



WELLINGTON STREET TREE MASTER PLAN

FEBRUARY 2023



Acknowledgement of Country

Dubbo Regional Council acknowledge the Wiradjuri People who are the Traditional Custodians of the Land. Council pay respect to all Elders past, present and emerging of the Wiradjuri Nation and extend that respect to other First Nations peoples who are present.

Contents

Contents	2
Purpose	3
Strategic Context	4
Wellington Context	4
Benefits of Street Trees	5
Key Considerations	6
Trees in Wellington	7
Street Tree Prioritisation	11
Tree Canopy Targets	11
Wellington Street Tree Master Plan	12
References	15
Appendix 1: Trees by Street	16
Appendix 2: Cameron Park Tree Planting Plan	19

Purpose

This Street Tree Master Plan identifies a range of prioritised streets in Wellington for street tree planting and recommends species to be planted in each. The Master Plan will guide Council's investment in street trees as and when funding allows for works to be completed. The Master Plan aims to meet a range of outcomes including:

- Improving the look and amenity of the gateway roads in and out of Wellington
- Increasing shade cover over areas in need e.g., in socially vulnerable areas

- Strengthening the overall health, vitality and biological resilience of the main thoroughfare that runs north to south of the township
- Improving the amenity of the main township streets in the commercial area
- Improving the vegetation corridors that run north south and east west from the rivers, through town and out to the surrounding rural land.



Strategic Context

This Master Plan forms a companion document to the Dubbo Street Tree Master Plan 2016. All tree planting in Wellington and Montefiores will follow the species and planting guidance included in the following sections of the Dubbo Street Tree Master Plan:

Book 2 – Street trees for the City of Dubbo

Book 3 – Toolkit booklet

A further review of these documents will be undertaken to ensure they're relevant to all urban areas of the Local Government Area.

Wellington Context

Wellington is framed by an impressive natural environment where the junction of the Macquarie and Bell rivers meet at the foot of Mount Arthur.

Due to its slightly higher elevation than Dubbo and the proximity of Mt Arthur to the west which protects the town from the hot westerly winds in summer, the township has a good base cover of existing vegetation that can be built upon.

The township is characterised by wide streets with distinct avenues of mostly deciduous trees, low density buildings and an array of parkland. Some of the parkland is distinctly exotic in nature, such as Cameron Park, while other areas are dominated with native plantings, such as Apex Park.

Average annual rainfall is around 615mm, compared to Dubbo's which is around 555mm.

The cooler winter and summers along with the slightly higher rainfall mean that Wellington can support a

greater variety of trees, especially exotic deciduous trees that form such an important part of the townships existing character.

Wellington has its fair share of social issues, driven by pockets of social disadvantage spread throughout the northwest and southwest of the township. The potential to improve the amenity and shade cover of the town for the benefit of the socially vulnerable is significant.

Research that suggests tree cover is greater in urban areas of affluence, rings true in Wellington.

Areas within the township where social disadvantage is high correspondingly have less tree cover, despite the need for respite from the summer heat being higher.

Recent civic beautification and infrastructure projects such as the Nanima Crescent upgrade and the new Aquatic Centre have greatly improved the amenity and character of the central township.



Benefits of Street Trees

Environmental Benefits

- **Provide shade and cool our townships.** An increase in tree canopy and greening can reduce air and surface temperatures by 3 to 20°C (Gil *et al.*, 2007)
- **Reduce storm water flows, pollution, and nutrient loads.** Tree canopies and root systems reduce storm water flows and nutrient runoff into our waterways. Streets with higher vegetation cover are three to six times more effective in managing storm water than conventional methods (Norton *et al.*, 2013)
- **Provide habitat and enhance levels of biodiversity.** Urban and rural roadside trees support a wide range of species, even endangered animals, and other species of high conservation value (Kendal *et al.*, 2016)

