

APPENDIX A

STREETS & OPEN SPACE ATTRIBUTES

STREET ATTRIBUTES: OPPORTUNITIES & CONSTRAINTS

Attribute	How might the attribute impact ability to deliver tree canopy?
Council owned road	Whether CoPP can take a responsibility role or play an advocacy role in delivery.
Extent of existing canopy	Helps identify streets which lack canopy cover, which can be used inform action priorities in combination with the other measured attributes.
Whether there is an existing process underway to masterplan street	Whether the UFPP defers to a separate planning or implementation process to deliver canopy. For example, a streetscape plan is being developed for Carlisle Street, this plan will consider planting to a more detailed level than the UFPP.
Within 400m walking distance of activity centre (round to 1 decimal)	People are more likely to choose walking in these streets, therefore it is more important to ensure a comfortable pedestrian environment with ample shading.
Larger area (and impact) of road reserve (width x length)	This is a relatively crude calculation to helps identify streets which may offer more canopy uplift due to their spatial magnitude.
Whether street is designated cycling route	People are more likely to cycle in these streets due to the improve cycle amenity, therefore it is more important to ensure a comfortable cycling environment with ample shading.
Street orientation & Overhead powerline location	To be considered in combination with overhead powerlines locations. Overhead powerlines impede canopy growth due to the need to maintain clearance and remove tree branches. If large unimpeded trees can be planted to the north or west of the road carriageway then more road surface can be shaded, which may consequently reduce urban heat island effects.
Street has public transport stops (tram or bus)	Waiting areas and transport shelters located along the kerbside reduces space for planting trees.
Whether street has driveway crossovers	Vehicle crossovers limited the unencumbered space along footpaths for trees.
The number of traffic lanes and surplus trafficable width (carriageway width minus parking lanes)	Provides a baseline for how traffic currently utilises the carriageway space. Reducing trafficable lanes may require additional technical transport advice and be unpopular with the community. If the trafficable space/width for vehicles is more than 1 lane, but less than 2 lanes, then there is potentially surplus road surface available for reconfiguration of the street (widths ranging 3.3m-6m). There is a similar opportunity for trafficable widths greater than 2 lanes (widths greater than 6m)
Width of existing kerb	A wider kerb offers more potential for tree planting without disrupting pedestrian movement.
Whether street contains flood overlay	If a street is prone to flooding, then flood resilient tree species and WSUD could be considered depending on the context.
Street parking	This will consider whether on-street parking is unrestricted, time-restricted, permitted, restricted or non-existent. If the community has an expectation for on-street parking it may be more difficult to consider radical changes to the street functionality. CoPP provided LatStudios with a GIS dataset mapping parking locations and types of parking. We used this to rank parking locations from easiest to intervene to hardest.
Walk Quality Scores	The Walk Quality analysis by Swinburne University ties into the movement network by illustrating where there are gaps in the provision of shade for walking catchments from key activity nodes, thus identifying the priority streets for shade improvements. These priority Walk Quality streets were identified as: Alma Rd, Nelson St, Camden St, Glen Eira Ave, Oak Grove, William St, Inkerman St and Carlisle St as a high priority, with Landsdowne Rd, Westbury St, Marlborough St, Rosamond St and Nightingale St as medium priority streets to improve walkability.
Abutting building heights	Similar to Building setbacks, lower adjacent building heights may offer more growing room for any road reserve trees overhanging private property and vis-versa for trees in private property.
Heat vulnerability	The heat vulnerability assessment is to identify areas where we might expect high vulnerability to heat waves. The map shows areas with higher UHI relative to baseline; in combination with selected land cover attributes and demographic characteristics.
Permeability	Dataset appears to contain inaccuracies. Highlights which streets may have better existing growing conditions. Impacts the amount of rainfall which permeates into the ground versus stormwater. If more rainfall is able to reach the tree root zones, then growing conditions may be improved.
Underground utilities locations	Underground services are vital to consider for design of tree root zones and any potential reconfiguration of road cross-sections.
Age & Health (old - more reason to replace...)	Trees that are reaching the end of their lifespan need to have a succession plan. Trees which are low health and are struggling to meet canopy expectations (based on the species and growing conditions) could be replaced to attempt to increase canopy faster.
Building setbacks from road reserve	Larger setbacks may offer more growing room for any road reserve trees overhanging private property and vis-versa for trees in private property.
Redevelopment sites and likely magnitude of redevelopment	Larger sites or consolidation of smaller sites may unlock opportunities for planting in adjacent streetscapes. Proponents of developments may be able to contribute to or deliver street trees. If developments provide off-street parking, then on street parking could be reduced in favour of more trees.
Heritage overlays on street or abutting building	The planning requirements of areas covered by Heritage Overlays may influence detailed design for streetscape interventions.
Area of Cultural Sensitivity	All detailed design projects should involve engagement with Traditional Owners, particularly to better understand areas of cultural sensitivity. Plant species are also intrinsically linked to cultural sensitivity and the selection of species should be cognisant of cultural needs and designated Areas of Cultural Sensitivity.



STREET ATTRIBUTES TABLE

Road Name	Street Type as identified in Chapter 4	Whether Council deems the street is a primary focus, secondary focus, operational focus or for future consideration.	The appropriate type of neighbourhood opportunity - identified in the Action Table in Chapter 6 - to implement in the given street.	Whether the road is identified as a priority through the Walk Quality Research Project (see page 30)	Whether road is owned by CoPP	Whether there is an existing process underway to reconfigure the street	Whether the street forms part of the existing or planned cycle network	Existing canopy cover (measured from GIS data)	Existing canopy cover (0-15% = low, 15-30% = medium, >30% = high)	Which side of the street existing powerlines are generally located (N = North, E = East, W = West, S = South, * = powerlines change sides).	Number of traffic lanes	Potential that there is surplus width in the road for interventions based off number of traffic lanes and street carriageway width	Whether there are regular vehicle driveways/crossovers							
EZI_RDNAME	St Type	Implementation Focus	Urban Forest Opportunities	Walk Quality Priority Street	Council Rd	Dvlpmnt PI	Rd % in 400m AC	Bike Route	PTV Stops	CANOPY %	CANOPY CVR	Pwrln Lctn	No. Lanes	Srpls Wdth	XOvers	Parking1	Parking2	Parking3	Parking4	Parking5
ALEXANDRA STREET	5-Boulevard	Secondary focus	New street designs	Moderate	Y	N	7.47	Y	N	8.96	Low	E	2		Y	0%	99%	1%	0%	0%

Council-provided GIS street parking data which was sorted into categories. For each category parking provision was calculated as a % of total street parking spaces.

General Categories	Parking1	Parking2	Parking3	Parking4	Parking5
Unrestricted	high time limit	low time limit	permit only	no parking	
GIS parking types sorted under categories	Unrestricted Parking	10hour, 4hour, 2hour	5min, 10min, 15min, 30min, 60min, 90min	Permit Zone	No stopping No stopping with times Clearway with times Bus Zone Loading Zone Mail Zone Taxi Zone

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ALBION STREET	5-Boulevard	Operational	Transition	Moderate	Y	N	19.54	N	N	17.79	Medium	N	2		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ALEXANDRA STREET	5-Boulevard	Secondary focus	New street designs	Moderate	Y	N	7.47	Y	N	8.96	Low	E	2		Y	0%	99%	1%	0%	0%
ALFRED STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	New street designs, larger tree planting	High	Y	N	100	N	N	20.37	Medium	N	1	Y	N	0%	0%	67%	24%	9%
ALMA ROAD	5-Boulevard	Primary focus	New street designs	High	Y	N	23.96	Y	N	17.54	Medium	S	2		Y	73%	0%	0%	4%	23%
ARGYLE STREET	3-Typical Street	Operational	New street designs, larger tree planting		Y	N	0	N	N	5.59	Low	N	1	Y	Y	58%	0%	26%	16%	0%
BALSTON STREET	3-Typical Street	Future consideration	New street designs, larger tree planting	Moderate	Y	N	99.91	N	N	14.32	Low	E	1	Y	Y	53%	44%	2%	0%	0%
BLLENHEIM STREET	3-Typical Street	Future consideration	Vacant space, new street designs, larger street planting	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	11.75	Low	W	2		Y	49%	0%	11%	41%	0%
BOONDARA GROVE	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	0	N	N	24.84	Medium	E	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
BOTHWELL STREET	7-Unique	Operational	New street designs, larger tree planting and vegetation	Moderate	Y	Y	99.97	N	N	30	High	S	2		Y	98%	0%	0%	2%	0%
BOWEN STREET	2-Narrow Street	Future consideration	Vacant space, larger tree planting	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	16.21	Medium	E	1	Y	N	62%	38%	0%	0%	0%
BRIGHTON ROAD	9-Major Movement	Primary focus	New street designs, partner	High	N	N	100	Y	Y	12.87	Low	E, W	8		Y	68%	9%	16%	4%	3%
BRUNNING STREET	2-Narrow Street	Future consideration	Transition	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	18.02	Medium	S	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
BRUNNING STREET	2-Narrow Street	Future consideration	Transition, larger tree planting	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	18.02	Medium	S	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CAMDEN STREET	3-Typical Street	Primary focus	Vacant spaces, larger tree planting	High	Y	N	100	N	N	15.31	Medium	E	2		Y	4%	64%	31%	1%	1%
CARDIGAN STREET	7-Unique	Operational	Transition		Y	N	68.32	N	N	7.81	Low	N	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CARLISLE AVENUE	4-Green Street	Operational	New street designs		Y	N	100	N	N	24.96	Medium	E	1		Y	10%	6%	58%	8%	18%
CARLISLE STREET	6-High Street	Primary focus	New street designs, broader project	High	N	Y	100	Y	Y	7.39	Low	N, S	2		N	10%	6%	58%	8%	18%
CELESTE COURT	3-Typical Street	Operational	New street designs		Y	N	27.4	N	N	17.5	Medium	N	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CHAPEL STREET	6-High Street	Operational	New street design, partner, vacant spaces	High	Y	N	82.48	Y	Y	6.75	Low	E, W	2		Y	45%	7%	29%	3%	16%
CHARLES STREET	1-Micro Street	Operational			Y	N	100	N	N	0	Low	N/A	1		Y	17%	67%	17%	0%	0%
CHUSAN STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	New street designs		Y	N	100	N	N	13.42	Low	E	1		Y	43%	53%	0%	0%	5%
CREWS STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	100	N	N	0	Low	S	1	Y	Y	0%	0%	56%	44%	0%
DANDENONG ROAD	9-Major Movement	Operational	New street designs		N	N	35.28	N	Y	30	High	N	8		Y	76%	5%	12%	0%	7%
DEAN AVENUE	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	100	N	N	56.45	High	N	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DIANELLA LANE	0-Access Lane	Operational	Vacant space, larger tree planting		Y	N	100	N	N	0.47	Low	N/A	1		Y					
DIANELLA LANE	0-Access Lane	Operational	Vacant space, larger tree planting		Y	N	100	N	N	5.77	Low	N/A	1		Y					
DICKENS ROAD	7-Unique	Operational	No legend attributed		Y	N	99.33	Y	N	24.83	Medium	N	0		N	38%	9%	47%	0%	6%
DICKENS STREET	7-Unique	Secondary focus	No legend attributed	High	Y	N	100	Y	N	24.83	Medium	N	2		N	38%	9%	47%	0%	6%
DUKE STREET	3-Typical Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	100	N	N	8.98	Low	N	2		N	0%	0%	96%	0%	4%
EDWARD STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	Vacant space, larger tree planting	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	6.69	Low	N	1		Y	17%	56%	27%	0%	0%
ELM GROVE	3-Typical Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	100	N	N	6.59	Low	N	2		N	8%	92%	0%	0%	0%
EVELYN STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	39.87	N	N	6.94	Low	E	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
FULTON STREET	3-Typical Street	Primary focus	New street designs	Moderate	Y	N	0	N	N	9.9	Low	S	2		Y	83%	0%	0%	0%	17%
GIBBS STREET	1-Micro Street	Future consideration	Transition		Y	Y	100	N	N	30	High	N	2		N	86%	0%	0%	14%	0%
GIBBS STREET	1-Micro Street	Future consideration	Transition		Y	N	100	N	N	18.97	Medium	E	1	Y	N	86%	0%	0%	14%	0%
GIBBS STREET	1-Micro Street	Future consideration	Transition		Y	N	100	N	N	4.82	Low	E	1		Y	86%	0%	0%	14%	0%
GLEN EIRA AVENUE	3-Typical Street	Primary focus	Vacant space, larger tree planting	High	Y	N	100	Y	N	11.05	Low	E	2		N	69%	31%	0%	0%	0%
GLENMARK AVENUE	3-Typical Street	Operational	Transition		Y	N	100	N	N	32.13	High	W	1	Y	N	0%	0%	68%	32%	0%
GODFREY AVENUE	3-Typical Street	Operational	Transition, larger tree planting	Moderate	Y	N	0	N	N	24.63	Medium	N	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
GOODENIA LANE	0-Access Lane	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	100	N	N	0	Low	N/A	1		N					
GOURLAY STREET	3-Typical Street	Operational	Vacant space	Moderate	Y	N	57.83	N	N	7.51	Low	S	2		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
GRAYLINGS AVENUE	3-Typical Street	Operational	Vacant space, transition		Y	N	0	N	N	46.51	High	W	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
GRAYLINGS GROVE	3-Typical Street	Operational	New street designs		Y	N	0	N	N	19.23	Medium	N	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
GROSVENOR STREET	5-Boulevard	Operational	Transition, larger tree planting	Moderate	Y	N	77.08	N	N	11.61	Low	S*, N*	2		Y	92%	0%	0%	8%	0%
HAMMERDALE AVENUE	4-Green Street	Operational	New street designs	Moderate	Y	N	0	N	N	9.92	Low	W	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
HAWSLEIGH AVENUE	4-Green Street	Operational	New street designs		Y	N	100	N	N	21.41	Medium	E	1	Y	Y	49%	0%	51%	0%	0%
HERTFORD STREET	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	0	N	N	13.15	Low	S	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
HOLROYD AVENUE	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	39.18	High	E	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%



