



Tree Selection, Planting and Maintenance Policy

Baw Baw Shire Council May 2012

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 PURPOSE OF POLICY	3
2.0 TREE SELECTION	4
2.1 SELECTING TREES SUITABLE FOR A PARTICULAR SITE	4
2.2 EXOTIC VERSUS NATIVE VERSUS INDIGENOUS NATIVE	8
2.3 DECIDUOUS VERSUS EVERGREEN	8
2.4 CONSISTENCY VERSUS VARIETY	8
2.5 TREES WITH EDIBLE FRUIT OR NUTS	9
2.6 TREES FOR VARIOUS STREET TYPES AND NATURE STRIP WIDTHS	9
2.6.1 VERY NARROW NATURE STRIP WIDTH (<1.4 METRES)	10
2.6.2 NARROW NATURE STRIP WIDTH (1.5-2.4 METRES)	10
2.6.3 MEDIUM NATURE STRIP WIDTH (2.5 – 2.9 METRES)	11
2.6.4 LARGE NATURE STRIP WIDTH (>3.0 METRES)	12
2.6.5 MEDIAN ISLANDS, ROUNDABOUTS AND KERB OUTSTANDS	13
2.6.6 NATURE STRIPS IN BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL AREAS	14
3.0 STREET TREE LOCATIONS AND SETBACKS	15
3.1 LOCATING TREES IN NEW STREETS	15
3.2 ASSETS AND UNDERGROUND SERVICES	16
3.3 SIGHT LINES	16
4.0 TREES IN PUBLIC OPEN SPACE	17
4.1 SITE ASSESSMENT & SITE RESPONSIVE DESIGN	17
4.2 RETAINING AND PROTECTING EXISTING TREES	18
4.3 SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS	19
4.4 DESIGNING PUBLIC OPEN SPACE THAT INCORPORATES TREES	19
5.0 LANDSCAPE PLANS	21
5.1 LANDSCAPE CONCEPT PLANS	21
5.2 LANDSCAPE CONSTRUCTION PLANS	21

6.0 PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE	26
6.1 PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES	26
6.2 SELECTION OF ADVANCED TREE STOCK	27
6.3 PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES	27
6.3.1 KNOW WHERE THE SERVICES ARE LOCATED	27
6.3.2 PLANTING TIME	27
6.3.3 PLANTING STANDARD	27
7.0 REFERENCES	
APPENDIX 1: BAW BAW SHIRE TREE SPECIES LIST	29
APPENDIX 2: BAW BAW SHIRE ADVANCED TREE PLANTING DETAIL	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The beauty of many towns and areas in Baw Baw can be attributed to trees and landscaping in streets and public open spaces. Baw Baw has a diverse range of trees, including those of cultural and heritage significance that remind us of our history, as well as formal tree avenues and natural bushland. There is great diversity in the assortment of exotic and native vegetation throughout the Shire.

The inclusion of trees in urban areas can have a significant influence on the environment and aesthetics of the area. Trees can also have social, communal and economic benefits. Some of the benefits of trees include:

- improving air quality;
- providing shade, shelter and wind protection;
- reducing glare and reflection from buildings;
- providing food and shelter for wildlife;
- reducing stormwater runoff;
- reducing energy use and costs of nearby buildings by reducing surface temperatures in urban environments and providing shade;
- adding interest and improving the aesthetics of a place; and
- helping to retain or improve the character and image of a town or place.

"... parks, gardens, streets and front and backyards provide a very diverse range of plant species that generate a myriad of habitats and niches for wildlife such as birds and mammals, reptiles, spiders and insects. (Moore 2009)"

1.1 PURPOSE OF POLICY

The purpose of this policy is to assist designers and developers in selecting, planting and maintaining trees in new developments. The policy also provides guidance for incorporating trees in new streets and in the design of public open space reserves to accommodate trees.

This policy is not an asset management plan for existing trees and does not contain information about conservation and management of native vegetation, net gain assessments or native vegetation offsets on development sites. For information about the management of native vegetation, please refer to the Baw Baw Planning Scheme or contact Baw Baw Shire Council.



2.0 TREE SELECTION

Choosing the right tree for the right place is essential if it is to grow and perform well. It is important to understand that there are many variations between different urban environments. There can also be significant differences between the microclimates within a particular site.

2.1 SELECTING TREES SUITABLE FOR A PARTICULAR SITE

A thorough site analysis of the subject site in which the trees are to be planted is the best starting point for selecting appropriate species.

Street trees and trees in public open spaces must not only be selected for their ability to tolerate the site conditions, they must also have other desirable characteristics that make them suitable for public places. For example, they should enhance the visual appearance of the area, they should have strong branch attachment if they are being planted near pedestrian paths and they should not have the potential to become an environmental weed.

A checklist of the criteria to be used when selecting trees for streets and public open spaces is provided at Table 1.

Given that there are thousands of tree species and cultivars to choose from, selecting the right tree can be a difficult choice. The Baw Baw Shire Tree List attached at Appendix 1 aims to make this decision easier for those without a specific tree species in mind. Many of the trees listed in the tree list are already planted in streets in Baw Baw or are indigenous to the area. Others on the list are not commonly found in Baw Baw, but have been listed because they have features which make them suitable for planting in urban areas in the Shire. The list also indicates whether the species is appropriate for use in streets and/or parks. Many of the tree species listed are available from local wholesale nursery suppliers.

Designers or developers may choose to select species from the list or may seek their own planting choice. Applicants will need to ensure the selected species are appropriately suited to the conditions of the specific site and nature strip in which they are being planted and it is recommended that tree selection be made by a suitably qualified or experienced arborist, horticulturalist or landscape architect/designer. The tree selection criteria checklist at Table 1 should still be used for any trees, even when selecting trees from the Baw Baw Shire Tree List.



