

A large, dark green silhouette of a tree with many leaves, set against a light blue background.

WAVERLEY COUNCIL TREE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDICES

Adopted October 2007





Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Appendix A: Species selection | 4 |
| Appendix B: Notification letter to residents | 25 |
| Appendix C: Drain blockage policy | 26 |
| Appendix D: Street list of Aerial Bundled Cables | 30 |
| Appendix E: Waverley Tree Preservation Order | 31 |
| Appendix F: TPO Application Form | 32 |
| Appendix G: Standard Provisions for LEPS in NSW. | 34 |
| Appendix H: Letter To Resident Regarding Liability | 38 |
| Appendix I: Third Party Release | 39 |
| Appendix J: Planting and Root Control Barrier Specification | 40 |
| Appendix K: Green Links | 41 |



Appendix A:

Species selection

1 List of Recommended Species

The following pages contain a master list of trees potentially suitable for the soil and microclimate of Waverley LGA. As recommended in Volume 1, a performance-based approach to species selection is to be adopted, taking into account all environmental, cultural, economic and aesthetic considerations. The following pages include criteria for selecting species linked to a variety of site factors. These can be identified with the landscape types within Waverley LGA. Individual species are then assessed against the site conditions, plus their own unique qualities.

The information in this planting list should be used only as a guide. Trees for the majority of properties within Waverley should be selected from the small and medium categories. The ultimate height and width of the trees may vary depending on the particular conditions of the planting location. To find pictures of the trees and further information please click on the botanical name for each species.

Also, as noted in Volume 1, fruit and bush food trees, especially adjacent to the proposed Green Links laneways, are to be encouraged, having been assessed against their potential for fruit drop and associated liability claims.

This list is not definitive and will be reviewed annually and refined and as part of the Greening Masterplan.



Angophora hispida or Dwarf Apple



Cupaniopsis anacardioides or Tuckeroo

| BOTANIC NAME | COMMON NAME | WIDTH | FLOWER COLOUR | FLOWERING SEASON | COASTAL TOLERANCE | FEATURES | CULTIVATION NOTES |
|---|---------------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| Small Trees To 6 Metres | | | | | | | |
| NATIVE EVERGREEN | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia falcata</i> | Hickory Wattle | 1 to 2 m | Cream | Spring | S-H | Attractive grey foliage and slight perfume | Prefers sandy soils and very hardy |
| <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> | Willow Myrtle | 6 m | White | Summer | S-H | Weeping habit; good shade tree | Prefers sandy soils; needs formative pruning to single trunk |
| <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> | Black She-Oak | 3 to 4 m | Insignificant | | S-H | Attractive seed pods; black bark | Well drained sites; drought tolerant |
| <i>Angophora hispida</i> | Dwarf Apple | 4 to 6 m | White | | S-H | Grey green heart shaped leaves; purple new growth | Most soils and aspects |
| <i>Banksia marginata</i> | Silver Banksia | 4 to 6 m | Yellow | Autumn | S-H | Leaves grey/green and white underneath; early flowering | Tolerates most soils |
| <i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i> | Ivory Curl Flower | 3 to 4 m | White | Summer | S-H | Masses of pendulous white flowers | |
| <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> | Lemon scented Bottlebrush | 3 to 4 m | Red | | S-H | Stiff foliage; ideal habitat for small birds | Requires regular pruning to shape |
| <i>Callistemon 'Dawson River'</i> | Weeping Bottlebrush | 3 to 5 m | Red | | S-H | Graceful weeping foliage | |
| <i>Callistemon 'Kings Park Special'</i> | Bottlebrush | 2 to 4 m | Red | | S-H | Hardy; good screening plant | |
| <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> | Weeping Bottlebrush | 4 to 6 m | Red | Spring | S-H | Hardy weeping habit | Needs formative pruning |



| BOTANIC NAME | COMMON NAME | WIDTH | FLOWER COLOUR | FLOWERING SEASON | | | | COASTAL TOLERANCE | FEATURES | CULTIVATION NOTES |
|---|------------------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter | | | |
| <i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> | Port Jackson Cypress | 2 to 4 m | Insignificant | | | | | H: Hardy S-H: Semi Hardy | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i> | Plunkett Mallee | 2 to 3 m | White | | | | | S-H | Hardy; good screening plant | Can be pruned to shape as a hedge |
| <i>Eucalyptus obstans</i> | Port Jackson Mallee | 2 to 3 m | Cream | | | | | S-H | Useful small Eucalypt | Needs good drainage |
| <i>Eucalyptus 'Summer Red'</i> | Red Flowering Gum | 2 to 3 m | Red | | | | | S-H | Varieties with pink orange red or mauve flower colours | Specially grafted flowering gum. |
| <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> | Coastal Tea Tree | 4 to 6 m | White | | | | | H | Coastal tolerant and dense growth | Irregular habit; Needs regular pruning to shape |
| <i>Leptospermum petersonii</i> | Lemon Scented Tea Tree | 2 to 3 m | White | | | | | S-H | Small dense growth; good screening | Benefits from regular pruning |
| <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> | Bracelet Honey Myrtle | 4 to 5 m | White | | | | | H | Rounded habit; responds well to pruning | |
| <i>Melaleuca decora</i> | White Feather Honeymyrtle | 3 to 5 m | Creamy White | | | | | S-H | Bushy small tree; flowers attract insects & birds | Hardy in most soils; prefers moisture |
| <i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> | Snow in Summer | 5 to 6 m | White | | | | | S-H | Masses of white flowers; bird and insect attracting | Rounded shape at first then spreading |
| <i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> | Prickly Paperbark | 4 to 5 m | White | | | | | S-H | Small compact tree | Hardy in most soils and drier conditions |
| NATIVE DECIDUOUS | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cassia brewsteri</i> subsp. <i>Marksiana</i> | Native Cassia | 4 to 6 m | Yellow | | | | | | Glossy leaves; pendulous flowers | Partly deciduous; full sun and good soil |



| BOTANIC NAME | COMMON NAME | WIDTH | FLOWER COLOUR | FLOWERING SEASON | COASTAL TOLERANCE | FEATURES | CULTIVATION NOTES |
|---|----------------------------|----------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | Spring | | | |
| | | | | Summer | | | |
| | | | | Autumn | | | |
| | | | | Winter | | | |
| | | | | | H: Hardy S-H: Semi Hardy | | |
| EXOTIC EVERGREEN | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gordonia axillaris</i> | Fried Egg Plant? | 4 to 6 m | White & Yellow | | | Deep green foliage; attractive flowers | Needs moisture and prefers some shade |
| <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Little Gem' | Little Gem Magnolia | 4 to 6 m | Cream | | S-H | Small compact form of evergreen Magnolia | Prefers moisture; slow growing |
| <i>Metrosideros excelsa</i> | New Zealand Christmas Bush | 4 to 6 m | Red | | H | Crimson flowers ; bird attracting | Hardy in most soils; prefers moisture |
| <i>Metrosideros thomasi</i> | New Zealand Christmas Bush | 4 to 6 m | Red | | H | Crimson flowers ; bird attracting | Hardy in most soils; prefers moisture |
| <i>Murraya paniculata</i> | Murraya | 3 to 5 m | White | | S-H | White perfumed flowers; good as hedge | Hardy in most soils; prefers moisture |
| <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> 'James Stirling' | Pittosporum James Stirling | 3 to 5 m | | | | Delicate fern like foliage; | Tolerates some shade; prefers moisture |
| Medium Trees 6 - 10 Metres | | | | | | | |
| NATIVE EVERGREEN | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia binervia</i> | Coastal Myall | 6 to 8 m | Golden yellow | | S-H | Fast growing wide spreading | Hardy in most soils |
| <i>Acacia fimbriata</i> | Fringed Wattle | 4 to 6 m | Yellow | | S-H | Graceful slightly weeping habit | Hardy in most soils; lives up to 20 years |
| <i>Acacia maidenii</i> | Maidens Wattle | 4 to 6 m | Cream | | | Vase shaped | Hardy; prefers moisture; takes some shade |