Economic Benefits

- **Reducing energy costs.** Energy saving benefits come through shading and sheltering buildings from the sun in summer and allowing sunlight in winter (Simpson, 1996)
- **Increasing property values.** Trees in streets enhance neighbourhood aesthetics and increase property values. Properties in tree-lined streets are valued approximately 30% higher than those in streets without trees (Plant, 2017)
- **Increased retail activity.** Shoppers spend longer and more money in retail areas where the area is landscaped, and trees provide shade and amenity (Wolf, 2005)
- **Return on investment.** Cities across the world have demonstrated that trees create a positive return on investment. In the City of New York, it has been calculated that for every dollar spent on a tree, \$5.60 worth of benefits were returned. (US Forest Service, 2020)

Social Benefits

- **Encouraging outdoor activity.** Well-vegetated parks, gardens and streets encourage the use of open spaces, with health benefits such as reduced obesity and increased physical activity levels and promotes more sustainable forms of transportation (van Dillen, 2012)
- **Reducing sun exposure.** The prevalence of skin cancer and other illnesses due to sun exposure have shown that protection from sunlight's UV rays is vital. Tree shade can reduce overall exposure to UV radiation by up to 75 per cent. (Mullaney *et al.*, 2015)
- **Improving mental wellbeing.** Access to, and views of, green spaces and trees have positive effects on people's wellbeing (Karden, 2016)

Cultural Benefits

- **Creation of local identity.** A township's landscape helps define its character. Trees and vegetation can physically define a place. Trees provide landscape amenity and integrate nature into the urban environment.
- **Marketing plans.** Green spaces play a role in defining the culture and image of a town. A town is more competitive with an expanded influence when the built and natural urban environment is attractive and welcoming.
- **Reinforcing First Nations status.** Culturally significant trees are a vital and tangible link to the continuous connection to place for First Nations people. Culturally significant trees are clear evidence of Indigenous community's existence on this land for thousands of years, prior to colonial settlement. Culturally significant trees are important sentinels to interpret and connect to the landscape and a cultural marker to pass valuable cultural knowledge to subsequent generations.

Key Considerations

Community

Energy saving benefits come through shading and sheltering buildings from the sun in summer and allowing sunlight in winter (Simpson, 1996)

Wellington is home to a community where around half the community are either 0-14 years old or are over 65 years old. There are low levels of immigrants, with the majority of residents being born in Australia and coming from Australian heritage. The unemployment rate is higher than the NSW average and the majority of people work in Community and Personal Services industry. The biggest employers are aged care and correctional services as well as food services (takeaway and supermarkets). Median household income is approximately half the NSW average. Wellington is also home to a large indigenous population.

The areas of social disadvantage are concentrated in the south and northwest of the township and correspondingly have low tree cover.

It is projected that Wellington's population will grow from 8,976 people to almost 9,976 by 2040 and that the population will continue ageing, meaning that aged care services will continue to be important for the township (Community Strategic Plan 2040).

It is also predicted that Wellington has the potential to become a more popular tourist destination due to its natural environment offerings including the Wellington Caves, Lake Burrendong and Mt Arthur.

It is therefore important that any street tree planting ensures that shade is targeted in areas of social disadvantage, around aged care facilities and ageing populations but also along main thoroughfares and within the centre of town to improve overall amenity.

Species Selection

Selecting species for planting in Wellington will take into account both their required form and function to ensure the right tree is planted in the right location. Council will discontinue planting ash tree species and

will actively seek to renew and replace these trees with more appropriate species for each location. Shade and aesthetics will also be key functions required from upcoming street trees and species will be chosen accordingly.

This Master Plan will also identify which species will be replanted in each of the priority locations. Species selection will consider the following:

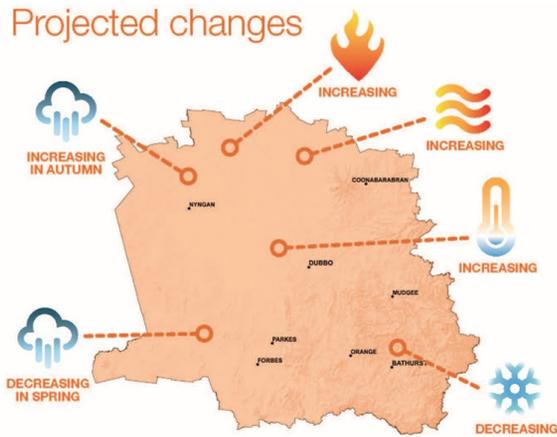
- The continuation of existing avenues where appropriate or the creation of new ones
- Species are selected for their ability to thrive under climate predicted scenarios
- Maintaining the exotic, deciduous theme of the township where appropriate
- Enhancing pockets of biodiverse areas with the selection of native and endemic species

Climate Change

AdaptNSW, research funded by the NSW government, provides an overview of predicted climatic changes to 2050 and to 2070 in the Central West and Orana Region of NSW (Image 1).

The results show that heatwaves, bushfires, and average temperatures will all increase in the near and far future. The number of cold nights and average rainfall in Spring and Summer will decrease. These will all impact the ability of urban trees to thrive and survive and may even exclude some species from being viable in the region.

However, street trees are critically important for helping our urban areas adapt to climate change.



Projected temperature changes	
Maximum temperatures are projected to increase in the near future by 0.4 – 1.0°C	Maximum temperatures are projected to increase in the far future by 1.8 – 2.7°C
Minimum temperatures are projected to increase in the near future by 0.5 – 0.9°C	Minimum temperatures are projected to increase in the far future by 1.5 – 2.6°C
The number of hot days will increase	The number of cold nights will decrease
Projected rainfall changes	
Rainfall is projected to decrease in spring	Rainfall is projected to increase in autumn
Projected Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) changes	
Average fire weather is projected to increase in summer, spring and winter	Severe fire weather is projected to increase in summer, spring and winter

Image 1: Projected changes to temperature, rainfall, and Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI). Image source NSW Government 2015.

Trees in Wellington

Tree Canopy Cover

Wellington and Montefiores are covered by 12% and 17% tree canopy cover respectively.

Wellington has 36% impervious surface cover such as concrete, asphalt, paving and buildings. 41% grass

cover, 1% shrub cover and 12% tree cover mean that Wellington has over 50% green cover (Image 2).

Montefiores on the other hand, which is less developed has a much higher green cover at 76% with tree canopy cover at 17% and grass cover at 57%. It also has less hard surface cover (Image 3).

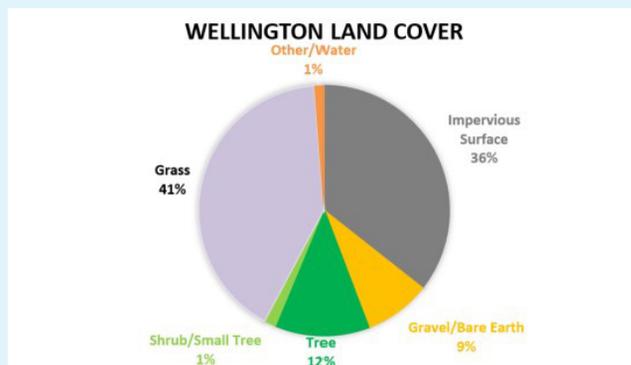


Image 2: Land cover by type for the township of Wellington.

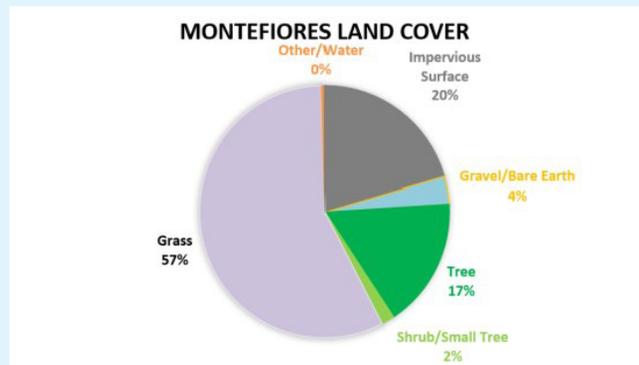


Image 3: Land cover by type for the township of Montefiores.