TABLE 1: TREE SELECTION CRITERIA CHECKLIST

1 Aesthetics	Yes	No
 Select trees that will enhance the visual amenity of a streetscape and overall landscape character. 		
• Ensure tree selection is integrated into surrounding street planting themes. For example; if the development proposes to extend an existing street, the new trees should be the same as, or complement the existing trees.		
• Where desirable views exist, select species that will not completely screen the views. For example; trees with a narrow columnar form may be more appropriate than trees with a broad canopy.		
• Select tree species with appropriate form and size in relation to the scale of the setting. (Section 2.6 provides more information on choosing suitable sized street trees)		
2 Health and safety	Yes	No
Select trees that have no known or low levels of toxic or allergenic characteristics.		
• Select trees that have limited litter drop and have low susceptibility to dropping limbs. The dropping of leaves from deciduous trees is not of great concern, but trees that drop large nuts or other debris which cause tripping hazards should be avoided.		
 In areas which are susceptible to bushfires, trees that are 'firewise' with low flammability should be selected. The Country Fire Authority (CFA) has produced a manual on landscaping for bushfire prone areas. Section 5 of the manual is on 'Choosing suitable plants' and there is a plant selection key which helps to determine if a tree is firewise or not. The manual can be downloaded from the following webpage: <a href="http://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/firesafety/bushfire/prepare-your-
property/prepare-garden.htm">http://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/firesafety/bushfire/prepare-your- property/prepare-garden.htm 		

TABLE 1: TREE SELECTION CRITERIA CHECKLIST CONT'D

3 Structure and biology	Yes	No
• Select pest and disease resistant trees where possible and include a diversity of species in the development, if space permits, to reduce the incidence of pest and disease outbreaks. Common pests include sap sucking and foliar feeding insects, such as scale and Elm Leaf Beetle, and fungal diseases such as sooty mould and blight.		
• Select trees suited to the site's urban conditions. Consider rainfall, exposure to wind, sunlight, pollution and soil conditions, such as whether the site is low-lying and prone to waterlogging. The Baw Baw Shire enjoys moderate to high annual mean rainfall varying from around 1000mm in the central areas of the Shire in towns such as Warragul and Drouin up to 1300-2000mm in the Strzelecki Ranges and highlands.		
• Ensure trees are selected that have an expected longevity of >10 years. The longer the longevity of the tree, the greater the returns on initial investment. There are significant costs in replacing trees, particularly if they are short-lived.		
 Select appropriately sized trees for the site. Consider ultimate height and canopy width and shape in relation to street width and building setbacks. 		
• Select trees that tolerate pruning. It should be possible to prune the lower branches of trees to ensure the canopy is sufficiently elevated above the ground to maintain physical safety for pedestrians and to ensure traffic sightlines are maintained.		
• Carefully select trees with good structural form. Structural conformation can be an issue for many native trees, particularly those that are grown from seed where significant variation can occur between stock. Avoid trees grown from seed.		

TABLE 1: TREE SELECTION CRITERIA CHECKLIST CONT'D

4 Environmental sustainability	Yes	No
 Select trees that have a moderate to high tolerance to drought and do not require regular watering once established. 		
• Ensure when selecting species that they do not have the potential to become woody weeds and impact on natural systems.		
• Select trees that provide desirable levels of shade for footpaths and adjoining houses, whilst still allowing an appropriate level of solar access to houses, particularly on the northern and eastern sides of houses where living areas are most likely to be located.		
5 Maintenance	Yes	No
 Avoid conflicts between tree roots and adjacent infrastructure and choose trees that are non-invasive. 		
• Select trees that have good tolerance to drought and generally do not require additional resource inputs, such as regular pruning or watering.		

2.2 EXOTIC VERSUS NATIVE VERSUS INDIGENOUS NATIVE

Given the diverse mix of exotic, indigenous native and non-indigenous native street trees throughout the Shire, no preference is given to one or another when selecting trees for streets. It is more important to select the right tree for the site, irrespective of its origin.

In public open space reserves the type of tree selected will depend on the purpose of the reserve.

Example 1: If the purpose of a reserve is a civic park with a playground then exotic trees may be preferred for their autumn colour and their value in providing shade for play areas in summer and allowing light in to the area in winter.

Example 2: If the purpose of a reserve is a linear trail with a waterway running through it, then revegetation will most likely be required on each side of the waterway. In this instance, native indigenous trees would be required and the theme of native vegetation could be continued throughout the linear park.

2.3 DECIDUOUS VERSUS EVERGREEN

There are both advantages and disadvantages to using deciduous and evergreen species in streets and public open spaces. The choice between evergreen and deciduous trees should be considered in relation to the site conditions, nearby vegetation and land uses, shade requirements for adjoining houses, etc.

Deciduous trees often get a bad rap because some people dislike the leaves falling on their lawn or driveway. However, deciduous trees can enhance the comfort of residents by providing shade to properties in Summer whilst allowing light in to north-facing windows during Winter, and unlike many evergreen trees which drop leaves all around, the leaves from most deciduous trees only fall once a year.

2.4 CONSISTENCY VERSUS VARIETY

Tree planting should seek to provide a strong sense of identity for each street. Avenue planting with a single species per street is encouraged to provide a uniformed streetscape character. However, two species may be selected for streets where site conditions vary on either side of the road, eg. varying nature strip width.





2.5 TREES WITH EDIBLE FRUIT OR NUTS

Trees with edible fruit or nuts often require high maintenance programs to keep them healthy and productive, such as; regular applications of fertiliser, pruning, pest and disease control and removal of fruit.

Fruit and nut trees are not commonly planted in Baw Baw's streets because of their high maintenance demands. However, the use of fruit/nut trees are encouraged in private gardens and in community gardens. In these locations, fruit or nut trees can be properly maintained, the fruit can be picked regularly to avoid pest insect and animal problems and the fruits and nuts will not present slip hazards for pedestrians if they fall on the ground.

2.6 TREES FOR VARIOUS STREET TYPES AND NATURE STRIP WIDTHS

The size and form of a tree is an important consideration in the selection of tree species. Trees should be of a size and form that is appropriate to the scale of the setting. When considering the space for the tree, it is essential to consider space for the canopy, the nature strip width and the carriageway (pavement) width as well as the desired impact of the street trees on the appearance of the landscape.

Where adequate space exists, larger sized trees will be preferred over smaller sized trees to maximise the visual impact of the vegetation and provide shade for pedestrians and houses.

Table 2 provides a summary of selecting appropriate sized trees for varying road and nature strip widths.