| BOTANIC NAME | COMMON NAME | WIDTH | FLOWER COLOUR | FLOWERING SEASON | | | | COASTAL TOLERANCE | FEATURES | CULTIVATION NOTES |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter | | | |
| <i>Acmena smithii</i> | Lilly Pilly | | White | | | | | H: Hardy S-H: Semi Hardy | Good screening plant; | Many cultivars to suit varying heights and widths |
| <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> 'After Dark' | Jervis Bay 'After Dark' | 6 m | White | | | | | S-H | Attractive crimson foliage | Prefers sandy soils; needs formative pruning to single trunk |
| <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> | Forest Oak | 6 to 8 m | Small, insignificant | | | | | S-H | Graceful reddish branchlets | Hardy in most soils; prune to single leader |
| <i>Backhousia citriodora</i> | Lemon Myrtle | 4 to 6 m | White | | | | | S-H | Profuse flowers; lemon scented leaves | Good specimen tree; tolerates some shade |
| <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> | Coastal Banksia | 6 to 8 m | Yellow | | | | | H | Large showy yellow flowers; bird attracting | Tolerates most soils and exposed coastal sites |
| <i>Banksia serrata</i> | Old Man Banksia | 6 to 8 m | Yellow | | | | | S-H | Profuse pale yellow flowers; bird attracting | Prefers well drained soils & sunny positions |
| <i>Callistemon salignus</i> | Willow Bottlebrush | 4 to 6 m | White | | | | | S-H | Larger bottlebrush flower | Most soils; prefers water |
| <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> | Horsetail She-Oak | 5 to 7 m | Small, red | | | | | H | Graceful weeping foliage; salt tolerant | Useful coastal tree; wide spreading |
| <i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i> | NSW Christmas Bush | 2 to 4 m | White | | | | | S-H | Bracts turn red in summer and fade to pink | Needs moisture |
| <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> | Tuckeroo | | Small green | | | | | H | Small orange berries; wide crown | Useful frontline coastal tree |
| <i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i> | Blueberry Ash | | White or pink | | | | | S-H | Delicate flowers turning to small purple berries | Part shade; takes moisture |

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|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | Spring | | | |
| | | | | Summer | | | |
| | | | | Autumn | | | |
| | | | | Winter | | | |
| | | | | | H: Hardy S-H: Semi Hardy | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i> | Scribbly Gum | 6 to 8 m | White | | S-H | Attractive mottled bark with 'scribbles' on trunk | Prefers full sun and good drainage |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> | Yellow Gum | 4 to 6 m | Red or pink | | S-H | White pink or red flowering cultivars | |
| <i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> | Round Leafed Moort | 4 to 6 m | Small green | | S-H | Bushy small tree | |
| <i>Flindersia maculosa</i> | Leopardwood | 6 to 8 m | Insignificant | | S-H | Attractive bark and leaves | Well drained sunny position |
| <i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> | Cheese Tree | 3 to 4 m | Pale green | | S-H | Smaller compact tree | |
| <i>Hibiscus 'Rubra'</i> | Red Leafed Hibiscus Tree | 6 to 8 m | Yellow | | H | Attractive deep red foliage | Can be pruned as a hedge |
| <i>Hymenospermum flavum</i> | Native Frangipani | 3 to 4 m | Yellow, white | | | Tall elegant tree with fragrant flowers | Needs moisture |
| <i>Melicope elleryana</i> | Pink Euodia | 3 to 4 m | Small pink | | S-H | Most soils and aspects; prefers moisture | Butterfly attracting |
| <i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i> | Firewheel Tree | 4 to 6 m | Red | | | Attractive bright red flowers | Slow growing hardy tree; full sun |
| <i>Syzygium australe</i> | Brush Cherry | 1 - 2 m | White | | S-H | Good hedging plant | Full sun to part shade; prefers moisture |
| <i>Syzygium luehmannii</i> | Riberry | 4 to 6 m | White | | S-H | Glossy leaves red/pink young growth & red berries | Good specimen tree |
| <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> | Water Gum | | Yellow | | S-H | Attractive papery bark; bright yellow flowers | Full sun to part shade; prefers moisture |



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| | | | | Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter | | | |
| <i>Waterhousea floribunda</i> | Waterhousea | 5 to 8 m | White | | | | | H: Hardy S-H: Semi Hardy | Dense growth; weeping habit | Full sun to part shade; prefers moisture |
| <i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i> | Golden Penda | 5 to 8 m | Yellow | | | | | S-H | Showy flowers; glossy leaves with reddish new growth | Full sun to part shade but needs moisture |
| NATIVE DECIDUOUS | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> | Illawarra Flame Tree | 3 to 4 m | Red | | | | | S-H | Semi deciduous; bright red flowers | Can take seven years to flower; prone to attack from caterpillars |
| <i>Melia azedarach</i> | White Cedar | 5 to 8 m | Purple/white | | | | | | Wide spreading; orange berries | Prone to caterpillar attack; most soils and aspects |
| EXOTIC EVERGREEN | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> | Magnolia | 8 to 10 m | Cream | | | | | S-H | Large perfumed flowers | Needs space and prefers moisture |
| EXOTIC DECIDUOUS | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gleditsia tricanthos</i> | Honey Locust | 8 to 10 m | Insignificant | | | | | | Many cultivars; wide spreading; attractive foliage | Prefers full sun and moisture |
| <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> | Golden Rain Tree | 6 m | Insignificant | | | | | | Rounded compact shape; yellow foliage | Alternative to Golden Robinia |
| <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | Crepe Myrtle | 4 to 5 m | White, pink to red | | | | | | Attractive mottled bark; variety of flower colours | Prune to shape and limit suckering |



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|--|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Sapium sebiferum</i> | Chinese Tallowwood | 4 to 6 m | White | Spring | | | |
| | | | | Summer | H: Hardy S-H: Semi Hardy | | |
| | | | | Autumn | | | |
| | | | | Winter | | | |
| Large Trees Over 10 - 12 Metres | | | | | | | |
| NATIVE EVERGREEN | | | | | | | |
| <i>Angophora floribunda</i> | Rough Barked Apple | 6 to 8 m | White | | | Rough fibrous bark | Suitable for large gardens; good shade tree |
| <i>Angophora costata</i> | Smooth Barked Apple | 6 to 12 m | White | | S-H | Beautiful smooth salmon pink bark | |
| <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> | Norfolk Island Pine | 6 to 8 m | Non flowering | | H | Only for large gardens and parks | Prominent feature tree associated with early coastal plantings |
| <i>Castanospermum australe</i> | Black Bean | 12 to 16m | Yellow and red | | S-H | Only for large gardens and parks | Most soils and aspects |
| <i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> | Coachwood | 6 to 8 m | Cream | | | Good specimen tree | Needs moisture and some protection |
| <i>Corymbia eximia</i> | Yellow Bloodwood | 5 to 6 m | White | | S-H | Attractive yellow bark and new purple foliage in spring | |
| <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> | Red Bloodwood | 5 to 6 m | White | | S-H | Reddish dark grey bark; profusion of flowers in summer | |
| <i>Corymbia maculata</i> | Spotted Gum | 6 to 8 m | White | | | Mottled smooth bark; very tall | For large gardens only |



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|---|-------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|---|---|
| | | | | Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> | Bangalay | 8 to 10 m | White | | | | | S-H | | For large gardens only; prone to deadwood and insect attack |
| <i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i> | White Stringybark | 10 to 12 m | White | | | | | | Glossy green leaves; fissured bark | Good habitat tree |
| <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> | Tallowwood | 12 to 16 m | White/Cream | | | | | S-H | Wide spreading | For large gardens |
| <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> | Sydney Blue Gum | 12 to 16 m | White | | | | | S-H | Smooth white bark | Only suited for very large gardens or parks |
| <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> | Mugga Ironbark | 10 to 12 m | Pink or red | | | | | S-H | Black furrowed bark contrasting with silvery leaves | Tolerates most soils |
| <i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> | Silver Top Ash | 8 to 10 m | White | | | | | S-H | Silvery bark and foliage | Sandy well drained soils; open sunny position |
| <i>Ficus microphylla</i> var. <i>hillii</i> | Hill's Fig | 12 to 16 m | Insignificant | | | | | S-H | Heavy fruiting; food source for local fauna | Too large for gardens; park or street tree |
| <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> | Port Jackson Fig | 10 to 12 m | Small | | | | | S-H | Heavy fruiting; food source for local fauna | Too large for gardens; park or street tree |
| <i>Flindersia australis</i> | Crows Ash | 10 to 12 m | White | | | | | | Handsome foliage; large seed pod | Too large for gardens; park or street tree |
| <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> | Brushbox | 8 to 10 m | White | | | | | S-H | Good street tree; only for large gardens | Smaller variegated cultivars available |
| <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> | Fine Leaved Paperbark | | White | | | | | S-H | Attractive weeping foliage | Tolerant of most soils; only for large gardens |