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HOLROYD AVENUE	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	45.52	High	N	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
HOLROYD COURT	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	99.41	N	N	45.52	High	E	2		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
HOTHAM STREET	8-Moderate Movement	Future consideration	New street designs, Transition	Moderate	N	N	53.99	N	Y	5.17	Low	E, W*	4		Y	44%	4%	0%	0%	52%
HUGHENDEN ROAD	5-Boulevard	Operational	Transition		Y	N	98.57	N	N	26.6	Medium	N	2		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
INKERMAN STREET	5-Boulevard	Primary focus	New street designs, broader project	High	Y	Y	76.23	Y	N	5.36	Low	N	2		Y	42%	12%	28%	0%	18%
JERVOIS STREET	1-Micro Street	Operational	New street designs	Moderate	Y	N	89.38	N	N	7.95	Low	E	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
JOHNSON STREET	2-Narrow Street*	Operational	New street designs		Y	N	0	N	N	14.31	Low	S	1	Y	Y	11%	50%	0%	0%	39%
KALYMNA GROVE	3-Typical Street	Operational	Vacant space	Moderate	Y	N	0	N	N	19.93	Medium	E	2		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
KELLY LANE	0-Access Lane	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	100	N	N	0	Low	N/A	1		Y					
KING STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	New street designs		Y	N	67.05	N	N	3.09	Low	E	1	Y	Y	89%	11%	0%	0%	0%
KURRAJONG AVENUE	3-Typical Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	0	N	N	12.41	Low	N	2		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
LAMBERT GROVE	3-Typical Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	100	N	N	10.01	Low	N	1	Y	Y	81%	0%	0%	0%	19%
LANSDOWNE ROAD	3-Typical Street	Secondary focus	Vacant space	High	Y	N	19.84	N	N	25.16	Medium	W	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
LEO FINK COURT	0-Access Lane	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	0	N	N	0	Low	N/A	1	Y	Y					
LESLIE STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	100	N	N	5.93	Low	E	1	Y	Y	73%	0%	7%	16%	4%
LINTON STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	Vacant space	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	24.86	Medium	E	1		Y	43%	58%	0%	0%	0%
LYNOTT STREET	1-Micro Street	Operational	New street designs		Y	N	100	N	N	11.17	Low	E	1		N	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
MALAKOFF STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	100	N	N	3.62	Low	E	1	Y	N	2%	0%	55%	43%	0%
MARLBOROUGH STREET	2-Narrow Street	Secondary focus	New street designs	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	16.99	Medium	N	1	Y	N	20%	25%	10%	41%	3%
MARLBOROUGH STREET	2-Narrow Street	Secondary focus	New street designs	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	11.71	Low	N	1	Y	Y	20%	25%	10%	41%	3%
MARNE STREET	4-Green Street	Operational	Transition		Y	N	0	N	N	46.88	High	E	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MARTIN PLACE	0-Access Lane	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	100	N	N	0	Low	N/A	1		Y	0%	35%	59%	0%	6%
MARTIN STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	Vacant space, larger tree planting		Y	N	100	N	N	8.98	Low	S	1	Y	Y	0%	35%	59%	0%	6%
MONTAGUE AVENUE	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	23.95	Medium	E	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MOOLTAN AVENUE	3-Typical Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	24.21	N	N	21.54	Medium	N	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MURCHISON STREET	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space	Moderate	Y	N	0	N	N	41.69	High	N	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NELSON STREET	2-Narrow Street*	Primary focus	Vacant space, larger tree planting	High	Y	N	100	N	N	12.45	Low	W	1	Y	Y	0%	37%	24%	37%	2%
NIGHTINGALE STREET	5-Boulevard	Secondary focus	Transition, larger tree planting	Moderate	Y	N	100	Y	N	12.53	Low	S	2		N	27%	27%	23%	23%	0%
NOTTAGE STREET	4-Green Street	Operational	Transition		Y	N	82.04	N	N	46.88	High	S	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OAK GROVE	7-Unique	Primary focus	Vacant space	High	Y	N	100	N	N	6.05	Low	S	2		Y	43%	57%	0%	0%	0%
ORANGE GROVE	3-Typical Street	Future consideration	New street designs, larger tree planting and vegetation	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	13.13	Low	E	2		N	50%	49%	1%	0%	0%
ORRONG ROAD	5-Boulevard	Future consideration	New street designs, transition	Moderate	Y	N	100	Y	Y	8.84	Low	E	2		Y	37%	0%	29%	0%	34%
PAKINGTON STREET	7-Unique	Operational	Vacant space	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	12.8	Low	N	2		Y	33%	26%	16%	25%	0%
PALM COURT	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	0	N	N	19.54	Medium	W	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PENLEIGH COURT	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	0	N	N	32.4	High	N	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PENNY LANE	0-Access Lane	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	100	N	N	0	Low	N/A	1		Y	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
PHILLIPS STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	Transition		Y	N	0	N	N	3.78	Low	W	1	Y	Y	27%	0%	73%	0%	0%
PILLEY STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	New street designs		Y	N	0	N	N	21.4	Medium	E	1	Y	Y	61%	39%	0%	0%	0%
PILLEY STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	New street designs		Y	N	0	N	N	21.4	Medium	E	1	Y	Y	61%	39%	0%	0%	0%
PRENTICE STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	New street designs		Y	N	100	N	N	6.48	Low	W	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
QUEEN STREET	1-Micro Street	Operational	New tree designs, larger tree planting	Moderate	Y	N	62.7	N	N	3.78	Low	E	1		Y	38%	0%	57%	0%	6%
RAGLAN STREET	4-Green Street	Primary focus	Partner, new street designs, larger tree planting	High	Y	N	34.25	N	N	26.05	Medium	W	1	Y	Y	86%	0%	0%	14%	0%
RAILWAY PLACE	0-Access Lane	Primary focus		High	Y	N	100	N	N	0	Low	N/A	1		N					
RAITH COURT	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	0	N	N	16.86	Medium	E	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
RAVENS GROVE	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	0	N	N	41.03	High	E	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ROSAMOND STREET	2-Narrow Street	Secondary focus	New street designs, larger tree planting	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	3.83	Low	N	1	Y	N	3%	46%	0%	48%	3%
ROSAMOND STREET	2-Narrow Street	Secondary focus	New street designs, larger tree planting		Y	N	100	N	N	9.32	Low	N	1	Y	N	3%	46%	0%	48%	3%
SEBASTOPOL STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	New street designs, broader project		Y	N	100	N	N	14.4	Low	E	1	Y	Y	97%	0%	0%	0%	3%

EZL_RDNAME	St Type	Implementation Focus	Urban Forest Opportunities	Walk Quality Priority Street	Council Rd	Dvlpmnt Pl	Rd % in 400m AC	Bike Route	PTV Stops	CANOPY %	CANOPY CVR	Pwrln Lctn	No. Lanes	Srpls Wdth	XOvers	Parking1	Parking2	Parking3	Parking4	Parking5
SHIRLEY GROVE	2-Narrow Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	0	N	N	16.79	Medium	W	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
SOMERS STREET	4-Green Street	Operational	Off the map - no legend	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	25.59	Medium	W	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ST KILDA ROAD	9-Major Movement	Primary focus	Vacant space, partner	High	N	N	100	Y	Y	20.42	Medium	E	8		Y	12%	57%	19%	2%	10%
STUART STREET	1-Micro Street	Operational	New street designs		Y	N	100	N	N	0	Low	S	1	Y	Y	0%	0%	71%	0%	29%
SUNHILL COURT	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	0	N	N	16.62	Medium	S	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
SYCAMORE GROVE	3-Typical Street	Operational	New street designs, larger tree planting		Y	N	100	N	N	9.88	Low	N	2		Y	43%	57%	0%	0%	0%
SYCAMORE GROVE	3-Typical Street	Operational	New street designs, larger tree planting		Y	N	100	N	N	16.64	Medium	N	2		Y	43%	57%	0%	0%	0%
TE-ARAI AVENUE	3-Typical Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	85.77	N	N	15.02	Medium	W	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
THE AVENUE	3-Typical Street	Operational	Vacant space	Moderate	Y	N	78.74	N	N	8.06	Low	N	2		Y	98%	0%	2%	0%	0%
WANDO GROVE	3-Typical Street	Future consideration	Vacant space		Y	N	76.22	N	N	14.43	Low	E	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
WAVENHOE AVENUE	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	0	N	N	21.67	Medium	S	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
WENDEN GROVE	4-Green Street	Operational	New street designs, vacant space		Y	N	76.95	N	N	14.63	Low	S	1		Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
WESTBURY CLOSE	4-Green Street	Operational	New street design		Y	N	100.03	N	N	25.62	Medium	E	1		Y	74%	0%	24%	0%	2%
WESTBURY GROVE	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	24.99	N	N	26.55	Medium	S	1	Y	Y	74%	0%	24%	0%	2%
WESTBURY GROVE	4-Green Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	24.99	N	N	26.55	Medium	S	1	Y	Y	74%	0%	24%	0%	2%
WESTBURY STREET	5-Boulevard	Secondary focus	Transition, larger tree planting, new street designs	Moderate	Y	N	57.13	Y	N	9.44	Low	E*, W*	2		Y	74%	0%	24%	0%	2%
WILGAH STREET	3-Typical Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	0	N	N	12.03	Low	E	1	Y	Y	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
WILLIAM PLACE	2-Narrow Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	100	N	N	0	Low	N/A	2		Y	57%	22%	13%	3%	5%
WILLIAM STREET	5-Boulevard	Primary focus	New street design, vegetation	High	Y	N	100	Y	N	11.61	Low	E*, W*	2		Y	57%	22%	13%	3%	5%
WOODSTOCK STREET	2-Narrow Street	Operational	Vacant space	Moderate	Y	N	100	N	N	8.26	Low	E	1	Y	N	43%	23%	32%	0%	2%
YOUNG STREET	1-Micro Street	Operational	Vacant space		Y	N	78.82	N	N	9.92	Low	W	1		Y	96%	0%	4%	0%	0%

OPEN SPACE ATTRIBUTES TABLE

Open Space Name	Project Type	Existing or Proposed Space	Open Space Size (m²)	Existing Canopy Coverage (%)	Focus Area	Project Program	Description of Key Move (Scope)
ST KILDA TOWN HALL RESERVE	Public Space	Existing	3,500m2	41%	Primary focus	Green Parks Program	Aligning with Carlisle Street Streetscape Plan, increase vegetation and trees in the park and consider succession planting. Maintain existing or further canopy cover and improve biodiversity outcomes.
TE ARAI RESERVE	Public Space	Existing	1,709m2	56%	Primary focus	Green Parks Program	Where opportunities arise, increase vegetation and trees in the park and consider succession planting. Maintain existing or further canopy cover and improve biodiversity outcomes. Continue to support community garden beds in this park.
WILLIAM STREET RESERVE	Public Space	Existing	5,345m2	63%	Primary focus	Green Parks Program	Where opportunities arise, increase vegetation and trees in the park and consider succession planting. Maintain existing or further canopy cover and improve biodiversity outcomes.
BURNETT GRAY RESERVE	Open Space	Existing	4,000m2	32%	Primary focus	Public Space Upgrade Program	Develop the Ripponlea Master Plan and playground upgrade. Improve biodiverse planting and tree canopy. Include trees and biodiverse planting in the designs for this open space upgrade. Aiming to reach 40% canopy cover and improve biodiversity outcomes.
GLEN EIRA AVENUE RESERVE	Open Space & Street Trees	Existing	1,183m2	57%	Primary focus	Public Space Upgrade Program	Develop the Ripponlea Master Plan and deliver the upgrade of the Glen Eira Road Precinct including Burnett Gray Gardens, Glen Eira Avenue and surrounds. Aiming to reach 40% canopy cover and improve biodiversity outcomes.
ALEXANDRA STREET	Public Space	Proposed	NA	NA	Primary focus	Small Parks Program	Develop a green corridor on Alexandra Street alongside the St Kilda Cemetery, including new vegetation and trees, aiming to reach 40% canopy cover and improve biodiversity outcomes.
KALYMNA ROAD	Public Space	Proposed	NA	NA	Primary focus	Small Parks Program	Delivery of new public open spaces with new vegetation and trees, aiming to reach 40% canopy cover and improve biodiversity outcomes.
LANDSDOWNE ROAD	Public Space	Proposed	NA	NA	Primary focus	Small Parks Program	Delivery of new public open spaces with new vegetation and trees, aiming to reach 40% canopy cover and improve biodiversity outcomes.
PAKINGTON STREET PARK	Public Space	Proposed	NA	NA	Primary focus	Small Parks Program - Park Extension	Delivery of new public open spaces with new vegetation and trees, aiming to reach 40% canopy cover and improve biodiversity outcomes.
PAKINGTON STREET PARK	Public Space	Existing	766m2	62%	Primary focus	Communal Garden Beds	Look for opportunities to upgrade the Community Garden Beds in Pakington Reserve alongside the scheduled park upgrade.
WOODSTOCK STREET RESERVE	Public Space	Existing	193m2	80%	Primary focus	Small Parks Program	In line with the Public Space Strategy. Delivery of new public open spaces with new vegetation and trees, maintain existing or further canopy cover and improve biodiversity outcomes.
HEWISON RESERVE	Public Space	Existing	5,254m2	55%	Primary focus	Communal Garden Beds	Design and deliver raised community garden beds in Hewison Reserve.
ALMA PARK	Public Space	Existing	92,937m2	55%	Operational	Green Parks Program	Maintain canopy cover and species diversity with tree succession planning in Alma Park. Develop and deliver a tree succession plan. Enhance biodiverse planting, working with Friends of Alma Park.
RAILWAY PLACE COMMUNITY GARDENS	Public Space	Existing	662m2	18%	Operational	Community Gardens	Continue to support Railway Place Community Gardens.
ST KILDA CEMETERY	Advocacy	Existing	79,645m2	No data	Primary focus	Advocacy with other landholders	Continue to advocate with the Southern Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust to improve usability and accessibility, and to increase maintenance, canopy coverage and biodiversity.



APPENDIX B

DESIGN TOOLKIT

TOOLKIT OVERVIEW

WHY CHOOSE A TOOLKIT APPROACH?

A toolkit of planting opportunities can be applied in various ways across the neighbourhood. The toolkit forms the base for further detailed design for each case dealing with site-specific conditions.

The toolkit provides:

- Streamlined approach for detailed design.
- Pre-approved approaches which have already undergone internal feedback and refinement.
- Standardised engineering specification drawings can be subsequently prepared.
- Flexibility to check multiple intervention options for feasibility.
- Ability for CoPP to expand the Toolkit with extra interventions as UFPPs are prepared for other neighbourhoods.
- A design framework so that any canopy opportunities from redevelopment of major sites can easily be identified by CoPP and capitalised upon by expediting the abutting streetscape detailed designs.

WHAT IS CONTAINED IN THIS TOOLKIT?

A table listing the different street types within the Balaclava and St Kilda East Neighbourhood cross referenced with which Toolkit interventions may be considered based on typical existing conditions.

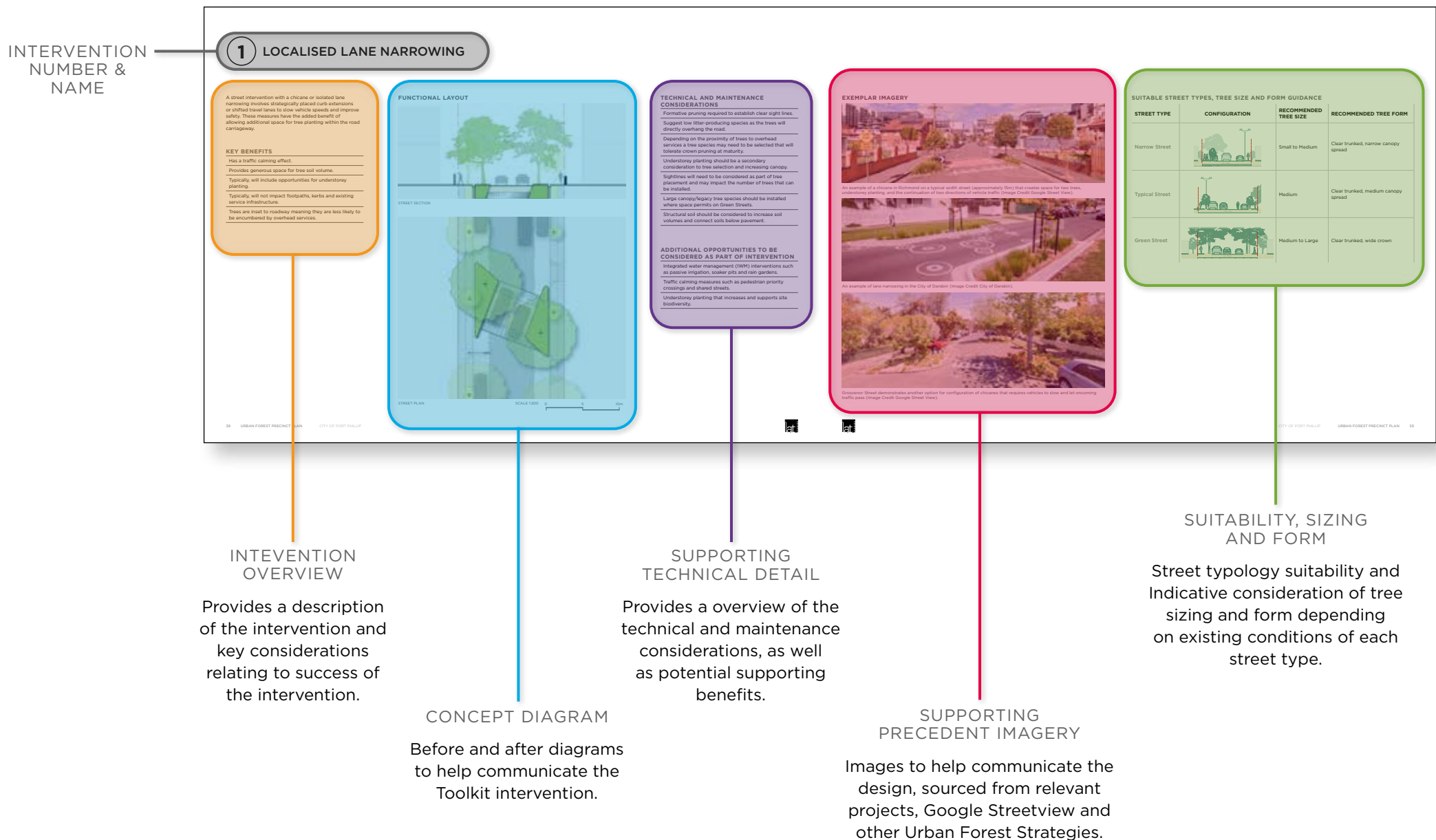
An explanation of the 8 Toolkit options including:

- A general overview of the intervention.
- Concept diagrams to help communicate the design intent.
- Consideration of the key concerns and advantages for each approach.
- General guidance of how tree form and sizing may be adjusted for each relevant street type.
- Supporting imagery where relevant.

Note: The UFPP outlines high level planting approaches. Each project will require detailed design to ensure site specific conditions are addressed.

Some streets will be specifically targeted for design interventions taken from this Toolkit, while others may be considered as part of other Council programs, such as water sensitive urban design, traffic safety initiatives, or when the arborist team decides upon a species change that might enable larger tree planting areas.

Figure 44: Example Toolkit intervention layout



DESIGN TOOLKIT

A Toolkit of planting opportunities can be applied in various ways across the neighbourhood, the table below outlines which street typologies these design interventions may be suitable for. The following pages provide more detail on each specific intervention.

CHOOSING A SUITABLE INTERVENTION BASED ON STREET TYPOLOGY

	<div>1</div> <div>Localised Lane Narrowing</div>	<div>2</div> <div>Corner Build-outs</div>	<div>3</div> <div>Tree Containers & Temporary Greening</div>	<div>4</div> <div>Protected Pedestrian Crossings</div>	<div>5</div> <div>Kerb Outstands (within road)</div>	<div>6</div> <div>Footpath Widening</div>	<div>7</div> <div>Tree Cut Outs (within footpath)</div>	<div>8</div> <div>Central Medians</div>
Micro Street	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘
Narrow Street	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✓	⊘
Typical Street	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘
Green Street	✓	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Connector Boulevard	⊘	✓	⊘*	✓	✓	⊘	⊘	✓
High Street	⊘	✓	✓	⊘	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘
Movement Corridors	Interventions for Movement Corridors will require advocacy with the Department of Transport and Planning.							
Unique Streets	Refer to implementation in Chapter 06 for guidance on these streets where relevant.							

