replacement of trees;
- Ensure that proper consideration is given to trees in development planning, design and construction;
- Facilitate the removal and replacement of undesirable species, noxious weeds, dangerous trees and any other inappropriate plantings, with well selected new trees that will positively contribute to visual and environmental amenity; and
- Retain healthy individual trees of local amenity and aesthetic value

1.4. Benefits

The social, environmental and economic benefits of street trees are wide and varied. Tree-lined streets contribute to aesthetic improvements, climatic modifications, a healthy environment and social wellbeing. Research indicates there are the following benefits to street trees:

HEALTH

- Views of nature can relate to feelings of satisfaction, wellbeing, coping, personal effectiveness and optimism.
- Green surroundings reduce mental tiredness while enhancing concentration and attention, leading to an improved ability to cope and make positive decisions.
- Green surroundings create positive psychological benefits, including lower rates of anxiety, violence and crime.
- Trees reduce exposure to ultraviolet light, lessening risk of associated health problems such as skin cancer and cataracts.

SOCIAL

- Residents walk more on streets that are lined with trees.
- Greenery helps people to relax and renew, reducing aggression leading to less violence.
- The proximity of trees to dwellings has an effect on residents' use of outdoor space - the closer the trees, the higher the usage.
- Many more people are involved in social activities in green environs than in areas that have few or no trees and shrubs.
- Gardens and other plantings contribute to residents feeling safer, more supported and satisfied with their surroundings.
- Green spaces bring residents together more often, promoting chance meetings and encounters.
- Residents get to know one another, producing stronger, more cohesive neighbourhoods.
- Areas with higher levels of planting experience lower levels of crime because it creates pride and care of place which results in ownership.
- Tree-lined streets are perceived as narrower, resulting in reduced speeds. Trees along streets provide a buffer between pedestrians and vehicles.
- Surveys of landscaped and non-landscaped community areas have shown that the incidence of crime, vandalism and graffiti is many times lower in areas planted out with greenery.

AESTHETIC

- The appearance and general environment of many streets is improved considerably by the presence of trees, beautifying and softening streetscapes.
- Trees soften harsh lines of paving, kerbs and other assorted infrastructure
- Trees frame good views and vistas.
- Trees provide seasonal interest and natural beauty through foliage and their interesting leaf patterns, flowers, bark, fruit and canopy.
- Trees provide a welcome contrast and relief to the appearance of long stretches of asphalt road.
- Trees play a significant role in determining the urban character of the townships and a sense of

place.

- Trees enhance architecture; there are few buildings which do not look better in the company of suitable trees.

ECONOMIC

- An increase in property values from high amenity, well treed areas. A garden adds to the aesthetic appeal of your home and neighbourhood, and adds real monetary value to your home. It is estimated that property value can increase between 5% and 20%.
- Roads and footpaths with good tree canopy cover are protected from the sun and last longer.
- Attractive tree lined areas are popular with visitors who spend money during their stay.

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Provide wildlife habitat and food sources and preserve biodiversity.
- Trees are critical in the maintenance of a healthy environment as they produce oxygen, trap airborne pollutants in their leaves (such as nitrous oxide and ozone) and absorb carbon dioxide.
- Large trees have a greater benefit in terms of reducing pollution than small trees.
- Trees have a positive effect on the environment by the transpiration of water and the emission of oxygen by photosynthesis.
- Tree roots keep the soil porous which allows the stormwater to be absorbed rather than flow into the drain and sea.
- Trees around buildings are a proven method of reducing the demand for artificial heating and cooling with a resultant, and important, lower use of fossil fuels.
- Trees provide shade in summer. Trees can reduce asphalt temperatures of car parks by as much as 13°C, and vehicle cabin temperatures by 17°C.
- Trees provide buffers/wind breaks from strong winds.

1.5. Definitions

Term	Definition
Tree	A woody plant that can be expected to exceed five (5) meters in height under normal growth conditions, typically with a single, dominant stem (trunk).
Shrub	A woody plant that would not be expected to exceed five (5) meters in height under normal growth conditions.
Pruning	The intentional removal of parts of a plant to improve its form or function.
Street tree	A tree or shrub growing within the road reserve, including nature strips, separators and medians.
Environmental weed	Plants that invade native vegetation, usually adversely affecting regeneration and survival of the indigenous flora and fauna. They can be exotic plants, or plants that do not naturally grow in the area.

1.6. References

- Street Tree Planting & Management Policy
- Road Management Plan
- Warrnambool Planning Scheme
- Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2015
- Councils Electric Line Clearance Management Plan
- Warrnambool Local Plant Guide
- Plants of the Great South West Indigenous Plant Guide for Warrnambool
- Botanica's Trees and Shrubs
- Indigenous plants Moyne Shire
- Environmental weeds of Warrnambool

2. GUIDELINES

Trees have a finite life. Their genetic potential and the external factors that impact on them determine how well they perform. In the case of street trees, the growing conditions are usually significantly altered from those encountered in their natural growing environment.

Street trees also grow amongst people and property and as such pose management challenges as a result of community expectations for amenity, functionality and safety. The impact of the artificial growing environment and the community requirements of street trees is that street trees require ongoing management

2.1. Areas of Responsibility

Council is responsible for the trees on land owned by Council or under Council's control with the following exceptions:

2.1.1. Electric Line Clearance

In accordance with Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2020, line clearance is the responsibility of the local electrical power distribution company in some isolated areas within the City. Energy Safe Victoria is responsible for ensuring electrical safety and Council must comply with these regulations.

2.1.2. Declared Areas

Under the Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations Council is responsible for Declared Areas within the municipality. Authorities and contractors should check with Council before starting work verify if trimming works are in a declared area.