Nature Strip Width	Typical Nature Strip Width (metres)	TypicalRecommendedRoad CategoryTree Size		Approximate Tree Height (metres)
Very Narrow	<1.4	Access Lane	Do not plant	Do not plant
Narrow	1.5-2.4	Access Lane	Small trees	Up to 5
Medium	2.5-2.9	Access Place, or Access Street	Medium trees	5-12
Large	>3.0	Connector Street, Collector Road, or Arterial Road	Medium to large trees (depending on space for roots and canopy)	>12

TABLE 2: TREES FOR VARIOUS NATURE STRIP WIDTHS





2.6.1 VERY NARROW NATURE STRIP WIDTH (<1.4 METRES)

In residential areas, very narrow nature strips are not considered appropriate for tree planting due to the limited space for root growth and for maintenance.

2.6.2 NARROW NATURE STRIP WIDTH (1.5-2.4 METRES)

Narrow nature strip widths require a careful approach to tree planting. In these narrow nature strips careful tree selection is required and species need to be of a size that enhance the streetscape yet cause little maintenance/safety problems. Planting a large tree in a narrow nature strip can be detrimental to the ongoing health and performance of the tree and may present safety concerns for those maintaining the tree.

Trees in narrow nature strips should be of a small size, generally 3-5 metres with a clean single trunk, or be tolerant of pruning to achieve this. This will help to ensure branches do not encroach onto the street or in the path of pedestrians.



FIGURE 1: TYPICAL PLANTING IN NARROW NATURE STRIP

2.6.3 MEDIUM NATURE STRIP WIDTH (2.5 – 2.9 METRES)

Medium nature strip widths are common in residential streets. In medium nature strips small trees generally 5-12 metres in height are considered to be the most appropriate size. Trees of this size will provide some shade to the front gardens and rooms of houses and enclose the street without dominating it.

Trees in medium nature strips should have a clean single trunk, or be tolerant of pruning to achieve this to ensure branches do not encroach onto adjoining paths.





2.6.4 LARGE NATURE STRIP WIDTH (>3.0 METRES)

Large nature strip widths are common in residential streets and arterial roads that carry higher volumes of traffic. In large nature strips, medium to large sized trees between 12-20 metres in height are considered to be the most appropriate size depending on the available space for the roots and canopy.

Planting large sized trees in these streets will provide shade to the front gardens and rooms of houses. They also help to enclose what may otherwise be a very wide road and soften the overall visual impact of hard surfaces including driveways, paths and road surfaces in the street.

Trees in large nature strips should have a clean single trunk, or be tolerant of pruning to achieve this, to ensure branches do not encroach onto adjoining paths.



FIGURE 3: TYPICAL PLANTING IN LARGE NATURE STRIP

2.6.5 MEDIAN ISLANDS, ROUNDABOUTS AND KERB OUTSTANDS

Median islands are sometimes constructed to enhance the appearance of residential estates and they are commonly used on collector and arterial roads for vehicle traffic management purposes.

Roundabouts and kerb outstands are sometimes incorporated for vehicle traffic management purposes, with kerb outstands mostly used on collector or arterial roads to help slow traffic, provide indented parking and/or pedestrian crossing points. Kerb outstands can also enhance the appearance of the streetscape if planted with trees and to create a more enclosed street.

Trees may be permitted in roundabouts, kerb outstands and median islands. However, whether tree planting will be deemed appropriate in these locations or not, will be subject to a range of factors such as sight distances, space for tree roots and canopies, etc. The safety of maintenance staff will also be a consideration, particularly in higher vehicle speed areas, such as 80km/h zones. For example, it may not be appropriate to incorporate tree planting in a narrow median where staff have limited space to gain access for maintenance and where regular road closures would be required for maintenance. Each site will need to be assessed on a case by case basis.

Where trees are deemed appropriate for use in roundabouts, kerb outstands and median strips they should have a clean single trunk, or be tolerant of pruning to achieve this, to ensure branches do not block the view of vehicle drivers.

Photograph (right): Avenue style planting with central median, in Bowen Street, Warragul.



FIGURE 4: TYPICAL PLANTING IN COLLECTOR ROAD WITH CENTRAL MEDIAN



2.6.6 NATURE STRIPS IN BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL AREAS

Planting of trees in business areas is encouraged to 'green' urban streets. In central business areas, narrow nature strips may be planted with trees provided that provision for the trees are made in the design. This involves providing adequate surface area around the base of the tree to allow for water and air penetration and adequate space for services. Adequate space should also be provided to ensure tree branches do not get in the way of pedestrians, vehicles or cyclists.



Photograph (right): Small-sized tree planted in the centre of a roundabout.

3.0 STREET TREE LOCATIONS AND SETBACKS

3.1 LOCATING TREES IN NEW STREETS

In residential estates, generally one tree per lot is required. However, for lots on corners, two trees may be required for each sideage. While this is the desired location for trees in residential streets, other factors may also impact on where trees are located, including the need to ensure intersection sight lines, sight clear zone requirements and minimum offset distances required between trees and services and assets such as signs, pits and pedestrian and vehicles crossings.

The preferred locations for trees in residential streets in relation to lots is shown at Figure 5.

In industrial and commercial estates, lot sizes can vary significantly so the rule of one tree per lot may not be appropriate. In industrial and commercial estates trees should still be planted at regular intervals to provide an avenue effect.

FIGURE 5: PREFERRED PLACEMENT OF STREET TREES IN RELATION TO LOTS



3.2 ASSETS AND UNDERGROUND SERVICES

Tree selection for nature strips with underground services must ensure that adequate space and access is provided for services.

Where possible trees should be located a minimum of 2.0 metres from the edge of concrete vehicle crossovers and a minimum of 3.0 metres from street light poles.

3.3 SIGHT LINES

Sight line requirements are an important safety consideration for all road users. The Austroads Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice and VicRoads' Road Design Guidelines include parameters for measuring appropriate sight line distances and sight clear zones.

Technical advice may need to be sought from a qualified Engineer in the following circumstances:

- where intersections are located on a curve;
- where travel design speeds are greater than standard residential access streets;
- where a crest in the road exists near the intersection; or
- where intersections are signalised.