Vacant Sites

A desktop study using aerial imagery has shown that there are potentially almost 1,100 vacant street tree sites across Wellington. These have been validated by an on-ground survey of each site, however there may be instances when underground services or future land use change may result in some of these vacant sites becoming obsolete.

This shows significant potential to increase the street tree population in Wellington, especially in the lower socio-economic areas of the north-east and south-east areas.



Image 4: Distribution of vacant street tree sites across Wellington

Street Trees

Top 20 Tree Species

18.6% of all street trees in Wellington are Claret Ash, *Fraxinus raywood*. This is a very high representation of one species within the population and far exceeds the industry guidelines of no one species representing more than 5-10% of a population. Further to this, other *Fraxinus* species also dominate the street tree population. Cumulatively, the genus *Fraxinus*, or all Ash trees, represent 28% or greater than one quarter of Wellington's entire street tree population. Table 1 displays this data.

This indicates a significant lack of diversity within the tree population, refer to Table 1.

The top ten species alone make up 54% or more than half of the population, further indicating that only a few species dominate the urban landscape through stochastic events such as disease, insect infestation, or storms.

This lack of species diversity in Wellington increases the tree assets vulnerability and potential risk of landscape failure.

Image 5 shows the distribution of these *Fraxinus* species. It also shows how whole streets have been planted with one species, such as Claret Ash and are therefore vulnerable to landscape failure.

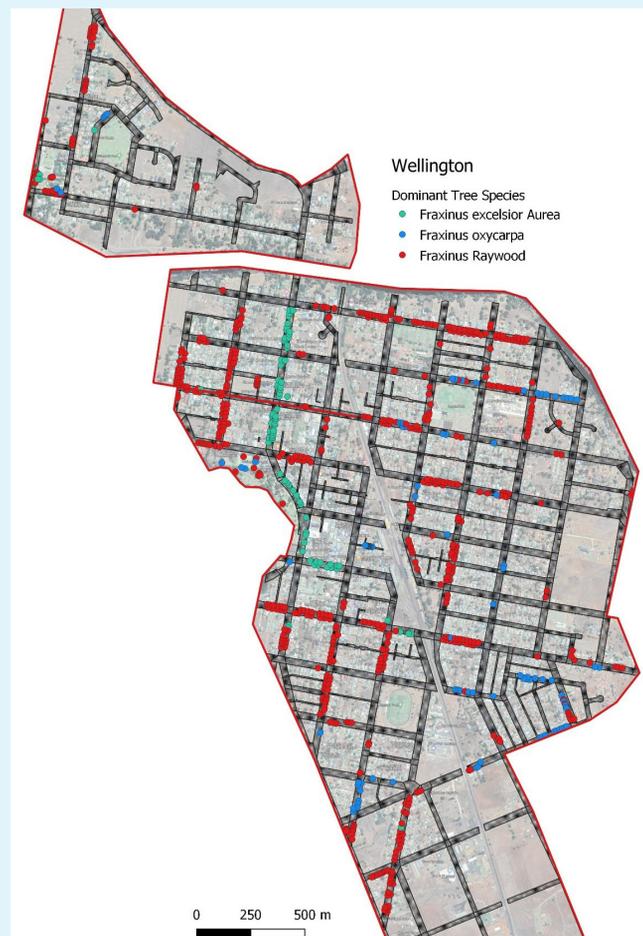


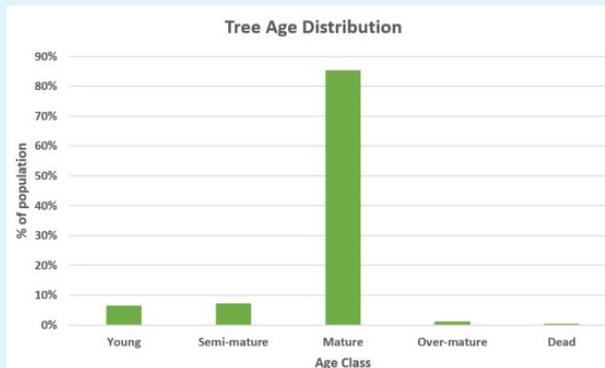
Image 5: Distribution of commonly planted *Fraxinus* (ash) trees