2.1.3. Speed Restricted Zones

Trees on declared VicRoads, roads and highways, outside of speed restricted zones tree maintenance is the responsibility of VicRoads.

2.2. Staff

Council officers and parks and gardens staff shall carry out all assessments of trees under these Guidelines. Services of an arborist may be required in these assessments.

All planning for new planting, tree replacement programs and other tree related programs or works which impact on Council trees shall be carried out in consultation with Infrastructure Services.

2.3. Town planning approvals, capital and other works

The street tree is considered by Council as a permanent fixture and a valued asset, consequently the tree will not be considered for removal until all options have been explored by an architect/developer and Council. Planning approval may be required where trees are heritage listed.

2.4. Liability

All claims for damages against Council trees shall be referred to Councils Risk Management Branch.

2.5. Pest and Disease Management

Council will intervene in pest and disease outbreaks where the immediate or long term survival of the tree or trees is compromised or property is substantially affected. In these circumstances the efficiency and cost effectiveness of available treatments will be assessed and, if justified, the appropriate integrated pest management techniques may be applied as required.

2.6. Infectious Material

Chipped material, logwood, stump grinding and other debris from trees infected with or potentially infected with a pathogenic organism shall be disposed of in a manner to prevent spreading the infection. The most suitable course of action will be determined by value for money and risk assessments on a case-by-case basis. All equipment, vehicles and personal items that come in contact with infected or potentially infected material must be disinfected by approved methods before being returned to service.

2.7. Tree Valuation

Council adopts the Revised Burnley Method (Moore) as a basis for determining economic values for Council's tree assets. Council will use this method for accurate tree evaluation assessment to achieve an average figure. Valuations will be carried out by Council staff or consultants as required or determined by vandalism, vehicle damage, building development, road construction or other works which would require compensation for replacement damage and tree maintenance or tree removal.

2.8. Unauthorized Actions

Pruning or removal of Council owned or managed trees by anyone other than Council staff or contractors engaged by Council shall not be permitted. Affixing of signage or other infrastructure on Council owned or managed trees shall not be permitted.

Council will prosecute persons who prune, disfigure, damage, kill or remove Council trees without explicit authorisation from the Council's relevant manager or delegated officer, under the *Summary*

Offences Act 1966 or other appropriate Local Laws. Council may also recover costs and compensation from the perpetrator for replacement, loss of amenity value and remedial works required as a result of unauthorised actions. Council may recover costs and compensation for replacement, loss of amenity value and remedial works required from authorised persons and contractors, who prune, remove or cause damage to Council trees by failing to comply with these Guidelines, contract document conditions and other relevant policies and guidelines.

2.9. Education

A part of Council's community responsibility is to educate the community in responsible tree care and management. Education and community awareness programs will be undertaken subject to funding and resource constraints.

2.10. Street Tree Removal

Removal of trees from nature strips and parks is potentially the greatest cause of conflict in the management of the Council's trees. Prudent tree management requires Council to assume that every tree, no matter how insignificant it may appear, has some value to someone.

It sometimes becomes necessary to remove trees, either because of a problem with the tree itself, or to facilitate development or installation of infrastructure.

The concern associated with the removal of trees can be minimised through proper consultation with the community and a demonstration of the importance of trees by Council and the communication of these views to the community. Decisions regarding tree removal become necessary in response to applications by customers, developers and external authorities or through observation of problem trees by Council staff.

Council **will not** remove a tree or undertake any formal removal consideration process based on the following reasons:

- Falling leaves, bark, twigs, fruit or flowers;
- Failure to establish grass under the tree;
- Obscuring vistas or views;
- Perceived aesthetic concerns;
- Perceived allergies; or
- To facilitate nature strip parking

2.10.1. Cost

The cost for general tree removal under this Guidelines will be borne by Council through the budget. Tree removals to facilitate Council infrastructure upgrade or repair shall be borne by Council through the budget of that infrastructure project. Tree removals to facilitate private works shall be borne by the person carrying out those private works. New subdivision will require approved street tree species to be provided by the developer.

2.10.2. Removal

Consideration for and consultation regarding removal of street, roadside and parkland trees will be in conformance with Council's Community Consultation and Engagement Guidelines.

2.11. Pruning

Trees are living mechanical structures that have evolved to cope with the conditions under which they grow. Intervening in the tree's self-management should be done as a last resort as such intervention has ramifications for the tree's ability to regulate its own systems.

Street trees grow in contrived conditions and therefore the trees own self-regulatory systems are often compromised. In these situations intervention may be required. The most common intervention is pruning. Pruning is also done to try to make trees conform to spaces around other structures. Ideally these structures should be located so that minimal pruning is required.

The extent of any pruning undertaken must take into account the condition and significance of the tree and the effect of the pruning on the tree. Pruning should also take into account the location of the tree and its potential impact on traffic and pedestrians. Pruning will not be undertaken to accommodate scenic views or to clear for commercial advertising signage.

Council will undertake the pruning of street trees to:

- A high standard of arboriculture practice in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373/2007;
- Provide safe access to both pedestrians and vehicles.
- Ensure safe visibility to both pedestrians and vehicles;
- Ensure that suitable clearances are maintained under Powercor services and aesthetics of the tree, street and surrounding area;
- Ensure healthy tree growth by the use of skilled arboricultural methods and formative pruning to repair physical damage and maintain shape;
- Avoid pollarding trees in streets;
- Avoid intrusion of roots and branches onto public and private property;

2.12. Root Pruning

Root pruning is generally to be discouraged as the long term results cannot be fully known.