4.0 TREES IN PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

Changes to the landscape as a result of new development can place vegetation species at risk. Vegetation deemed to have significant environmental or landscape values should be retained within public open space reserves to ensure they are protected from development.

The retention of trees within a site proposed for development can have significant benefits, including:

- enhancing the biodiversity of a site;
- providing shade and improving amenity for residents;
- providing attractive focal points; and
- increasing the marketability of residential allotments.

4.1 SITE ASSESSMENT & SITE RESPONSIVE DESIGN

Prior to commencing the design of a subdivision or development, a thorough assessment of all existing vegetation on and adjoining a site should be undertaken. Vegetation assessments should be undertaken by a suitably qualified consultant.

Once an assessment of the existing vegetation has been undertaken, the development can be designed so as avoid or minimise any potential adverse impacts on native flora, heritage listed trees or any other vegetation considered to have important environmental or landscape value.

The Planning Scheme and environmental legislation seek to ensure the protection and management of biodiversity values, including native vegetation. In considering an application to subdivide land, the responsible authority (normally Council) must consider, as appropriate:

- *'the subdivision pattern having regard to the physical characteristics of the land including existing vegetation; and*
- whether, in relation to subdivision plans, native vegetation can be protected through subdivision and siting of open space areas. (DPCD 2012)'

In circumstances where significant native vegetation removal cannot be avoided, a specialist consultant can also provide advice on how to offset vegetation losses in accordance with State policy.

4.2 RETAINING AND PROTECTING EXISTING TREES

The design of public open space needs to ensure the long term protection and health of the trees being retained, as well as new trees being planted. This involves ensuring a sufficient space, or buffer, is provided around the tree and discouraging the location of lot boundaries, roads, buildings or other works in areas that would impact on the health of the tree.

The minimum area around vegetation that must be left undisturbed to protect the root system and maintain the health of the vegetation is referred to as a tree protection zone. Protection zones for trees generally correspond to the extent of the canopy. However, it may be greater or less than this area depending on the vegetation. A general rule of thumb when retaining significant trees is to provide a tree protection zone that is two times the diameter of the tree canopy as shown in Figure 6, but a specialist consultant will be able to determine the precise extent of the protection zone.

FIGURE 6: TYPICAL TREE PROTECTION ZONE FOR SIGNIFICANT NATIVE TREES



Once vegetation protection zones have been determined, the subdivision or development can be designed in a manner which minimises damage to the vegetation. Activities which could impact on the root system of the tree should not be undertaken within the tree protection zone. For further information on protecting trees during the construction of residential development, refer to *Australian Standard 4970 Protection of trees on development sites*, which describes best practices for the planning and protection of trees on development sites.

Note: as a condition of the planning permit, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) may be required. An EMP details the types of activities that can or cannot occur within an environmental protection zone for flora or fauna (e.g. civil works, building footings, services trenching, material storage, parking of vehicles/machines, etc) and how the environmental features will be protected during the construction phase (normally with temporary fencing). An EMP is normally prepared to the satisfaction of Council prior to any construction or works occurring on the site.

4.3 SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

It is important to consider the safety implications when vegetation is retained within urban developments. Houses and structures should be situated at a distance away from vegetation to ensure minimal damage will occur should part/all of the tree fall over.

A suitably designed and dimensioned buffer should be located between buildings, structures and/or allotments and the vegetation protection zone. It is also important to locate paths outside the canopy of trees that are prone to dropping limbs.

4.4 DESIGNING PUBLIC OPEN SPACE THAT INCORPORATES TREES

Some things to consider when designing public open space in which native vegetation is being retained include:

- Is there a suitably designed and dimensioned buffer between the vegetation and allotment boundaries, easements and buildings?
- Are playgrounds, paths, seats, BBQs, and other structures located at a safe distance away from the vegetation?
- How will fire safety issues be addressed?
- Is the native vegetation secure, ie. is it fenced and protected from vehicles/machines?
- How will the vegetation be accessed and maintained?
- Can the impact of pest plants and pest animals be minimised?

Figure 7 provides a plan showing public open space reserves designed to retain existing vegetation.

FIGURE 7: DESIGNING PUBLIC OPEN SPACE TO ACCOMMODATE EXISTING VEGETATION



5.0 LANDSCAPE PLANS

5.1 LANDSCAPE CONCEPT PLANS

In order for Council to consider an application for subdivision against the provisions of the planning scheme and adopted Council strategies, a Landscape Concept Plan is required to be submitted with the planning permit application for development.

The Landscape Concept Plan should be prepared by a person suitably qualified in landscape design and need to provide as a minimum the information listed in Table 3: Landscape Concept Plan Checklist.

5.2 LANDSCAPE CONSTRUCTION PLANS

Planning permits issued for subdivisions, where new roads are proposed, will contain conditions requiring Landscape Construction Plans (or Detailed Landscape Plans) to be provided prior to the certification of the plan of subdivision for the first stage of the development, unless otherwise is stated in the planning permit conditions or is agreed with the responsible authority.

Landscape Construction Plans should be prepared by a person suitably qualified in landscape design and need to provide as a minimum the information listed in Table 4: Landscape Construction Plan Checklist.

TABLE 3: LANDSCAPE CONCEPT PLAN CHECKLIST		
1 General	Yes	No
Project name, description and address.		
Client's and consultant's name, address and contact number.		
• Date, North Point, Legend and Scale (1:500, 1:250 or 1:200 preferred).		
Title boundaries, easements and services locations.		
Land areas of public open space reserves (square metres).		
2 Existing conditions	Yes	No
 Features of the site and surrounds, including; attractive vistas buildings fences kerbs/pedestrian crossings water ways/drainage lines open spaces street trees contours, etc Location, species and height of existing vegetation within the site boundary and adjacent to the site boundary. All vegetation should be labelled to show what is proposed for retention or removal. 		
3 Proposed Works	Yes	No
Proposed earthworks greater than 300mm depth.		
 Flora or fauna protection zones and proposed treatment, such as fencing. 		
 Waterways, water treatment areas and identification of any land subject to inundation, including 1:10 year flood line and 1:100 year flood line. Any required maintenance access tracks for waterways should be identified on the plan. 		
Connections to adjoining paths and public open space.		
 Location of street tree and public open space reserve plantings including the proposed location of evergreen and deciduous trees, location of major planting areas (garden beds) and grass areas. The plan should be accompanied by an indicative plant species list. 		