* Westbury Street is a Connector Boulevard Street Type, however it has been identified by CoPP as being suitable for Tree Containers & Parklets as a temporary measure while bike lane designs are being finalised for the street.

1 LOCALISED LANE NARROWING

A street intervention with a chicane or isolated lane narrowing involves strategically placed curb extensions or shifted travel lanes to slow vehicle speeds and improve safety. These measures have the added benefit of allowing additional space for tree planting within the road carriageway.

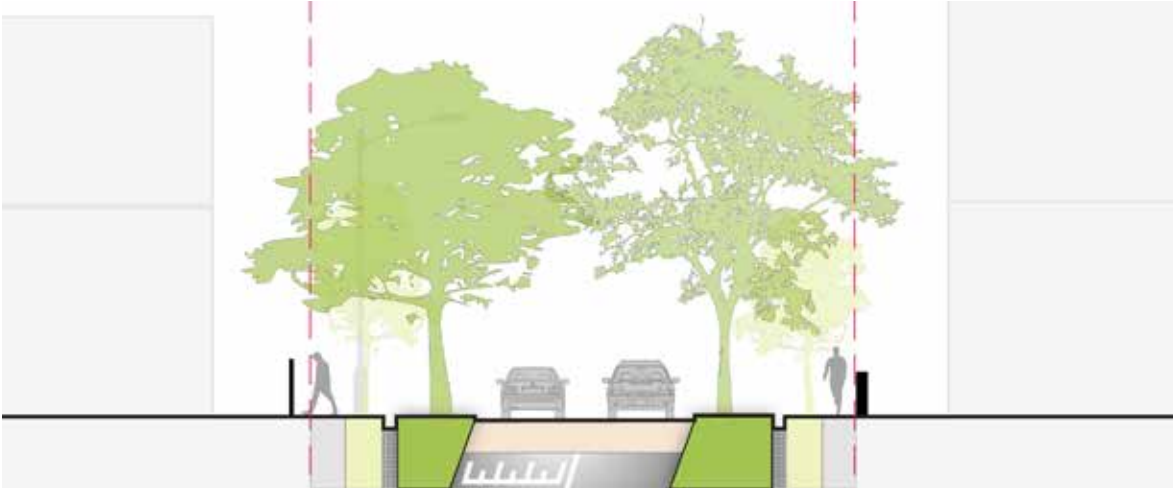
KEY BENEFITS

- Has a traffic calming effect.
- Provides generous space for tree soil volume.
- Typically, will include opportunities for understorey planting.
- Typically, will not impact footpaths, kerbs and existing service infrastructure.
- Trees are inset to roadway meaning they are less likely to be encumbered by overhead services.

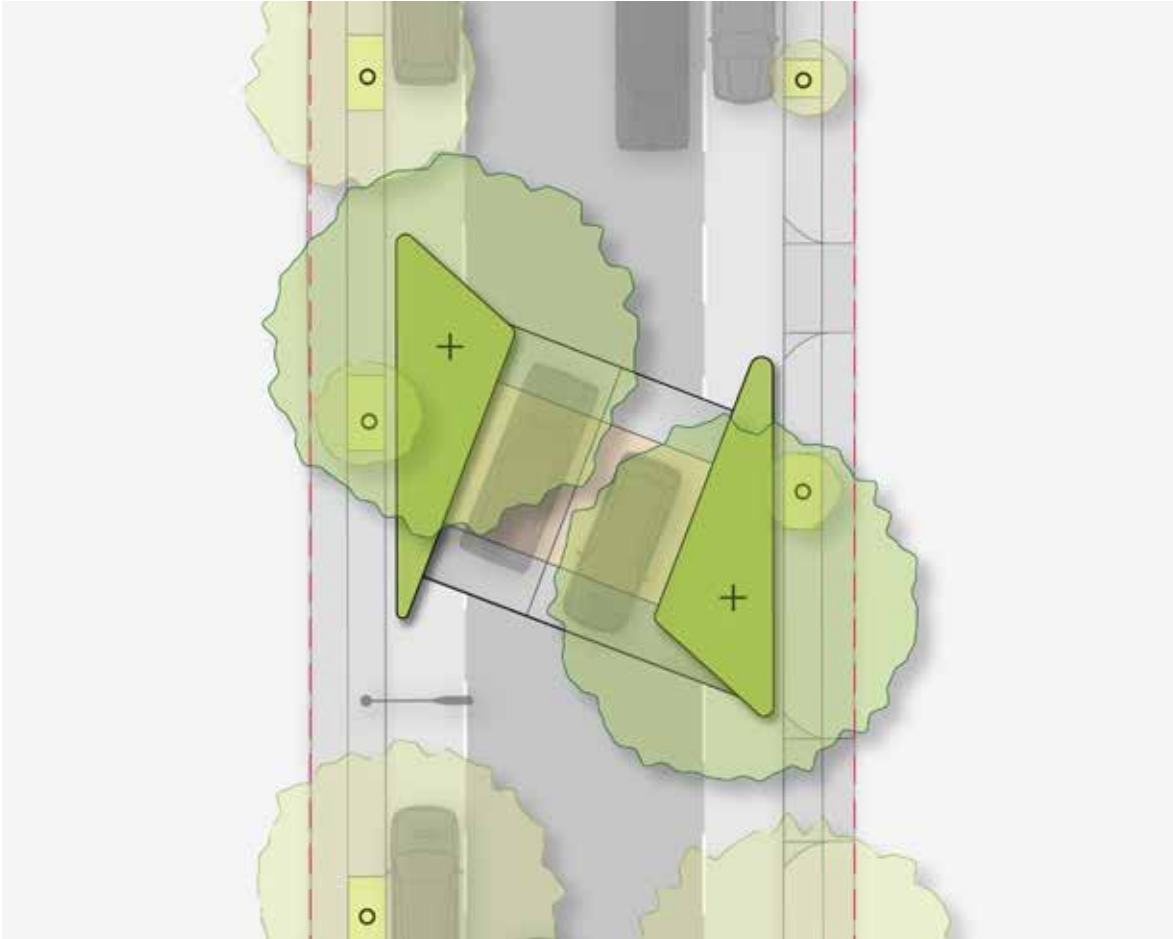


Figure 45: Highlighting all of the streets that are suitable for localised lane narrowing.

FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT



STREET SECTION



STREET PLAN

SCALE 1:200 0 5 10m

TECHNICAL AND MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- Formative pruning required to establish clear sight lines.
- Suggest low litter-producing species as the trees will directly overhang the road.
- Depending on the proximity of trees to overhead services a tree species may need to be selected that will tolerate crown pruning at maturity.
- Understorey planting should be a secondary consideration to tree selection and increasing canopy.
- Sightlines will need to be considered as part of tree placement and may impact the number of trees that can be installed.
- Large canopy/legacy tree species should be installed where space permits on Green Streets.
- Structural soil should be considered to increase soil volumes and connect soils below pavement.

ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF INTERVENTION

- Integrated water management (IWM) interventions such as passive irrigation, soaker pits and rain gardens.
- Traffic calming measures such as pedestrian priority crossings and shared streets.
- Understorey planting that increases and supports site biodiversity.

INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION COST

\$	\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$
< \$50k	\$50 - \$250k	\$250k - \$600k	\$600k - \$1m	> \$1m

EXEMPLAR IMAGERY



An example of a chicane in Richmond on a typical width street (approximately 15m) that creates space for two trees, understorey planting, and the continuation of two directions of vehicle traffic (Image Credit Google Street View).



An example of lane narrowing in the City of Darebin (Image Credit City of Darebin).



Grosvenor Street demonstrates another option for configuration of chicanes that requires vehicles to slow and let oncoming traffic pass (Image Credit Google Street View).

SUITABLE STREET TYPES, TREE SIZE AND FORM GUIDANCE

STREET TYPE	CONFIGURATION	RECOMMENDED TREE SIZE	RECOMMENDED TREE FORM
Narrow Street		Small to Medium	Clear trunked, narrow canopy spread
Typical Street		Medium	Clear trunked, medium canopy spread
Green Street		Medium to Large	Clear trunked, wide crown

2 CORNER BUILD-OUTS

Corner build-outs effectively repurpose unused space at intersections where parking is not permitted—typically 10 metres in each direction from a corner—into planting areas. Whilst it is important to maintain clear sightlines for turning vehicles, these build-outs typically allow space to plant medium or large trees on most street types, with the added benefit of understorey planting.

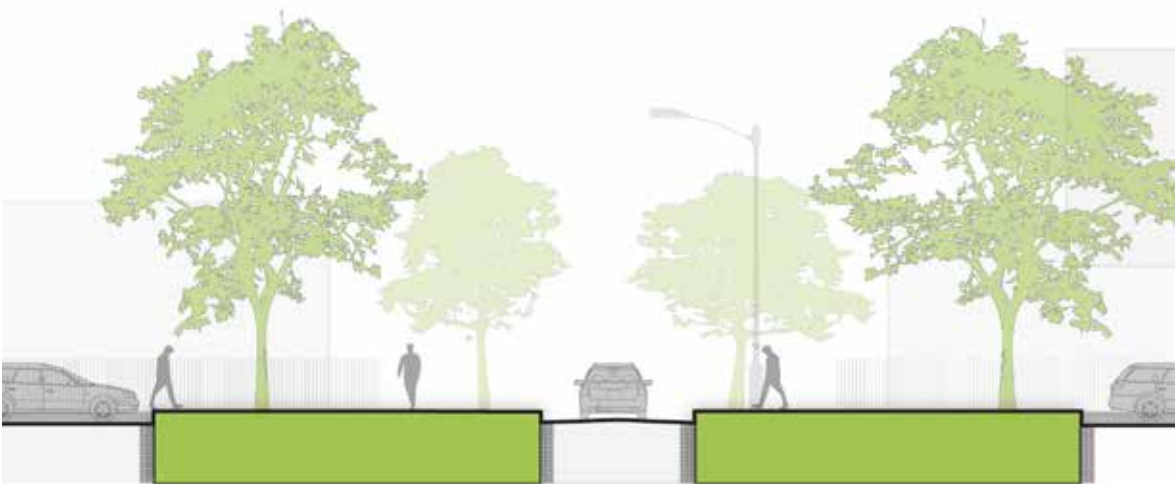
KEY BENEFITS

- Has a traffic calming effect.
- Provides generous space for tree soil volume.
- Typically, will include opportunities for understorey planting.
- Typically, will not impact footpaths, kerbs and existing service infrastructure.
- Trees are inset to roadway meaning they are less likely to be encumbered by overhead services.
- Promotes safe, legible pedestrian connectivity.

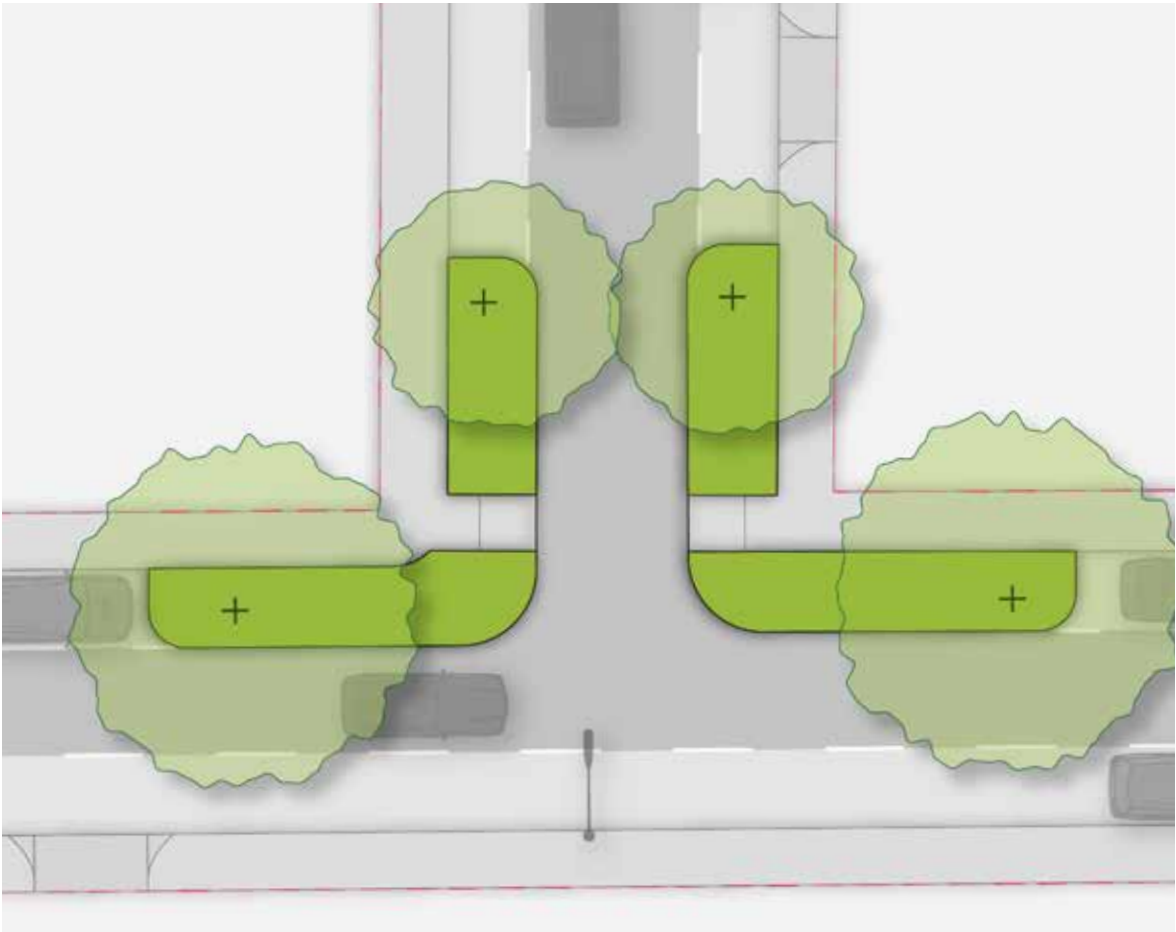


Figure 46: Highlighting all of the streets that are suitable for corner build-outs.

FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT



STREET SECTION



STREET PLAN

SCALE 1:200 0 5 10m

TECHNICAL AND MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- Formative pruning required to establish clear sight lines.
- Depending on the proximity of trees to overhead services a tree species may need to be selected that will tolerate crown pruning at maturity.
- Understorey planting should be a secondary consideration to tree selection and increasing canopy.
- Sightlines will need to be considered as part of tree placement and may impact the number of trees that can be installed.
- Large canopy/legacy tree species should be installed where space permits on Green Streets.
- Best-suited to low speed roads where vehicle sightlines can be shorter, allowing more trees to be installed.
- Consideration of vehicle turning radius and road widths will need to be made to determine extent of build-outs.

ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF INTERVENTION

- Integrated water management (IWM) interventions such as passive irrigation, soaker pits and rain gardens.
- Traffic calming measures such as pedestrian priority crossings and shared streets.
- Understorey planting that increases and supports site biodiversity.
- Place making initiatives such as outdoor dining and seating.

INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION COST

\$	\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$
< \$50k	\$50 - \$250k	\$250k - \$600k	\$600k - \$1m	> \$1m

EXEMPLAR IMAGERY



Example of existing corner build-outs on Acland Street, St Kilda (Image Credit Google Street View).



Example of existing corner build-outs with passive irrigation in the City of Sydney (image credit City of Sydney)

SUITABLE STREET TYPES, TREE SIZE AND FORM GUIDANCE

STREET TYPE	CONFIGURATION	TREE SIZE	TREE FORM
Micro Street		Small to Medium	Clear trunked, narrow canopy spread
Narrow Street		Small to Medium	Clear trunked, narrow or medium canopy spread
Typical Street		Medium	Clear trunked, medium canopy spread
Green Street		Medium to Large	Clear trunked, wide crown
Connector Boulevard		Large	Clear trunked, wide crown
High Street		Large (dependant on overhead services)	Clear trunked, wide crown

3 TREE CONTAINERS & TEMPORARY GREENING

While the installation of permanent in-ground trees is strongly preferred, there may be situations where tree containers are appropriate as a temporary initiative or as a more permanent solution when in-ground tree installation is not viable. Tree containers and parklets can also be a viable option as a temporary greening measure while more long-term streetscape re-design projects are being completed; for example on Westbury Street.

KEY BENEFITS

- Can be used by COPP to trial street tree canopy interventions.
- Can be used as a temporary intervention to boost canopy.
- Can be used to introduce canopy where service or cost constraints may be prohibitive to installing permanent tree installations.
- The selected container can contribute to place making and neighbourhood character identity.