2.12.1. Root Intrusion onto Private Property

Council will take all reasonable action which resources will permit, to prevent roots from street trees from causing damage to Council assets and private property. Council will ensure that it is kept up to date with current trends in the development of root barriers and their installation.

2.12.2. Tree Roots Affecting Private Sewers or Drains

In the event of tree roots entering a sewer service line or storm water drain claims for compensation or removal of a tree due to roots in the sewer drain will be assessed on an individual basis by Council's risk

officer in consultation with the Council Risk Management Branch.

2.13. Power Lines

Council believes that safe and reliable supply of electricity to the community is a vital service. Whilst agreeing with the necessity for safety and continuity of supply, Council believes the allocation of resources by power companies to relocating power lines underground should reflect the value of the Council's tree assets to the community. Council shall encourage underground power where ever possible.

2.13.1. Plans of Action for Non-Compliant Trees

Refer to the Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2020 and Councils Electric Line Clearance Management Plan.

2.13.2. Electricity Distribution Company

Powercor Australia maintains the electricity supply network within the municipality.

2.13.3. Underground Electric Lines

Underground electric lines are Council's preferred method of supplying the community with electricity. Council strongly encourages electricity supply companies, telecommunication companies and other related bodies to replace overhead cables with underground cables.

2.13.4. Aerial Bundled Conductors (ABC)

Council encourages electricity supply companies to replace bare conductors with ABC where under grounding is not being considered. Installation of ABC and relocation of electric lines significantly reduces the need for intervention in the growth of Council's trees.

2.14. Tree Preservation

2.14.1. Indigenous/Remnant Native Vegetation

Where indigenous / remnant native vegetation exists on road reserves, the vegetation should be protected and any maintenance to be undertaken in accordance with the Warrnambool Planning Scheme. Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation provides guidance on planning permit requirements for the lopping, removal and destruction of native vegetation including within road reserves.

2.14.2. Habitat Trees

Council may elect to retain a tree, usually dead or dying, if it is considered to be suitable for habitat purposes. The tree may require pruning to reduce the risk that a dead and/or dying branch might otherwise present a risk to targets within its vicinity.

"Habitat Pruning" is carried out to remove any hazardous limbs, such as dead or structurally defective limbs, and retain habitat features such as hollows. The formation of decay within the limbs is necessary in order for hollows to form, thus increasing the habitat value.

Habitat trees are usually confined to reserves however Council may assess any tree as a suitable habitat tree.

2.14.3. Heritage Trees Precinct/Significant Trees

The Warrnambool Planning Scheme includes a Heritage Overlay Schedule, Heritage Trees Precinct 7. The objectives of Heritage Trees Precinct are to:

- Conserve and enhance significant trees, and rows of trees which are of aesthetic, historic or cultural value;
- Discourage the erection of advertising signs and other similar devices that will detract from the character of the area; and
- Protect and enhance the character and appearance which generally consists of rows of mature Norfolk Island pine trees.

The inclusion of street trees within Heritage Overlay Schedules and Planning Scheme will provide clear information to service authorities and other contractors regarding the importance of these trees and their heritage status. A planning permit must be obtained to destroy, prune or lop these trees.

Council Officers assess an individual tree as significant if the tree:

- Has significant cultural value (eg. trees in an Avenue of Honour);
- Has significant historical value (eg. planted by a dignitary);
- Is an indigenous species;
- Has significant value to the community through its contribution to the streetscape;
- Is an outstanding specimen of its species as a result of its size or another growth characteristic;
- Is an endangered species; or
- Is a habitat tree for an endangered species.

2.15. Street Tree Planning

Council and the community have the opportunity to make a real statement with the careful selection and planting of trees within its streetscapes. The character of an area can be enhanced for residents and visitors alike providing a visually pleasing and lasting impression for all to experience.

Capital works programs and streetscape refurbishment projects will take steps to protect the health of proposed and existing trees to ensure they are protected, particularly in car parking areas.

Community consultation will ensure that the individual characteristics and requirements of an area are maintained and enhanced whilst at the same time meeting Council's objectives to produce streetscapes that provide a lasting impression for residents and visitors alike, and meet Councils risk management requirements.

Council has a dedicated "Tree Management Team" made up of qualified and experienced staff who provide advice and make decisions and recommendations, in relation to street tree planting and management throughout the City.

2.16. Tree Planting

2.16.1. Programmed Planting

Many streets and parklands contain fewer trees than they have capacity for or is desired by the community. Street and parkland tree plantings will be undertaken in a programmed and sustainable manner. It is essential to plan what tree stock will be needed to be assured of obtaining the right species and quality at the right time of year.

A landscape plan will be requested for street tree plantings in high profile areas such as the CBD, and other broad acre areas at Council's discretion. The landscape plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified practitioner and must be sufficiently detailed to show the tree species, method of planting and staking, the rationale behind why the particular species has been selected and any associated urban design treatments required to maintain and manage the trees. Plantings in these instances must not proceed until the landscape plan has been approved by Councils Infrastructure services branch.

The right mix of species and age diversity are vital components of a sustainable tree population. A generally accepted rule for achieving this is for particular genera to not make up any more than ten percent of the whole tree population. The age of tree should also be spread evenly between young and old trees to lessen the impact of, or need, to remove whole blocks of trees.

