TREE MANAGEMENT POLICY

1. POLICY STATEMENT

1.1 This policy is directed at establishing firm guidelines for the future development and retention of trees, shrubs, etc. in public streets, reserves and Council owned or controlled areas within The Flinders Ranges Council (Council) district.

1.2 The amenity of the Council district and achieving outcomes in relation to Council's adopted 'style guide' and greening, particularly within the townships, is paramount when considering the planting and removal of trees.

2. PURPOSE

2.1 To ensure tree removal and planting is in accordance with adopted guidelines as determined by Council.

2.2 The trees that are established and planted on Council owned footpaths, roadways and reserves are classified as infrastructure asset items of the Council.

3. PROCEDURE

3.1 The Policy will taken into account the following:

3.1.1 the local environs and the suitability of trees in those environs;

3.1.2 the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1999*;

3.1.3 the *Water Industry Act 2012* and Water Industry Regulations 2012, as amended from time to time;

3.1.4 the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and Native Vegetation Regulations 2003;

3.1.5 the *Electricity Act 1996*, Electricity (Principles of Vegetation Clearance) Regulations 2010 and the Electricity (General) Regulations 2012;

3.1.6 the *Development Act 1993* and Development Regulations 2008;

3.1.7 the Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites.

3.2 Tree planting shall be carried out by, or under the direction of appropriate staff employed by the Council, but must have regard to the Council Preferred Species List – *Appendix 1*. Applications for planting of street trees should be lodged with Council on an 'Application for Planting of Street Tree/s Form' – *Appendix 2*.

3.3 **No tree shall be planted** other than by Council employees unless prior authorisation has been obtained from the Council. Such permission shall set out any conditions appertaining to the approved planting and shall state:

3.3.1 that the tree shall become the property of the Council; and

3.3.2 the resident may care for the tree by undertaking watering, minor pruning and staking etc.

3.4 Residents shall be encouraged to water their street trees but other care and maintenance shall be carried out by the Parks employees except as outlined above.

3.5 The Council will determine what tree species shall be planted in any street or locality:

3.5.1 replacement or removed trees will be in accordance with this Policy and refer to 'Council Preferred Species List – *Appendix 1* and the trees will be replaced as soon as possible.

3.5.2 Any new trees or shrubs that are not planted in accordance with this Policy will have regard to the 'Order Making' Statutory Procedure of the Council (G1.11).

3.6 New street trees shall be planted in footpath verge areas only when a minimum width of 3 metres from the face of kerb to the allotment boundary exists.

3.7 No tree shall be planted closer than 15 metres from any intersection.

3.8 Trees shall be planted at least 1 metre from the back of the kerbing of any roadway and 2 metres from the property boundary thus giving the tree space to develop without lifting kerbing or concrete water tables.

3.8.1 In streets where the footpaths are very wide, ie 6 metres, then the trees must be planted at least 2.5 metres back from the kerbline.

3.9 New tree plantings shall be placed at a minimum distance of 5 metres from existing authorised driveway access and ideally a minimum distance of 1 metre from adjacent footpaths.

3.10 In the event of a Development Assessment process, Council trees along boundaries on neighbouring land and public space must be indicated on site plans by the applicant during the planning stage.

3.11 Property owners or developers wishing to have a Council street tree removed from the footpath verge adjoining their property will need to submit an 'Application for Removal of Tree/s on Council Land – *Appendix 4,* for consideration by Council's delegated officer.

3.11.1 A minimum clearance of 1.5 metres from the base of the street tree trunk is required for driveway crossover construction. Where this clearance cannot be achieved, street tree removal will require Council approval.

3.12 No living tree including those trees planted prior to the introduction of 'The Flinders Ranges Council Preferred Species List' – *Appendix 1*, shall be removed unless authorised by the Director of Works, and evidence of assessment – *Appendix 3* – Tree Removal Assessment Form.

3.12.1 Trees which require removal to enable property access, including driveways or in the event of a transportable building / house delivery to be positioned onto a block of land will incur a surcharge for tree removal and replacement costs. Approved applicants will be invoiced and the tree/s will not be removed until the invoice has been paid in full.

3.12.2 The surcharge will be set by the Director of Works during the inspection report process and will be subject to the size of tree/s to cover costs for labour, vehicles / machinery, stump grinding and reinstatement works of footpath, kerb and other infrastructure and two replacement tree plantings.

3.12.3 The minimum surcharge for a Council tree removal is $110.00 including GST. The tree removal surcharge that can be expected for an average Council tree height of 6 metres with a diameter of 200 mm at 1.4 metres above ground level is $330.00 including GST. The surcharge may be greater or less depending on the resources required.

3.12.4 Tree removal requests from a tenant (person renting a property) or neighbouring property, must be supported by the signed approval of the property owner adjoining the footpath where the tree is requested to be removed.

3.12.5 Leaf, branch, bark, twig, flower drop and bird droppings are natural seasonal occurrences and do not constitute a reason for tree removal.

3.13 Council trees deemed by the Director of Works as causing danger or a hazard to persons and / or traffic, need to be removed as expeditiously as possible, taking into account the *Work, Health and Safety Act 2012 and Work, Health and Safety Regulations 2014.*

3.13.1 For emergency 'one off' tree removals or part thereof outside of normal working hours of relevant staff, can be done with the assistance of the State Emergency Service (if and where appropriate).

3.13.2 Where more than one tree is to be removed outside of normal working hours, this can be authorised by the Director of Works and be removed by qualified personnel under the instructions of an appropriate and qualified person.

3.14 Trees that create a health problem for residents, and the health problem is identifiable by a medical statement from a Specialist Medical Practitioner, can be removed through a process of written application. All such applications shall be accompanied by details of the Specialist medical opinions and shall initially be considered by the Director of Works and be finally resolved by the Council, if necessary.

3.15 Trees will be pruned to facilitate the visibility of speed restriction signs and also the speed limits that are relevant to schools. Trees will also be selectively pruned to allow street lighting to permeate footpath and roadway areas at night for safety. Trees will be trimmed regularly to maintain minimum clear distance of 1.5 metres from property boundary and 2.1 metres height. Trees will be trimmed regularly to prevent foliage from protruding past roadway edge or kerb.

3.16 No tree shall be lopped, pruned, removed or disturbed to facilitate:

3.16.1 visibility of a commercial sign or advertisement if such tree was in place prior to the erection of any sign or advertisement, except under exceptional circumstances; and

3.16.2 a reduction in shading effects over solar panels.

3.17 All tree / branch removals will comply with the current Electrical Technical Regulators Standards with reference to the *Electricity (Principles of Vegetation Clearance) Regulations 2010* and the *Electricity (General) Regulations 2012* for machinery and structures safe approach limits to be maintained by people working near powerlines.

3.18 In all cases, if there is any conflict between this policy and any Regulations imposed under an Act of Parliament, the appropriate Regulation shall take precedence.

4. STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 The Director of Works is responsible for ensuring proper operation of this policy.

4.2 Where there is an application to remove a tree and the Director of Works has refused the application, the Director of Works shall provide a written response to the applicant outlining the reasons for refusal. The response shall include details that if the applicant wishes to have this decision discussed onsite, then a request for such should be submitted to Council.

4.3 Prior to any street tree removal application being determined (including internal requests) a Tree Removal Assessment Form (AR11/12743) must be completed for evidence of assessment and record purposes.

5. FORMS AND ATTACHMENTS

5.1 The Flinders Ranges Council Preferred Species List — Appendix 1

5.2 Application for Planting of Street Tree/s Form — Appendix 2

5.3 Tree Removal Assessment Form — Appendix 3

6. LEGISLATION

Local Government Act 1934
Local Government Act 1999
Water Industry Act 2012 and Water Industry Regulations 2012, as amended from time to time
Native Vegetation Act 1991
Native Vegetation Act 1991 and Native Vegetation Regulations 2003
Development Act 1993 and Development Regulations 2008
Work, Health and Safety Act 2012
Electricity (Principles of Vegetation Clearance) Regulations 2010
Electricity (General) Regulations 2012

7. REFERENCES

Nil

8. REVIEW

To be reviewed within 12 months after a General Election, in line with any legislation changes or by resolution of Council.