TABLE 3: LANDSCAPE CONCEPT PLAN CHECKLIST CONT'D

3 Proposed V	Norks (cont'd)	Yes	No
 Location 	on and of all structures and street furniture items, including:		
0	drinking fountains		
0	taps		
0	dog bag stands		
0	seating		
0	tables		
0	rubbish bins		
0	signs		
0	shelters		
0	fences		
0	retaining walls		
0	lighting		
0	boardwalks and bridges		
0	BBQs, etc.		
The pr include	oposed location and size of playgrounds and play items to be ed.		
 Location treatment pedest 			
• The st	yle and location of lighting.		

TABLE 4: LANDSCAPE CONSTRUCTION PLAN CHECKLIST

1 General	Yes	No
Project name, description and address.		
Client's and consultant's name, address and contact number.		
• Date, North Point, Legend and Scale (1:500, 1:250 or 1:200 preferred).		
Title boundaries, easements and services locations.		
 Boundary dimensions and land areas of public open space reserves (square metres). 		
2 Existing conditions	Yes	No
 Features of the site and surrounds, including; attractive vistas buildings fences kerbs/pedestrian crossings water ways/drainage lines open spaces street trees contours, etc Location, species and height of existing vegetation within the site boundary and adjacent to the site boundary. All vegetation should be labelled to show what is proposed for retention or removal. Trees that will require lopping should also be identified. 		
3 Proposed Works	Yes	No
 Proposed earthworks greater than 300mm depth. 		
 Flora or fauna protection zones and proposed treatment, such as fencing. 		
• Waterways, water treatment areas and identification of any land subject to inundation, including 1:10 year flood line and 1:100 year flood line. Any required maintenance access tracks for waterways should be identified on the plan.		
Connections to adjoining paths and public open space.		

TABLE 4: LANDSCAPE CONSTRUCTION PLAN CHECKLIST CONT'D

3 Proposed Works	Yes	No
 Location of street tree and public open space reserve plantings including the proposed location of evergreen and deciduous trees, location of major planting areas (garden beds) and grass areas. Tree and plant species should be indicated on the plan and planting details provided. The plan should be accompanied by a plant schedule that includes trees, shrubs and understorey species, plant quantities and pot/plant size. 		
 Location and detailed design of all structures and street furniture items, including: 		
o drinking fountains		
o taps		
o dog bag stands		
o seating		
o tables		
o rubbish bins		
o signs		
o shelters		
o fences		
o retaining walls		
o lighting		
 boardwalks and bridges 		
o BBQs, etc.		
Materials and colour finishes should be provided.		
Location, fall zones and details of all play equipment.		
• Location, dimensions and construction details of proposed surface treatments, including existing and proposed paved areas and paths, pedestrian crossing outstands and car parking areas. Details should include sub-surface materials, depth of materials, finishing treatment, etc.		
Location and detailed design of lighting, where proposed.		
Note: Landscape Construction Plans should be accompanied by a management p	lan that de	taile

Note: Landscape Construction Plans should be accompanied by a management plan that details establishment and ongoing maintenance requirements. Risk assessments may also be requested for some structures.

6.0 PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE

6.1 PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

In new developments, the developer is required to purchase and plant all trees and plants in streets and open spaces being created as part of the development.

Prior to any landscaping works being undertaken on site, the responsible authority must first approve plans submitted by the developer, including:

- Landscape concept and construction plans;
- A two year maintenance/management plan (including watering, mulching, weed control and formative pruning of trees); and
- Any other plan required as a condition of the planning permit such as an environmental management plan or native vegetation offset plan.

Prior to any landscaping works commencing, an agreement will be entered into between the responsible authority and the developer. This agreement will ensure that landscaping is undertaken and maintained in accordance with the responsible authority's requirements for a period of two (2) years after planting, unless alternative requirements have been made by the responsible authority. The developer is also responsible for replacing any dead or damaged trees during the two year maintenance period.

In most instances the responsible authority will be Council, but in some circumstances the responsible authority may be another agency such as a water authority or Department Sustainability and Environment (DSE).

Note: When preparing the two year maintenance plan, reference should be made to Australian Standard 4372 Pruning of amenity trees. Pruning work on trees must comply with this standard.



6.2 SELECTION OF ADVANCED TREE STOCK

The height of planting stock for street trees and other advanced trees is dependent upon availability but trees should generally be between 1.8 metres and 2.8 metres tall, with a minimum pot size of 45L. Planting of specimens smaller than the specified size must be approved by the responsible authority.

Council requires that good quality stock be planted in all streets and open spaces. It is the responsibility of the developer to ensure healthy, disease-free tree stock are selected with good structural form and a central leader. Council officers may choose to inspect stock before it is planted.

6.3 PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

6.3.1 KNOW WHERE THE SERVICES ARE LOCATED

It is a requirement that prior to any planting being undertaken, Dial-Before-You-Dig is contacted to determine if any service infrastructure exists in the area. Dial-Before-You-Dig will also list requirements for undertaking works in close proximity to services. In some instances, the authority that owns or manages the service infrastructure may need to go on site before, or at the time of planting, to ensure the true location of an underground service is known and that works take place at an appropriate distance from the service.

6.3.2 PLANTING TIME

Tree planting should occur between the months of April and September inclusive. If trees are planted outside the optimum planting period then supplementary watering shall be provided by the developer as necessary at their cost.

6.3.3 PLANTING STANDARD

Planting of advanced trees must be undertaken in accordance with Baw Baw Shire Council's Planting Street Trees Specifications. Refer to Appendix 2.