When selecting species for street, parkland and roadside tree planting the following factors apply:

- Adopted master plans, strategies and development plans;
- Preferred Landscape Character;
- Nature strip width and road reserve requirements;
- Existing services and surrounding infrastructure;
- The significance of previous history of tree planting;
- Drought tolerance/low water usage;
- Climate adaptation;
- Longevity;
- Growth habit, size and structural integrity;
- Tolerance to harsh urban environments;
- Soil type and structure;
- Root growth characteristics and tolerances;
- Pruning requirements;
- Amount and type of debris shed;
- Pest and disease susceptibility;
- Habitat value;
- Optimum time of year for planting specified species; and
- Net community benefit

Tree planting in Warrnambool has a long history. Some of our street trees are over 100 years old. New tree planting should reinforce the existing character of areas.

Through the land development process, Council must be consulted and give approval for any tree planting within the new streets and open space as Council will ultimately become responsible for the management and maintenance of the planting.

Only high quality tree stock will be used and planted correctly (Appendix A) as substandard trees or planting can increase maintenance costs significantly and conversely quality stock and planting technique dramatically increases establishment rates, reduces future costs and increases the community's appreciation of trees. Prior to the commencement of planting, the stock must be inspected and approved by Council's Tree Management Team.

Large growing trees provide the maximum environmental benefits and create the greatest visual impact. The ability to maintain or establish large growing species is becoming limited on both private and public land. The protection of existing large trees and utilising or creating appropriate spaces to plant new large growing trees will be a priority.

Tree planting by developers in land that will become the responsibility of Council must be done in consultation with and to the satisfaction of Council to ensure compliance with the principles listed in this Guidelines.

Council prefers to collect the prescribed sum from developers or individuals as set out in the annual fees and charges register, and plant and maintain the tree.

2.16.2. Customer Planting Requests

Individual trees requested by customers shall be assessed on a case by case basis and planted during autumn and winter. Requests for block or entire street plantings shall be considered as part of the overall street tree-planting program dependent on allocation of funding.

2.16.3. Consultation

The establishment or maintenance of an avenue of trees or a consistent planting theme can sometimes require Council to plant a tree in a nature strip against the wishes of the resident immediately adjacent. This is a difficult situation that calls for Council staff to make a judgment regarding the wishes of the wider community over the individual resident. When making such a decision, it should be borne in mind that a major factor in the survival of a newly planted street tree is the cooperation of the nearest resident.

Trees may be planted to fill gaps in already established areas, despite opposition from adjacent residents.

In all other instances, the relevant Council officer overseeing the project shall make a decision regarding planting in consultation with Infrastructure Services.

Prior to significant tree planting taking place (or removal), consultation shall take place with residents and affected landowners, in accordance with Councils Communication and Consultation Guidelines.

2.16.4. VicRoads

All tree plantings within a VicRoads' controlled road corridor are to be undertaken after consultation with VicRoads and comply with their planting procedure and the Road Management Act 2004 to their satisfaction.

2.16.5. Unauthorised Nature Strip Planting

All plantings should abide by Council's Naturestrip Planting Policy and Guidelines. Unauthorised planting of street trees/garden beds by residents shall be discouraged and potentially removed and costs associated may be charged to the landowner. Recently planted trees may be allowed to remain provided they are of a suitable species which is compatible with the surrounding streetscape, good quality specimens, in a suitable location, and planted to Council standards.

2.17. Unsuitable Street Trees and Shrubs

Tree species that have a large canopy or a vigorous root system should be thoroughly examined prior to recommending in all future plantings.

Not every species can be planted everywhere. Depending on growth habits, if planted in an inappropriate location such as narrow naturestrip or under power lines, they can cause an increase to maintenance costs and liabilities.

Too much of a mix of species selection, ages and shapes tend to detract from the amenity of the streetscape. There should be no more than two (2) different species per street.

A street tree removal program should be in place to gradually remove unsuitable species from these situations, replacing them with more appropriate plantings that tend to be in character of the existing streetscape and also to reduce long term maintenance costs.

Before planting any street trees research must be conducted to ensure the most suitable tree is planted in the most suitable location in accordance with the list of suitable species for street tree planting.

2.18. Inspections & Monitoring

Regular monitoring is required for competent management of all trees on land owned by Council or under Council's control. Inspections will be conducted to assess for defects, pests and tree health, condition, and overall risks.

Inspections may occur routinely, or from a request raised by the public or other Council employees while undertaking their normal work duties.

2.18.1. Defect Inspections

Determine if the asset has any immediate hazard or defects that are likely to create a danger or serious inconvenience to users of the areas or the wider community.

2.18.2. Condition Inspections

Identify deficiencies in the structural integrity of assets which if untreated, is likely to affect the life of

the asset. Condition inspections take into account, but is not limited to, the trees current health, significance, stability, structure, and vigour of the tree.

2.18.3. Ad Hoc Reactive / Safety Inspections

Identify defects outside the tolerable level and likely to create danger or serious inconvenience to users of the network or the wider community.

They are ad hoc by nature and may be undertaken following notification to council by members of the community through the Customer Request System or by council employees while undertaking their normal work duties. These notifications are of defects and safety deficiencies with any subsequent inspection conducted by an appropriate Council officer.

2.18.4. Incident Inspections

An incident report should be prepared for use in potential legal proceedings and the gathering of information for the analysis of the causes of accidents relating to trees.

2.19.5. Prioritisation of Works

Works identified from a Road Management Plan inspection are carried out in accordance with the timeframes stated in the Road Management Plan. Works identified via other inspection regimes are prioritized based on a qualitative tree risk assessment, and conducted in line with Council's Customer Charter.