Adopted by Council
Resolution

Review Date	Version Number	Change	Resolution
07 December 2015	1	New Policy	309/2015
13 February 2018	1	Reviewed by PRRC 30Jan18 – No changes	020/2018
21 March 2023	2	Minor grammar and formatting changes only	046/2023

APPENDIX 1

The Flinders Ranges Council Preferred Species List

This document is a review of the preferred street tree species list for The Flinders Ranges Council and sits within the Street Tree Policy.

1. Background to the Review

The Council has many street trees of differing varieties and as a result feel that there is experience in managing and maintaining the trees across the Council district particularly in the towns of Quorn and Hawker and can draw conclusions as to the appropriateness of many of the species planted.

In 2010 the Local Government Association and the Local Government Association Mutual Liability Scheme (MLS) established an Independent Board of Inquiry into the management of trees on public land. The objective of the inquiry was to review the benefits and risks of trees and how they are managed, in order to make recommendations to protect and promote the benefits of trees, while responsibly managing risks. The resulting report together with additional research, our own experience and that of other councils in similar climatic zones has been used to determine this preferred species list.

2. Essential Selection Criteria

2.1 Climate Compatibility

The Flinders Ranges Council has an annual rainfall of around 240mm which classifies the district as being in an arid zone. For trees to survive within the Council district on rainfall alone they must be species either found growing naturally in arid to semi arid zones or have a proven track record of arid zone survival. For Council to progress arid smart implies that watering of tree species should be for an initial establishment period of 12 - 24 months only.

2.2 Geological Compatibility

The Council district has a range of generally alkaline soil types and profiles. The tree species selected that do not have local provenance must have a proven track record for tolerating a diverse range of soils.

2.3 Geological Compatibility

The tree species selected must have no known detrimental effects on underground and overhead services. They must comply with electricity services overhead power line height restrictions and should be included in SA Water recommended tree species schedules.

2.4 Stability of Form

Trees included in the preferred species list should not have any record of naturally occurring major limb drop or reputations for natural structural instability. It needs to be noted that even the most structurally stable trees have the potential to become unstable with inappropriate and unbalanced pruning, root removal during earthworks or by impact. Judicial pruning during the formative stages of tree development is sometimes necessary for some species and must be mentioned in all included plant profile sheets.

2.5 Stability of Form

Trees in the preferred species list should have a proven track record of successful performance in amenity planting. Where there is insufficient recorded data to confirm this of a particular species it may be given 'trial' status and should be used and monitored more closely.

2.6 Evergreen

Deciduous trees are used extensively throughout cool to Mediterranean climates to maximise sun infiltration during cold winter days. The climate of The Flinders Ranges Council district is such that winter days are sufficiently warm enough to negate this. In addition deciduous trees are generally from higher rainfall zones and are less climatically compatible with the Council district. Therefore all trees on the preferred species list are Australian evergreen species.

2.7 Provide Shade

Shade is essential in The Flinders Ranges Council district's hot climate with summer temperatures reaching regularly over 40 degrees Celsius. All trees selected should have dense or compact canopies.

2.8 Longevity

Wherever possible species have been selected with recorded life spans and preference given to those considered long lived (100+ years).

Some smaller tree species that are considered short lived (15 years) have been included because of their horticultural merit and relative ease of replacement.

2.9 High Aesthetic Value

The visual impact of trees can affect property values, add character and give a 'sense of place' to a street, It is important that species selected have attractive features that enhance the streetscape. All trees in the preferred species list have at least one feature of merit which may be foliage, flowers, fruit, bark or form.

2.10 Minimal Leaf and Fruit Drop

All trees drop leaves, flowers and fruit. The species selected are not known to excessively shed leaves although some may do so under extreme stress (from both natural and unnatural causes).

The list also attempts to avoid species that have particularly large round fruit and caps (Operculums) that may cause a fall hazard to pedestrians

2.11 Minimal Bark Shedding

All trees shed bark to different degrees. It is often a characteristic of many smooth barked eucalypts to decorticate (shed bark) annually. This habit is sometimes in the form of long or short strips that may be considered by some as untidy. The seasonal shedding of bark may not be sufficient to exclude trees that otherwise fulfil all other criteria in the landscape. Mention of this habit is to be made in plant profile sheets and extra consideration given to placement of these species, avoiding large paved areas and very narrow nature strips.

2.12 Ease of Propagation

All species are to be propagated at a specialist native plant nursery. Any species that are considered difficult to propagate are noted under 'Propagation' in the Plant Profile sheets.

Important Note

Trees are living organisms that are influenced by a vast array of external and internal factors and therefore cannot be guaranteed to perform in any set manner. In light of this, the Recommended Preferred Species List and Plant Profile Sheets are to be used as a guide only.

The criteria and demands placed on amenity tree plantings are much higher than those placed on trees for domestic situations. Consequently, every attempt has been made to select species for this Preferred Tree Species List that meet as many of the above Essential Selection Criteria as possible.

Any species that are highlighted in Section 6 Plant List Tables as not meeting certain criteria are given further information and explanation in the individual species Plant Profile Sheets (Section 7). Images in those Plant Profile Sheets are not necessarily intended to show where species should be planted or how they should be maintained.

3. SA Water Corporation Approved Species Categories

The following categories from the SA Water Tree Planting Guide are included in the Street Tree Preferred Species List Plant Profile Sheets information.

3.1 Schedule 1 may be planted in streets but not closer than 2 metres to any sewer or connection without written approval from SA Water.

3.2 Schedule 2 may be planted in streets but not closer than 3.5 metres to any sewer or connection without written approval from SA Water.

“Any tree which is not listed in these schedules may not be planted in any street in any declared drainage area without the prior approval in writing of the South Australian Water Corporation”.

“In addition to Schedule 1 and 2, approximately 400 trees and shrubs have been provisionally classified into the same two groups. The distinction between the trees listed in Schedule 1 and 2 and those which are only provisionally classified is that the latter may not be planted in streets or roads without the prior written approval of the South Australian Water Corporation.”

(Excerpt SA Water Tree Planting Guide)

Species included in the above excerpt that come under this provisional classification are noted in the Street Tree Preferred Species List Plant Profile Sheets as 1P and 2P.

4. Species List Grouping

The street tree preferred species list is categorised into 3 groups to reflect the following height specifications:

4.1 Group 1 Species are specifically for streetscapes where there are ETSA powerlines. The maximum height of all species shall not exceed 6.0 metres maximum mature height.

4.2 Group 2 Species are specifically for streetscapes where there are no above ground cables either power or communications. The maximum height of all species shall not exceed 10.0 metres maximum mature height.

4.3 Group 3 Species are larger species suitable for open reserves ie parks and garden areas and at least 25 metres away from Council built infrastructure and private property boundaries.