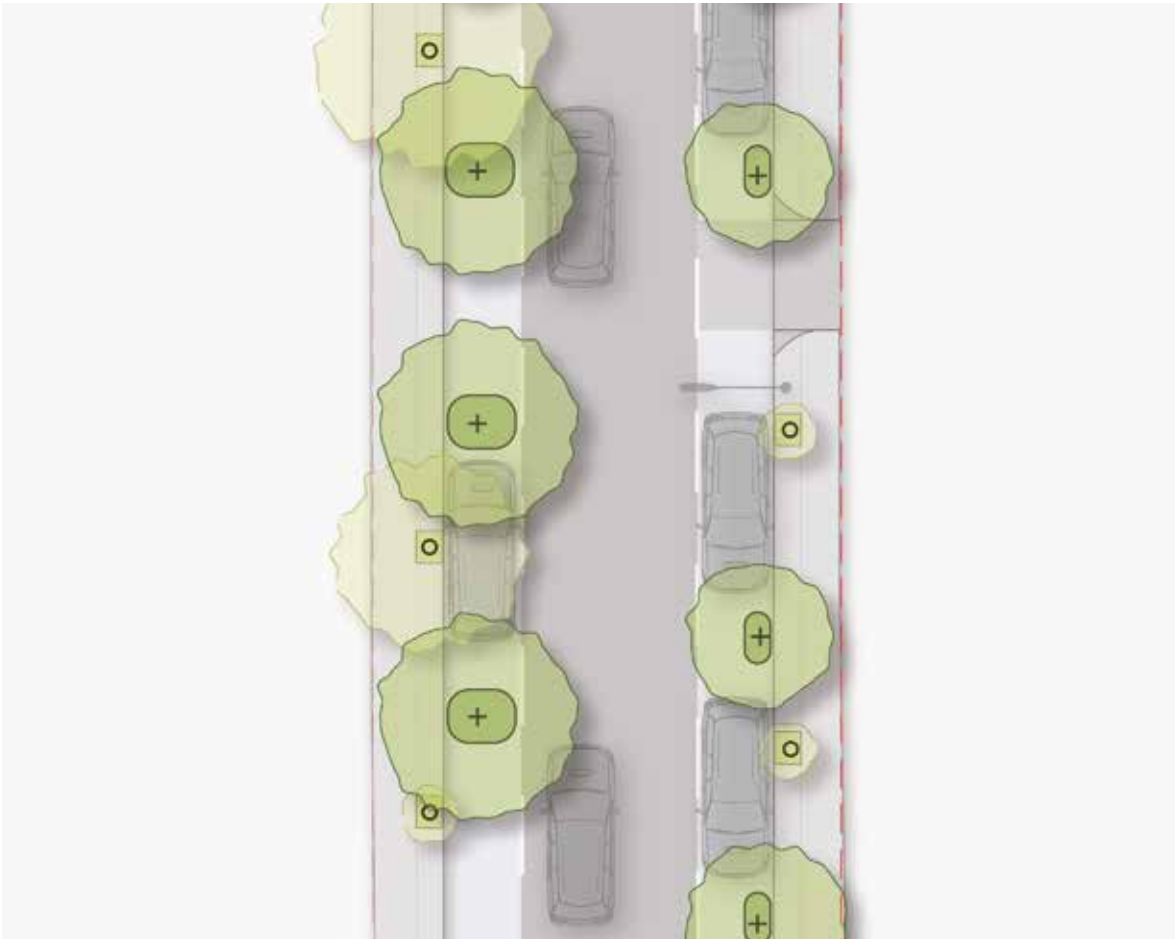


Figure 47: Highlighting all of the streets that are suitable for tree containers and temporary greening.

FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT



STREET SECTION



STREET PLAN

SCALE 1:200 0 5 10m

TECHNICAL AND MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- Tree planters should be as large as practicable in order to increase soil volume, water retention and reduce heat vulnerability.
- Planters should be designed to be moveable via a forklift or similar.
- Irrigation or hand watering required year-round, particularly during hot dry periods.
- Suggest low litter-producing species as the trees will directly overhang the road.

ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF INTERVENTION

- May form part of a temporary pop-up park design, as shown on Dickens Street in Balaclava.
- Consider planting food-producing species for additional community benefits.
- Container design can be commissioned to local artists.

INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION COST

\$	\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$
< \$50k	\$50 - \$250k	\$250k - \$600k	\$600k - \$1m	> \$1m

EXEMPLAR IMAGERY



An example of a planting container with sufficient soil volume for a tree by Street Furniture Australia (Image Credit Street Furniture Australia).

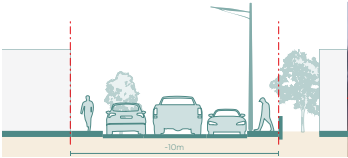
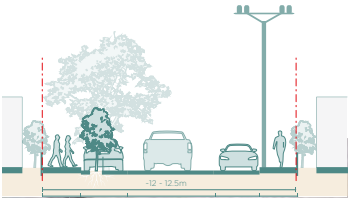
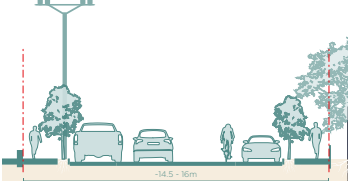
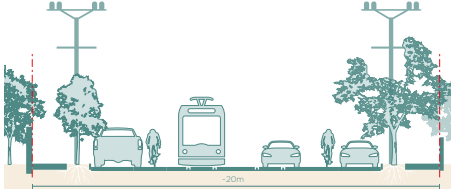


Planting containers on Olympic Boulevard, Richmond (Image Credit Google Street View).



Temporary tree container planters in the City of Melbourne (Image Credit City of Melbourne).

SUITABLE STREET TYPES, TREE SIZE AND FORM GUIDANCE

STREET TYPE	CONFIGURATION	RECOMMENDED TREE SIZE	RECOMMENDED TREE FORM
Micro Street		Depenmdant on container size (likely Small to Medium)	Narrow canopy spread
Narrow Street		Depenmdant on container size (likely Small to Medium)	Narrow to medium canopy spread
Typical Street		Depenmdant on container size (likely Small to Medium)	Medium canopy spread
High Street		Depenmdant on container size (likely Small to Medium)	Medium to large canopy spread
Connector Boulevard	Westbury Street is a Connector Boulevard Street Type, however it has been identified by CoPP as being suitable for Tree Containers & Parklets as a temporary measure while bike lane designs are being finalised for the street.		

4 PROTECTED PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

Pedestrian crossings not only enhance pedestrian connectivity by providing a safe, legible crossing point, but the build-outs on either side of the crossing also create planting spaces for trees and understorey vegetation. This allows trees to be planted away from the footpath constraints of powerlines and underground services, increasing shade over a larger portion of the road surface.

KEY BENEFITS

- Has a traffic calming effect.
- Promotes pedestrian connectivity.
- Provides generous space for tree soil volume.
- Typically, will include opportunities for understorey planting.
- Typically, will not impact footpaths, kerbs and existing service infrastructure.
- Trees are inset to roadway meaning they are less likely to be encumbered by overhead services.
- Promotes safe, legible pedestrian connectivity.

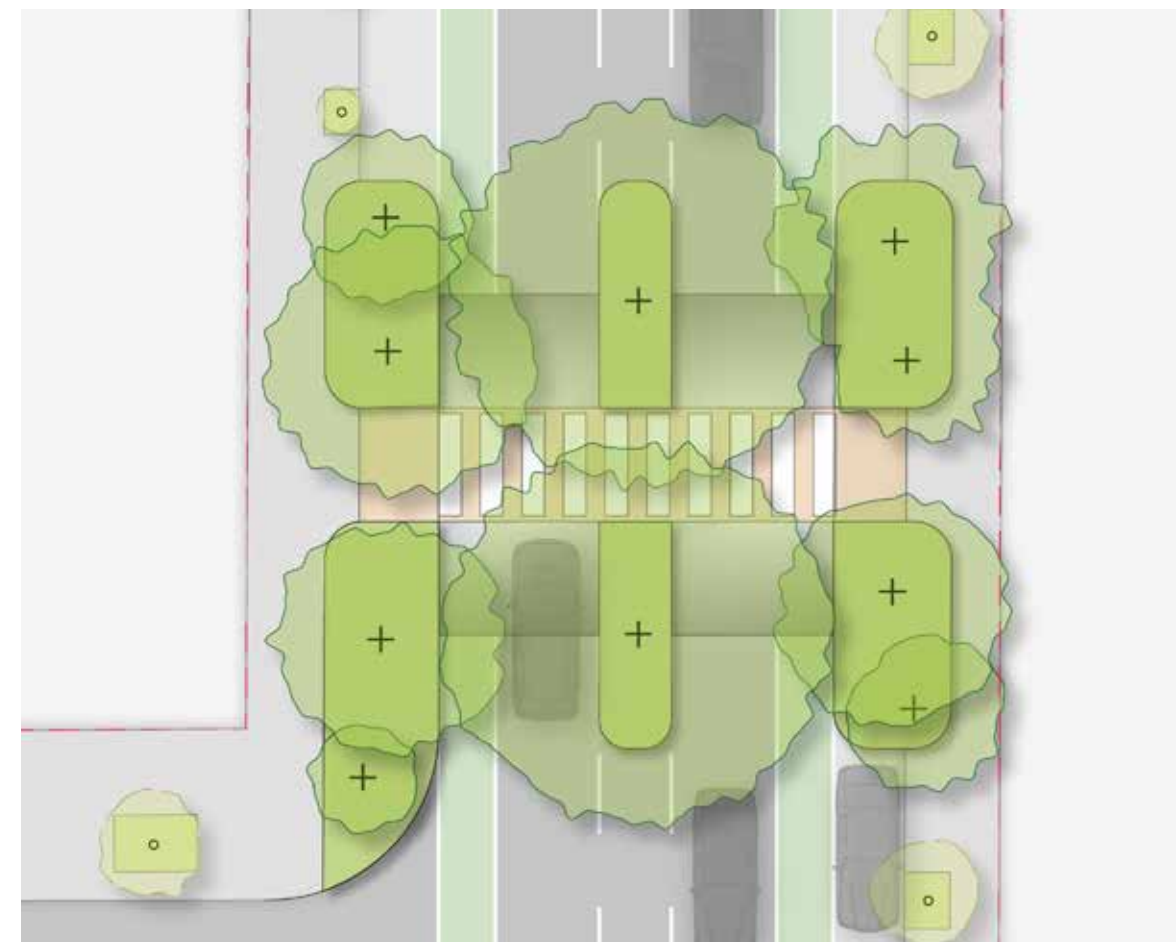


Figure 48: Highlighting all of the streets that are suitable for protected pedestrian crossings.

FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT



STREET SECTION



STREET PLAN

SCALE 1:200 0 5 10m

TECHNICAL AND MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- Crossings should be located on pedestrian desire routes, or spaced along emerging retail and activity areas.
- Formative pruning required to establish clear sight lines.
- Depending on the proximity of trees to overhead services a tree species may need to be selected that will tolerate crown pruning at maturity.
- Understorey planting should be a secondary consideration to tree selection and increasing canopy.
- Sightlines will need to be considered as part of tree placement and may impact the number of trees that can be installed.
- Consideration of vehicle turning radius and road widths will need to be made to determine extent of build-outs.
- Irrigation or hand watering required during hot dry periods.
- Suggest low litter-producing species as the trees will directly overhang the road and crossing.
- Large canopy/legacy tree species should be installed where space permits on Connector Boulevards.

ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF INTERVENTION

- Integrated water management (IWM) interventions such as passive irrigation, soaker pits and rain gardens.
- Understorey planting that increases and supports site biodiversity.
- Place making initiatives such as outdoor dining and seating.

INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION COST

\$	\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$
< \$50k	\$50 - \$250k	\$250k - \$600k	\$600k - \$1m	> \$1m

EXEMPLAR IMAGERY



Beenleigh Town Square by LatStudios incorporates pedestrian crossings that produce high-quality landscaping outcomes with place making benefits (Image Credit LatStudios).



A raised crossing with planting areas created in the adjacent build-outs in Sydney (Image Credit NSW Government)

SUITABLE STREET TYPES, TREE SIZE AND FORM GUIDANCE

STREET TYPE	CONFIGURATION	RECOMMENDED TREE SIZE	RECOMMENDED TREE FORM
Typical Street		Medium to Large	Clear trunked, medium canopy spread
Connector Boulevard		Large	Clear trunked, medium to large canopy spread

5 KERB OUTSTANDS (WITHIN ROAD)

This intervention involves an audit of parking areas to identify surplus space for tree planting in additional outstands in-between driveway crossovers. This is a low-cost intervention that does not reduce car park numbers. Depending on budget, re-paving car parks with permeable material can allow for connected soil between tree outstands and for better-integrated stormwater management.

KEY BENEFITS

- Can provide generous space for tree soil volume.
- Typically, will not impact footpaths, kerbs and existing service infrastructure.
- Trees are inset to roadway meaning they are less likely to be encumbered by overhead services.
- The increased permeable surface area can aid stormwater runoff management.

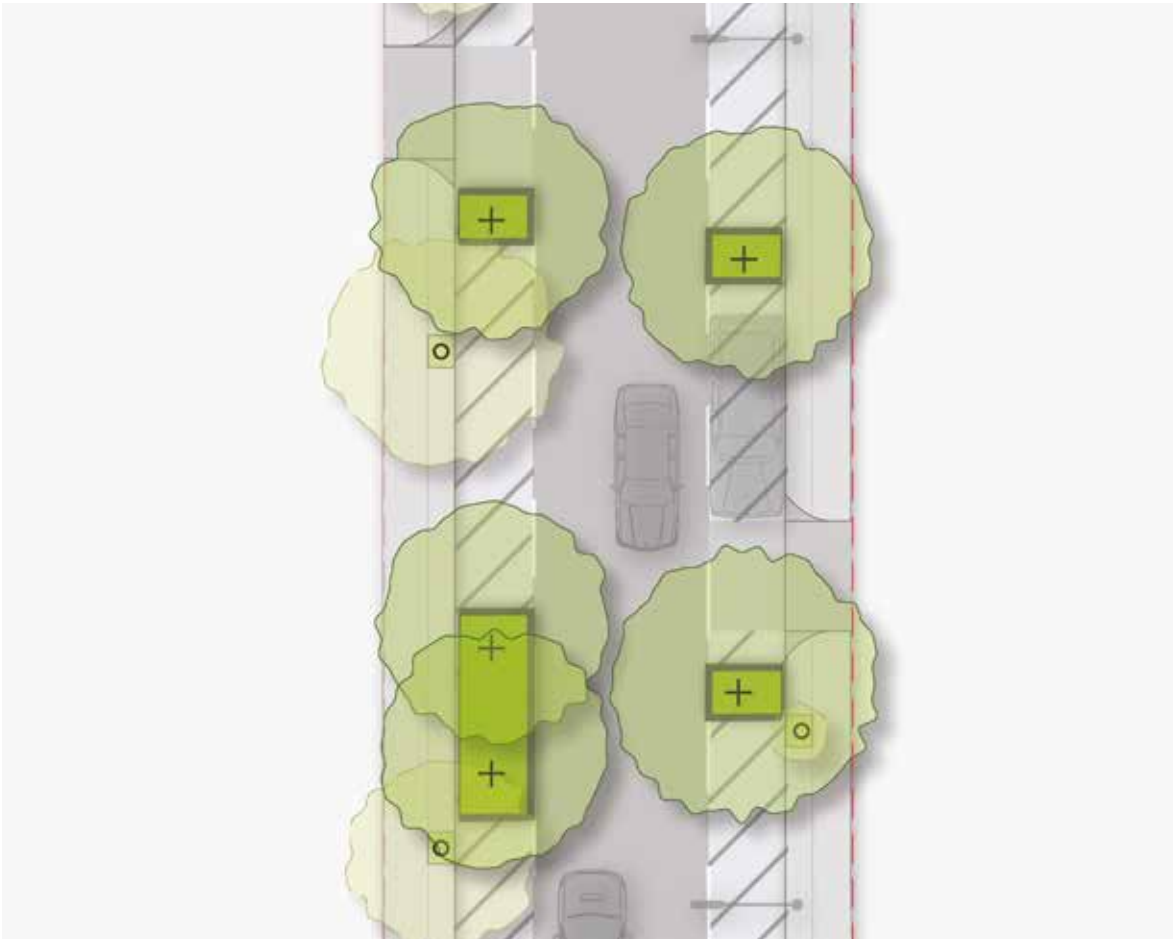


Figure 49: Highlighting all of the streets that are suitable for kerb outstands.

FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT



STREET SECTION



STREET PLAN

SCALE 1:200 0 5 10m

TECHNICAL AND MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- Formative pruning required to establish clear sight lines.
- Depending on the proximity of trees to overhead services a tree species may need to be selected that will tolerate crown pruning at maturity.
- Understorey planting should be a secondary consideration to tree selection and increasing canopy.
- Sightlines will need to be considered as part of tree placement and may impact the number of trees that can be installed.
- Structural soil should be considered to increase soil volumes and connect soils below pavement.
- Irrigation or hand watering required during hot dry periods.
- Suggest low litter-producing species as the trees will directly overhang the road.

ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF INTERVENTION

- More frequent and larger outstands are possible if car parking numbers can be reduced.
- Repaving parking spaces with permeable paving will further increase stormwater directed to tree root zones.
- Integrated water management (IWM) interventions such as passive irrigation, soaker pits and rain gardens.
- Understorey planting that increases and supports site biodiversity.

INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION COST

\$	\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$
< \$50k	\$50 - \$250k	\$250k - \$600k	\$600k - \$1m	> \$1m
Per cut-out	For a whole street			

EXEMPLAR IMAGERY



This example shows how a spoon drain between driving lanes and parking bays can direct stormwater to the outstand (Image Credit City of Melbourne)



An example of a tree outstand with a flush bluestone kerb, rather than a raised kerb. Installed in Woodstock Street, Balaclava.



An example of a tree outstand in Octavia Street, St Kilda that is wide enough to plant two trees, providing benefits of connected soil and canopy (Image Credit Jaag St Kilda)

SUITABLE STREET TYPES, TREE SIZE AND FORM GUIDANCE

STREET TYPE	CONFIGURATION	RECOMMENDED TREE SIZE	RECOMMENDED TREE FORM
Micro Street		Small	Clear trunked, narrow canopy spread
Narrow Street		Small to Medium	Clear trunked, narrow to medium canopy spread
Typical Street		Medium	Clear trunked, medium canopy spread
Connector Boulevard		Medium to Large	Clear trunked, large canopy spread
High Street		Medium to Large	Clear trunked, large canopy spread

6 FOOTPATH WIDENING

In this intervention the central trafficable lane is reduced to a minimum width, with the surplus space being attributed to one side of the street for a larger verge zone to be planted with trees and understorey vegetation.

The removal of impermeable surfaces between the trees will allow for connected soil volumes. This concept can also apply to streets identified for conversion to one-way.

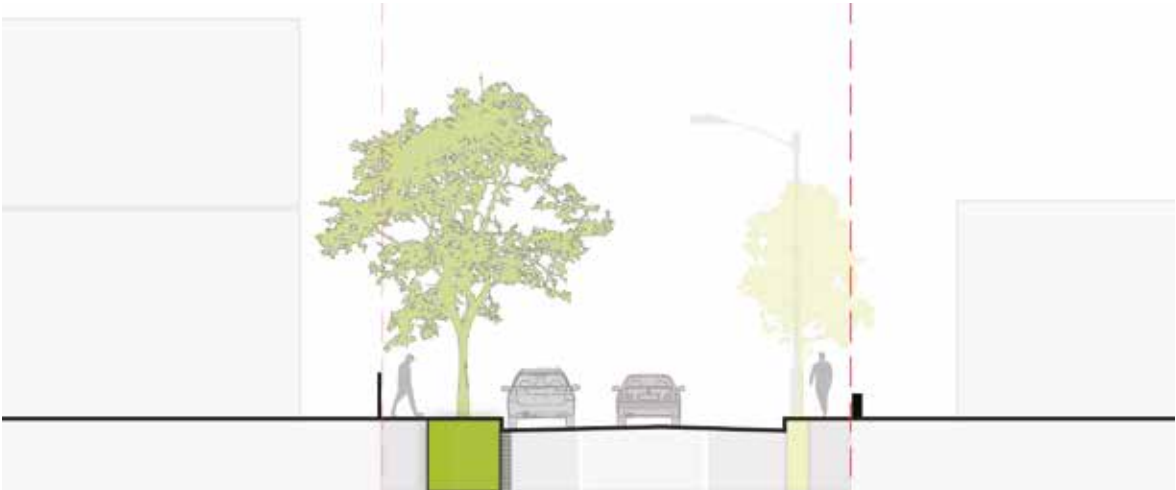
KEY BENEFITS

- Lower speed limits (30km/hr) and traffic calming can be implemented for the reduced lane width.
- Provides generous space for tree soil volume.
- Typically, will include opportunities for understorey planting.
- Provides a wider footpath and more comfortable pedestrian environment.

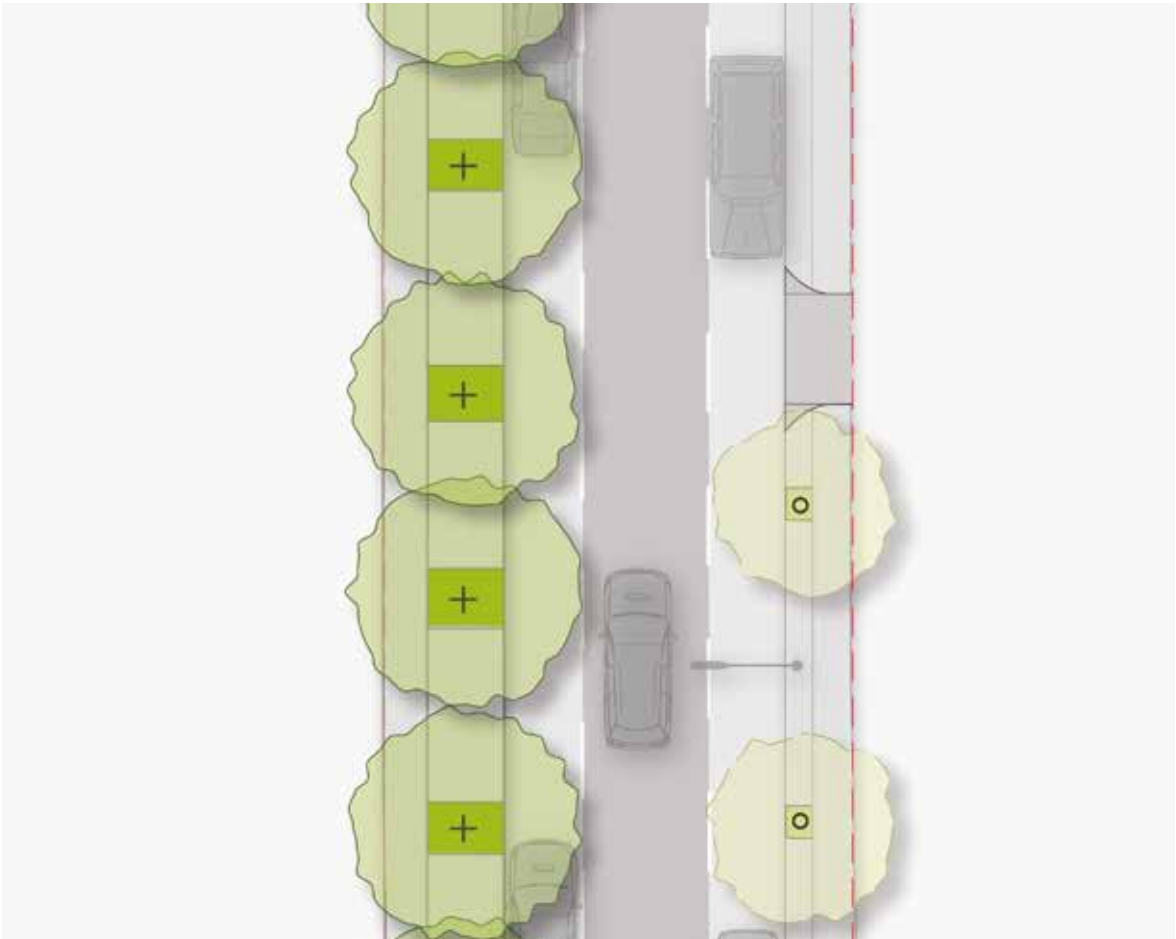


Figure 50: Highlighting all of the streets that are suitable for footpath widening.

FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT



STREET SECTION



STREET PLAN

SCALE 1:200 0 5 10m

TECHNICAL AND MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- It is recommended that the surplus width be added to the western or northern kerb (depending on street orientation).
- Depending on the proximity of trees to overhead services a tree species may need to be selected that will tolerate crown pruning at maturity.
- Understorey planting should be a secondary consideration to tree selection and increasing canopy.
- Sightlines will need to be considered as part of tree placement and may impact the number of trees that can be installed.
- Structural soil should be considered to increase soil volumes and connect soils below pavement.
- Irrigation or hand watering required during hot dry periods.

ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF INTERVENTION

- IWM interventions such as passive irrigation, soaker pits and rain gardens.
- Traffic calming measures such as pedestrian priority crossings and shared streets.
- Understorey planting that increases and supports site biodiversity.
- Place making initiatives such as outdoor dining and seating.

INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION COST

\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
< \$50k	\$50 - \$250k	\$250k - \$600k	\$600k - \$1m	> \$1m

EXEMPLAR IMAGERY



A widened footpath in Clowes Street, Melbourne, has generated a new strip of biodiverse planting along the building boundary (Image Credit University of Melbourne).



An example of a street that was narrowed, with the additional space being used to widen the footpath and create space for planting in Geelong (Image Credit Revitalising Central Geelong).

SUITABLE STREET TYPES, TREE SIZE AND FORM GUIDANCE

STREET TYPE	CONFIGURATION	RECOMMENDED TREE SIZE	RECOMMENDED TREE FORM
Narrow Street		Small to Medium	Clear trunked, narrow to medium canopy spread
Typical Street		Medium to Large	Clear trunked, medium to large canopy spread

7 TREE CUT OUTS (WITHIN FOOTPATH)

In this intervention designated planting spaces for street trees are created by cut outs in the footpath, in locations where underground and overhead services are not constraints, and footpath widths can be maintained. These cut outs are the lowest-cost initiative and do not require net loss of car parks. On busy streets, tree guards should be incorporated into the cut out to protect the tree.

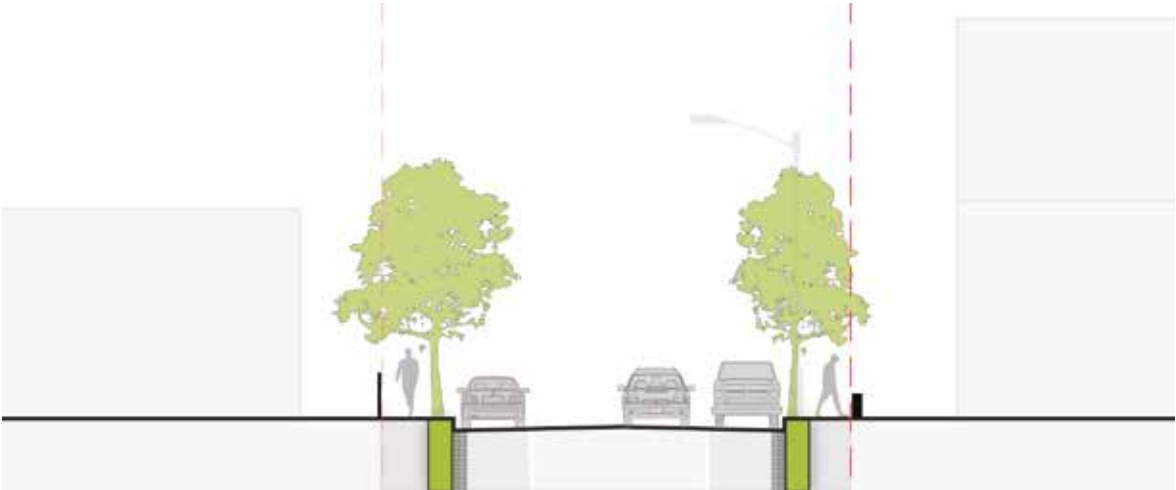
KEY BENEFITS

- No net loss of car parking.
- Low-cost and adaptable initiative.



Figure 51: Highlighting all of the streets that are suitable for tree cut outs.

FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT



STREET SECTION



STREET PLAN

SCALE 1:200 0 5 10m

TECHNICAL AND MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- Formative pruning required to establish clear sight lines.
- Depending on the proximity of trees to overhead services a tree species may need to be selected that will tolerate crown pruning at maturity.
- Sightlines will need to be considered as part of tree placement and may impact the number of trees that can be installed.
- Structural soil should be considered to increase soil volumes and connect soils below pavement.
- Irrigation or hand watering required during hot dry periods.
- Suggest low litter-producing species as the trees will directly overhang the road and footpath.

ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF INTERVENTION

- IWM interventions such as passive irrigation, soaker pits and rain gardens.
- Understorey planting that increases and supports site biodiversity.

INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION COST

\$	\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$
< \$50k	\$50 - \$250k	\$250k - \$600k	\$600k - \$1m	> \$1m

EXEMPLAR IMAGERY



An example of tree cut outs on Carlisle Street with trees planted into pits large enough for connected soil between pairings.



Further examples of trees planted into cut outs within the footpath in the City of Port Phillip.

SUITABLE STREET TYPES, TREE SIZE AND FORM GUIDANCE

STREET TYPE	CONFIGURATION	RECOMMENDED TREE SIZE	RECOMMENDED TREE FORM
Narrow Street		Small to Medium	Clear trunked, narrow canopy spread
Typical Street		Medium to Large	Clear trunked, medium canopy spread

8 CENTRAL MEDIAN

This intervention involves using the excess width of a street to create a central median strip for tree planting. Centrally planted street trees are generally unencumbered by underground and overhead service constraints, allowing for the largest, widest-spreading tree species. The central median enables extended strips of connected soil and canopy, and can be used to capture road runoff.

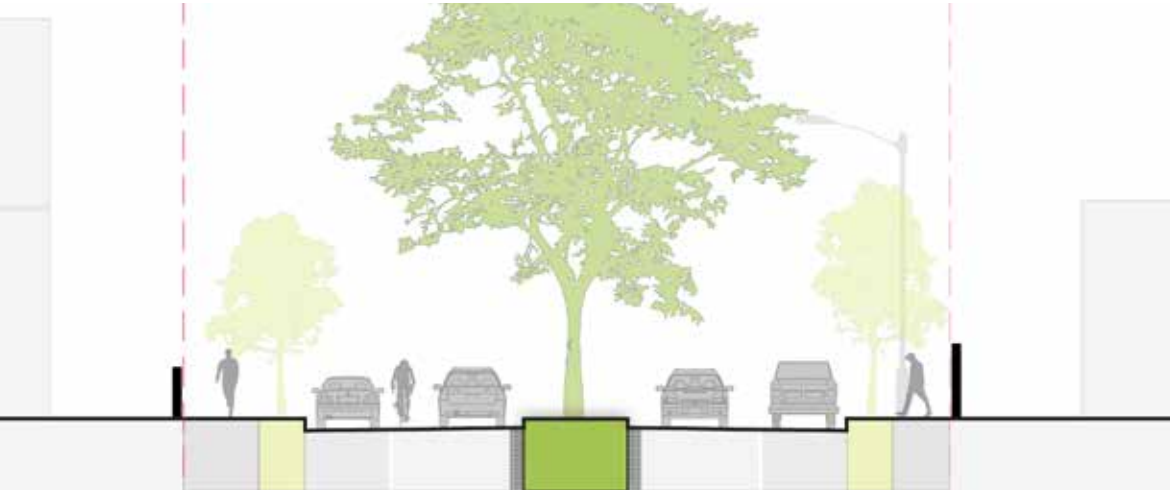
KEY BENEFITS

- Has a traffic calming effect.
- Provides generous space for tree soil volume and connected soil.
- Typically, will include opportunities for understorey planting.
- Typically, will not impact footpaths, kerbs and existing service infrastructure.
- Trees are inset to roadway meaning they are less likely to be encumbered by overhead services.

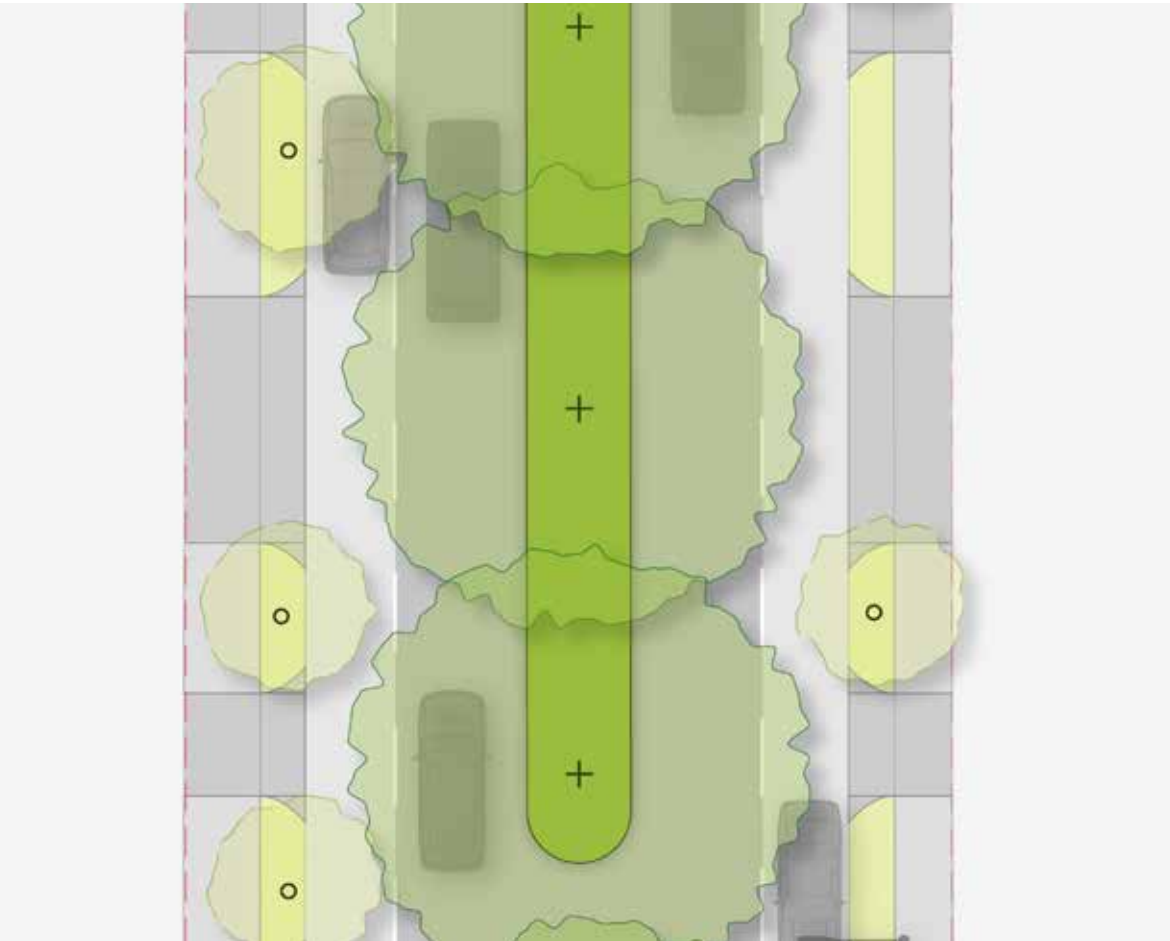


Figure 52: Highlighting all of the streets that are suitable for a central median.

FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT



STREET SECTION



STREET PLAN

SCALE 1:200 0 5 10m

TECHNICAL AND MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- Formative pruning required to establish clear sight lines.
- Depending on the proximity of trees to overhead services a tree species may need to be selected that will tolerate crown pruning at maturity.
- Understorey planting should be a secondary consideration to tree selection and increasing canopy.
- Sightlines will need to be considered as part of tree placement and may impact the number of trees that can be installed.
- Large canopy/legacy tree species should be installed where space permits on Connector Boulevards.
- Structural soil should be considered to increase soil volumes and connect soils below pavement.
- Irrigation or hand watering required during hot dry periods.

ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF INTERVENTION

- Integrated water management (IWM) interventions such as passive irrigation, soaker pits and rain gardens.
- Traffic calming measures such as pedestrian priority crossings and shared streets.
- Understorey planting that increases and supports site biodiversity. Particularly wide medians can become bio-links, as seen on Bothwell Street, Balaclava.
- Place making initiatives such as outdoor dining and seating.

INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION COST

\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
< \$50k	\$50 - \$250k	\$250k - \$600k	\$600k - \$1m	> \$1m

EXEMPLAR IMAGERY



Bothwell Street in Balaclava has a particularly wide central median strip that is currently being converted into a walking trail and ‘bio-link’.

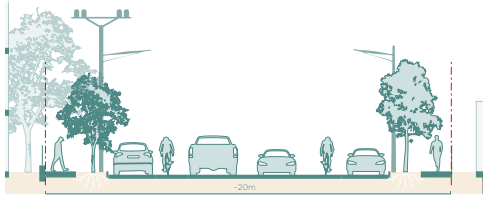


Below: A central median strip on Bridge Road, Port Melbourne (Image Credit Google Street View)



A vegetated swale in a central median strip in Bungarribee, including breaks in the kerb for passive irrigation (Image Credit Blacktown City Council)

SUITABLE STREET TYPES, TREE SIZE AND FORM GUIDANCE

STREET TYPE	CONFIGURATION	RECOMMENDED TREE SIZE	RECOMMENDED TREE FORM
Connector Boulevard		Large (the largest species considered)	Clear trunked, largest canopy spread

APPENDIX C

SPECIES LIST & NEIGHBOURHOOD TREES

TREES & LARGE SHRUBS

Plant name	Common names	Form	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Size	Native or Exotic	Flood Tolerant	Drought Tolerant	Climatic Suitability 2070	Hardiness	CoPP Urban Forest Officer Comments
<i>Acacia brownii</i>	Heath Wattle	shrub	3-8	3-6	Small-Medium	Native to Australia	Yes	Very good	suitable	High	Unsure of flood tolerance, average with waterlogging. Expect 1.5m x 1-2m size. 100% a shrub and not a tree, low growing and prostrate irregular form
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle	shrub, tree	10-15	5-10	Medium	Native to Australia	Yes	Average	suitable	High	Expect 5-7m spread, will end up a tree unless pruned not to be or of bad form. Hardy but best with sufficient water and prone to borer attack and gall wasp
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	tree	6-10	5-8	Medium	Exotic (Asia)	No	Average	suitable	High	Expect 10m x 6m, Very good waterlogging tolerance so may be reasonable with flood. Average tolerances and requires reasonable moisture to perform well to mature establishment.
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	West Australian Weeping Peppermint	shrub, tree	6-15	4-8	Medium	Native to Australia	No	Very good	marginal	Medium	Expect 10m x 6m, will end up a tree unless pruned not to be or of bad form.
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She Oak	tree	6-15	4-10	Medium	Native to Australia	No	Very good	marginal	Medium	Expect 5-10m x 3-7m, moderately good with waterlogging so flood tolerance may be reasonable, moderately good with compaction, ability to nodulate with soil actinomycetes for N-fixation and can exist in poor soils
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	tree	20-30	15-25	Large	Native to Australia	No	Very good	unsuitable	Low	Expect 20m x 12-15m, reasonable hardy low maintenance species other than with prolonged wet
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	shrub, tree	5-25	3-8	Medium-Large	Native to Australia	No	Very good	suitable	High	Expect 10-15m x 6m unless maintained not to be a tree or in a hostile site
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	shrub, tree	2-12	2-8	Small-Medium	Native to Australia	No	Very good	suitable	High	Expect 4-6m x 3-5m, less hardy than B. integrifolia
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	tree	10-20	6-12	Medium-Large	Native to Australia	No	Very good	suitable	High	Expect 10m x 8m, hardy in dry but not tolerant of poorly draining soils
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon Scented Bottlebrush	shrub, tree	3-7	3-5	Small-Medium	Native to Australia	No	Very good	marginal	Medium	Expect 3-4m x 3-4m, more shrub less tree. Very good waterlogging, drought and compaction tolerance thus reaonably hardy and may be reasonable with flood
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	shrub, tree	4-8	3-6	Small-Medium	Native to Australia	No	Moderately good	suitable	High	Reliable, however slow to form a tree in Victoria, poor performance in very hot sites. Many cultivars exist, 'Prolific' cultivar flowers insanely
<i>Corymbia eximia</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	tree	10-20	5-12	Medium-Large	Native to Australia	Yes	Very good	marginal	Medium	Expect 8-14m x 4-8m. Better with dry than wet, tolerant of flooding if soil is fast draining. Considered robust and low maintenance
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Flowering Gum	shrub, tree	8-15	5-10	Medium	Native to Australia	Yes	Very good	suitable	High	A tree, not a shrub. Poor with waterlogging, only flood tolerant if on fast draining soils
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	tree	20-40	10-20	Large	Native to Australia	Yes	Moderately good	suitable	High	Expect ~10m width. Shade can be very dappled, index should be lower when in comparison to a broad leaf spreading species
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	tree	8-15	4-10	Medium	Native to Australia	No	Very good	suitable	High	Good stock selection for branch structure is important for future shape and form
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	Yellow Gum	tree	10-30	6-15	Medium-Large	Native to Australia	No	Very good	marginal	Medium	One of the most widely used Eucalypts for street trees across melbourne. 'Connata' a widely used cultivar, ~20m tall. Dwarf cultivar 'Euky dwarf' ~6.5m tall. 6 subspecies
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark	tree	10-30	6-20	Medium-Large	Native to Australia	No	Very good	marginal	Medium	Shade can be very dappled, index should be lower when in comparison to a broad leaf spreading species

Plant name	Common names	Form	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Size	Native or Exotic	Flood Tolerant	Drought Tolerant	Climatic Suitability 2070	Hardiness	CoPP Urban Forest Officer Comments
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	tree	10-30	6-20	Medium-Large	Native to Australia	No	Very good	suitable	High	Expect 15m spread. Shade can be very dappled, index should be lower when in comparison to a broad leaf spreading species
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	tree	10-25	10-15	Medium-Large	Native to Australia	No	Very good	suitable	High	Uncommonly used in urban areas, large deep roots can be problematic
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark	tree	20-50	15-30	Large	Native to Australia	Yes	Average	marginal	Medium	Unsure of flood tolerance, expected to be fairly average for waterlogging tolerance however with size will consume a lot of water which may lend partly to a perceived better flooding tolerance. Can grow very large (90m), too large for use in urban areas other than big parks. Can also develop a mallee form and a significant lignotuber
<i>Eucalyptus ovata subsp. ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	tree	8-20	6-12	Medium-Large	Native to Australia	Yes	Average	unavailable	Medium	Tolerant of compacted and wet soils, not super large, may be an ideal native candidate for high watertable balaclava
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	Snow Gum	shrub, tree	8-20	6-15	Medium-Large	Native to Australia	Yes	Average	unsuitable	Low	Subspecies Pauciflora has been used as a street tree successfully
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow Leaved Peppermint	tree	15-30	10-20	Large	Native to Australia	No	Very good	marginal	Medium	Can reach 40m, considered a low water user, suits a wide range of soil and climates
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Ironbark	tree	15-25	10-15	Large	Native to Australia	No	Very good	suitable	High	Resilient and drought tolerant. Moderately alkaline tolerant. Monitor with age for safety. Underused across CoPP
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	tree	15-50	10-30	Large	Native to Australia	Yes	Average to poor	unsuitable	Medium	Common riparian revegetation species. Best with deep soils and reasonable drainage. Subspecies pryoriana is smaller, spreading and grows from gipsland toward Melbourne and has a low water use rating however not better than average with waterlogging
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	tree	10-15	8-10	Medium	Exotic (Europe)	No	Moderately good	marginal	Medium	Can seed prolifically and be weedy. Suited to S.Aus conditions but generally requires good formative pruning
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> <i>Cimmaron</i> <i>Cimmaron</i>	Cimmaron Green Ash	tree	12-15	10-12	Medium	Exotic (North America)	No	Average to good	unavailable	Medium	Used as replacement for F. oxycarpa around albert park. Reportedly robust with very good branch structure. Low maintenance other than required powerline related pruning and training.
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	tree	10-15	8-12	Medium	Exotic (South America)	No	Average	suitable	High	Not similar in appearance, but considered a good plane tree alternative by some in the industry.
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	shrub, tree	3-8	3-5	Small-Medium	Exotic (Asia)	No	Moderately good	suitable	High	Over 700 in use across CoPP, lovely when able to grow to its larger size and when in flower
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea Tree	shrub, tree	3-8	3-6	Small-Medium	Native to Australia	No	Very good	suitable	High	Most likely not a great tree for street use due to its common gnarled form, maybe useable in wide NS streets.
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	palm	15-25	6-10	Large	Native to Australia	Yes	Average	marginal	Medium	Very good with waterlogging, may be a viable alternative to Phoenix canariensis where palms are an important aesthetic but fusarium is a problem, however a waste of space for a location that can house a shade providing tree
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Queensland Box	tree	10-25	6-15	Medium-Large	Native to Australia	No	Moderately good	suitable	High	Expect 15m x 10m, can appear poorly in dry sites, best with summer irrigation
<i>Malus ioensis Plena</i>	Pink Flowering Crab Apple	tree	5-8	4-6	Medium	Exotic (Asia)	No	Average	unavailable	Medium	Best in full sun on good quality soil. Formative prune when young. Will require summer irrigation. Seeds are poisonous in large quantities, but infrequently produced by the 'Plena' cultivar that is in use across CoPP.
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Moonah	shrub, tree	3-10	2-8	Small-Medium	Native to Australia	Yes	Very good	unsuitable	Low	Average waterlogging tolerance. Very tolerant of salt spray and saline soil. Should persist without extra irrigation
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Narrowleaf Paperbark	shrub, tree	6-10	4-6	Medium	Native to Australia	Yes	Very good	suitable	High	Very good with wet and dry, has been widely used as a street tree, but considered to not spread enough for shade provisions. Not recommended due to tendency to break apart and its vigorous roots
<i>Melia azedarach Elite</i>	White Cedar	tree	10-15	8-10	Medium	Exotic (Asia)	No	Very good	unavailable	Medium	Low fruiting cultivar. Wood can be brittle, splitting can occur. Schedule 2, Regulation 24.3 Sewerage Act and may be planted in any street or road in any drainage area provided they are not planted closer than 3.5 metres to any sewer main or connection
<i>Morus alba</i>	Silkworm Mulberry	shrub, tree	10-15	10-15	Medium	Exotic (Asia)	No	Moderately good	suitable	High	Cultivar 'Chaparral' for dwarf, weeping and non fruiting, 'Pendula' for weeping form seen in many shopping strips like clarendon st

Plant name	Common names	Form	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Size	Native or Exotic	Flood Tolerant	Drought Tolerant	Climatic Suitability 2070	Hardiness	CoPP Urban Forest Officer Comments
<i>Olea europaea Tolley's Upright</i>	Tolley's Upright Olive	tree	6-12	3-6	Medium	Exotic (Mediterranean)	No	Very good	unavailable	Medium	Wide use of olives in CoPP streets, Tolley's Upright is low fruiting, some areas of CoPP have residents who harvest the olives
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Palm	palm	15-20	10-15	Large	Exotic (Canary Islands)	No	Very good	suitable	High	Fusarium, no longer an option to plant outside of strong heritage locations, however mature palm transplant is the preference over planting small which creates stock and price issues
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistachio	tree	8-15	6-10	Medium	Exotic (Asia)	No	Very good	suitable	High	Requires formative pruning. Dioecious, preference to male plants to avoid fruit litter.
<i>Platanus orientalis Insularis Autumn Glory</i>	Autumn Glory Plane	tree	20-30	15-25	Large	Exotic (Europe)	Yes (not prolonged)	Moderately good	unavailable	Low	Cultivar 'Digitata' used in CoPP, higher resistance to Anthracnose than other platanus
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree	tree	20-30	15-25	Large	Exotic (North America)	Yes (not prolonged)	Moderately good	unavailable	Medium	Considered to have reasonable future proofing, will tolerate some poor situations once established. Will cause significant infrastructure damage if planting site is not well prepared or of sufficient size. Roots will spread far.
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Ornamental Pear	tree	8-15	6-10	Medium	Exotic (Asia)	No	Moderately good	suitable	High	Many cultivars, newer varieties preferred due to increased tolerances and better structural strength. Decent overall tolerances. Many cultivars of varying form to suit different street typologies
<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	tree	15-25	15-20	Large	Exotic (Asia)	No	Average	unavailable	Low	Expect 20m x 15m at most, unless in a very good spot. Very bad with coastal exposure. Best in cooler climates
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	tree	15-25	10-15	Large	Exotic (North America)	Yes	Average	suitable	High	A large tree used in streets in southern Australia. Some trees retain dead leaves well into winter. Good with waterlogging
<i>Syzygium floribundum</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	tree	10-25	5-12	Medium-Large	Native to Australia	Yes	Moderately good	unsuitable	Low	Can reach 20m in its habitat, but not expected in urban areas. Best with sufficient water on good soils. Common street and park tree. Hard prune to rejuvenate.
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	tree	7-20	4-8	Medium-Large	Native to Australia	Yes	Moderately good	suitable	High	Formative prune and train to single stem for street use, can be slow to mature.
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	tree	10-15	10-15	Medium	Exotic (Asia)	Yes	Moderately good	suitable	High	Resistant to Elm Leaf Beetle. Older trees appear inclined to lose large limbs, require formative pruning
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	tree	30-35	20-30	Large	Exotic (Europe)	Yes	Average	unsuitable	Medium	Not expected to be a continued species for use, more prone to pest issues and not considered climate proof. Prone to suckering prolifically, tendency to die back drought, vulnerable to threat of Dutch Elm Disease, Elm leaf beetle need to be managed. If pushing an elm like tree use Ulmus davidiana var. japonica x pumila 'Sapporo Autumn Gold', Ulmus parvifolia, Ulmus minor x parvifolia 'Frontier', Celtis sp., Zelkova sp. as alternatives.
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Cotton Palm Washington Palm, Mexican fan palm	palm	15-30	3-5	Large	Exotic (USA)	No	Very good	suitable	High	Not good waterlogging tolerance, there may be the possibility for fusarium oxysporum f.sp. canariensis to infect in which would rule this species out as a Phoenix canariensis replacement species
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	Tree	12-25	6-10	Medium	VIC, QLD, NSW, SA, TAS. Widespread coastal to inland distribution	Yes	Moderately good	suitable	High	Reported as underutilised. Long lived, not as fast as other Acacia. No irrigation needed once established
<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall	Tree, shrub	5-16	5-16	Small-Medium	VIC - Eastern, upper Snowy River. NSW - Central tablelands, Central western slopes.	No	Moderately good	unavailable	Medium	Better ULE than most Acacia, up to 50 years. Reasonable plant for dry sites. Good stock selection needed as with good formative pruning to maintain a good shape for street use.
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River Sheoak	Tree	20-30	8-12	Large	QLD, NSW, ACT - Northern QLD to southern NSW coastal to inland (for subsp. Cunninghamiana)	Yes	Moderately good	suitable	High	Best with sufficient water, high water table Balaclava contender. Grow best with sufficient water, fixates atmospheric nitrogen.
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	Tree	20-35	12-18	Large	QLD, NSW - North central coastal QLD to northeast NSW. Naturalised in VIC, inland QLD, WA, NSW	No	Moderately good	suitable	High	Very attractive when given large sites to fully develop, can show fast growth when young. Can hybridise with C.maculata. Smaller cultivars exist. Sensitive to poorly drained soils and shows foliar chlorosis in alkaline soils that is exacerbated by cold weather.