3. GOVERNANCE

3.1. Owner

Manager Infrastructure Services

3.2. Review

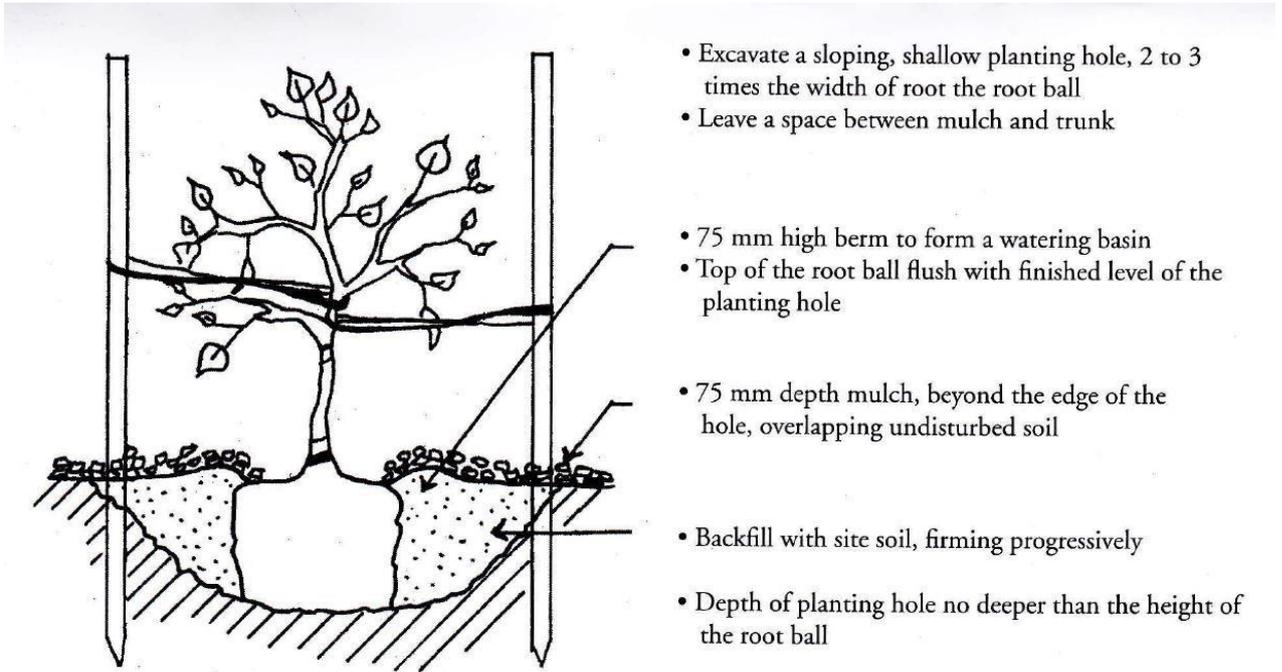
These Guidelines will be reviewed in conjunction with the Street Tree Planting and Management Policy, or as required to keep pace with changing industry practices or risk management requirements.

3.3. Charter of Human Rights Compliance

It is considered that this policy does not impact negatively on any rights identified in the Charter of Human Rights Act (2007).

Council is committed to consultation and cooperation between management and employees. The Council will formally involve elected employee health and safety representatives in any workplace change that may affect the health and safety of any of its employees.

4. APPENDIX A - TREE PLANTING DETAIL



- Stakes: to be Hardwood 38 x 38 x 1800mm
- Hessian loops: one from each stake. Loops should be located between 1/3 and 1/2 of the height of the plant stock.

5. APPENDIX B - RECOMMENDED STREET TREE SPECIES LIST

Acacia melanoxylon (*Blackwood*)

Acacia melanoxylon is a tree up to 20 m high, with a trunk of about 150 cm in diameter. The pale yellow, cream or whitish coloured flowers are fluffy in appearance. Flowering can occur throughout the year.

Acer campestre (*Field Maple*)

Compact, slow growing small tree with a dense round canopy, and corky bark. Small leaves with rounded lobes, dark green in summer, which turn a beautiful clear yellow in the autumn. 15x10m

Acmena smithii (*Lilly Pilly*)

Acmena smithii is a small too tall tree that grows up to 15 meters in height. Fragrant flowers are produced in spring and grow best in full sun to light shade.

Agonis flexuosa (*Willow Myrtle*)

Agonis flexuosa is a species of tree that grows in the south west of Western Australia. They are commonly grown in parks and on road verges. *Agonis flexuosa* occurs mainly as a small and bushy tree, usually less than 10 meters tall, it flowers between August and December.

Angophora costata (*Smooth Bark Apple*)

Smooth Bark Apple is a common woodland and forest tree of Eastern Australia. It grows primarily on sandstone soils, usually on headlands, plateaus or other elevated areas. Smooth Bark Apple is a large, wide, spreading tree, usually seen of a height between 15 and 25 meters.

Allocasaurina verticillata (*Drooping She Oak*)

Allocasuarina verticillata is a tree up to 10 meters tall with pendulous foliage. It grows on a wide range of habitats extending from coastal headlands and plains to rocky outcrops on inland ranges.

Araucaria cunninghamii (*Hoop Pine*)

Araucaria cunninghamii is a tall tree growing 30-50 meters in height, with a straight, rough-barked trunk with circular "hoop" markings which give rise to the common name. It is an emergent species in subtropical and tropical rainforest. The glossy green leaves are linear and about 100-150 mm long.

Araucaria heterophylla (*Norfolk Island Pine*)

Norfolk Island Pine is a distinctive conifer; it grows to a height of 50–65 meters, with straight vertical trunks and symmetrical branches. They are an integral part of beachfront landscapes as well as esplanade plantings; these trees can be used in parks and streetscapes.