Street Tree Species List - Group 1 - Under 6 metres height

No.	Botanic name	Common Name	Height	2.1	2.2	2.3		2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.10	2.11	2.12
1	Eucalyptus angustissima	Broombush mallee	4m		ST	1										
2	Eucalyptus erythronema	Red Flowered Mallee	6m			1	E									
3	Eucalyptus kruseana	Book Leaf Mallee	4m		ST	1P										
4	Eucalyptus rigens	Salt-lake Mallee	4m		ST											
5	Hakea francisiana	Grass Leaf Hakea	4m			1P	E									
6	Melaleuca halmaturorum	Salt Water Paperbark	6m		ST	2	E									
7	Pittosporum angustifolium	Native Apricot	5m		ST	1										
8																

ST = Salt Tolerant
1,1P,2 & 2P = SA Water Approved
O = Other Power Company approved
E = ETSA approved
Meets essential criteria
Does not meet essential criteria

2.1 Climate Compatibility
2.2 Geological Compatibility
2.3 Services Approved – SA Water, ETSA
2.4 Stability of Form
2.5 Proven Performance
2.6 Evergreen

2.7 Provide Shade
2.8 Longevity
2.9 High Aesthetic Value
2.10 Minimal Leaf, Fruit Drop
2.11 Minimal Bark Shedding
2.12 Ease of Propagation

Group 1- Species Description

Genus species	*Eucalyptus angustissima*		
Common name:	Broombush Mallee		
Origin:	Southern coastal areas north-west of Ravensthorpe eastwards to Esperance and Israelite Bay		
Growth habit:	Mallee	**Height x Width**	4 x 3 metres
Growth rate:	Slow	**Lifespan**	20-30 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 1	Under power lines OK	
Brief Description:	Smooth, mottled bark Mallee stems from lignotuber at ground level support densely foliated crown. Very narrow dull green leaves 70-110mm long by 15-30mm wide. Buds in clusters x 7, creamy white flowers Spring or Autumn, half spherical fruit to 10mm width		
Maintenance:	Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk		
Special Notes:	Twin capped opercula with “egg in egg cup” buds. Species has narrowest leaves of all Gums		
Propagation:	Seed		
Pests/diseases:	None		
Grows best in:	Well drained sand near salt lakes		

Group 1- Species Description

Genus species	*Eucalyptus erythronema*		
Common name:	Lindsay Gum		
Origin:	WA central south west region, Southern Cross-Corrigan		
Growth habit:	Small tree or Mallee	**Height x Width**	6 x 4 metres
Growth rate:	Moderate	**Lifespan**	20-30 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 1	Under power lines OK	
Brief Description:	Small tree often mallee in habit with very smooth powdery white bark which is a particular feature of this tree. Typically red flowers appear prolifically on long stalks between October to February and sometimes in July.		
Maintenance:	Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk		
Special Notes:	Choose from stock that have good form and structure. No major identified maintenance issues		
Propagation:	Seed		
Pests/diseases:	None		
Grows best in:	Well drained sand to clay loam tolerates mild salinity		

Group 1- Species Description

Genus species	*Eucalyptus halophile*		
Common name:	Salt Lake Mallee		
Origin:	Salt lake dunes and well drained flats north west and east of Esperance		
Growth habit:	Mallee	**Height x Width**	4 x 3 metres
Growth rate:	Moderately fast	**Lifespan**	20-30 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 1P	Under power lines OK	
Brief Description:	Persistent grey to grey brown rough box type bark throughout. Multiple stems from lignotuber base. Elliptical leaves tapered to base dull green concolorous, petiole stems flattened. Dense canopy. White flowers January to May, ovoid fruit.		
Maintenance:	Low level clearance required, thinning to dominant leaders x 2-3		
Special Notes:	Tolerant of high alkalinity pH sand and sandy clay soils. Could be useful on mine tailings and other damaged lands.		
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:	None		
Grows best in:	Well drained sand to clay loam		

Group 1- Species Description

Genus species	*Eucalyptus rigens*		
Common name:	Blue Salt Mallee		
Origin:	Salt lake dunes north west of Esperance		
Growth habit:	Sprawling Mallee shrub	**Height x Width**	4 x 4 metres
Growth rate:	Moderately fast	**Lifespan**	20-30 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 1P	Under power lines OK	
Brief Description:	Brown-grey smooth bark, white below and peeling in ribbons, grey green very stiff foliage, white cream flowers July to September		
Maintenance:	Low level clearance required, thinning to dominant leaders x 2-3		
Special Notes:	Unless formatively pruned within first year after planting, tree will develop shrubby habit. Very salt tolerant.		
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:	None		
Grows best in:	Well drained sand		

Group 1- Species Description

Genus species	*Hakea francisiana*		
Common name:	Grass Leaf Hakea		
Origin:	SA, WA		
Growth habit:	Small tree	**Height x Width**	4 x 3 metres
Growth rate:	Moderate	**Lifespan**	20-30 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 1	Under power lines OK	
Brief Description:	Vase shaped small tree with linear leaves 150mm long x 3 mm wide and 100mm long dense pink flower spikes growing from leaf axils in winter and spring		
Maintenance:	Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk		
Special Notes:	Can be unstable in sand or in response to high humidity		
Propagation:	Pods shed seed in response to fire		
Pests/diseases:	None		
Grows best in:	Well drained sand to clay loam		

Group 1- Species Description

Genus species	*Melaleuca halmaturorum*		
Common name:	Salt Water Paperbark		
Origin:	Coastal SA and Central southern WA		
Growth habit:	Small tree / shrub	**Height x Width**	6 x 3 metres
Growth rate:	Moderate	**Lifespan**	20-30 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 2	Under power lines OK	
Brief Description:	White papery peeling bark with 3-8mm long by 1-2mm wide opposite lanceolate leaves white flowers clumped to branch ends spring to early summer. Fruits ovoid 405mm diameter singly on old wood.		
Maintenance:	Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk, prune to shape		
Special Notes:	None		
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:	Unknown		
Grows best in:	Sand to medium clay tolerates high salinity and salt laden winds		

Group 1- Species Description

Genus species	*Pittosporum angustifolium*		
Common name:	Native Apricot, Butterbush, Gumby Gumby, Meemee, Berigan		
Origin:	Widespread to all arid inland areas		
Growth habit:	Small weeping Tree.	**Height x Width**	5 x 3 metres
Growth rate:	Slow	**Lifespan**	20-30 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 1	Under power lines OK	
Brief Description:	Smooth grey white bark with silver freckles. Pendulous bright green narrow long foliage 4-12mm long by 0.5-1.5mm wide, compact fastigate form, small white flowers June to October followed by small bright orange 1-2 cm bitter fruit appearing September to March.		
Maintenance:	Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk		
Special Notes:	Leaves have aromatic quality		
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:	Susceptible to scale, beetle and mite damage		
Grows best in:	Sand to heavy clay		

Group 2 - Species Description

No.	Botanic name	Common Name	Height	2.1	2.2	2.3		2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.10	2.11	2.12
1	Acacia papyrocarpa	Western Myall	8m		ST											
2	Eucalyptus albopurpurea	Coffin Bay Mallee	8m													
3	Eucalyptus campaspe	Silver Topped	10m		ST	2										
4	Eucalyptus coolabah	Coolabah	10m													
5	Eucalyptus gracilis	Yorrell	10m		ST	2										
6	Eucalyptus woodwardii	Lemon Flowered Gum	10m			2										
7	Melaleuca lanceolate	Dry Land Tea Tree	10m		ST	2										
8	Geijera parviflora	Wilga	10m			1	E									
9	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Tuckeroo	8m		ST		E									

Essential Criteria

ST = Salt Tolerant

Schedule **1**,**1 P**rovisional, **2** & **2P** = SA Water approved (Tree Guide undated)