Plant name	Common names	Form	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Size	Native or Exotic	Flood Tolerant	Drought Tolerant	Climatic Suitability 2070	Hardiness	CoPP Urban Forest Officer Comments
<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>	Mealy Stringybark, Silver Stringybark	Tree	8-20	8-15	Medium-Large	VIC - Dividing range foothills east of Melb to NSW border	Yes	Very good	unavailable	Low	Viable trial species. Difficulty sourcing has prevented its use in CoPP. High water table balaclava contender
<i>Eucalyptus macrandra</i>	Long-flowered Marlock	Tree	3-8	4-10	Small-Medium	WA origin	Yes	Very good	unsuitable	Medium	Performs well in Melbourne streets in both sandy and clay soils. ULE in vic may be somewhat low. Monitor with age. Has been planted in Woodstock street in 2023
<i>Eucalyptus michaeliana</i>	Hillgrove Gum	Tree	10-20	8-12	Medium-Large	NSW endemic, QLD, From St albans and Wollomombi into SE QLD	No	Very good	unavailable	Low	Can grow in a range of soils, sand to clay. Used as a street tree in ACT and Hawkesbury, should tolerate Melbourne winters. Drought tolerant. Reportedly develops hollows well, unknown branch attachment strength.
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	Tree	10-20	5-10	Medium	VIC and NSW	Yes	Average	suitable	High	Tolerant of wet and compacted soils, also occur on higher slopes and can be drought resistant. High water table Balaclava contender
<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i>	Round-leaved Moort	Tree	9	5-10	Medium	Coastal WA, Albany to Esperance on clay soils	No	Very good	unsuitable	Medium	Performs well in East Aus for a WA species. Size control with pruning.
<i>Hakea laurina</i>	Pin-cushion Hakea, Kodjet	Tree, shrub	3.5-5	3	Small	WA - Southern sandplains	No	Moderately good	suitable	High	Reportedly long lived, used successfully in Melbourne streetscapes.
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaved Hakea	Tree	6	3-4	Small	NSW and QLD	Yes	Average	marginal	Medium	Widely planted in urban situations. Sensitive to high soil phosphorus levels. Successful for a time, older specimens have been dying in large numbers (May be related to prolonged drought or Low ULE)
<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Autumn Blaze Maple, Jeffers Red Maple, Freeman's Maple	Tree	13 m	10	Medium	Exotic	Yes	Average	unsuitable	Medium	Plane Tree alternative. Hybrid between A. rubrum and A. saccharinum. Well structured medium sized tree. Rich and dominant red autumn colour.
<i>Acer truncatum x platanoides</i>	Pacific Sunset Maple, Warren Red Maple	Tree	10-15	6-10	Medium-Large	Exotic	No	Average	marginal	Medium	Plane Tree alternative. Cultivar 'Taggerty Sunset' more upright and predictable form. Has performed well in some difficult situations, will need support to establishment in poor sites. Stunning autumn colours.
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	American Hackberry	Tree	10-15	5-7	Medium-Large	Exotic	No	Moderately good	suitable	High	Reasonably tolerant of dry and warm conditions. Weakly naturalised near the Yarra river in Heidelberg, Melbourne. Potential weed risk
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair tree, Ginkgo	Tree	15-25	8-10	Medium	Exotic	No	Moderately good	unsuitable	Medium	Reported to be very pollution tolerant, dioecious species, never use female plants in public landscapes or for aesthetic purposes as the false fruit (gymnosperm) creates an awful smell
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	Tree	10-15	6-10	Medium	Exotic	No	Moderately good	unavailable	High	Ideal if not planted near open space with reveg or green corridor intentions, can be invasive. Tough and useful fast growing urban tree, although can have brittle wood and thorns, many cultivars (including thornless), 'Inermis' and 'Sunburst' has been used in CoPP
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar, Sweet Gum	Tree	20-25	10-15	Average	Exotic	Yes	Average	suitable	High	Many cultivars. 'Worplesdon' has been used in CoPP
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley Oak	Tree	10-30	10-25	Medium-Large	Exotic	Yes	Average to poor	unavailable	Low	Infrequently grown in Aus, tolerances are still somewhat unknown for Vic conditions. Tolerates hot summers and seasonal flooding. May prove as a more future proof Oak for use in warming climates in areas with high water tables, but good draining soil. In its habitat taps into ground water, and will need a reliable water supply if in drier areas.
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Burr Oak	Tree	20-25	20-25	Large	Exotic	No	Moderately good	unavailable	Medium	Successfully used in Canberra streets, suspected the used range were sources from drier habitats in their native range. Large amounts of acorn production can be normal, and may pose tripping and slipping hazards on hard surfaces.
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Zelkova	Tree	20	15	Large	Exotic	No	Average	unsuitable	Medium	Good public space tree, however has had variable performance in Melbourne streets worth investigating. 'Green Vase' is a popular cultivar in southern Australia for public plantings that has reasonable performance.



GRASSES, FORBS AND GROWDCOVERS

Plant name	Common names	Form	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Size	Native or Exotic	Flood Tolerant	Climatic Suitability 2070	Hardiness
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Coast Saltbush	shrub	0.5-3.0 m	1-3 m	Small	Native to Australia	Yes	suitable	High
<i>Chenopodium nutans</i>	Nodding Saltbush	shrub	0.5-2.0 m	0.5-1.5 m	Small	Native to Australia	Yes	unavailable	High
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	herbaceous	0.2-0.5 m	0.3-1.0 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	suitable	High
<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>	Sticky Everlasting	herbaceous	0.3-0.5 m	0.3-0.5 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	suitable	High
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Pigface	herbaceous	0.1-0.3 m	1-2 m	Small	Exotic (South Africa)	Yes	suitable	High
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Tufted Bluebell	herbaceous	0.2-0.5 m	0.2-0.5 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	unavailable	Medium
<i>Linum marginale</i>	Native Flax	herbaceous	0.3-1.0 m	0.3-0.5 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	unavailable	Low
<i>Brachyscome parvula</i>	Coast Daisy	herbaceous	0.2-0.5 m	0.2-0.5 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	unavailable	Low
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily	herbaceous	0.3-1.0 m	0.3-1.0 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	unavailable	Low
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	groundcover	0.05-0.1 m	0.5-2.0 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	suitable	High
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>	Rolling Spinifex	groundcover	0.2-0.6 m	0.5-1.5 m	Small	Native to Australia	Yes	suitable	High
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobiolla	groundcover	0.05-0.3 m	1-3 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	suitable	High
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Austral Storks Bill	groundcover	0.3-1.0 m	0.3-1.0 m	Small	Exotic (South Africa)	No	suitable	High
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	groundcover	0.05-0.3 m	1-3 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	suitable	High
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear Grass	grass	0.5-1.0 m	0.5-1.0 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	marginal	Medium
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Flax Lily	grass	0.5-1.0 m	0.5-1.0 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	suitable	High
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blue Flax Lily	grass	0.3-0.7 m	0.3-0.7 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	suitable	High
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	grass	0.5-1.0 m	0.5-1.0 m	Small	Native to Australia	Yes	suitable	High
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat Rush	grass	0.3-0.6 m	0.3-0.6 m	Small	Native to Australia	Yes	suitable	High

Plant name	Common names	Form	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Size	Native or Exotic	Flood Tolerant	Climatic Suitability 2070	Hardiness
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	grass	0.5-1.0 m	0.5-1.0 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	suitable	High
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Common Tussock Grass	grass	0.3-1.2 m	0.3-0.8 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	suitable	High
<i>Poa morrisii</i>	Velvet Tussock Grass	grass	0.3-0.8 m	0.3-0.8 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	suitable	High
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby Grass	grass	0.3-0.6 m	0.3-0.5 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	unsuitable	Medium
<i>Austrodanthonia geniculata</i>	Kneed Wallaby Grass	grass	0.2-0.6 m	0.2-0.6 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	unavailable	Medium
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Australian Salt Grass	grass	0.2-0.5 m	0.3-1.0 m	Small	Native to Australia	Yes	unavailable	High
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	grass	0.2-0.6 m	0.3-0.8 m	Small	Native to Australia	No	unavailable	Medium

SUPPORTING SPECIES SELECTION NOTES

Species Name

Some species can have a range of cultivars and grafted options that can influence tolerances, size and form. This can make some non-viable species suitable for sites that the normal species would generally not be considered suitable. It is worth investigating when a certain character or avenue planting is dominant through an area or street and is wishing to be maintained

Height

*Note that listed sizes are most likely not the final outcome in urban sites unless a very formidable species. Urban constraints often causing a bonsai like effect, as well with urban tree maintenance often limiting size

Flooding tolerance

*Flooding tolerance can be vague, duration of flooding tolerance is important. Waterlogging tolerance better describes ability to exist in soils at and above field capacity. For the purpose of Balaclava high water tables, consider carefully.

Drought tolerance

*In the context of 500-700mm annual rainfall. Drought defined as a shortfall of rainfall for an extended period. Tolerance mechanisms vary and are worth investigating, don't assume a listed good tolerance means a plant will just exist and hold on, often paired with a survival mechanism such as shedding of limbs in some tree species or defoliation. Often hard to fully conceptualise in urban scenarios, nearby irrigated gardens, high water tables and leaking water mains and/or stormwater networks will provide irrigation that is unknown, which is unreliable and difficult to be planned for. The same species 10m apart can perform completely differently due to these unknown variables.

Shade index

*Shade index can be misleading, the quality of shade is important for the benefits it provides, many natives may have large canopies however provide dappled shade, which is much less effective compared to the solid shade provided by broadleaf species.

EXISTING NEIGHBOURHOOD TREES

The following table summarises the tree species present on each street within the neighbourhood, providing a total count and average age for each species per street.

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
Public Open Space / Other		
Acacia baileyana	5	1
Acacia boormanii	19	2
Acacia floribunda	29.71	7
Acacia implexa	31.78	9
Acacia mearnsii	25	1
Acacia melanoxylon	26.4	5
Acacia paradoxa	25	3
Acacia prominens	75	1
Acacia sp.	55	2
Acer Buergeranum	45	1
Acer buergerianum	25	2
Acer negundo	30	1
Acer palmatum	8	2
Acmena smithii	27.4	15
Agathis robusta	18	1
Agonis flexuosa	65	5
Ailanthus altissima	15	1
Allocasuarina cunninghamiana	19.67	3
Allocasuarina littoralis	9	1
Allocasuarina torulosa	29	5
Allocasuarina verticillata	12.36	11
Angophora costata	14	3
Araucaria bidwillii	14.81	21
Araucaria cunninghamii	15.15	26
Araucaria heterophylla	45.5	2
Arbutus unedo	43.33	3
Arbutus x andrachnoides	65	1
Banksia ericifolia	50	2
Banksia integrifolia	19.5	2
Brachychiton acerifolius	12.5	4
Brachychiton populneus	46.2	5
Brachychiton rupestre	18.33	6
Bursaria spinosa	25.67	3
Callistemon citrinus	23	2
Callistemon phoeniceus	30	1
Callistemon sp.	10.33	6
Callistemon viminalis	12.2	5
Callistemon viminalis ‘KPS’	16	1
Calodendron capense	42.1	10
Calothamnus sp.	31.67	3
Camellia japonica	55	1
Camellia sasangua	15	1

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
Casuarina cunninghamiana	28	6
Catalpa bignonioides	35	2
Cedrus deodara	85	6
Ceratonia siliqua	85	1
Cercis siliquastrum	18.5	4
Cinnamomum camphora	55	1
Citrus limon	14.43	7
Coprosma repens	20	1
Cordyline australis	25	1
Corymbia citriodora	22.55	31
Corymbia ficifolia	22.91	22
Corymbia maculata	34.84	122
Cotoneaster glaucophyllus	25	2
Cotoneaster salicifolius	21	2
Crataegus sp.	35	1
Cupressus arizonica	37.5	2
Cupressus glauca	25	1
Cupressus sempervirens	25	1
Cupressus sp.	65	6
Cussonia spicata	29	3
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	13.29	7
Erythrina indica	4	1
Eucalyptus botryoides	69.77	13
Eucalyptus caesia	13	5
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	83.19	21
Eucalyptus cladocalyx	83.33	6
Eucalyptus elata	35	1
Eucalyptus globulus	65	4
Eucalyptus leucoxylon	23.47	19
Eucalyptus leucoxylon ‘Conata’	25	1
Eucalyptus macrorhyncha	55	2
Eucalyptus melliodora	27.6	15
Eucalyptus nicholii	45	1
Eucalyptus ovata	20	1
Eucalyptus pauciflora subsp paucif	13	1
Eucalyptus saligna	75	2
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	34.55	11
Eucalyptus sp.	28.08	13
Eucalyptus torquata	10	2
Eucalyptus viminalis	75	1
Fagus sylvatica	23	1
Ficus carica	25	2
Ficus macrophylla	50.63	8

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
Fraxinus angustifolia	28.5	2
Fraxinus excelsior	40	2
Fraxinus oxycarpa	43	5
Grevillea robusta	63.68	22
Hakea sp.	7	5
Hibiscus syriascus	4.67	3
Hymenosporum flavum	20.8	5
Ilex aquifolium cv	47.5	4
Jacaranda mimosaeifolia	13.5	2
Lagerstroemia indica	14.95	20
Lagunaria patersonii	55	1
Laurus nobilis	5	3
Leptospermum laevigatum	35.83	6
Ligustrum lucidum	30	5
Ligustrum ovalifolium Aurea	27	1
Liquidambar styraciflua	30.25	4
Livistonia australia	15	1
Lophostemon confertus	30	2
Luma apiculata	45	1
Macadamia tetraphylla	37.5	2
Magnolia grandiflora	35.67	6
Magnolia sp.	4	4
Malus ioensis	25	1
Melaleuca armillaris	41	5
Melaleuca linariifolia	40.5	4
Melaleuca styphelioides	44.81	31
Melia azedarach	17.90	31
Metrosideros excelsa	28.33	3
Michelia doltsoipa	23.5	2
Morus alba Pendula	13	2
Nerium oleander	26.67	3
Olea europaea subsp europaea	40.98	47
Phoenix canariensis	60.38	8
Photinia serrulata	30	1
Pinus	13	2
Pinus canariensis	20.43	7
Pinus halepensis	31	10
Pinus patula	95	2
Pinus radiata	115.12	33
Pittosporum eugenioides	30	1
Pittosporum James Stirling	15	1
Pittosporum sp.	30	1
Pittosporum undulatum	21	2

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
Platanus insularis	24.5	2
Platanus occidentalis	38.33	3
Platanus orientalis Digitata	34.62	13
Platanus X acerifolia	43.09	34
Podocarpus elatus	34	2
Populus nigra Italica	45	1
Populus x canadensis Aurea	37.5	4
Prunus cerasifera	16	1
Prunus laurocerasus	35	1
Prunus sp.	16	2
Pyrus calleryana	23.4	5
Pyrus Calleryanna Capital	11	1
Pyrus communis	25	2
Pyrus nivalis	20	1
Pyrus ussuriensis	20	1
Quercus bicolor	75	1
Quercus canariensis	59	4
Quercus palustris	8.88	8
Quercus robur	36.83	6
Quercus suber	54.33	3
Robinia pseudoacacia	7.4	5
Schinus molle	55.54	104
Sequoia sempervirens	5.5	2
Solanum aviculare	10.5	2
Sophora microphylla	20	2
Stenocarpus sinuatus	5	1
Syzygium paniculatum	40.4	5
Taxodium distichum	5.95	22
Tilia cordata	32.5	2
To Define	16.1	10
Tristaniopsis laurina	15	1
Ulmus glabra	46.5	2
Ulmus glabra Lutescens	8	1
Ulmus parvifolia	24.5	6
Ulmus procera	59.30	57
Ulmus Sapporo Autumn Gold	6	1
Ulmus x hollandica	58.11	37
Viburnum odorotissimum	11	1
Viburnum Tinus	22.5	2
Virgillia Capensis	35	1
Virgillia oroboides	12.5	2
Washingtonia filifera	37.5	2
Washingtonia robusta	90	2
Zelkova serrata ‘Green Vase’	9	3

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
ALBION STREET		
<i>Acer negundo</i>	45	2
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	46.92	13
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	6	1
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	12.7	10
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	16	1
<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	15.33	3
<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	30	1
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	65	3
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	14.22	9
<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	55.5	4
<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	25	1
ALEXANDRA STREET		
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	33.5	2
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	13	2
<i>Hakea saveolens</i>	26	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	36.44	39
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	35	1
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	8	1
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	17.12	43
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	85	7
ALFRED STREET		
<i>Eucalyptus conferruminata</i>	55	1
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	53	5
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	40	2
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	10.5	2
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	19.29	14
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> â€” <i>Tuscarora</i> â€”™	8.89	9
ALMA ROAD		
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	25	1
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	35	1
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	15.55	38
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	31	3
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ‘Conata’	45	1
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	35	1
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	15.12	51
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> ‘Sunburst’	17	1
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	35	5
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	29	1
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	15.32	84
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	4	1
<i>Melia azedarach</i> ‘Elite’	4	1
<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp <i>europaea</i>	19	1
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	7	1
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	82.78	9