Banksia ericifolia (*Heath Banksia*)

Banksia ericifolia, the Heath Banksia, is a species of woody shrub of the Proteaceae family native to Australia. It's a medium to large shrub that can reach 6 meters high and wide, usually flowering occurs

in autumn or winter.

Banksia integrifolia (*Coastal Banksia*)

Banksia integrifolia, commonly known as Coastal Banksia, is a species of tree that grows along the east coast of Australia. It is highly variable in form, but is most often encountered as a tree up to 25 meters in height; it's a popular choice for parks and streetscapes.

Banksia marginata (*Silver Banksia*)

Banksia marginata, commonly known as the Silver Banksia, is a species of tree or woody shrub in the plant genus *Banksia* found throughout much of southeastern Australia. *Banksia marginata* usually range from a small shrub around 1 metre tall to a 12-20 metre high tree.

Banksia praemorsa (*Cut Leaf-banksia*) The Cut-leaf Banksia (*Banksia praemorsa*) is a species of shrub or tree in the plant genus *Banksia* growing to 4m tall. Leaves are broad with toothed margins. Win red cylindrical flower spikes up to 300mm long and 100mm wide in Spring and Summer.

Betula pendula (*Silver Birch*)

Betula pendula is a widespread European birch; it is a medium-sized deciduous tree, typically reaching 15–25 meters tall. Silver birch is often planted in parks and gardens, grown for its white bark and gracefully drooping shoots

Callistemon Citrinus (*Crimson Bottlebrush*)

Callistemon citrinus, also known as Crimson Bottlebrush are found wild only on the Australian continent and is a very hardy plant accepting of wet conditions and preferring an open sunny position. It grows between 1-3 meters in height with flowers appearing in late spring to early summer.

Callistemon 'Harkness' c.v

Tolerant of a variety of sites, 5x3m, Bottlebrush is hardy and adaptable. It has pendulous branches, with grey-green leaves, off which masses of red flower spikes form during spring and autumn. The flowers are long lasting and attract nectar loving birds

Callistemon 'Kings Park Special' (*Kings Park Special*)

Kings Park Special are wonderful plants for the garden. They are long-lived, require little maintenance; they make good screens, hedges, feature plants and street trees is a tall-growing bottlebrush to around 5 meters high.

Callistemon pallidus (*Lemon Bottlebrush*)

The *Callistemon pallidus* is an upright, hardy shrub growing to 3 meters high by 2 meters wide with slender spreading branches. This plant will grow in moist soils in full-sun or part-shade.

Callistemon salignus (*Willow Bottlebrush*)

Callistemon salignus, commonly known as Willow Bottlebrush, the species usually grows to between 4 and 10 meters in height and has narrow foliage. The bottlebrush flower-spikes appear during spring, they are generally creamy white to yellow.

***Callistemon viminalis* (Weeping Bottlebrush)**

Callistemon viminalis, also known as the Weeping Bottlebrush, is a shrub or small tree in the family Myrtaceae. Weeping Bottlebrushes are native in New South Wales and Queensland where they often occur along watercourses which grow quite quickly up to 8 meters in height.

***Celtis australis* (Hackberry)**

Celtis australis is a deciduous Tree growing to 20 m by 10 m at a medium rate. Foliage colouring to yellow in Autumn.

***Corymbia eximia* (Yellow Bloodwood)**

Corymbia eximia, commonly known as the Yellow Bloodwood, grows as an attractive gnarled tree, up to 20 meters in height. The cream flower heads grow in panicles in groups of seven and appear in spring.

***Corymbia ficifolia* (Red Flowering Gum)**

Corymbia ficifolia or the red flowering gum is one of the most commonly planted ornamental trees in the broader eucalyptus family. It is an ideal street tree as it is hardy, moderately fast growing, to a height of anything between 2-8metres, and rarely grows large enough to require pruning.

***Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum)**

Spotted Gum is a tall tree with a straight trunk, growing up to 45 meters in height (sometimes taller). Spotted Gum has smooth powdery bark which is white, grey or pink; often with characteristic patches.

***Elaeocarpus reticulatus* (Blueberry Ash)**

Elaeocarpus reticulatus, the Blueberry Ash, is a large shrub or tree which can grow to a height of 15 meters. This is a hardy plant, and grows natively in eastern Australia under many conditions such as gullies, droughts and sandy coastal scrubs.

Eremophila santalina

Large shrub up to 4m. White flowers late Winter and Spring

***Eucalyptus forrestiana* (Fuchsia Gum)**

Eucalyptus forrestiana, commonly known as Fuchsia Gum, Forrest's Mallee or Forrest's Marlock, is a small tree which occurs in an area near Esperance in Western Australia. It is a Mallee Eucalyptus with smooth bark and grows to between 1.5 and to 6 meters in height. It has bright red buds and yellow flowers which appear between summer and winter.

***Eucalyptus leucoxylon* 'rosea' (Yellow Gum)**

Eucalyptus leucoxylon grows approximately 30 meters in height and is known to be found from southern NSW through Victoria into most of South Australia. They're very useful for most locations including streetscapes and parks.

***Eucalyptus mannifera* cv (Little Spotty)**

A small and slender tree with lovely grey-green foliage, growing 5-7m high and 3-5m wide. Features a waxy white trunk with patches of red and fawn bark during Summer.

***Eucalyptus pulchella* (White Peppermint)**

Eucalyptus pulchella is a medium to large evergreen tree reaching a height of 1-20 meters. Small white flowers are produced from June to October.