| BOTANIC NAME | COMMON NAME | WIDTH | FLOWER COLOUR | FLOWERING SEASON | COASTAL TOLERANCE | FEATURES | CULTIVATION NOTES |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> | Broad Leafed Paperbark | 8 to 10 m | White | Spring Summer Autumn Winter | H: Hardy S-H: Semi Hardy | Masses of white flowers in summer | Hardy in most soils; only for large gardens |
| NATIVE DECIDUOUS | | | | | | | |
| <i>Brachychiton discolor</i> | Lacebark | 8 to 10 m | Pink | | | Heart shaped leaves | Most soils and aspects |
| EXOTIC DECIDUOUS | | | | | | | |
| <i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> | Fiddlewood | 6 to 8 m | White | | | Fragrant flowers in spring | Salmon -orange foliage in spring |
| <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> | Jacaranda | 10 to 12 m | Purple | | | Lilac flowers late spring; semi-deciduous | Needs space to look best |
| <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> | Plover Pear | 8 to 10 m | White | | | Yellow to orange autumn foliage | Formative pruning when young |
| <i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i> | Manchurian Pear | 4 to 6 m | White | | | Yellow to orange autumn foliage | Formative pruning when young |
| PALMS | | | | | | | |
| <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> | Bangalow Palm | 4 to 6 m | | | S-H | North coast rainforest palm | |
| <i>Livistona australis</i> | Cabbage Tree Palm | 4 to 6 m | | | S-H | Native to Sydney region | |
| All trees highlighted in bold can be found in the eastern suburbs and should be sourced from community nurseries such as Randwick Council | | | | | | | |



| BOTANIC NAME | COMMON NAME | WIDTH | FLOWER COLOUR | FLOWERING SEASON | | | | COASTAL TOLERANCE | FEATURES | CULTIVATION NOTES |
|--|-----------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|---|---|
| | | | | Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter | | | |
| <p>Other native trees worth planting but may only be available from specialised native nurseries such as: Sydney Wildflower Nursery; Fairhill Native Nursery; Dooralong Valley Native Nursery and Jamberoo Native Nursery. (Your local nursery should be able to source these plants for you)</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Small tree to 6 metres</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia iteaphylla</i> | Flinders Range Wattle | 3 to 4 m | Yellow | | | | | S-H | Perfumed flowers; blue green foliage; good screen | Prefers good drainage |
| <i>Alectryon coriaceus</i> | Beach Birds Eye | 5 m | Insignificant | | | | | H | Tall bushy coastal shrub | |
| <i>Archirodomyrtus beckleri</i> | Rose Myrtle | 4 m | White or Pink | | | | | S-H | Handsome glossy foliage; perfumed pink flowers | Prefers coastal areas with high rainfall |
| <i>Cassine australis</i> | Red Olive Plum | 3 to 4 m | Insignificant | | | | | S-H | Large glossy leaves; orange red fruit | Good background plant |
| <i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i> | Lolly Bush | 3 to 4 m | White | | | | | S-H | Small purplish fruits | Tolerant of most soils and coastal exposure |
| <i>Decaspermum humile</i> | Silk Myrtle | 2 to 3 m | Small white | | | | | | Small black fruit | Prefers good soil and moisture |
| <i>Randia fitzalanii</i> | Native Gardenia | 3 to 4 m | White | | | | | | Fragrant flowers; dense shrub | |
| <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> | Sweet Quandong | 4 to 6 m | White | | | | | | Large edible shiny red fruits | May be difficult to grow |
| <i>Syzygium fibrosum</i> | Fibrous Satinash | 3 to 4 m | Pale orange | | | | | S-H | Attractive purple red growth; bush tucker | Slow growing |



| BOTANIC NAME | COMMON NAME | WIDTH | FLOWER COLOUR | FLOWERING SEASON | COASTAL TOLERANCE | FEATURES | CULTIVATION NOTES |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i> | Billy Goat Plum | 3 to 4 m | Small fragrant | Spring | H: Hardy S-H: Semi Hardy | Fruits edible | Fruit considered a bush food |
| <i>Thaleropia queenslandica</i> | Queensland Myrtle | 4 to 6 m | Yellow | Summer | | Dense habit; shiny leaves; rusty red new growth | Prefers part shade |
| Medium trees 6 to 10 metres | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acmena ingens</i> | Red Apple | 4 to 6 m | White | | S-H | Attractive foliage & fruits | Hardy coastal small tree |
| <i>Acronychia oblongifolia</i> | Common Acronychia | 4 to 6 m | Cream | | H | Ornamental foliage & fruit | Hardy coastal small tree |
| <i>Allocauarina verticillata</i> | Drooping She-Oak | 4 to 6 m | Inconspicuous | | H | Attractive drooping habit | |
| <i>Alectryon subdentatus</i> | Holly Leafed Bird's Eye | 3 to 4 m | Small red | | | Attractive foliage & fruits | More tolerant of drier sites; potential street tree |
| <i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i> | Brown Laurel | 4 to 6 m | Small yellow | | H | Small tree with wide crown; bronze new growth | Coastal tolerant |
| <i>Endiandra sieberi</i> | Hard Corkwood | 4 to 6 m | Insignificant | | | Small purplish fruit; attractive bark | |
| <i>Eucalyptus crenulata</i> | Buxton Silver Gum | 4 to 6 m | White | | | Handsome grey foliage | Tolerates poor drainage |
| <i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i> | White Peppermint | 3 to 4 m | White | | S-H | Smooth white bark; slender leaves | |
| <i>Geijera parviflora</i> | Wilga | 8 m | Small cream | | S-H | Spreading crown; drooping leaves | Needs pruning till mature shape |



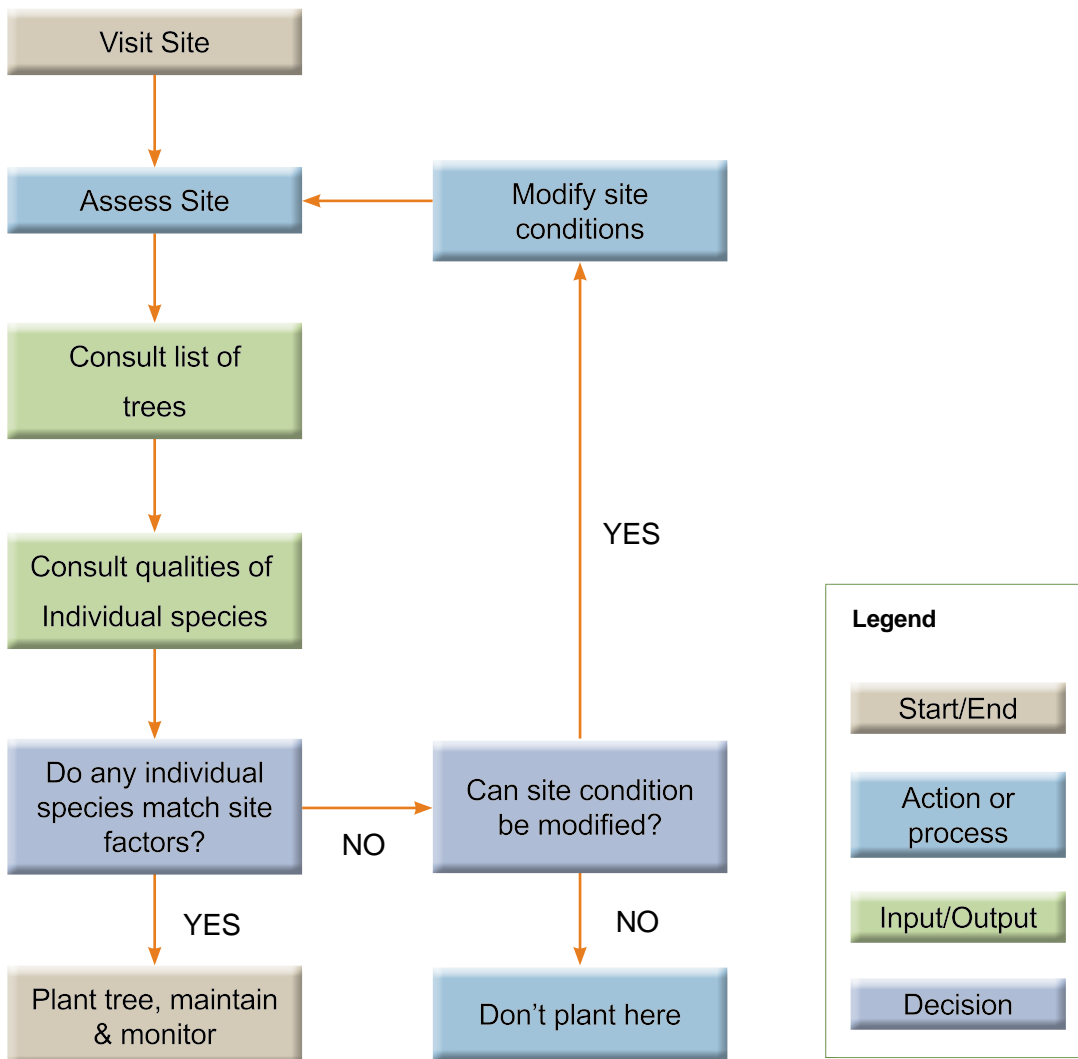
| BOTANIC NAME | COMMON NAME | WIDTH | FLOWER COLOUR | FLOWERING SEASON | | | | COASTAL TOLERANCE | FEATURES | CULTIVATION NOTES |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|--|--|-----|--------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | Spring | | | | H: Hardy S-H: Semi Hardy | | |
| <i>Mallotus discolor</i> | Red Kamala | 4 to 6 m | Insignificant | | | | | | Small yellow fruits; edible bush food?; shapely tree | Hardy in well drained soils; prefers moisture |
| <i>Mischocarpus pyramidalis</i> | Yellow Pear Fruit | 4 to 6 m | Insignificant | | | | | | Small yellow fruits; shapely tree | May be prone to scale insects |
| <i>Pararchidendron pruinatum</i> | Snow Wood | 4 to 6 m | Cream | | | | | | Small dense foliage with shiny leaves | Prefers part shade and moisture |
| <i>Polyosma cunninghamii</i> | Featherwood | 4 to 6 m | Greenish white | | | | S-H | | Fragrant flowers; attractive foliage | |
| <i>Thespesia populneoides</i> | Beach Hibiscus | 8 to 10 m | Yellow fading to pink | | | | H | | Spreading habit sim to Hibiscus tiliaceus | Exposed sunny conditions |
| Large trees over 10 - 12 metres | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acmena hemilampra</i> | Blush Satinash | 6 to 8 m | White | | | | | S-H | New growth is red | Needs well composted soils |
| <i>Acronychia acidula</i> | Lemon Aspen | 6 to 8 m | Cream | | | | | | Fragrant flowers | |
| <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> | Red Ash | 6 to 8 m | Insignificant | | | | | | Attractive grey bark | Used as street tree in some coastal areas |
| <i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i> | Macadamia | 4 to 6 m | Pink | | | | | S-H | Edible nut | Handsome foliage tree but needs moisture |
| <i>Rhodospaera rhodanthema</i> | Tulip Satinwood | 8 to 10 m | Small, red | | | | | | Beautiful pinnate foliage | |