O = Other Power Company approved

E = ETSA approved-Vegetation clearance Regulations 2010

Meets essential criteria

Does not meet essential criteria / Not suitable under powerlines

2.1 Climate Compatibility

2.2 Geological Compatibility

2.3 Services Approved - SA Water, ETSA

2.4 Stability of Form

2.5 Proven Performance

2.6 Evergreen

2.7 Provide Shade

2.8 Longevity

2.9 High Aesthetic Value

2.10 Minimal Leaf, Fruit Drop

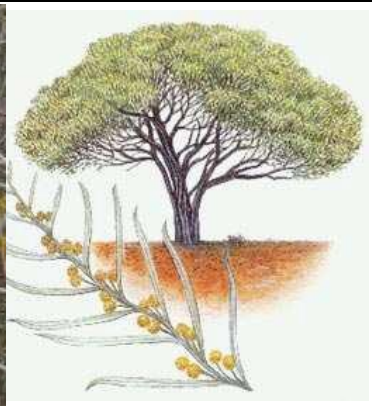
2.11 Minimal Bark Shedding

2.12 Ease of Propagation

Group 2 - Species Description

Genus species	*Acacia papyrocarpa*		
Common name:	Western Myall, Port Augusta variety Water Myall		
Origin:	SA North West and WA		
Growth habit:	Small tree / shrub	**Height x Width**	5 x 3 metres
Growth rate:	Slow	**Lifespan**	15-20 years
Services approved:	2.3 Needs SA Water approval		
Brief Description:	Rough bark, grey green phyllodes 4-12 mm long by 1-2 mm wide and yellow globular flower heads August to November		
Maintenance:	Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk		
Special Notes:	The Western Myall is one of the largest trees in the Roxby Downs area. It grows to approximately 8 metres in height and has a shady umbrella-like crown. Its yellow flowers only appear after heavy rainfall. The wood is dark brown, hard and durable. Whitefly outbreak near Roxby causing limb dieback and death. Wasps parsitize whitefly.		
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:	Occasional bag moth Caterpillar infestations. Myall whitefly parasitised wasp		
Grows best in:	Sand to clay loam saline tolerant		





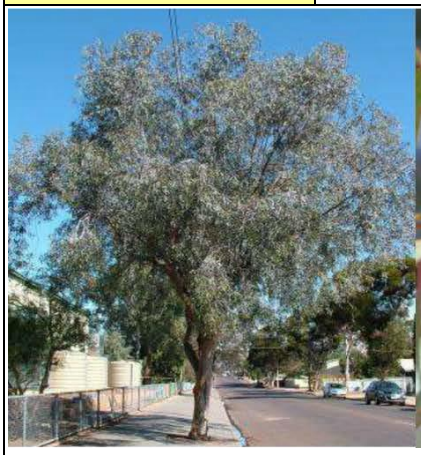
Group 2 - Species Description

Genus:	*Eucalyptus alborpurpurea*		
Common name:	Coffin Bay Mallee, Port Lincoln Gum		
Origin:	Southern tip of Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island		
Growth habit:	Mallee or small tree	**Height x Width**	5 x 7 metres
Growth rate:	Slow to moderate	**Lifespan:**	30 - 40 years
Services approved:	SA Water and ETSA approval required		
Brief Description:	Fibrous, grey to grey-brown rough persistent to main stems then smooth grey to pink-grey above to smaller branches, with 70-140mm long by 12-30mm wide blade lanceolate concolorous glossy dark green leaves and terminal bud clusters x 7,9,11 flowering pink to mauve		
Maintenance:			
Special Notes:	Terminal flowers distinctive with 2 opercula		
Propagation:	Seed		
Pests/diseases:			
Grows best in:	Sand		



Group 2 - Species Description

Genus:	*Eucalyptus Campaspe*		
Common name:	Silver Topped Gimlet		
Origin:	WA Coolgardie Region		
Growth habit:	Mallee or tree	**Height x Width**	10 x 7 metres
Growth rate:	Slow to moderate	**Lifespan:**	30 - 40 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 2		
Brief Description:	Smooth bronze or coppery red brown coloured bark with lance shaped glaucous to grey-green foliage, pink to waxy white buds in clusters of 3-7s lanceolate leaves white flowers produced from October to January		
Maintenance:	As with all Mallees remove emerging basal shoots to maintain dominant leaders. Keep an eye on canopy balance to reduce forces acting on basal inclusions between ground level stems.		
Special Notes:	Very useful street tree		
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:	Unknown		
Grows best in:	Sand to clay salinity tolerant. Sensitive to heavy poor draining soils.		



Group 2 - Species Description

Genus species	*Eucalyptus coolabah*		
Common name:	Coolabah		
Origin:	NT, SA, Qld NSW - North Western Plains		
Growth habit:	Medium spreading tree	**Height x Width**	10 x 10 metres
Growth rate:	Slow-moderate	**Lifespan**	50+ years
Services approved:	2.3 Needs SA Water and ETSA approval		
Brief Description:	Fibrous box like furrowed dark grey bark persistent on trunk and larger branches, shedding in short ribbons then smooth flaky white to pink above on smaller branches. Lanceolate to narrow lanceolate dull grey green thick concolorous leaves 80-170mm long by 10-20mm wide on 8-20mm long narrow flattened petioles. White-cream flowers terminal in 7 buds ovoid clusters with opercula 3 times length of hemispherical 2-4mm x 2-4mm hypanthium.		
Maintenance:			
Special Notes:	Very similar to E. moicrotheca		
Propagation:	Seed		
Pests/diseases:			
Grows best in:	Avoid high saline sandy lowland sites. Prefers riparian clays, likes clean water.		

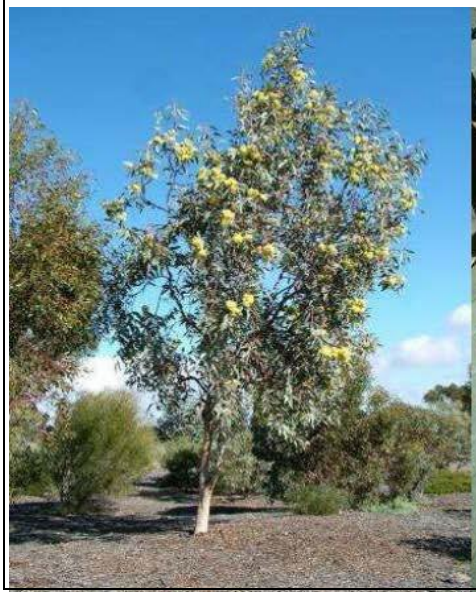


Group 2 - Species Description

Genus:	*Eucalyptus gracilis*		
Common name:	Yorrell		
Origin:	SA, WA, NSW, Vic arid sand dunes, flats, crests of rises and creek lines		
Growth habit:	Mallee or tree	**Height x Width**	8-12 x 6 metres
Growth rate:	Moderate	**Lifespan:**	30-40 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 2 approved, needs ETSA approval		
Brief Description:	Rough bark persistent on lower trunk and flaky grey patches over smooth coppery cream bark above shedding in short ribbons, green branchlets supporting intermediate petioles 10mm long holding thick glossy green narrow lanceolate leaves 50-80mm long by 8-15mm wide, flowering white/cream flowers in Autumn and Spring		
Maintenance:	As with all Mallees remove emerging basal shoots to maintain dominant leaders. Keep an eye on canopy balance to reduce forces acting on basal inclusions between ground level stems.		
Special Notes:	None		
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:	Unknown		
Grows best in:	Sand to clay loam salinity tolerant		

Group 2 - Species Description

Genus:	*Eucalyptus woodwardii*		
Common name:	Lemon Flowered Gum, Woodward's Blackbutt		
Origin:	WA, East of Kalgoorlie		
Growth habit:	Mallee or tree	**Height x Width**	10 x 6 metres
Growth rate:	Moderate to fast	**Lifespan:**	30-40 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 2 approved, needs ETSA approval		
Brief Description:	Fine smooth white, pink to greenish bark that sheds in ribbons, with pale dull-blue-grey concolorous broad lanceolate leaves 180mm long by 50mm wide with lemon yellow flowers late winter to sprin.		
Maintenance:	Tree form is preferable to Mallee form, encourage strong single leader. Not long lived, susceptible to early onset dieback.		
Special Notes:	2.11 avoid planting in paved areas due to bark shed Hybridises with E torquata. Encourage pendulous habit if present		
Propagation:	Easily From seed		
Pests/diseases:	Unknown		
Grows best in:	Sand to deep sandy loam		