***Eucalyptus sideroxylon* 'Rosea' (Red Ironbark)**

Red Ironbark is a highly valuable tree because of its adaptation to many sites, strong wood and ability to grow well in smog. It originates in Queensland, grows through NSW and into the north-eastern areas of Victoria. 'Rosea' Red Ironbark is a seed selection that is red flowering. Typically will grow to 20m

Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp *cygnetensis* (Manna Gum) **

Eucalyptus viminalis, Manna Gum, also known as White Gum, Ribbon Gum or Viminalis is an Australian eucalypt. It is a straight erect tree, often around 40 meters tall, with rough bark on the trunk and base of larger branches, its upper bark peels away in long "ribbons" which can collect on the branches and surrounding ground. It's widely distributed in the cooler areas of Australia where the leaves are the favoured food of Koalas.

***Eucalyptus willisii* West Coast (West Coast Shining Peppermint)**

Evergreen tree. Common name Shining Peppermint with a height of 15m and a spread of 10m

Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) **

Ficus macrophylla, commonly known as the Moreton Bay Fig, is a large evergreen banyan tree of the Moraceae family that is a native of most of the eastern coast of Australia. Individuals may reach 60 meters in height.

Ficus platypoda* (Rock Fig) **

Ficus platypoda, commonly known as the desert fig or rock fig, is a fig that is endemic to central and northern Australia, and Indonesia. *Ficus platypoda* is known for its growth in rocky, dry, exposed areas and normally grows to 8 meters tall.

Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) **

Ficus rubiginosa is a species of flowering plant in the family Moraceae. *Ficus rubiginosa* forms a spreading densely shading tree when mature, and may reach 30 meters in height.

Flindersia australis (*Australian Teak*)

Flindersia australis is a rainforest tree from New South Wales and Queensland that grows up to 40 meters high. It is an evergreen tree that is very hardy and ideal as a shade tree for uses such as a street tree, wind break or simply used as a feature specimen.

Fraxinus 'Raywood' (*Claret Ash*)

The Claret Ash or Raywood Ash is a cultivar of ash tree, a seedling variant of the Caucasian Ash. The tree grows to around 15-20 meters and has dark green leaves that turn to a dark claret red in the autumn.

Glochidion ferdinandi (*Cheese Tree*)

Glochidion ferdinandi is native to eastern Australia, where it grows in rainforests and wetter forests. It grows as a woody shrub or small tree to 8 meters, although occasionally reaching 30 meters, with flaky brownish-grey bark; the species may be partly deciduous in winter. Flowering may occur at any time of year; the cheese tree grows in both clay and sandy soils.

Grevillea Banksii (*Banks Grevillea*)

Grevillea Banksii is a popular garden plant; it's a tall, slender or spreading shrub, or small tree up to 7 meters high. It grows on headlands, ridges and forests that flowers for most of the year, however mainly in winter and spring.

Grevillea 'Honey Gem' (*Honey Gem Grevillea*)

Honey Gem is a tall, quick growing plant between 3-5 meters with golden yellow flowers that are extremely bird attracting

Grevillea 'Misty Pink' (*Misty Pink Grevillea*)

Grevillea Misty Pink is native to Queensland; it grows to about 3 meters in height. This cultivar is quick growing and performs best in warmer climates.

Grevillea robusta (*Silky oak*)

Grevillea robusta is a semi-deciduous tree 8m-20 m tall, highly attractive as a feature plant with striking displays of yellow, orange flower spikes in spring and summer, with equally attractive is the foliage of olive-green, fern like leaves, to 30cm. Frosty Hardy.

Hakea laurina (*Pincushion Hakea*)

Hakea laurina is a plant of Southwest Australia that is widely cultivated and admired. The habit of this plant is an upright shrub or tree, reaching a height between 2.5 and 6 meters.

Hibiscus c.v species (*H. heterophyllus*)

Hardy and adaptable plant, with great flower display. Up to 6m

Hymenosporum flavum (*Native Frangipani*)

The native Frangipani is a rainforest tree hailing from more tropical forests of the east coast, it has been well utilised in gardens and landscapes in the west. Native Frangipani is widely cultivated and usually grows to around 8 meters in height, although it can grow to over 20 meters tall in the rainforest.

Koelreuteria bipinnata (*Pride of China*)

Koelreuteria bipinnata is a small to medium-sized deciduous tree that grows moderate to fast reaching a height between 10–20 meters tall. They bloom in the summer and can tolerate wind, air pollution, salt, heat, and drought.

Koelreuteria paniculata (*Golden Rain Tree*)

Koelreuteria paniculata is a species of flowering plant in the family Sapindaceae, It is a small to medium-sized deciduous tree growing to 7 meters tall. Several cultivars have been selected for garden planting, flowers in late summer.

Lagerstroemia cultivar (*Crepe Myrtle*)

Lagerstroemia grow to 3 meters tall and are a tough, powdery mildew resistant cultivar, though excellent as a specimen for small gardens or for growing in containers.

Lophostemon confertus (*Brushbox*)

Lophostemon confertus is a tree native to Australia, though it can be found elsewhere and is commonly found as a street tree in Sydney and Melbourne. It has high tolerance for smog, drought and poor drainage. It also has denser foliage and hence provides more shade than eucalypts; it can reach heights of 40 meters or more.

Magnolia cultivar (*Magnolia*)

Magnolia grandiflora Greenback reaches a height of 27.5 meters; it is a large striking evergreen tree with timber that is hard and heavy, and has been used commercially to make furniture, pallets, and veneer.

Melaleuca lanceolata (*Moonah*)

Melaleuca lanceolata is a small tree or shrub in the genus Melaleuca, native to Australia. The species grows up to 10 meters in height and has rough bark. Leaves are linear to narrow elliptic, 5-15mm long and 1-3mm wide with and arranged alternately on the stem. The white or cream flower spikes are 2–4 cm in length and appear mainly in the summer, but may also appear randomly through the year.