2 Introduction

As recommended in Volume 1, a performance-based approach to species selection is to be adopted. This includes criteria for selecting species linked to a variety of site factors. These can be identified with the landscape types within Waverley LGA. Individual species are then assessed against the site conditions, plus their own unique qualities. For a more detailed Street Tree procedure (including Risk Assessment), see Section 5.1 of Volume 2.

3 Tree Selection Process



4 Site Considerations

| Natural Site Factors | Descriptors |
|--|--|
| Soil Type (including base material, depth and slope) | See Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100000 Map (Chapman & Graham, 1980) – Lambert, Hawkesbury, Hornsby, North Head, Tuggerah, Newport, Narrabeen |
| Aspect | Sun exposure: North/South/East/West |
| Slope | Steep, moderate, minor |
| Ocean winds exposure | Intense, mild, minor |
| Habitat corridor | Existing, planned, not planned |
| Rain exposure | Rain shadow: Yes/No |
| Original Plant Community at site | See <i>Taken for Granted</i> and Veg. Community descriptors from National Herbarium of NSW and NPWS of NSW: Heath of sandstone (Coastal Dune Heath 21b) Woodland on sandstone (9t) Turpentine-Ironbark Forest (9o) Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub Unstable sand |
| Nearby remnant vegetation | Adjacent, nearby, not likely to be affected |
| Water table | High, moderate depth, deep water table |

| Human Site Factors | Descriptors |
|--|--|
| Nearby Services | Overhead wires (power with/without ABC, telephone), in ground services (water, gas, electricity, telephone), bus stop, other |
| Pollution impact | Air/Water/Ground: high, medium, low |
| Street lighting | Impact upon (high to low): Crossings and intersections, other street lighting, none |
| Impervious surfaces | Surrounding, nearby, no impact |
| Space available to plant | Width in metres |
| Traffic conditions (need for sight lines) | Main road, feeder road, local road, cul-de-sac, intersection |
| Access for service vehicles | Necessary, not necessary |
| Pedestrian corridor | Requires shade and 2+ metres to first branch: Existing, planned, not planned |
| Heritage location | Site of recognised heritage item or zone: Yes/No, describe |
| Vegetation Values of Streetscape / Institution | See preferred form and scale. Other aesthetic values. |
| Local character | Contribution to the unique characteristics – environmental, visual and cultural – that define the identity of a place. |
| Impact on existing views | |



5 Species Considerations

| Qualities of Individual Species | Descriptors |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Status as “locally indigenous” | Yes/No |
| Habitat value | Provision of breeding/shelter/food opportunities to locally indigenous fauna |
| Root/branch/fruit behaviour, | Potential for damage and liability claims |
| Mature height/width | Metres |
| Water requirements | High/Medium/Low |
| Longevity, | Long/Medium term/Short-lived |
| Weed potential | High/Medium/Low |
| Conformity to streetscape aesthetic | Yes/Partly/No |
| Tolerance of compacted soils | High/Medium/Low |
| Potential for allergy-production | Yes/Partly/No |



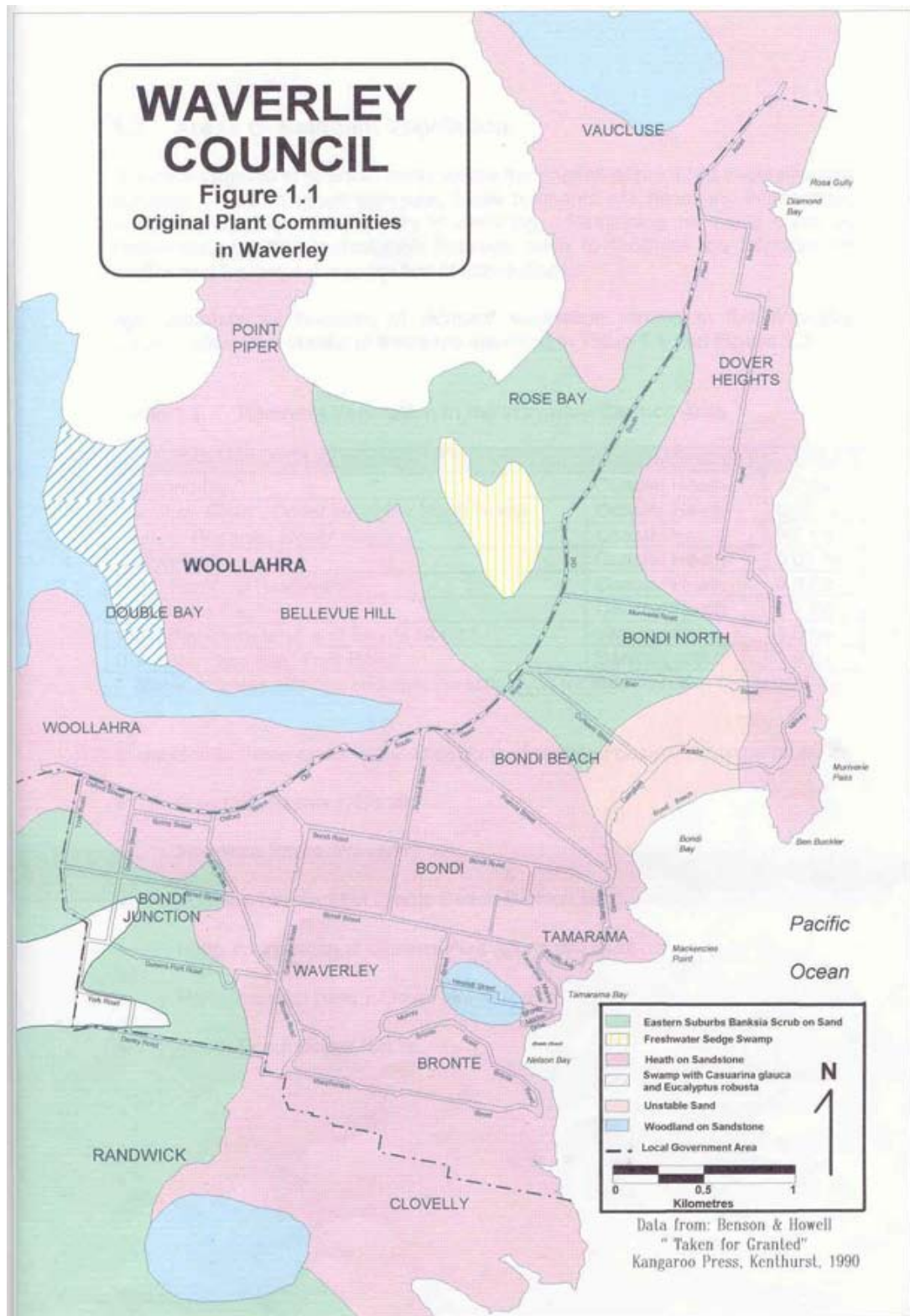
| Relation to Site Factors | Descriptors |
|--|---|
| Soil Type (including base material, depth and slope) | Tolerant, tolerant with amelioration, not tolerant |
| Aspect | Tolerant, tolerant with amelioration, not tolerant |
| Ocean winds exposure | Tolerant, tolerant with amelioration, not tolerant |
| Value to Habitat corridor | Provides habitat, food or shelter for locally indigenous fauna (Wildlife Habitat Corridor Study for Waverley Council (Ondinea, 1996)), potential of the species to attract or discourage unwanted predators on small indigenous fauna, such a Currawongs and domestic cats. |
| Biological diversity | Contribution to biological diversity in this context |
| Original plant community at site | Similar growing habit |
| Nearby remnant vegetation | Threatening to remnant vegetation: Yes/No, relation to existing bushland regeneration program |
| Nearby Services | Potential threat to services: high, medium, low |
| Pollution impact | Sensitivity to pollution identified: high, medium, low |
| Impervious surfaces | Capacity to thrive in particular degree of Impervious surfaces |
| Space available to plant | Capacity to thrive in particular space dimensions |
| Traffic conditions (need for sight lines) | Suitability to traffic requirements |
| Access for service vehicles | Potential for threat to service vehicle access |
| Pedestrian corridor | Growth form & size appropriate to pedestrian circulation |
| Heritage location | Contiguous with heritage landscape/planting |
| Vegetation Values of Streetscape / Institution | Contiguous with aesthetic values of Streetscape/ Institution (including existing trees) |
| Impact on existing property values | Potential economic impact |