Table 1: The most commonly occurring species in Wellington's streets.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number	% of Population
<i>Fraxinus raywood</i>	Claret Ash	575	18.6%
<i>Callistemon viminalis cv</i>	Weeping bottlebrush	258	7.4%
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	156	5.1%
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak	124	4.0%
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	Narrow leaved Ash	120	3.9%
<i>Pyrus calleryana cv</i>	Ornamental Pear	119	3.8%
<i>Celtis australis</i>	Nettle Tree	111	3.6%
<i>Fraxinus excelsior Aurea</i>	Golden Ash	82	2.7%
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese Tallow	76	2.5%
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Redgum	75	2.4%
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow bottlebrush	73	2.4%
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	55	1.8%
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistachio	55	1.8%
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree	53	1.7%
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar	51	1.7%
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	48	1.6%
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	42	1.4%
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	39	1.3%
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cadaghi	38	1.2%
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly Paperbark	38	1.2%

Tree Age

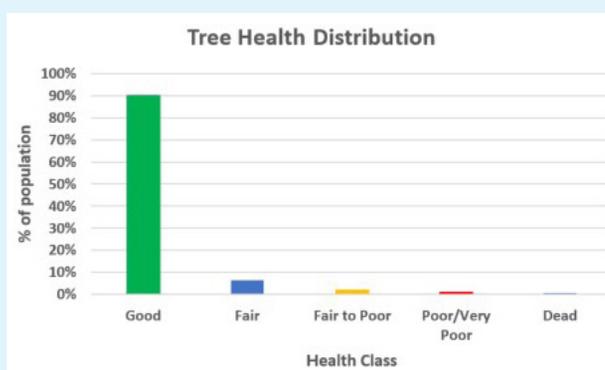
Almost 85% of Wellington's trees are mature aged. This indicates a lack of age diversity within the tree population and reflects only the small number of trees planted over the last decade. An active street tree planting program to fill in vacant sites will improve the overall age diversity.



Graph 1: Distribution of age classes amongst Wellington's Street trees

Tree Health

Over 96% of street and park trees are in good to fair health which indicates a tree population in relatively good health. The 20 dead and 32 very poor and poor specimens will be targeted for tree removal and/or replacement.

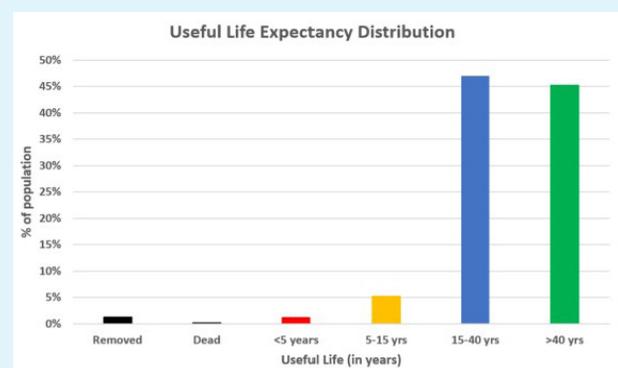


Graph 2: Distribution of tree health amongst Wellington's Street trees

Useful Life Expectancy

Wellington's trees have a good spread of useful life expectancies. 7.8% of trees are likely to reach end of life within a 15-year period. As these trees reach end of life and need to be removed, they will actively be replaced with a species appropriate for the location.

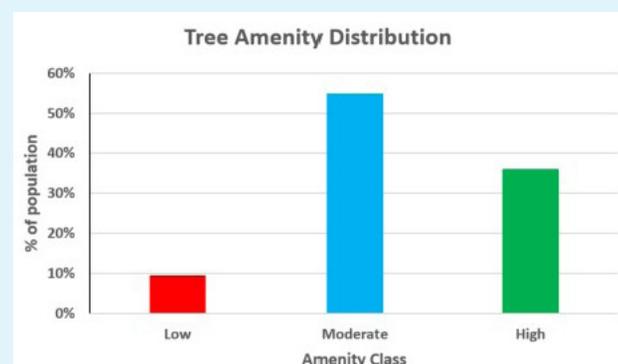
The most common species reaching end of life within 15 years is the Claret Ash, Fraxinus raywood. Site inspections of streets in Wellington show that many of the Claret Ash in some streets are not performing well and are likely to reach end of life within the next decade. This will mean some specimens will need to be removed and replaced with other species.