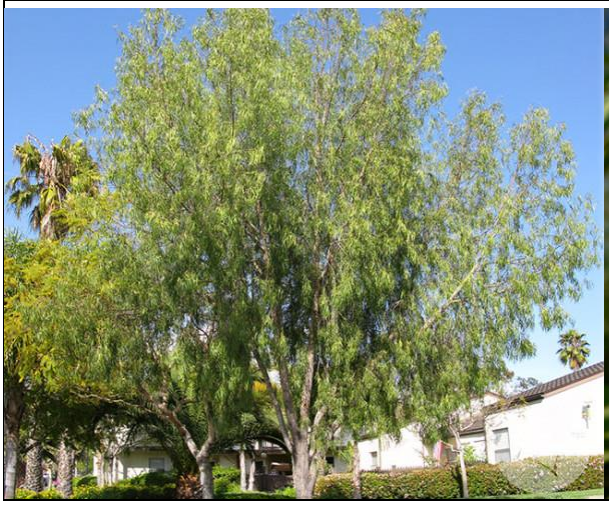


Group 2 - Species Description

Genus:	*Melaleuca lanceolata*		
Common name:	Dry Land Tea Tree		
Origin:	SA, WA, QLD, NSW, VIC		
Growth habit:	Tree	**Height x Width**	10 x 8 metres
Growth rate:	Moderate	**Lifespan:**	20-30 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 2 approved, needs ETSA approval		
Brief Description:	Rough dark bark, leaves and clusters of creamy The species grows up to 10 metres in height with rough bar, small green leaves linear to narrow elliptic, 5-15mm long by 1-3mm wide arranged alternately on the stem with white or cream flower spikes 20–40 mm in length flowers from Summer to early Autumn, but also randomly through the year.		
Maintenance:	Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk		
Special Notes:	Tolerates salt spray and saturated soils		
Propagation:	From seed collected in SA arid to semi arid areas		
Pests/diseases:	Unknown		
Grows best in:	Sand to clay loam tolerates mild to moderate salinity		

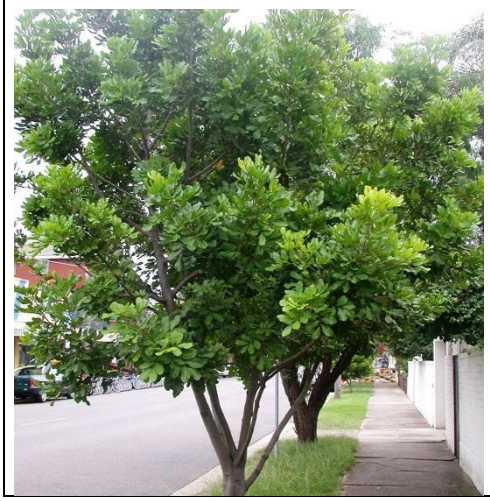
Group 2 - Species Description

Genus:	*Geijera parviflora*		
Common name:	Wilga		
Origin:	SA, WA, QLD, NSW, VIC		
Growth habit:	Tree	**Height x Width**	9 x 8 metres
Growth rate:	Slow, Moderate	**Lifespan:**	20-25 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 1 approved, SA Power recommended(*)		
Brief Description:	This tree is extremely hardy once established. It grows best in a position of full sun. It appears tolerant to a wide range of soil and climate types. Flowers are small and white and strongly scented. With a rounded form to 9m it has ornamental appeal in streetscape situations. (*)SA Power friendly if maintained.		
Maintenance:	Prune when young for consistent shape, remove dead branches underneath		
Special Notes:	Drought resistance and hardy		
Propagation:	From seed or cuttings, remove seed from coating to sow		
Pests/diseases:	Prone to gum veins		
Grows best in:	Range of soils		



Group 2 - Species Description

Genus:	Cupaniopsis anacardioides		
Common name:	Tuckeroo		
Origin:	SA, WA, QLD, NSW, VIC		
Growth habit:	Tree	**Height x Width**	8 x 7 metres
Growth rate:	Fast	**Lifespan:**	50-60 years
Services approved:	Needs SA Water approval, SA Power recommended(*)		
Brief Description:	A very hardy tree able to adapt to difficult sites, such as poor soils, salt wind exposure, and pollution laden air. The Tuckeroo has leathery leaves with small yellow or greenish flower clusters on the branch ends. Excellent screening tree or street planting. (*)SA Power friendly if maintained.		
Maintenance:	Low maintenance, water during establishment, prune for consistent shape		
Special Notes:	Drought resistance and hardy		
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:	rare		
Grows best in:	Range of soils		



Group 3 - Trees over 10 metres height

For Use in Parks and Reserves Only

No.	Botanic name	Common Name	Height	2.1	2.2	2.3		2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.10	2.11	2.12
1	*Acacia estrophiolata*	Southern Ironwood	15m													
2	*Corymbia opaca*	Desert Bloodwood	18m													
3	*Eucalyptus dundassii*	Dundas Blackbutt	15m			2										
4	*Eucalyptus gonglyocarpa*	Marble Gum	13m													
5	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*	Salmon Gum	15m		ST											
6	*Eucalyptus petiolaris*	Eyre Peninsula Blue Gum	15m		ST											
7	*Eucalyptus populnea*	Poplar leaved Box	13m													
8	*Jackaranda Mimosifolia*	Jackaranda	15m			2										
9	*Melia azedarach*	Cedar Tree / White Cedar	10m			2										

Essential Criteria

ST = Salt Tolerant

Schedule **1**,**1 P**rovisional, **2** & **2P** = SA Water approved (Tree Guide undated)