The matrices produced by following this process could in part use computer programs such as Plantfinder or Plant Guide in a methodology similar to that adopted by Randwick Council for its Precinct masterplans and planting lists (see Randwick Street Tree Masterplan), but encompassing a full range of cultural and economic factors.

A clear process of consultation is to be followed at the stage of creating species lists and at the stage of recommending planting for future needs. Council officers to liaise with Waverley Nursery and Randwick community nursery to facilitate forward planning.



6 Map: Original Plant Communities in Waverley



From Taken for Granted- D. Benson & J. Howell (1990)

7 Species Not Recommended for Waverley

7.1 NOXIOUS WEEDS

The list of declared noxious weeds for the Waverley Council area, as appears in Order Numbers 10 and 11 of the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*, can be referenced from Council's web site under *Bushcare*. Tree species from the list appear below:

| Common Name | Botanical Name | Category |
|----------------|--|----------|
| Athel tree | Tamarix aphylla | Class 5 |
| Karoo Thorn | Acacia karroo | Class 1 |
| Mimosa | Mimosa pigra | Class 1 |
| Prickly acacia | Acacia nilotica | Class 1 |
| Rhus tree | Toxicodendron succedanea | Class 4 |
| Willows | Salix species except: S. babylonica; S reichardtii; & S. x calodendron | Class 5 |

Glossary

Class 1 - State Prohibited Weeds. *“The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant.”*

Class 2 - Regionally Prohibited Weeds. *“The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant.”*

Class 3 - Regionally Controlled Weeds. *“The plant must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed.”*

Class 4 - Locally Controlled Weeds. *“The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in a management plan published by the local control authority” and in addition for some Class 4 weeds “ and the plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed”.*

Class 5 - Restricted Plants. *“The requirements in the Noxious Weeds Act 1993 for a notifiable weed must be complied with.”*

On Council land, noxious weeds are primarily controlled by Council staff, contractors and Bushcare volunteers. On private property, the control of noxious weeds is the responsibility of the property owner.

Please note, Privet (Ligustrum spp), although not included on this list, is generally considered an environmental weed and may soon be declared noxious.



8. Heritage Species in Waverley

As a rule, replace removed trees with the same species. This, however, may cause problems with some heritage trees (such as invasive roots, hazardous branches, etc). Therefore replacement should always take into account the procedures proposed for Species Selection.

From the Register of Significant Trees:

- *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig);
- *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig);
- *Ficus 'Hillii'* (Hills Fig);
- *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm) – major problem with Fusarium Wilt;
- *Washingtonia filifera* (American Cotton Palm) – major problem with Fusarium Wilt;
- *Washingtonia robusta* (Washington Palm) – major problem with Fusarium Wilt;
- *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine);
- *Araucaria columellaris* (Cook Pine);
- *Magnolia grandiflora* (Southern Magnolia);
- *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane Tree);
- *Leptospermum laevigatum* (Coastal Tea Tree); and
- *Metrosideros excelsa* (New Zealand Christmas Tree).

From the Waverley Heritage Study:

- *Casuarina equisetifolia* (Drooping She-oaks) in Francis Street, Bondi;
- *Populus nigra* (Lombardy Poplar) at St Catherine's School and on Bondi Road;
- *Populus x serotina 'Aurea'* (Golden Poplar) in Waverley Park;
- *Quercus robur* (English Oak) at St Catherine's School;
- *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) at St Catherine's School;
- *Erythrina sykesii* (Coral Tree) at St Catherine's School – Hazardous
- *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) at St Catherine's School and in Flood Street, Bondi – Invasive;
- *Olea europaea* (Common Olive) at Waverley College – Invasive;
- *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) in Centennial Park;
- *Castanopsis australe* (Black Bean Tree) in Waverley Park; and
- *Lophostemon confertus* (Box Brush).

Trees on Remnant Land in the south-west corner of the former Eastern Suburbs Hospital, York Road:

- *Eucalyptus botryoides*;
- *Persoonia lanceolata*; and
- *Banksia integrifolia*.

Appendix B:

Notification letter to residents

1 August 2006



Dear Resident

Street Tree at 3 Cox Avenue Bondi

I am writing to let you know about the proposed removal of a tree in your area.

Recently, Council arborists inspected a Banksia tree at the above address and found that it had a large trunk wound at chest height that will affect the long-term stability of the tree. This wound is likely to worsen and allow decay to enter the trunk and weaken the tree.

Waverley Council maintains and cares for over 10,000 street trees in its area, with 200 more planted each year. At times, however, removal of a tree may become unavoidable but only after all options of retaining the tree have been considered. On such occasions Council will, where possible, replace the tree with a similar or more suitable species.