Olea europea (*Olive cv*)

Olive trees are generally hardy trees with good tolerance to poor soils. Is long lived, evergreen tree with beautiful, silvery grey/green foliage and a naturally slight weeping habit.8x6m

Parrotia persica (Persian Witch Hazel)

Parrotia persica grows to 30 meters tall and 8–15 meters broad. The flowers are somewhat similar to witch-hazel flowers but dark red; they are likewise produced in late winter on bare stems.

Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm)

Phoenix canariensis is a palm tree native and endemic to the Canary Islands. It is very hardy and can establish in a variety of soil conditions. Phoenix canariensis is a large, stately palm but is very slow-growing and will take a considerable amount of time to reach its 15 to 18 metre height.

Pinus canariensis (Canary Island Pine)

Pinus canariensis is a large evergreen tree, growing to 30–40 m tall, known for its attractive bark and glaucous foliage.

Pistacia chinensis (Chinese Pistachio)

Pistacia chinensis is a small to medium-sized tree in the genus Pistacia in the cashew family. Very horticultural, because it's drought tolerant and can survive harsh environments, it is a popular choice for street tree in urban settings and grows up to 20 meters.

Platanus orientalis (Oriental Plane Tree) ***

Platanus orientalis, or oriental plane, is a large, deciduous tree, growing to 30 meters or more, and known for its longevity and spreading crown. It is quite capable of survival and success in dry soils once it is established.

Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra' (Purple Leaved Cherry Plum)

Prunus cerasifera is an excellent urban tree, its hardy and adaptable mature makes it an ideal garden, screening and street tree. Its growth rate is moderate reaching its height rate of 6metres tall.

Prunus x blireana (Purple Leafed Plum)

Prunus x blireana is a deciduous tree growing in Australia with a height of around 5 meters tall. It has slender, arching branches and flowering time is from mid-August to mid-September.

Pyrus cultivar (Named variety Pear)

Pyrus are well-known medium-sized trees which grow in many landscapes including parks, streetscapes and large gardens.

Quercus acutissima (Sawtooth Oak)

Quercus Acutissima, a section of the genus characterised by shoot buds surrounded by soft bristles, bristle-tipped leaf lobes, and acorns that mature in about 18 months. It is a medium-sized deciduous tree growing to 25–30 meters tall.

Quercus canariensis (Algerian Oak)

Quercus canariensis is a slow growing medium-large sized deciduous to semi-evergreen tree. They grow to 20-30 meters tall which grow well in semi-shade and direct sunlight.

***Quercus coccinea* (Scarlet Oak)**

Quercus coccinea is a medium-large deciduous tree growing to 20–30 m tall with an open, rounded crown. Known for its autumn coloration of the foliage, which generally becomes bright scarlet;

***Quercus ilex* (Holly Oak)**

Quercus ilex is an evergreen oak with small glossy foliage. This is a slow growing tree that will eventually reach 20m. Originally

***Quercus palustris* (Pin Oak)**

Quercus palustris, the Pin oak is native to North America, mainly in the eastern United States. The Pin Oak is also well adapted to life in Australia and is a medium-sized deciduous tree growing to 18-22 meters tall.

***Quercus rubra* (Red Oak)**

Quercus rubra commonly called northern red oak; this deciduous tree grows straight and tall, to 28 meters, exceptionally to 43 meters tall. It grows rapidly and is tolerant of many soils and varied situations.

***Syzygium luehmannii* (Small-leafed Lilly Pilly)**

Syzygium luehmannii is a medium sized coastal rainforest tree native to Australia. *Syzygium luehmannii* reach 30 meters in height. A popular tree in cultivation, it has a dense crown and produces beautiful flushes of new growth and small red fruits.

***Tristaniopsis laurina* (Water Gum)**

Tristaniopsis laurina, the Water Gum is a tree native to Australia, where it usually grows near the eastern coastline. *Tristaniopsis laurina* has a slow rate of growth, and usually reaches 4.6–9.1 meters tall.

***Ulmus glabra Lutescens* (Golden Elm)**

The Golden Elm is a medium-sized, fast-growing deciduous tree that reaches a height of approximately 15 meters with a spread of about 20 meters. They are sensational large golden yellow tree ideal for streets, large gardens and parks.

Ulmus × hollandica* (Dutch Elm) **

Ulmus × hollandica, often known simply as Dutch Elm, is a natural hybrid between Golden Elm *Ulmus glabra* and Field Elm *Ulmus minor* which commonly occurs across Europe wherever the ranges of the two parent species overlap. They grow to a height of 40 meters.

***Washingtonia filifera* (California Fan Palm)**

Washingtonia filifera is a medium to large evergreen palm with a tree-like growth habit. It has a sturdy columnar trunk crowned by beautifully shaped, fan-like, waxy gray-green blades, up to 3-6 ft. long (90-180 cm). Erect at first, they spread and arch from stout, spiny petioles. Height 12-18m.

Washingtonia robusta (*Mexican fan palm*)

Washingtonia robusta is a fast growing and very tolerant tall evergreen palm with a columnar trunk topped with a relatively small rounded crown of beautifully shaped fan like leaves 3-5 ft. long. Height 12-24m

Zelkova serrata (*Zelkova*)

Zelkova serrata is a medium sized deciduous tree usually growing to 30 meters tall. The tree grows rapidly when young though the growth rate slows to medium upon middle age and maturity. *Zelkova serrata* develops monoecious flowers in spring with the leaves.

*** Parklands and Natural areas

Note: Other Species may be considered subject to Council approval.