Graph 3: Distribution of useful life expectancy amongst Wellington's Street trees

Amenity

90.7% of Wellington's trees are of moderate or high amenity. Ideally, more trees would be in the high category which can be improved by investment in cyclic maintenance and pruning program for all street trees.



Graph 4: Distribution of tree amenity class amongst Wellington's Street trees

Street Tree Prioritisation

A priority-based planting plan has been established for Wellington which identifies the streets that are a priority for street tree planting and investment.

The criteria for determining streets as a planting priority include:

Table 2: The most commonly occurring species in Wellington's streets.

Criteria	Qualification for inclusion as priority
Road Hierarchy	Street is a major Arterial
	Street is a connector Road
ULE	Street contains 5 or more trees with ULE less than 15 years
	Street contains 1-5 trees with ULE less than 15 years
Vacant Sites	Street contains more than 10 vacant sites
	Street contains 5-10 vacant sites
Retail/Shopping strip	Street contains shopping strip
School, Community facility	Street contains school or community facility
Park/open pace	Street contains park or open space
Gateway Road	Street is a gateway entry into town
Socio Economic disadvantage	Street contains social housing
EM Priority	Street has been identified by Elected Members as a priority
Equity of priority	Scores were then redistributed to ensure equity of tree planting delivery across the township

Tree Canopy Targets

Council will aim to increase tree canopy cover over both Wellington and Montefiores from 12% and 17% respectively to 30% by 2050. We will achieve this through maintaining our existing tree population and filling the vacant sites through delivery of our Street Tree Master Plan.