O = Other Power Company approved

E = ETSA approved-Vegetation clearance Regulations 2010

Meets essential criteria

Does not meet essential criteria / Not suitable under powerlines

2.1 Climate Compatibility

2.2 Geological Compatibility

2.3 Services Approved - SA Water, ETSA

2.4 Stability of Form

2.5 Proven Performance

2.6 Evergreen

2.7 Provide Shade

2.8 Longevity

2.9 High Aesthetic Value

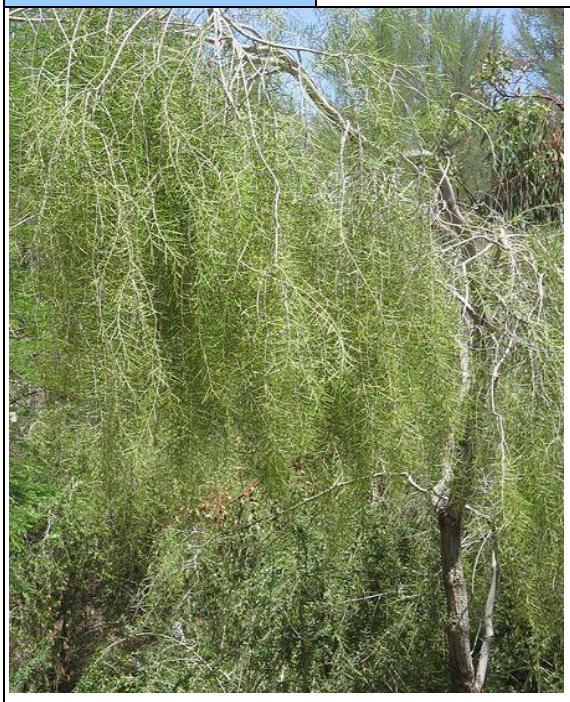
2.10 Minimal Leaf, Fruit Drop

2.11 Minimal Bark Shedding

2.12 Ease of Propagation

Group 3- Species Description

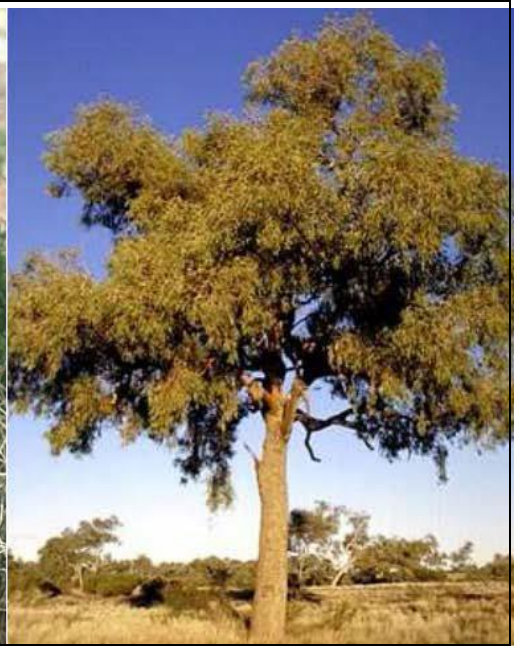
Genus:	*Acacia estrophiolata*		
Common name:	Southern Ironwood		
Origin:	SA, WA, QLD, NSW, VIC		
Growth habit:	Pendulous shade Tree	**Height x Width**	10 x 8 metres
Growth rate:	Slow long lived	**Lifespan:**	50+ years
Services approved:	Needs SA water approval if planted closer than 10 metres from a main		
Brief Description:	Rough dark bark, small green leaves and clusters of creamy flowers after rain from Summer to early Autumn		
Maintenance:	Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk and maintain sight lines		
Special Notes:	Hard wood traditionally used for spears and arrows. Tree form morphs with age from rigid upright clustered foliage into pendulous spreading unclustered. Stock and Camel fodder.		
Propagation:	From seed collected in SA arid to semi arid areas		
Pests/diseases:	Unknown		
Grows best in:	Sand to clay loam tolerates mild to moderate salinity		



Group 3- Species Description

Genus:	*Corymbia opaca*		
Common name:	Desert Bloodwood, Bloodwood Gall		
Origin:	SA, WA, QLD, NSW, VIC		
Growth habit:	Tree	**Height x Width**	10 x 8 metres
Growth rate:	Moderate	**Lifespan:**	50 + years
Services approved:	Needs SA water approval if planted closer than 10 metres from a main		
Brief Description:	Pale brown to yellow-brown flaky tessilated bark persistant to trunk and smaller branches, shedding in small flakes, dull-green to yellow-green narrow to broad lanceolate leaves 70-150mm long by 15-30mm wide with compound terminal 7 buds 10-15mm long by 3-10mm wide cream flowers April to August		
Maintenance:	Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk and maintain sight lines		
Special Notes:	Synonymous with C terminalis and C tumenescens Generates a coccid gall swelling or bush coconut Blood red kino exudate, hence the name.		
Propagation:	From seed collected in SA arid to semi arid areas		
Pests/diseases:	Gall sap sucker does not usually require control treatment		
Grows best in:	Red sandy loamy soils		

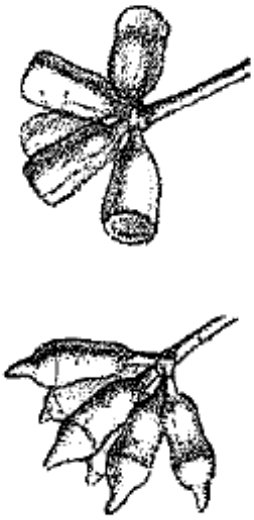




Group 3- Species Description

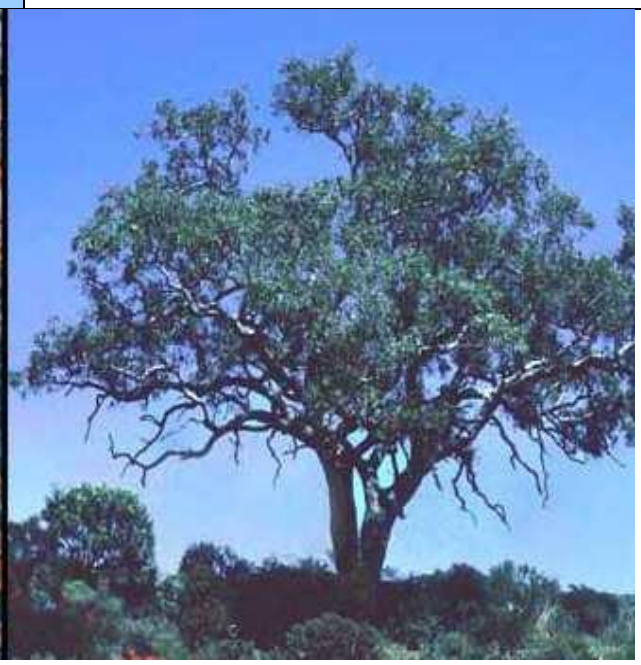
Botanic name	*Eucalyptus dundassii*		
Common name:	Dundas Blackbutt		
Origin:	WA Kalgoorlie Coolgardie region		
Growth habit:	Medium tree	**Height x Width**	20 x 8 metres
Growth rate:	Moderate	**Lifespan:**	40-50 years
Services approved:	Needs SA water approval if planted closer than 10 metres from a main		
Brief Description:	Dark grey brown persistently tessilated rough bark sock on short trunk bole, then smooth reddish brown to grey above, with narrow lanceolate leaves 65-120mm long by 8-15mm wide dark green concolorous with axillary bud clusters x 7 with elongated yet slightly constricted ribbed hypantha and short horned opercula cream white flowers February to May and hypantha based fruit.		
Maintenance:			
Special Notes:			
Propagation:	Seed		
Pests/diseases:			
Grows best in:	Loamy gravel calcareous soils		

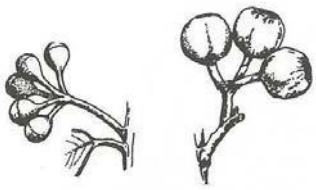




Group 3- Species Description

Botanic name	*Eucalyptus gongylocarpa*		
Common name:	Marble Gum		
Origin:	Central southern WA		
Growth habit:	Tree	**Height x Width**	10 x 8 metres
Growth rate:	Moderate	**Lifespan:**	40-50 years
Services approved:	Needs SA water approval if planted closer than 10 metres from a main		
Brief Description:	Persistent smooth white bark shedding as red-brown flakes or ribbons from trunk and main limbs with dull grey-green lanceolate leaves and 3-7 bud clusters flowering white or cream		
Maintenance:	Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk and maintain sight lines		
Special Notes:	Not much is known about species performance		
Propagation:	From seed collected in SA arid to semi arid areas		
Pests/diseases:			
Grows best in:	Sandy loam, limited frost and salinity tolerance		





4a *E. gongylocarpa*

Group 3- Species Description

Botanic name	*Eucalyptus salmooiphloia*		
Common name:	Salmon Gum		
Origin:	South-western central WA, Avon to Coolgardie		
Growth habit:	Tree	**Height x Width**	10 x 8 metres
Growth rate:	Moderate	**Lifespan:**	40-50 years
Services approved:	Needs SA water approval if planted closer than 10 metres from a main		
Brief Description:	Smooth salmon coloured bark in the summer months changing to white-grey or brown-grey in the cooler months, with glossy green tapered lanceolate leaves flowering white December to March		
Maintenance:	Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk and maintain sight lines		
Special Notes:	Shallow rooting Fragrant leaves Erect form with umbrella shaped canopy Possibly subject to early onset dieback		
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:			
Grows best in:	Tolerates high saline alkaline red sandy to gravel loams		

Group 3- Species Description

Botanic name	*Eucalyptus petiolaris*		
Common name:	Eyre Peninsula Blue Gum, Water Gum		
Origin:	Eyre Peninsula SA		
Growth habit:	Tree	**Height x Width**	8 x 8 metres
Growth rate:	Moderate	**Lifespan:**	30-40 years
Services approved:	Needs SA water approval if planted closer than 10 metres from a main		
Brief Description:	Extended rough grey to reddish brown flaky patches over white bark sock, sometimes extending to lower limbs, white above with densely reticulated lanceolate / falcate leaves with 3 bud umbrels, cream to pink flowers in April to July and quarterly ribbed fruit		
Maintenance:	Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk and maintain sight lines		
Special Notes:	Has endemically developed in East meets West biome unique to Eyre Peninsula		
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:	May be more borer resistant in cooler areas. Termite attractant.		
Grows best in:	Sandy loams. Saline and frost tolerant when younger.		