If the tree is removed it will be replaced with a Blueberry Ash (*Elaeocarpus reticulatus*). This species is shade tolerant and more suitable to the area. Our replacement tree planting occurs in the months between April and September each year to ensure each tree has a better chance of survival.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss the matter with a Council staff member please call our administration staff within fourteen days on 9386 7999

Yours sincerely

Tree Operations Supervisor
Recreation, Customer and Community Services



Appendix C:

Drain blockage policy

ADOPTED AUGUST 2003

- 1 If blockages are suspected of being caused by roots from Council trees, Council plumbers must be called in. On weekdays between 8.30am and 3.00pm, call 9369 8000. For emergencies outside these times, call Council's after-hours inspectors on 0418 217 594 or 0417 027 177.
- 2 Where Council staff or contract plumbers are able and willing to attend a blockage and their service is refused, no reimbursement for related private contractors' fees will be considered.
- 3 Council staff or contract plumbers will not carry out work unless (a) the property owner, property manager or the secretary or chair of the body corporate has signed an agreement to comply with this policy, and (b) an authorised person is on site throughout the period of work. Where these conditions have not been met, no reimbursement for related private contractors' fees will be considered.
- 4 If Council does not judge the probable cause of the blockage to be a Council tree, Council plumbers will not commence work.
- 5 If a sewer diagram is deemed necessary the owner/secretary/agent will bear the cost. Where affected lines do not appear on the sewer diagram, or where the drain has not been constructed in conformance with regulations, Council has no obligation to carry out work or to consider reimbursement for contractors' fees.
- 6 Council plumbers will attempt to clear the line using a rotary cutter ('eel') where safe and practical. Council has no obligation to dig up and/or replace any line, install inspection openings or carry out work inside buildings or where no direct rodding access is available.
- 7 If a Council tree is causing the blockage there is no charge for work by Council plumbers. If there is any other cause a reasonable fee will be charged. If such charges are not paid within one month, Council will not attend blockages at the relevant owner/agent's properties until payment has been made.
- 8 Where Council is called repeatedly in one year, or where the problem is repeatedly found not to have been caused by Council tree roots, it may refuse to attend further blockages.
- 9 Where a Council tree is discovered or suspected to be the cause of a blockage, or is in such proximity as to be the possible cause of a blockage, privately contracted plumbers who have been made aware of this policy must refer the matter to Council, and draw condition 1 of this policy to the attention of the owner, body corporate or their agent, before continuing work.
- 10 Reimbursement for contractors' fees will not be considered if (a) Council's staff or contract plumbers should, and could reasonably, have been called, and either the owner, the secretary of the body corporate, their agent or their plumber are on record as having received this policy; or (b) the claim includes false information, for example regarding the cost of labour.
- 11 Reimbursement will be considered for effective, necessary, recent line clearing only. Council has no obligation to reimburse for (a) work carried out more than one year before receipt of the application, (b) use of high-pressure water blasting, (c) use of



video cameras, (d) work not required in order to clear lines, (e) unsuccessful attempts to clear lines, or (f) line replacement. However, Council may offer a contribution to line replacement on the conditions stated in Schedule 1 (see overleaf).

12 Reimbursement is offered at current industrial guideline rates only. The maximum reimbursement for any one blockage is stated in Schedule 2 (see below).

Schedule 1

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LINE REPLACEMENT COSTS

Council accepts no automatic liability for either line clearing or line replacement, even where it accepts that roots from its trees may be blocking a line.

As a community service, however, Council offers a free line clearing service on the terms of its Drain Blockage Policy, and may consider contributing to line replacement costs on the following conditions.

Conditions for Council contribution to line replacement costs

- a That Council has been offered an opportunity to inspect the exposed line so as to verify the cause and extent of the damage or blockage.
- b That Council is responsible for the damage or blockage.
- c That the line is unclearable through reasonable means.
- d That any offer of a contribution will be based only on the extent of work necessary to restore a working line and only in accord with current industry guideline rates. The current guideline rate for a plumber is \$46/hour excluding GST.
- e That the maximum contribution will be either 50% of the total cost or a proportion identical to the proportion of line rendered unclearable due to Council fault, whichever is less. (For example, if only 20% of the length of line replaced is deemed by Council to have been unclearable due to Council fault, a maximum of 20% of costs will be contributed).

What to do

If you are considering line replacement and might apply for a Council contribution:

- Council recommends obtaining at least two quotes before engaging a contractor.
- Advise Council a few days before work is due to commence, so we can ensure an appropriate officer is on hand to inspect the work. Telephone 9369 8030.
- When the line has been exposed sufficiently to show the nature and extent of the root invasion, call Council again.
- Complete and return an application for reimbursement together with a copy of the *paid* invoice.

Schedule 2

MAXIMUM REIMBURSEMENT FOR LINE CLEARING

The maximum amount to be offered in reimbursement of private contractors' fees for line clearing work is \$250.00 (two hundred and fifty dollars) including GST.





WAVERLEY COUNCIL

Location: cnr Bondi rd & Paul St, Bondi Junction

Post: PO Box 9, Bondi Junction NSW 2022

Website: www.waverley.nsw.gov.au

Tel: (02) 9369 8000

Fax: (02) 9387 1820

Email: waver@waverley.nsw.gov.au

APPLICATION FOR **DRAIN BLOCKAGE REIMBURSEMENT**

NAME COMPANY TEL

CONTACT ADDRESS

ADDRESS OF BLOCKAGE

DATE OF BLOCKAGE TIME AM/PM

STATUS Owner Secretary of the Body Corporate Authorised agent of the Owner/Body Corporate

EVIDENCE AVAILABLE Photographs Roots Other

Please note

- **PROCEDURE:** The applicant must: pay the contractor in full and attach a copy of the paid invoice; have the contractor complete the back of this form; and sign below.
- **PRIVACY:** The personal information supplied on this form is required in order to provide the service requested. It will be used by Council staff and stored in our record system for only as long as necessary. During this time it can be accessed and amended by you, and will only be given to third parties with your consent or as required by legislation.

I have read Council's policy as printed below, and agree to comply with it.

SIGNATURE.....DATE.....

DRAIN BLOCKAGE POLICY 2003

- 1 If blockages are suspected of being caused by roots from Council trees, Council plumbers must be called in. On week-days between 8.30am and 3.00pm, call 9369 8000. For emergencies outside these times, call Council's after-hours inspectors on 0418 217 594 or 0417 027 177.
- 2 Where Council staff or contract plumbers are able and willing to attend a blockage and their service is refused, no reimbursement for related private contractors' fees will be considered.
- 3 Council staff or contract plumbers will not carry out work unless (a) the property owner, property manager or the secretary or chair of the body corporate has signed an agreement to comply with this policy, and (b) an authorised person is on site throughout the period of work. Where these conditions have not been met, no reimbursement for related private contractors' fees will be considered.
- 4 If Council does not judge the probable cause of the blockage to be a Council tree, Council plumbers will not commence work.
- 5 If a sewer diagram is deemed necessary the owner/secretary/agent will bear the cost. Where affected lines do not appear on the sewer diagram, or where the drain has not been constructed in conformance with regulations, Council has no obligation to carry out work or to consider reimbursement for contractors' fees.
- 6 Council plumbers will attempt to clear the line using a rotary cutter ('eel') where safe and practical. Council has no obligation to dig up and/or replace any line, install inspection openings or carry out work inside buildings or where no direct rodding access is available.
- 7 If a Council tree is causing the blockage there is no charge for work by Council plumbers. If there is any other cause a reasonable fee will be charged. If such charges are not paid within one month, Council will not attend blockages at the relevant owner/agent's properties until payment has been made.
- 8 Where Council is called repeatedly in one year, or where the problem is repeatedly found not to have been caused by Council tree roots, it may refuse to attend further blockages.
- 9 Where a Council tree is discovered or suspected to be the cause of a blockage, or is in such proximity as to be the possible cause of a blockage, privately contracted plumbers who have been made aware of this policy must refer the matter to Council, and draw condition 1 of this policy to the attention of the owner, body corporate or their agent, before continuing work.
- 10 Reimbursement for contractors' fees will not be considered if (a) Council's staff or contract plumbers should, and could reasonably, have been called, and either the owner, the secretary of the body corporate, their agent or their plumber are on record as having received this policy; or (b) the claim includes false information, for example regarding the cost of labour.
- 11 Reimbursement will be considered for effective, necessary, recent line clearing only. Council has no obligation to reimburse for (a) work carried out more than one year before receipt of the application, (b) use of high-pressure water blasting, (c) use of video cameras, (d) work not required in order to clear lines, (e) unsuccessful attempts to clear lines, or (f) line replacement. However, Council may offer a contribution to line replacement on the terms stated in Schedule 1 (contact Council for copy).
- 12 Reimbursement is offered at current industrial guideline rates only. The maximum reimbursement for any one blockage is \$250.00 including GST.



COST BREAKDOWN FOR SEWERAGE/STORMWATER DRAIN BLOCKAGE REIMBURSEMENT CLAIM

To be completed by plumber

Plumber

Invoice No.

Dates of work

1 FOR CLEARING LINE

\$

- Materials (please specify):
.....
.....
.....
- Equipment (please specify):
1
\$..... per hour/day (delete one) x..... hours/days (delete one) =
- 2
\$..... per hour/day (delete one) x..... hours/days (delete one) =
- Labour:
..... x Tradespersons @ \$..... per hour x hours =
- x Labourers @ \$..... per hour x hours =
- x Apprentices @ \$..... per hour x hours =

2 FOR REPLACING LINE

- Materials (please specify):
.....
.....
.....
- Equipment (please specify):
1
\$..... per hour/day (delete one) x..... hours/days (delete one) =
- 2
\$..... per hour/day (delete one) x..... hours/days (delete one) =
- Labour:
..... x Tradespersons @ \$..... per hour x hours =
- x Labourers @ \$..... per hour x hours =
- x Apprentices @ \$..... per hour x hours =

3 OTHER

.....
.....
.....