7.0 REFERENCES

- Department Planning and Community Development (DPCD) (2012) Baw Baw Planning Scheme. Viewed online on April 17, 2012. Available for download on Planning Schemes online at: <u>http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/bawbaw/home.html</u>
- 2. Moore G M, (2009) *Urban Trees: Worth More Than They Cost*, Article viewed online on April 10, 2012. Available for download on Australian Institute of Landscape Architecture at: <u>www.aila.org.au/LApapers/papers/trees/Moore-</u> <u>UrbanTreesWorthMoreThantheyCost.pdf</u>

APPENDIX 1: BAW BAW SHIRE TREE SPECIES LIST

BAW BAW SHIRE TREE LIST								
Tree Species	Tree Species			Characteristics of Species		Suitable	Landscape Use or Lo	ocation
Species	Common Name(s)	Deciduous /Evergreen Deciduous (D) Evergreen (E) Semi-deciduous (SD)	Origin Native - native to Australia (N), Indigenous - native to Baw Baw (I) Exotic - not originating from Australia (E)	Special features: Flowers Foliage Fruit Bark Scent	Special features/ other comments	Streets	Parks and Gardens	Revegetation Areas
Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle, Mimosa	E	I	Greyish-green bipinnate leaves. Cream ball-shaped flowers in Spring.	Variable tree grown from seed. Hardy and suited to most soils and aspects. Fast growing. Habit more like a large shrub than a tree.			•
Acacia implexa	Lightwood	E	N	Very similar in appearance to Blackwood but flowers in Summer.	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions. Roots sucker profusely if disturbed therefore it is not suitable as a street tree.		•	
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	E	I	Erect tree with smooth bark. Pale yellow/cream flowers in summer.	Hardy and suited to most soils and aspects. Fast growing. Food source for Possums and Gliders.			•
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	E	I	Flowers in Summer	Strong-wooded and long-lived compared with other Wattles. Prefer soils that are free- draining. Good shade tree.		•	•
Acacia obliquinervia	Mountain Hickory Wattle	E	I	Highly ornamental	Can withstand snow and tolerates extended periods of dry.		•	•
Acacia pycnantha	Golden Wattle	E	I	Yellow ball-shaped flowers in Spring. Can be multi-stemmed from ground.	Relatively short-lived. Prefers sunny position.		•	•
Acer buergerianum	Trident Maple	D	E	Autumn colours later than most trees, providing visual interest in early winter.	Good for use in restricted spaces. Ensure trees with central leader are selected for planting. Tolerates moderate drought conditions. Does not tolerate strong hot northerly winds well.	•	•	
Acer x freemanii	Freeman Maple	D	E	Brilliant reddish-orange autumn foliage.		•	•	
<i>Acer japonicum</i> 'Vitifolium'	Vine-leaf Maple	D	E	Brilliant reddish-orange autumn foliage.	Vase shaped tree. Requires a protected position. Prefers moist, well-drained soil.		•	

Acer palmatum cultivars	Japanese Maple	D	E	Brilliant reddish-orange autumn foliage.	Prefer moist, well drained soil in protected positions, making them better suited to protected public open spaces than exposed streets.		•	
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	D	E	Five-lobed leaves with red petioles. New stems are bright red. Orange to Pinkish-red foliage in Autumn.	Tolerates a wide range of conditions. Doesn't tolerate extremely dry soil. There are various cultivars available such as 'Fairview Flame', 'October Glory' and 'Brandywine'	•	•	
Acer saccharum	Silver Maple or Sugar Maple	D	E	Brilliant reddish-orange autumn foliage.		•		
<i>Acer truncatum</i> × <i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Keithsform'	Norwegian Sunset Maple	D	E	Brilliant reddish-orange autumn foliage.	There are other cultivars of Norway Maples <i>(Acer</i> <i>platanoides)</i> which have slightly different form and foliage colours and soil and climatic tolerances.	•	•	
Acmena smithii	Lilly Pilly	E	Ν	Deep purple fruits can make a mess when they fall.	Rainforest plant that is useful as a hedge or a single tree. Tolerates a range of soil types, but does require relatively moist soils.		•	
<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Briotii'	Red Brioti Horse Chestnut	D	E	Showy red flowers.	Useful specimen tree.		•	
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut	D	E	Showy white flowers.	Useful specimen tree.		•	
Agonis flexuosa	Willow Myrtle	E	N	Fragrant flowers in late Spring. There are cultivars which have dark red/purple leaves.	Tolerates a wide range of conditions, but grows best in free draining soil. Can be pruned to retain its ideal shape and can be grown in height-restricted sites.	•	•	
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	E	Ι	Ornamental foliage and bark.	Male and female flowers are on separate plants, with female plants bearing small woody cones. Makes a useful shelterbelt or windbreak.		•	•
Allocasuarina torulosa	Rose She-oak	E	Ν	Rusty brown colour when flowering in Autumn.	Useful screening tree if planted in large numbers. Does produce fine leaf litter and cone-like fruits.		•	
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping She-oak	E	N	Pendulous foliage.	Will tolerate extremely dry soils. Can appear straggly and sparse but will become more dense once mature.		•	
Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple	E	N	Grey bark with dark red flecks.	Intolerant of frost when young.	•	•	
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine	E	Ν	Very distinct foliage and tree shape.			•	

Atherosperma moschatum	Southern Sassafras	E	I	Sweet aromatic scent. Creamy white flowers in Autumn to Winter.	Small to medium sized tree, sometimes reaching 25m. Drought intolerant. Requires protected sites with moist, humus rich soils. Grows well in aullies		•	•
Banksia integrifolia	Coast Banksia	E	N	Pale yellow flowers. Leaves are dark green on top and silver underneath.	Useful tree in urban areas. Tolerates a range of soil types and prefers full sun. Attracts nectar-eating birds.		•	
Bedfordia arborescens	Blanket-leaf	E	I		Prefers cool moist shaded conditions. Will tolerate full sun in moist conditions.			
<i>Betula</i> species and cultivars	Birch	D	E	The species 'pendula' is the Silver Birch which has attractive white/silver bark. Most varieties have green leaves that turn yellow in autumn. Purple-leaved varieties are also available.	Birches commonly drop limbs and catkins making them messy street trees. Prefer moist well- drained		•	
Brachychiton acerifolius	Illawarra Flame Tree	E	N				•	
Callistemon citrinus	Crimson Bottlebrush	E	N				•	
Callistemon pallidus	Lemon Bottlebrush	E	I				•	
Callistemon salignus	Willow Bottlebrush	E	N	Weeping canopy and paperbark trunk. Beautiful showy display of creamy-white bottlebrush flowers typically appearing in late Spring. There is a red flowering cultivar available called 'Rubra'. New foliage is pink.	Has a vigorous root system and should be planted in wide nature strips or sites that are not too close to paved areas. Can be grown in height-restricted sites.	•	•	
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	E	N		Can be grown in height- restricted sites.		•	
Calodendrum capense	Cape Chestnut	E	E	Vast display of pink flowers in summer.	Doesn't have a vigorous root system, which makes it possible to plant it near paved areas. Prefers well-drained soils and may require summer watering.	•	•	
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar	E	E				•	
Correa lawrenceana	Mountain Correa	E	I					
Corymbia citriodora	Lemon-scented Gum	E	N	Smooth pale grey bark is striking. Foliage is weeping and long narrow leaves are lemon-scented.	Small, young specimens do not tolerate frost well. Can be susceptible to Lerp. There are dwarf cultivars available. Prefers full sun.		•	