Group 3- Species Description

Botanic name	*Eucalyptus populnea*		
Common name:	Poplar leaved box, Brimble Box		
Origin:	Central and coastal QLD to northern central arid NSW		
Growth habit:	Medium large Tree	**Height x Width**	16 x 8 metres
Growth rate:	Moderate	**Lifespan:**	30-40 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 2		
Brief Description:	Grey to whitish fibrous-flaky rough box bark patches extending to larger branches shedding in short ribbons, with rounded lanceolate 50-110mm long by 20-70mm wide glossy green concolorous leaves, with 7-11 ovoid bud umbrels 5-10mm long by 2-3mm diameter, conical fruit 2-4mm long by 2-5mm diameter.		
Maintenance:	Prevent stem twinning by removing subdominant stems at planting or formative pruning stage		
Special Notes:			
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:			
Grows best in:	Well drained sandy loams to light sandy clays		

Group 3- Species Description

Botanic name	*Jackaranda Mimosifolia*		
Common name:	Jackaranda		
Origin:	South America		
Growth habit:	Medium Large Tree	**Height x Width**	15 x 10 metres
Growth rate:	Fast	**Lifespan:**	30-40 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 2		
Brief Description:	An attractive feature tree in medium to large gardens. It is often used in parks and street planting. Great filtered shade tree in gardens. They appear in spring and early summer, and last for up to two months. They are followed by woody seed pods, about 5 cm (2.0 in) in diameter, which contain numerous flat, winged seeds.		
Maintenance:	Prefers most soils in a full sun position. It can handle periods of drought and periods of wet weather.		
Special Notes:			
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:			
Grows best in:	They prefer a sandy soil with great drainage, and show off their lavender blooms best when planted in full sun.		

Group 3- Species Description

Botanic name	*Melia azedarach*		
Common name:	Cedar Tree, White Cedar, Umbrella Cedar		
Origin:			
Growth habit:	Medium Large Tree	**Height x Width**	10 x 10 metres
Growth rate:	Fast	**Lifespan:**	20-40 years
Services approved:	SA Water Schedule 2		
Brief Description:	White cedar is something of a rarity among Australian native trees, as it loses its leaves in winter or early autumn. Winter deciduous trees are highly valued in landscape design as they provide all the benefits of summer shade, but allow winter light.		
Maintenance:	Proper pruning early to form trunk.		
Special Notes:	Seeds/Fruit can be toxic when ingested by humans		
Propagation:	From seed		
Pests/diseases:	Root problems if not planted correctly		
Grows best in:	Variety of soil types		

Appendix 1

Arboricultural Maintenance Practices

Try to grow a more dispersed root system to reduce the risk of wind throw by placing irrigation drippers, where possible, at varying distances from the trunk to encourage roots to "seek out" water and nutrients.

Prune as needed to reinforce the structure and form of the tree. Periodic thinning is the most desirable method of pruning. Avoid lopping or heading back arid tree species as this stimulates excessive regrowth branching. Do not remove more than 30% of the canopy during the summer as this can lead to sunscald which can subsequently be invaded by wood boring insects. Always use clean, sharp tools that are cleaned regularly in a solution of bleach.

Periodically insect pests can be a problem on some desert species. On young trees, insect infestation can slow typical seasonal growth. Inspect trees during the growing season for common garden sucking insects such as aphids, thrip, whiteflies or psyllids. During hot dry months, November to March in dusty conditions, spider mites can appear.

Try to hold off pest control spraying if predator species are present as they may do the job better.
Contact insecticide applications can be mixed with a weak detergent solution to improve adherence to the foliage. Try to spray after rain.

An application of a systemic soil drench can provide 8 to 12 weeks control for any post application insect hatchings or migration of insects.

Before using pesticide for the first time or on new plants or cultivar, treat a few plants to check for phytotoxicty.

Appendix 2

ETSA Clearance Regulations 2010- Table 1-General rules of planting in relation to type of powerlines and associated exemptions

Table 1—General rules

Powerline	Distance within which planting or nurturing is controlled	Vegetation which may be planted or nurtured	Additional vegetation which may be nurtured
Overhead public powerline, the conductors of which are not insulated, in the bushfire risk area.	Prescribed distance from centreline.	Species listed in Table 2. Exempt vegetation.	Any vegetation planted or self-sown before 1 November 1988.
	More than the prescribed distance but less than twice the prescribed distance from centreline.	Species listed in Table 2 or 3. Exempt vegetation.	Any vegetation planted or self-sown before 1 November 1988.
Any other overhead public powerline.	Prescribed distance from centreline.	Species listed in Table 2 or 3. Exempt vegetation.	Any vegetation planted or self-sown before 1 November 1988.
Underground public powerline constructed to operate at a voltage of 66kv or more.	3 m from centreline.	Species listed in Table 2 Exempt vegetation.	Any vegetation planted or self-sown before 1 November 1988.
Any other underground public powerline.	No control.		

References

- City of Greater Geraldton STREET TREE MANAGEMENT SPECIFICATIONS Berkinshaw T, (2009) Mangrove to Mallee. Greening Australia
- Bonney. N, (1997), Economic Trees and Shrubs for South Australia, Greening Australia. Copper Coast Tree Policy
- Ceduna Street Tree List
- Cunningham GM, Mulham WE, Milthorpe PL, Leigh JH (1993) Plants of Western New South
- Wales, Inkata Press.
- Department of Primary Industries, Victoria, Australia
- ETSA Approved Tree Fact Sheets
- Euclid CSIRO Publishing
- Greening Australia, (2007) Native Plants for Central Australian Gardens
- Gunn BV (2001), Australian Tree Seed Centre Operations Manual. Internal Publication, CSIRO Australian Tree Seed Centre, ACT
- Independent Inquiry into Management of Trees on Public Land
- Kalgoorlie Boulder street tree policy
- Mildura Council Street Trees Policy
- Mitchell AA, Willcox DG (1994) Arid Shrubland Plants of Western Australia. 2nd ed, University of Western Australia Press, Perth
- Primary Industries and Resources South Australia
- SA Water Tree Planting Guide
- Sydney Tree Policy
- Tree Net Pilot Study of Street Trees in SA
- Wrigley. J.W, Fagg. M (1997 4 th Ed) Australian Native Plants Propagation, Cultivation
- And Use, Reed
- Wudinna Street Tree Policy

Alice Springs Town Council:
http://www.alicesprings.nt.gov.au/community/environment/recommended_native_plants Australian National Botanic Gardens: http://www.anbg.gov.au
Botanic Gardens Trust: http://www.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems website:
http://www.cse.csiro.au/research/nativefoods/crops/quandong.htm
eFloraSA Electronic Flora of South Australia: http://www.flora.sa.gov.au FloraBase W estern Australian Herbarium: http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au

NEW SOUTH WALES FLORA ONLINE
PlantNET National Herbarium of New South Wales: http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au
Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org
www.anpsa.org.au www.burkesback_
yard.com.au www.florabank.org.au
www.greeningaustralia.org.au/.../Stock_list_with_plant_descriptios
www.planthis.com.au/plant-information
www.wagga.nsw.gov.au/.../Water Wise_and_Salt_Tolerant_Plant.pdf
www.water.wa.gov.au/PublicationStore/first/84837.pdf

IDENTIFIED PEST / NUISANCE TREE SPECIES

No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Status	Threat
1	**African Box Thorn**	*Lycium ferocissimum*	Declared in SA WoNS	Invasive, forms prickly thickets, a harbour for vermin
2	**Aleppo Pine**	*Pinus halepensis*	Declared in SA (excluding cultivated trees)	Invasive
3	**Athel Pine**	*Tamarix aphylla*	Declared in SA WoNS. (Landowners to control it growing within 100m of a watercourse)	Forms dense thickets, excluding native vegetation along waterways
4	**Kurrajong**	*Brachychiton populneus*		Large, skin allergenic pods
5	**Norfolk Island Hibiscus**	*Lagunaria patersonii*		Messy, skin allergenic prickly pods
6	**Oleander**	*Nerium oleander*		Poisonous foliage
7	**Olive**	*Olea europaea*	Declared in SA (excluding non-fruiting cultivated, trees)	Invasive/ fire hazard
8	**Pepper Tree**	*Shinus ariera (Shinus molle)*		Invasive in roads reserve vegetation
9	**Swamp Sheoak**	*Casuarina glauca*	Declared in SA (pending)	Invasive, suckers
10	**White Cedar**	*Melia azaderach*		Messy, poisonous fruit

In South Australia Declared plants are regulated under the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* due to their weed threat to primary industries, natural environments and public safety, which has implications for their movement, sale, notification and control. Included in the declared listing are Weeds of National Significance (WoNS), plants considered of national threat due to their invasiveness, economic and environmental impacts. Alert Weeds, are also included in South Australia's declared plant list. While they have yet to establish a presence, should they enter the state, they have the potential to invade and need to be watched out for.