TOTAL \$ _____

Plumber's signature..... Date.....



Appendix D:


Street list of Aerial Bundled Cables

Waverley Council ABC Programme

| <u>Street</u> | <u>Spans</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| Wiley St | 6 | 12 |
| Manning St | 7 | 14 |
| Arnold St | 3 | 6 |
| Murray St | 6 | 12 |
| Ewell St | 4 | 8 |
| King St | 4 | 8 |
| | | Total 64K |
| 2004/5 | | |
| Avoca St | 8 | 16 |
| The Avenue | 10 | 20 |
| Murriverie Rd | 8 | 16 |
| Mill Hill Rd | 9 | 18 |
| | | Total 70K |
| 2005/6 | | |
| Onslow St | 12 | 24 |
| Liverpool St | 9 | 18 |
| Owen St | 8 | 16 |
| Evans St | 9 | 18 |
| | | Total 76K |
| 2006/7 | | |
| Chalyer St | 17 | 38 |
| Gipps St | 9 | 18 |
| Dalley Ave | 1 | 2 |
| | | Total 54K |

Appendix E:

Waverley Tree Preservation Order



**WAVERLEY COUNCIL
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER**

Council has adopted a new Tree Preservation Order, which replaces the previous order made in 1988.

The order was updated to make it easier to read, to clarify the way it operated, and to include a list of significant (old, large or special) trees.

Under the Order, if you wish to prune or remove a tree, you apply to Council in writing. Please address letters to M.G. McMahon, General Manager, P.O. Box 9, Bondi Junction 2022. Council's Parks Supervisor will inspect the tree/s, and make an assessment. We will advise you by letter of the decision.

The Tree Preservation Order is a provision of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Its purpose is to protect the environment.

If you would like more information, please contact Council's Parks Supervisor by telephoning 369-8000.

**M.G. McMahon
GENERAL MANAGER**

**WAVERLEY
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER**

Waverley Council places a high value on trees, for their environmental benefit to the whole community. We need to preserve the trees we have, wherever possible.

WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO DO ?

Under this Order you must write to Council for permission, before you do anything to a tree which could damage its health or appearance.

You must have a letter of approval from Council to :- • Cut Down • Top • Prune • Ringbark • Injure or Destroy. Any tree in the Waverley Council area.

WHICH TREES ARE PROTECTED ?

The Order applies to all trees :- Over 4m high, with a canopy spread greater than 4m, with a trunk width more than 300mm (measure trunk width 1m above ground level), and also includes trees listed in the Waverley Register of Significant Trees - check with Council for the updated list.

Pruning: If we approve your request to prune a tree, we may specify how it is to be done.

Replacing Trees that are Removed: If we approve your request to remove a tree, you must replace it with at least one tree, and assist the tree to grow and be healthy. We can advise you about the right tree choice.

Penalties: If you ignore this Order, or allow others to go against it, you could be prosecuted, and may face a fine of up to \$20,000.

The Tree Preservation Order is a provision of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.


WAVERLEY COUNCIL

Wednesday, December 1, 1993 - 19



Appendix F:


TPO Application Form



APPLICATION TO REMOVE OR PRUNE A TREE ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

Made under *Waverley Council Tree Preservation Order*

A FEE IS PAYABLE FOR LODGEMENT OF THIS APPLICATION



A general Tree Preservation Order applies to all private and public land within the Council area. The Order prohibits the pruning, cutting down, lopping, topping, ringbarking, removal or willful destruction of any tree over 4m in height, 4m in canopy width or 30cm in trunk width measured 1m above ground level without the written consent of Council, which may be subject to conditions. No street trees, regardless of height, may be pruned, removed or otherwise altered without Council permission. No work on private trees will be carried out or paid for by Council.

To minimise delay in receiving a decision about your application, please ensure you submit all relevant information. Should you require assistance please contact Council's Customer Service Centre on 9369 8000.

APPLICANT DETAILS *(It is important that we are able to contact you if more information is needed)*

If the tree is on common land ie Townhouses/Units, you must submit a written request from the Strata Manager OR the Body Corporate together with either the minutes of a meeting, or a letter signed by a majority of owners, consenting to the work.

Owner Secretary/Chair Neighbour Tenant Agent Other

Mrs Ms Mr Dr *(Mark the appropriate box)*

Family Name (or Strata Plan No.): _____

Given Names: _____

Postal Address: _____

Postcode: _____

Phone No. (Daytime): _____ Mobile No.: _____

E-mail: _____

Contact Person Signature (If a Company): _____ Date: _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION *(This will help us to correctly identify the subject property)*

Street No: _____ Street Name: _____

Suburb: _____ Lot & DP/SP No: _____

Is the site subject to a current Development Application? Yes/No DA No: _____

DETAILS OF PROPERTY OWNER where tree/s are located

Name (or Strata Plan No. where relevant): _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____ E-mail: _____

Phone No. (Daytime): _____ Fax: _____

Does Council require your presence for access to the site? Yes No

As owner/s of the land to which this application relates, If we consent to this application, I/ we also consent to authorised Council officers entering the land to carry out inspections.

Signature/s of All Owners: _____ Date: _____

PROPOSED WORK – Please complete the following table and attach extra pages for additional trees.

| Tree | Tree Type | Work Required <i>(please tick)</i> | | Reason for Work |
|------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| | | Prune | Remove | |
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 5 | | | | |
| 6 | | | | |
| 7 | | | | |
| 8 | | | | |
| 9 | | | | |

Please draw a sketch of your property showing clearly (1) the street, (2) the approximate location of all relevant buildings and (3) the trees listed above, numbered as above.

DECLARATION

- I apply for consent to carry out the work described in this application.
- I declare that the information given is true and correct.
- I understand that if the information is incomplete that the application may be delayed, rejected or further information requested.

Signature of Applicant: _____ Date: _____

PRIVACY POLICY

The information requested in this form is required in order to provide the service requested. It will be used by Council and stored in our record system for as long as is necessary. During this time it can be accessed and amended by you, and will only be given to third parties with your consent or as required by legislation.



Appendix G:

Standard Provisions for LEPS in NSW



Discussion paper

Standard provisions for local environmental plans in NSW

September 2004 | Working Draft

Preservation of trees

- (1) General requirement for consent or a permit
A person must not, except with development consent, cut down, top, lop, prune, remove, injure or wilfully destroy any tree.
- (2) Consent is not required by subclause (1) if a person cuts down, tops, lops, prunes, removes, injures or wilfully destroys a tree in accordance with a written permission granted by the council.
- (3) Relationship to *Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997*
These provisions do not apply in areas or to vegetation, including trees, to which the *Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997* applies.
- (4) Exceptions
Such a consent or permission is not required in relation to the following trees:
 - (a) any tree, if documented evidence can be produced that is satisfactory to the council to prove that:
 - (i) the tree was dead and was not a likely habitat tree specified in an order made under subclause (7), or
 - (ii) the tree posed an imminent danger to property or life, or
 - (iii) taking the action concerned with respect to the tree was reasonably necessary to protect human life, buildings or other property from imminent danger from a bush fire burning in the vicinity of the land on which the tree was situated,
 - (b) any tree with a height less than *[insert height]* and with a foliage crown spread of less than *[insert height]*, but only if the tree is not a heritage item or part of a heritage item, is not within a heritage conservation area, and is not listed on council's Significant Tree Register (which is available for inspection at the office of the council),
 - (c) any tree which is identified for removal in a development consent authorising a land use, but only if removal occurs after a construction certificate has been issued in relation to that land use, and the tree is not a heritage item or part of a heritage item, is not within a heritage conservation area, and is not listed on Council's Significant Tree Register,
 - (d) all trees that are located within the pathway of a roadway, sewerage or drainage works or other works, including bush regeneration works, authorised to be carried out by a development consent or an approval obtained in accordance with Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* by a public authority, but only if the tree is not a heritage item or part of a heritage item, is not within a heritage conservation area, and is not listed on council's Significant Tree Register,
 - (e) trees of any of the following species (where they are not part of landscaping required by a development consent, and not including known sterile cultivated varieties of these trees): *A couple of approaches are possible: Councils can make orders listing all the species or list some species in the plan and state that additional species can be added by order. (The standard provision could provide further assistance by specifying accepted categories or examples of species that can be included by councils)*