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
ARGYLE STREET		
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	11.5	4
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	5	2
BALSTON STREET		
<i>Angophora hispida</i>	8.17	6
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	15	1
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	15.12	26
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> ‘KPS’	15	1
<i>Cassia sp.</i>	30	1
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	10	1
<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	7	1
<i>Malus ioensis</i>	21	2
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	40.6	5
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	45	8
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	51.67	3
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	7	1
BLENHEIM STREET		
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	9	4
<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	5	1
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	30	1
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	50	2
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	47.5	4
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	9	25
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	18.5	20
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	30	2
BOONDARA GROVE		
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	47	5
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	45	1
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	37.5	8
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	71.57	7
<i>Prunus Elvins</i>	27	1
BOTHWELL STREET		
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>	20	1
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	28.79	14
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	11	2
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	7	1
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	57.5	16
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	20	2
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	11	1
BOWEN STREET		
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	31	1
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	46	10
BRIGHTON ROAD		
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	8	1
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	21.88	8
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	105	1
<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	8	1

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	8	1
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	85	1
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	6	1
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	55.26	58
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	17.38	13
<i>Ulmus glabra Lutescens</i>	54.29	14
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	50.88	34
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	85	1
BRUNNING STREET		
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	4	1
<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	30	1
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	45	1
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	23.72	18
<i>Pyrus Calleryanna Capital</i>	14	1
<i>Pyrus calleryanna Chaunticleer</i>	14	1
<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	29.21	14
CAMDEN STREET		
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	35	1
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	35	1
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	45	2
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	45	1
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	45	3
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	45	1
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	5	3
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	44.78	18
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	55	1
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	41.25	4
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	9	2
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	31.67	3
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	9	7
CARDIGAN STREET		
<i>Angophora costata</i>	9.5	10
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	8	1
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	13	2
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	12	1
<i>Eucalyptus eximia</i>	12.12	17
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	10.5	8
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ‘Conata’	15	1
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	5	3
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	52.5	2
CARLISLE AVENUE		
<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp <i>europaea</i>	22	1
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	76.54	13
<i>Prunus persica</i>	22	2
CARLISLE STREET		
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	85	1
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	85	2

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	14.15	20
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> â€” <i>Tuscarora</i> â€”™	9	3
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium Aurea</i>	85	1
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	45	1
<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i> ‘Variegatum’	55	1
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	18.94	34
CELESTE COURT		
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	27	1
<i>Acer campestre</i>	9.5	2
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	45	2
<i>Celtis australis</i>	27	1
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	38.75	4
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	75	1
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	31	1
CHAPEL STREET		
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	36	3
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	30.67	12
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	20.67	6
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	7.73	202
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	6	1
CHUSAN STREET		
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	14.82	22
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	65	2
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	15	1
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	14.31	13
CREWS STREET		
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	9	3
DANDENONG ROAD		
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	21.63	8
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	14.75	4
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	35	1
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	26.5	8
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	7	1
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	30	2
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	7	1
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	8	1
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	30	2
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	8	2
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	4	16
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	26.44	9
<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	7	1
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	25	1
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	20	1
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	75	3
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	65	3
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	7	1
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	6	2

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	9.5	2
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	45	1
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	25	1
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	10	1
<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	4	7
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	30	1
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	34	2
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	65	1
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	25.67	3
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	10	1
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	19	2
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	73.83	72
<i>Pyrus betulaefolia</i> ‘Southward Dancer’	7	1
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	22	2
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	51.73	22
<i>Ulmus Sapporo Autumn Gold</i>	6	2
DEAN AVENUE		
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	30	1
<i>Fraxinus excelsior Aurea</i>	33	1
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	11	1
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	84	20
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	11	1
DICKENS ROAD		
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	63.57	7
DICKENS STREET		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	25	2
DUKE STREET		
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	12	1
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	8	8
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	35	1
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	55	1
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ‘Conata’	12	1
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	55	12
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	55	1
EDWARD STREET		
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	8.5	6
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	10.75	4
ELM GROVE		
<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i>	35	1
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	13.22	18
<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	16	2
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	5	2
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	22.67	9
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	45	2
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	24.38	8
EVELYN STREET		
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	17.91	11
<i>Pyrus calleryanna Chaunticleer</i>	8	16

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
FULTON STREET		
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	26.5	2
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	7	1
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	45	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	24.27	30
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	45	1
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	18.82	11
<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	4	1
GIBBS STREET		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	4.5	4
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	6	2
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	25	1
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> ‘Kings Park Special’	4	5
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	45	1
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>	20	2
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	29.71	7
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	18.78	9
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	4.89	9
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	11.5	2
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	58.33	3
<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	45	1
<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	65	1
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	45	4
<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i> ‘Variegatum’	45	1
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	15	1
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	25.33	3
GLEN EIRA AVENUE		
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	7.73	11
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> var. <i>appldell autumn applause</i>	8	2
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	10	1
<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	14.67	3
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	8	1
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	8	4
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	10	1
<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	37.26	19
GLENMARK AVENUE		
<i>Platanus insularis</i>	21	3
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	39.5	8
GODFREY AVENUE		
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	21	1
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	15.75	4
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> â€™Tuscaroraâ€™™	5	3
<i>Platanus insularis</i>	23	1
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	29	1
<i>Platanus orientalis</i> <i>Digitata</i>	30	1
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	63.9	10
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	16	1

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
GOURLAY STREET		
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	13	1
<i>Acacia sp.</i>	11	1
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	15.09	22
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	12.67	3
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	12.42	57
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	25	2
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> ‘KPS’	10	1
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	7	1
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	28.5	2
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	32.5	2
GRAYLINGS AVENUE		
<i>Olea europaea subsp europaea</i>	13	1
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	75	5
GRAYLINGS GROVE		
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	41.75	8
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	12	1
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	5	1
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	65	1
<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	35	1
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	41.67	3
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	47	5
<i>Olea europaea subsp europaea</i>	18.5	2
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6	1
GROSVENOR STREET		
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	45	1
<i>Acer negundo</i>	11	3
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	30	2
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	30	1
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	30	6
<i>Angophora costata</i>	11	1
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	11	1
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	15.11	18
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	27.8	5
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> ‘KPS’	10	2
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	35	1
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	31	3
<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>	55	1
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	31.57	7
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	11	2
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	55	1
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	4	1
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	11	1
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	15	4
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	10.92	12
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> â€™Tuscaroraâ€™™	8.33	3
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	49.44	9

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	53.89	9
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	42.61	18
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	31.64	14
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	11	1
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	27	2
<i>Quercus robur</i>	27	1
HAMMERDALE AVENUE		
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> ‘KPS’	13	2
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	30	3
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	56.54	13
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	45	1
<i>Melia azedarach</i> ‘Elite’	7	1
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	35	2
HAWLSLEIGH AVENUE		
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	9	1
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	75	19
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	55	1
HERTFORD STREET		
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	45.5	12
<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	45	1
HOLROYD AVENUE		
<i>Acer campestre</i> ‘Queen Elizabeth’	4	1
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	48.63	19
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	12	1
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	70.63	19
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	61.4	5
<i>Quercus robur</i>	65	1
HOLROYD COURT		
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	78.33	3
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	30	1
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	13	1
HOTHAM STREET		
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	23.65	77
<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	6	2
<i>Eucalyptus conferruminata</i>	45	1
<i>Eucalyptus eximia</i>	6.15	55
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	15.13	16
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ‘Conata’	19.57	47
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ‘Eukie Dwarf’	7	1
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	25	1
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	6	2
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	35	1
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	23	2
<i>Pyrus calleryana Chaunticleer</i>	20.2	5
<i>Pyrus Calleryanna Capital</i>	23	1
<i>Pyrus calleryanna Chaunticleer</i>	7	1

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
HUGHENDEN ROAD		
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	62.87	23
<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	45	1
INKERMAN STREET		
<i>Angophora hispida</i>	7	5
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> 'Kings Park Special'	8	2
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> 'KPS'	16.67	18
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	9	2
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	6.8	5
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	65	1
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	45	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	38.33	3
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	85	1
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	10	1
<i>Pyrus calleryanna Chaunticleer</i>	8	1
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	4.97	32
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Green Vase'	7.66	235
JERVOIS STREET		
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	55	3
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	4	1
<i>Melia azedarach</i> 'Elite'	7	15
JOHNSON STREET		
<i>Betula pendula</i>	30	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	39.07	14
KALYMNA GROVE		
<i>Acer negundo</i>	35	1
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	30	1
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	47.22	9
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	37	12
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	45	1
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	21.83	6
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	14	1
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	30	1
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	55	1
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	9	2
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	15	1
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	55	1
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	65	1
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	6	7
KURRAJONG AVENUE		
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	43.78	9
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	21	3
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	25.13	8
LAMBERT GROVE		
<i>Acer Buergeranum</i>	6	7
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	22.38	16
<i>Olea europaea subsp europaea</i>	21	2

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
LANSDOWNE ROAD		
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	55.67	15
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	35	1
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	45	1
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	21	1
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	65	2
<i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i>	45	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	51	5
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	42.69	13
<i>Olea europaea subsp europaea</i>	25	1
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	24.9	20
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	68.33	3
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	62.09	22
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	13	1
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	9.6	10
<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	34.2	5
LESLIE STREET		
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	12	1
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	5	2
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> 'Little Spotty'	10	2
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	33.2	5
<i>Olea europaea subsp europaea</i>	20.5	2
LINTON STREET		
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	61.67	24
LYNOTT STREET		
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	8	1
MALAKOFF STREET		
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	45	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	26.38	8
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	55	1
MARLBOROUGH STREET		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	9	1
<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	9	1
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	22	4
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	8	1
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	35	1
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	9	1
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	27	1
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	45	1
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	35	1
<i>Jacaranda mimosaefolia</i>	21.67	3
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	45	1
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	7.94	34
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	25	8
<i>Viburnum Tinus</i>	15	1
MARNE STREET		
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	33	1
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	54	20
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Green Vase'	6	1

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
MARTIN STREET		
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	8	16
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	55	2
MONTAGUE AVENUE		
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	43.67	9
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Aurea	50	2
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	36	2
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	19.14	7
MOOLTAN AVENUE		
<i>Betula pendula</i>	34.6	5
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	51.91	11
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	45	1
<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	10	1
MURCHISON STREET		
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	6	1
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	12	2
<i>Platanus insularis</i>	20	1
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	25	1
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	78.24	21
NELSON STREET		
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	45	1
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	25	1
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	55	1
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	65	2
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	25.67	3
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	25	1
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	18.5	12
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> Tuscarora	9.43	14
NIGHTINGALE STREET		
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	25	1
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	19	1
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	19	1
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora subsp paucif</i>	23	1
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	9	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	30	2
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	65	1
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	32	5
<i>Melia azedarach</i> 'Elite'	6	1
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	65	2
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	20.83	23
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	8	2
NOTTAGE STREET		
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	40	2
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	1
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	53.43	7
<i>Quercus sp.</i>	85	2

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
OAK GROVE		
<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	5	11
<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	30.56	9
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	8	2
ORANGE GROVE		
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	55	3
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	44.75	20
<i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i>	4	1
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	55	1
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	22.11	9
<i>Pyrus calleryana Chaunticleer</i>	18	2
<i>Pyrus calleryanna Chaunticleer</i>	9	1
<i>Quercus robur</i>	19	7
<i>Quercus sp.</i>	6	1
ORRONG ROAD		
<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	7	1
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	44.13	16
<i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i>	45	3
<i>Platanus orientalis Digitata</i>	17	1
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	58.5	12
PAKINGTON STREET		
<i>Acer negundo</i>	55	1
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	23	1
<i>Alnus jorullensis</i>	45	1
<i>Angophora costata</i>	6	1
<i>Angophora hispida</i>	8.25	4
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> 'KPS'	14	3
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	9	9
<i>Eucalyptus eximia</i>	13	1
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	33	2
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	31.67	3
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> 'Variegatus'	30	1
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	56.25	8
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	55	1
<i>Melaleuca sp.</i>	45	1
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	55.83	12
<i>Michelia doltsopa</i>	21	1
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	12	9
PALM COURT		
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	6.67	3
<i>Alnus jorullensis</i>	65	3
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	10	3
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	10	3
PENLEIGH COURT		
<i>Acer negundo</i>	45	1
<i>Cassia sp.</i>	8	1
<i>Cotoneaster salicifolius</i>	45	1

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	9	1
<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	50	2
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	14	3
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	15	1
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	75	1
<i>Malus sp.</i>	17	1
<i>Olea europaea subsp europaea</i>	19	1
<i>Pittosporum eugenioides ‘Variegatum’</i>	35	1
<i>Prunus serrulata Shirotae</i>	45	3
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	8	1
To Define	27	1
PHILLIPS STREET		
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	15.67	3
<i>Lagerstroemia indica Tuscarora</i>	7	1
PILLEY STREET		
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	45	4
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora subsp paucif</i>	55	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	35	1
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	65	2
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	15	1
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	29.92	13
PRENTICE STREET		
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	14	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	27	1
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	45	1
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	45	1
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	10.33	3
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	13	1
<i>Pyrus Calleryanna Capital</i>	10.83	6
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	14.43	7
<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	23	1
QUEEN STREET		
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	35	1
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	9	1
<i>Pyrus Calleryanna Capital</i>	7	1
RAGLAN STREET		
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	15	11
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	6	4
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	45	1
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	64.47	36
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	4	2
RAITH COURT		
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	85	1
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	19.13	8
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	8	1
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>	6	1
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	55	1

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
RAVENS GROVE		
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	59.53	15
ROSAMOND STREET		
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	9.4	10
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	8	1
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	22.5	4
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	18.5	2
<i>Grevillea sp.</i>	25	1
<i>Hakea sp.</i>	4	1
SEBASTOPOL STREET		
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	23	1
<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	20.5	2
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	45	1
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera ‘Little Spotty’</i>	10	2
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	45	1
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	7	1
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	26.8	5
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	8	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	40	2
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	16	1
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	40.75	4
<i>Olea europaea subsp europaea</i>	8	3
To Define	15	1
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	4	2
SHIRLEY GROVE		
<i>Pyrus betulaefolia ‘Southward Dancer’</i>	7	18
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	21.06	18
SOMERS STREET		
<i>Celtis australis</i>	49.08	12
ST KILDA ROAD		
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	15	3
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	16	1
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	44.16	44
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	52.92	24
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	5	1
<i>Platanus insularis</i>	38	2
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	35	2
<i>Platanus orientalis Digitata</i>	42.4	5
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	31.62	13
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	6	1
<i>Zelkova serrata ‘Green Vase’</i>	8	2
SUNHILL COURT		
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	41.43	7
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	12	1
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	40.25	8
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	45	2

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
SYCAMORE GROVE		
<i>Acer campestre</i>	11	2
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20.8	5
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	59.58	31
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	45	1
TE-ARAI AVENUE		
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	36.25	4
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	44.71	7
THE AVENUE		
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	35	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	32	3
<i>Malus domestica</i>	45	1
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	29	1
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	14.92	92
WANDO GROVE		
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	42.18	11
<i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i>	45	1
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	19	1
WAVENHOE AVENUE		
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	38.96	24
<i>Salix sp.</i>	12	2
WENDEN GROVE		
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	46.33	15
<i>Citrus limon</i>	45	1
<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	18	1
WESTBURY CLOSE		
<i>Platanus orientalis Digitata</i>	14	2
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	66.95	19
WESTBURY GROVE		
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	23	1
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	10	1
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	45	1
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	45	1
<i>Liquidamber formosana</i>	45	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	24	2
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	45	1
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	45	1
<i>Platanus orientalis Digitata</i>	12	1
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	69.14	21
WESTBURY STREET		
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	45	4
<i>Angophora costata</i>	27	2
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	45	2
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	45	1
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	7.5	2
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	27	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	35.78	9

Species	Average Age (years)	No. of Trees
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	58.33	3
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	59	5
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	51.14	22
<i>Platanus orientalis Digitata</i>	29.2	5
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	19.33	3
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	13.67	3
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	30	1
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	17.07	108
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	8	1
WILGAH STREET		
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	49.5	2
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	13.33	3
<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	7	3
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	25.57	30
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	44.67	12
<i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i>	12.29	7
<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	23	1
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	45	1
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	36.67	3
<i>Melia azedarach ‘Elite’</i>	7	1
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	13	1
<i>Zelkova serrata ‘Green Vase’</i>	4	1
WILLIAM STREET		
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	7	2
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	26	11
<i>Callistemon viminalis ‘KPS’</i>	10.25	4
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	27	2
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	28	2
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	38.75	4
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	46.17	6
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	29	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	33.25	4
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	55	1
WOODSTOCK STREET		
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	55	1
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	13.38	8
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	30	1
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora subsp paucif</i>	18.4	5
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	30	1
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	25	1
<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa (sideroxylon)</i>	65	1
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	10.38	8
TOTAL	30.75 average age (years)	5420 total trees