Corymbia eximia	Yellow Bloodwood	E	N	Stunning masses of cream flowers in Spring.	Small, young specimens do not tolerate frost well. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions and is good for difficult sites.		•	
Corymbia ficifolia	Red-flowering Gum	E	Ν	Showy summer flowering. There are many cultivars available with various colours available, including scarlet, orange and salmon.	Does not tolerate waterlooging and requires well-draining soil.	•	•	
Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum	E	N	Spotted trunk is very distinctive.	Small, young specimens do not tolerate frost well.	•	•	
Erythrina crista-galli	Cockscomb Coral Tree	D	E			•	•	
Eucalyptus baxteri	Brown Stringybark	E	I		Often found on poorer soils as a low spreading tree.		•	•
Eucalyptus bridgesiana	Apple Box	E	I	Distinctive round, glaucous, juvenile foliage.	Has potential to help remediate gully erosion. Flowers attract nectar-eating birds.		•	•
Eucalyptus cephalocarpa	Silver-leaf Stringybark / Mealy Stringybark	E	I	Attractive silver-blue foliage.	Spreading habit.		•	•
Eucalyptus consideniana	Yetchuk	E	I		Suits well-drained sandy and gravelly soils of low feritility.		•	•
Eucalyptus croajingolensis	Gippsland Peppermint	E	I	Bluish-grey foliage with a strong peppermint smell when crushed.			•	•
Eucalyptus cypellocarpa	Mountain Grey Gum	E	Ι		Grows to a very large tree under favourable conditions. Will tolerate a range of conditions, from dry plains to wet forest.		•	•
Eucalyptus dives	Broad-leaf Peppermint	E	Ι		Good shade tree.		•	
Eucalyptus elata	River Peppermint	E	N				•	
Eucalyptus fulgens	Green Scentbark	E	I	Thick fissured bark.	Spreading tree.		•	•
Eucalyptus globoidea	White Stringybark	E	I		Usually found on dry, shallow, rocky soils.		•	•
Eucalyptus globulus subsp. bicostata	Southern Blue Gum	E	1	Blue-green juvenile foliage and very large gumnut. Roughish grey bark which is shed on upper trunk and branches in long ribbons.	Shedding of bark creates signficant amount of litter making it unsuitable for street tree planting.		•	•

Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Yellow Gum	E	N	Showy yellow flowers, but there ar pink-flowered forms such as	Size of tree varies depending on provenance, cultivar and seed coloction. 'Eukie Dwarf' is one of			
				NUSER .	the dwarf cultivars available. Species is prone to poor branch attachment.		•	
Eucalyptus mannifera	Red Spotted Gum	E	N	White trunk with reddish flecks.	Little Spotty' is one of the dwarf cultivars available. Does not tolerate waterlogging and requires well-draining soil.	•	•	
Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	E	N	The bark, which is brown and fibrous peels off revealing a smooth, white underbark.	Too large for typical residential streets. Size of tree varies depending on provenance, cultivar and seed selection. Prefers well-draining soil. Frost tolerant.	•	•	
Eucalyptus meuelleriana	Yellow Stringybark	E	1		Slow-growing tree.		•	•
Eucalyptus nicholii	Willow-leaf Peppermint	E	N				•	
Eucalyptus obliqua	Messmate	E	I		Too large for typical residential streets. Grows on a wide variety of soil types. Varies in form.		•	•
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	E	1		Koala habitat.		•	•
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> 'Little Snowman'	Dwarf Snow Gum	E	N			•	•	
Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Red Box	E	N	Flowers during spring to early summer.	Useful in large avenues and streets and parks.	•	•	
Eucalyptus pryoriana	Gippsland Manna Gum	E	1				•	

Eucalyptus radiata	Narrow-leaved Peppermint	E	1	Heavy bearer of seed.	Widespread on poorer, shallow soils.	•	•
Eucalyptus regnans	Mountain Ash	E	I		Very large tree that requires plenty of space.	•	•
Eucalyptus scoparia	Wallangarra White Gum	E				•	
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Red Iron-bark	E	N	Flowers during Winter. Deeply fissured bark is a rusty red beneath and black on the surface.	Performs well in urban areas and is relatively tolerant to frost. Co-dominant leaders are common.	•	
Eucalyptus sieberi	Silver-top Ash	E	I		Large tree usually found on drier ridges.	•	•
Eucalyptus strzeleckii	Strzelecki Gum	E	I		Tree species that is vulnerable in Victoria and Australia. Only found naturally in West and South Gippsland.	•	•
Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum	E	I	Flowers during summer to autumn.	Koala habitat.	•	•
Fagus sylvatica f. Purpurea	Copper or Purple Beech	D	E	Beautiful dark purple leaves provide visual interest through spring and summer. Attractive, smooth grey bark. Coppery-brown foliage in Autumn.	Prefers moist soils, but tolerates some dryness.	•	
Ficus microcarpa var. hillii	Hill's Weeping Fig	E	N	Smooth grey trunk and glossy green foliage.	Careful establishment may be required to harden off trees and acclimatise them to the local climate if they are grown in Northern Australia. Once acclimated, Weeping Figs can tolerate a very wide range of urban conditions.	•	
Fraxinus griffithii	Evergreen Ash	E	E			•	
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	D	E	Very attractive yellow autumn foliage.	Very slow growing tree. Does not tolerate extended periods of dry soil.	•	

Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	D	E	Finely dissected foliage that turns yellow in Autumn.	There are a number of cultivars available, some of which are thornless. Honeylocust tolerates a wide range of conditions, but prefers well-drained soil.	•	•	
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	E	E	Attractive purple flowers and dissected foliage.	Small, young specimens do not tolerate frost well.		•	
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Rain Tree	D	E	Multi-seasonal interest provided by bronze/gold autumn foliage and yellow flowers in Summer.	Slow-growing tree that may require irrigation during establishment. Best grown in well-managed sites in full-sun.		•	
Lagerstroemia indica	Crepe Myrtle	D	E	A variety of different coloured flowering cultivars are available. Many cultivars have peeling bark that is very attractive. Different cultivars also have distinctive habits, with some relatively narrow and other quite broad.	Can be grown in height- restricted sites. Most selections of Lagerstroemia are now resistant to Powdery Mildew, which has been a problem in the past.	•	•	
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea Tree	E	N				•	
Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon Scented Tea Tree	E	Ν				•	
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	D	E				•	
Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box	E	N	Medium sized tree with rounded head and attractive bark and mid- dark green glossy leaves.	The trees do not grow an extensive root system.		•	
<i>Magnolia cultivars</i> (deciduous)	Magnolia	D	E	Excellent specimen tree because of their magnificent display of flowers and autumn colour.	Most Magnolias do not tolerate root disturbance and are better suited to public open spaces than in streets.		•	
Magnolia grandiflora	Evergreen Magnolia or Bull Bay Magnolia	E	E	Large, glossy green leaves with bronze underside.	Evergreen Magnolias prefer well- drained soil and may require some summer irrigation whilst establishing. 'Little Gem' is one of the dwarf cultivars available with very compact growth.	•	•	
Malus tschonoskii	Crabapple	D	E	Great autumn foliage colour.	Narrow, upright tree.		•	
Malus ioensis 'Plena'	Crabapple	D	E				•	
Melaleuca armillaris	Bracelet Honey Myrtle	E	Ν				•	
Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp Paperbark	E	Ν				•	
Melaleuca linarifolia	Snow in Summer	E	Ν				•	
Melaleuca styphelioides	Prickly-leaf Paperbark	E	Ν				•	
Melia azedarach	White Cedar	D	N	Small, broad tree with vivid green foliage and lilac flowers in late spring.	Fruit drop is a significant problem as it is a tripping hazard. However, there are now low fruiting cultivars available, such as 'Elite'.	•	•	

Nothofagus cunninghamii	Myrtle Beech	E	I		Ornamental tree for high rainfall areas. Does not tolerate dry conditions, particularly during establishment.		•	•
Pistachia chinensis	Chinese Pistachio	D	E	Extremely colourful autumn foliage turning from green to red.	Difficult to find specimens with one central leader and is therefore better used in public open spaces instead of streets.		•	
Platanus x acerifolia	London Plane	D	E	Very attractive mottled brown/grey bark. Large green leaves turning yellow in Autumn.	Avoid seedling stock because the form and branch attachment can vary signficantly. There are various cultivars available such as 'Bloodgood', 'Columbia' and 'Liberty'. High tolerance to dry soil conditions and frost. Suitable for large streets/avenues.	•	•	
Platanus orientalis	Oriental Plane	D	E	Very attractive mottled brown/grey bark. Large green leaves turning yellow in Autumn.	Avoid seedling stock because the form and branch attachment can vary signficantly. There are various cultivars available such as 'Autumn Glory'. High tolerance to dry soil conditions and frost. Suitable for large streets/avenues.	•	•	
Prunus cultivars	Flowering Plum	D	E	Most cultivars have spectacular flowers. Flowers range in colour from white, pink and red. Leaves and autumn colours vary signficantly between cultivars.	Form of tree varies and can be upright, weeping, vase-shaped, etc. It is important to select cultivars that are less susceptible to leaf curl, canker and borer, which can affect some Plum trees. Popular cultivars include: 'Shirotae' (syn. 'Mt Fuji'), <i>Prunus fruticosa</i> 'Globosa', <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Crimson Spire'.	•	•	

Pyrus calleryana cultivars	Callery Pear	D	E	Mass of beautiful white flowers in Spring. Gold to red, to burgundy foliage in Autumn.	There are many cultivars of varying sizes and habit including 'Aristocrat', 'Capital' and 'Chanticleer'. In general Callery Pears tolerates a wide range of conditions including dry soils. However, they do have a tendency to lose limbs in storm events particularly when they have heavy fruit set. Cultivars that are tolerant of windy conditions and have good branch attachment should be selected.	•	•	
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak	D	E	Large, rounded tree with very vivid deep scarlet red foliage in Autumn.	Relatively tolerant of dry, gravelly/sandy soils with low organic matter.	•	•	
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	D	E	Large Oak with deeply lobed green leaves that turn crimson in Autumn.	Trees hold onto leaves for extended period before falling and young trees may return foliage during winter. There are cultivars now available which defoliate early. They also tolerate sites that have extended wet periods during winter. They may require irrigation in summer months.There is a columnar cultivar available.	•	•	
Quercus rubra	Red Oak	D	E	Acorns/Dark brown bark. Red to golden brown foliage in Autumn.	Probably doesn't provide as much year round interest as other species listed.	•	•	
Tilia cordata	Linden	D	E			•	•	
Tristianiopsis laurina	Kanooka	E	N	Fine brown bark that exfoliates to reveal smooth cream beneath.	Versatile tree that grows in a wide range of conditions. Responds well to pruning if required.	•	•	
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm	SD	E	Attractive mottled orange-brown peeling bark.	Rapidly growing tree that tolerates range of conditions. Trees can develop more than one dominant leader which can present problems. May require regular irrigation in summer.	•	•	

Waterhousea floribunda	Weeping Lillypilly	E	N					
							•	
Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'	Zelkova	SD	E	Beautiful shade tree, with attractive bright green, serrated leaves. Attractive, smooth grey bark.	Highly adaptable to different soils. Doesn't tolerate very wet sites.	•	•	

APPENDIX 2: BAW BAW SHIRE ADVANCED TREE PLANTING DETAIL



(Note: this standard applies to trees in all streets and any proposed advanced trees in open space reserves)