- (f) trees of any of the following species, but only if the individual specimens concerned are less than designated heights (shown in brackets), they are not part of landscaping required by a development consent, and documentary evidence is maintained to the satisfaction of council to demonstrate that the tree was under the height limit specified [*insert any further species or again these can be inserted by order that can allow for additions or removal of species*], and only if the tree is not a heritage item or part of a heritage item, is not within a heritage conservation area, and is not listed on council's Significant Tree Register,
 - (g) any trees which are:
 - (i) in an area in which the council has authorised their removal as part of a hazard reduction program, where that removal is necessary in order to manage risk,
 - (ii) required to be removed under the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, or
 - (iii) removed by a Rural Fire Brigade because they pose or will pose a significant threat to access along required fire trails or to human life, buildings or other property during a bushfire,
 - (h) any tree which has become dangerous from actions associated with hazard reduction burns undertaken in accordance with an approval obtained in accordance with Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, or a bushfire,
 - (i) any tree the immediate removal of which is essential for emergency access, or emergency works by the council, the State Emergency Service or a public authority,
 - (j) trees that are required or authorised to be removed, trimmed or pruned in accordance with the Act or an instrument made under it,
 - (k) any tree located in 'Trust lands' identified under the *Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust Act 1980*.
- (5) Pruning
Nothing in this clause requires development consent or permission of the council for the following:
- (a) pruning of a hedge by no more than 20 per cent of its height or width in any one year, so that the overall height is not reduced below 1.5 metres,
 - (b) the seasonal pruning of fruit trees for the purpose of maintaining fruit production, but this exemption does not apply to [*insert list species eg Blueberry Ash, Sandpaper Fig or Port Jackson Fig*],
 - (c) "deadwooding", being the removal of dead wood from a tree, if the branches removed are not branches with hollows on a likely habitat tree specified in an order made under subclause (7),
 - (d) selective pruning, being only pruning to remove branches back to the nearest branch collar or junction to clear a roof, where trees directly overhang the roof of a dwelling, garage or commercial building, and only if the owner of the land where the centre of the tree originated or where the majority of the trunk of the tree is growing, is in agreement,



- (e) to remove any species of parasitic mistletoe or parasitic plant from any part of a tree to ameliorate the effects on the tree from such a parasite.
- (6) This clause does not allow pruning of a tree unless it is carried out in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-1996, Pruning of amenity trees.
- (7) Transplanting
The following may be transplanted without development consent or the permission of the council:
 - (a) specimens that have originated in and have grown continuously in a container which is not permanently fixed to a structure,
 - (b) a tree that has remained continuously confined within a container, but not a tree in a planter box where the box is part of a building,
 - (c) a field-grown tree propagated as part of a commercial horticultural or agricultural enterprise for the purposes of harvesting and selling it as an advanced specimen for relocation and re-establishment.
- (8) The council, may, by its order, specify particular trees, or trees of a species or other class, to be likely habitat trees for the purposes of this clause.
- (9) *For weed species, the same approach can apply as for the identification of tree species. A couple of approaches are possible: Councils can make orders listing all the species or list some species in the plan and state that additional species can be added by order. (The standard provision could provide further assistance by specifying accepted categories or examples of species that can be included by councils)*

Source: Initial source EP&A Model Provisions 1980, updated to reflect recent legislative changes and current practice.

Note: The reference to the Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997 will be replaced with a reference to the Native Vegetation Act 2003 when the latter Act has commenced.



Appendix H:

Letter To Resident Regarding Liability



Our ref:

Dear

Re: Your fall in Carrington Road, Waverley, on 2 April 2006

We refer to your letter dated 6 April 2006. We were very sorry to hear of your fall and the injury you sustained.

Officers of our Public Works and Services and Recreation, Customer and Community Services Departments are investigating this matter and will provide a report on the location of your fall.

To place a claim on Council for out-of-pocket expenses we require copies of all medical reports and proof of payment for doctor's accounts, x-rays, medications etc. On receipt of these documents and the above-mentioned report we will be in a position to consider your claim.

We wish you a speedy recovery from your injury.

Yours faithfully,

Appendix I:

Third Party Release

File No: _____



RELEASE - (THIRD PARTY DISCHARGE)

I _____ agree to accept without any admission of liability from Waverley Council and/or their servants or agents or insurers, the sum of _____ in full settlement and complete discharge of all claims what so ever arising out of caused by _____ and in consideration of receipt of payment of the aforementioned sum, I hereby completely release and forever quit claim unto the waverley council and whom so ever else may be legally liable in respect of all claims and demands of every kind including any suits or actions which may have been commenced from all debts, damages, costs, charges and expenses which have been incurred or which might accrue from the said account.

The supply (my acceptance) is made to you in my capacity as an individual, and supply is wholly of a **private or domestic nature for me**. (This is a gst requirement.)

Dated At _____ This _____ Day _____ 2007

Name _____ Signature _____

Witness _____ Signature _____

To be completed by Waverley Council

Authority

I _____ hereby authorise payment of the aforesaid settlement monies on behalf of the Waverley Council to _____ whose receipt shall be deemed full and final discharge thereof.

Witness _____ Signature _____

Title _____ Title _____

Date _____ Date _____



Appendix J:

Planting and Root Control Barrier Specification

Root Control Barriers

GENERALLY: Install linear root control barrier where indicated on details of typical planting situations (refer Figures 4 to 7).

ROOT CONTROL BARRIER: Shall be 600mm deep, or 900mm deep, as appropriate, Century Root Barrier, High Density Polyethylene (HDP) supplied in a continuous roll. Manufacturer's approved slip-on joiners and silicon sealants to be used. Cut lengths as required, in as continuous a length as possible to minimise number of joins.

INSTALLATION: Dig trench to 100mm wide with Ditch Witch or similar. Lay out root barrier on ground and join sections if required with manufacturer's recommended sealant. Cut holes and slots to allow for positioning around service pipes. Lay barrier in trench, passing barrier around services, seal with bituminous sealant. Quality control inspection to be made to ensure maximum efficacy of barrier prior to backfilling. Backfill with blue metal gravel, sand or free-draining topsoil. Lay slow-release root-poison pellets around seals as backfilling progresses to deter roots from entering seals.

Top of root control barrier should be set flush level with footpath so that it is visible at all times. Any future roots found growing over root barrier to be removed with spade.

Appendix K:

Green Links

COUNCIL RESOLUTION FROM MINUTES, COUNCIL MEETING, 3 JULY 2004.

0408.10.7 / Green Links (A03/0093)

MOTION / UNANIMOUS DECISION: That:

- 1 Council agree in principle to the concept of GREEN LINKS in the Waverley LGA.
- 2 Project guidelines be prepared covering project issues, objectives, scope of the project and constraints (eg, funding and priority) and distributed to the Precincts for their consideration.
- 3 The Precincts and other interested stakeholders be consulted as to what routes should be nominated as GREEN LINKS.
- 4 Council agree in principle to map and approve all GREEN LINK routes taking into account and using existing stairs, lanes, alleys and footpaths.
- 5 A suitable budget be allocated for the development, upgrade and maintenance of the GREEN LINK routes.
- 6 Council officers investigate the value of heritage listing the GREEN LINKS to preserve them for the community.
- 7 GREEN LINKS are developed/phased in over a period of 5 years with the first pilot route being completed within the next 18 months.
- 8 Contiguous LGAs are informed and invited to LINK up.
- 9 Council officers investigate the inclusion of GREEN LINKS in Council's Section 94 Plan to recover the cost of implementing the scheme from future developers and development.
- 10 Any other land owned or in the care, control or maintenance of other authorities be included in the GREEN LINKS.

BACKGROUND:

Waverley Council is developing strategies to increase the proportion of pedestrians relative to car use. An increase in walking helps create better communities, healthier residents and a healthier and quieter environment. The Green Links project would be a key area of Waverley's pedestrian strategy.

The Green Links in Waverley would connect Centennial Park, a major recreation zone in the east, with the eastern beaches, parks and coastal walk. Links could later be developed through to the harbour in the north, and south and west to other city parks, green spaces and schools.

Green Links will use existing lanes, footpaths and stairs to provide 1) Human paths, 2) Bush tucker routes, 3) Fauna paths, 4) Destinations, 5) Circular not linear routes, 6) Where possible, separation from vehicles.

Green Links will reconnect schools to the wider environment and connect with and integrate local Bushcare sites.

Green Links will ease pedestrian traffic along popular routes and improve the aesthetics of a significantly built up and densely populated area.