Landowners are responsible for the control of declared weeds on their own land.
The Natural Resource Management Boards are responsible for coordination of control of declared weeds in the region, including road reserves. They may recover costs of this control from adjoining landholders.
REFERENCE:http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm_biosecurity/weeds/declared_plants_in_south_australia,_october_2012

ATTACHMENT C

The Flinders Ranges Council

Tree Removal Assessment Sheet

Location of tree:	
Name of Property Owner/s:	
Type of tree and approximate height:	
	Comment
Is the tree causing significant damage to the footpath or creating a possible tripping hazard?	
Is the tree causing significant damage to the kerb?	
Is the tree causing damage to the owner's property?	
Does the tree appear to have history of dropping significant boughs?	
Is the tree in acceptable condition?	
Is there evidence of damaging pest or disease infestation and is the tree's life expectancy short?	
Does the tree have an acceptable appearance and appear visually safe?	
Is the tree fouling or likely to foul power lines?	
Does the tree block line of sight for vehicles?	
Does the tree represent an unacceptable risk to public or private safety?	
Does the tree unreasonably impede access to the property?	
Note: Leaf, branch, bark, twig, fruit, flower drop and bird droppings are natural occurrence and do not constitute a reason for tree removal.	
Comments:	
Action:	**CRM Number:**
Is removal approved?	Yes No
Inspected by:	
Date of inspection:	

APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL OF TREES ON COUNCIL LAND

Attention – Works Manager

Council Office, 1 Seventh Street (PO Box 43) QUORN SA 5433
Telephone (08) 8620 0500 Facsimile (08) 8648 5001

Applicant _____
(Full name including middle name)

Property Address _____

Postal Address _____

Contact Telephone Number/s Mobile _____Telephone _____

Name/s of Property Owner _____
(Full name/s including middle name)

Overleaf – please provide details of the reasons for requesting removal of tree/s

Sketch Plan – below
Show position of tree/s, street name, house number and exact location of removal required

---

- Council Staff will forward you a letter confirming receipt of this form (your request / application)
- **Your request will be assessed by Council's Works Manager**
- **You will be notified in writing of the outcome**

SIGNED .....…… (Owner) Date …./…./….

SIGNED …… (Applicant) Date …./…./….

DETAILS - please provide all details

- Why you want the tree removed
- Please provide your evidence (i.e. allergy etc. which requires specialist medical certificate)

CHARGES

Where tree removal is approved, a fee payable before tree removal takes place will be charged to the applicant in the event of:

- driveway access or extension is to be installed (a 1.5m clearance must be maintained between tree and driveway access); or
- the arrival of a transportable building.

Note: The tree removal fee will vary depending on tree size and resources required.

An average size Council tree (height 6 metres with a diameter of 200mm at 1.4 metres above ground level) will incur a removal cost of $330.00 *(GTS inclusive)*. The minimum tree removal fee is $110.00 *(GST inclusive)*.

The surcharge covers costs associated with labour, vehicles / machinery, mass stump grinding, reinstatement works of footpath, kerb and other infrastructure, and two replacement tree plantings.

Stump grinding may take up to three months with fast-tracking of the process incurring an additional fee.

OFFICE USE ONLY

***WORKS MANAGER/ADMINISTRATION OFFICER: Please ensure recorded in Council's Records System when completed**

RECEIVED	ISSUED TO WORKS	DATE INSPECTED	APPROVED / REFUSED	CRM ISSUED
FEE TO BE	LETTER & INVOICE SENT TO RESIDENT	LETTER ONLY SENT TO RESIDENT	DATE COMPLETED	TRIMMED

ATTACHMENT E

APPLICATION FOR PLANTING OF STREET TREES

Attention - Works Manager

Council Office, 1 Seventh Street (PO Box 43) QUORN SA 5433
Telephone (08) 8620 0500 Facsimile (08) 8648 5001

Applicant _____
(Full name including middle name)

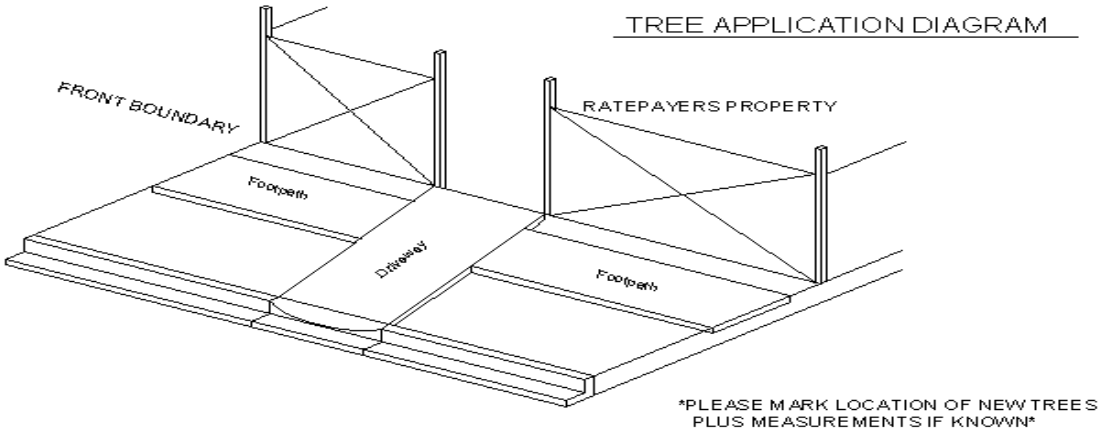
Property Address _____

Postal Address _____

Contact Telephone Number/s Mobile _____Telephone _____

Name/s of Property Owner _____
(Full name/s including middle name)

Application for Street Tree/s (Please tick appropriate box)



Sketch Plan of works showing boundaries of block, kerb line, street name, block number and exact location of trees required

OFFICE USE ONLY

***WORKS MANAGER: Please ensure recorded in Council's Records System when completed**

RECEIVED	WORK ISSUED	DATE COMPLETED	SIGNATURE	FILE NUMBER

Tree Planting Guidelines

(Reference Only)

- Trees shall be planted in the footpath areas only when a minimum width from the **kerb to the allotment boundary of 3 metres exists**.

- No tree can be planted closer than **15 metres** from an intersection.

- Trees shall be planted at least **1 metre** from back of kerb and **2 metres** from the property boundary.

- The **Council will determine** what tree species shall be planted in any street or locality.

Note: **No tree/s shall be planted by non Council employees unless prior authorisation has been attained from The Flinders Ranges Council. Trees shall become the property of the Council.**

Please Note: ***Council purchase their trees reasonably established (to assist with a better survival rate and to help fight against vandalism) and due to the fact that all trees are seasonal and subject to supply from independent nurseries, and not all trees are available at all times this will result in lengthy delays and periods of unavailability. Please be advised that your application could take twelve to eighteen months to be completed.***