Wellington Street Tree Master Plan

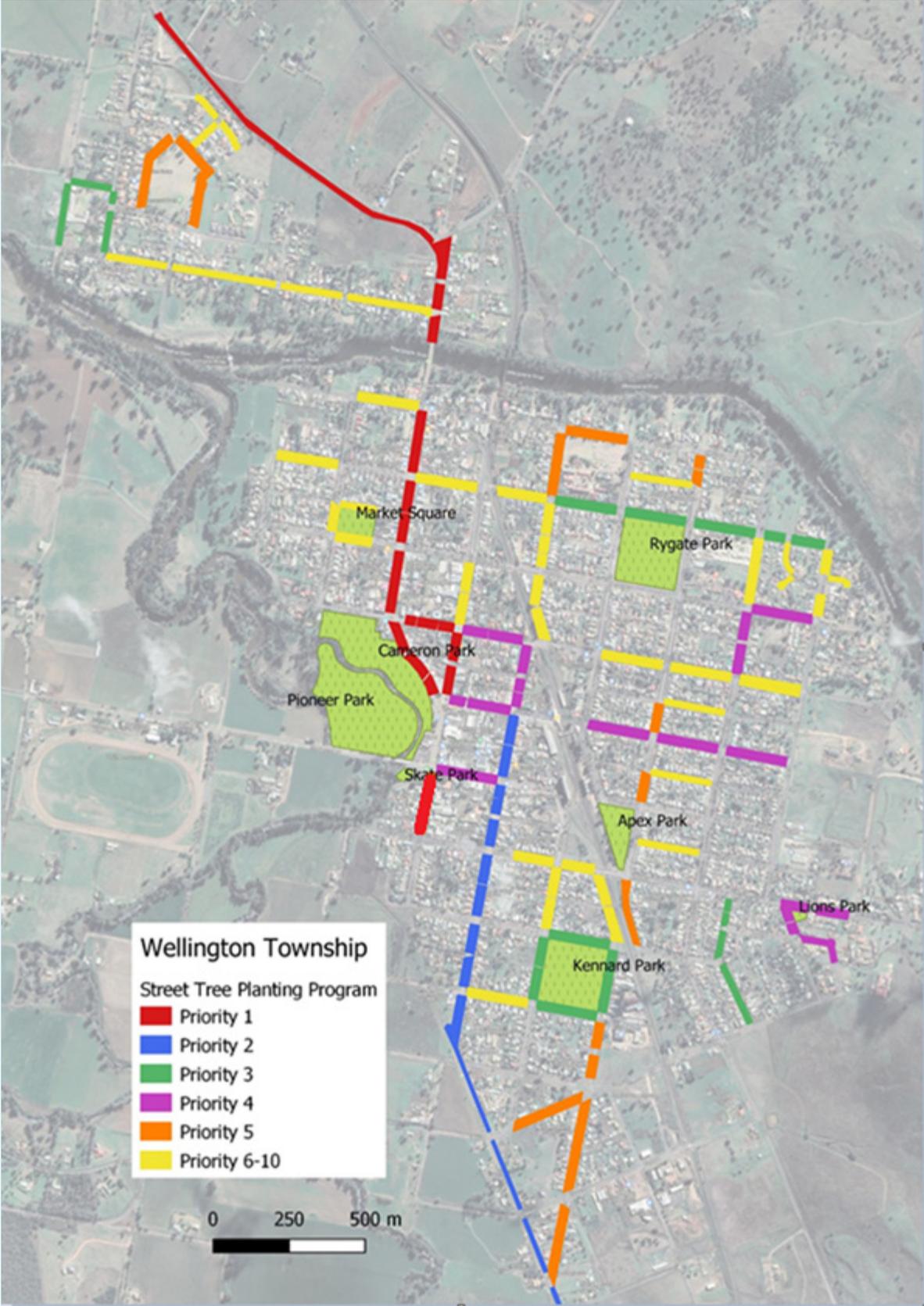


Image 6: Priority streets for street tree planting in Wellington

Road Name	Vacant Sites	Current Dominant Species	Proposed Replacement Species
PRIORITY 1			
WARNE ST	18	Fraxinus raywood	Acer freemanii "armstrong" - side planting
PERCY ST	18	Pyrus calleryana	Fraxinus griffithii or Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious" or Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"
LEE ST	9	Mixed	Fraxinus griffithii or Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious" or Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"
NANIMA CR	19	Fraxinus excelsior	Acer freemanii "armstrong"
MITCHELL HWY (NTH)	38	Mixed	Acer freemanii "armstrong"
Total Plantings: 136			
PRIORITY 2			
ARTHUR ST	46	Fraxinus raywood	Fraxinus griffithii
CURTIS ST	33	Mixed	Melia azederach "Elite" or Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius "Jerilderie Red"
Total Plantings: 79			
PRIORITY 3			
PARKES ST	28	Callistemon/Brachychiton	Backhousia citriodora or Atalaya hemiglaucous or Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"
WHITELEY ST	46	Fraxinus raywoodii	Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial" or Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius "Jerilderie Red"
GIPPS ST	11	Callistemon sp.	Tricadia sebifera (east) and Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Biloxi" (west)
LAY ST	9	Fraxinus raywood	Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Urbanite" or Melaleuca quinquinervia
TAYLOR ST	6	N/A	Callistemon viminalis
SIMPSON ST	12	Fraxinus excelsior	Melia azederach "Elite" or Pistacia chinensis or Corymbia leichhardtii
ZOUCH ST	4	Acer buergerianum	Pistacia chinensis or Acer campestre Var "Elsrijk or Evelyn" or Corymbia leichhardtii
HAWKINS ST	6	Grevillea robusta	Grevillea robusta or Lophostomen confertus or Corymbia leichhardtii
THORNTON ST	15	Mixed	Eucalyptus sideroxyylon or Corymbia leichhardtii
Total Plantings: 137			
PRIORITY 4			
PIERCE ST	8	Mixed	Melia azederach "Elite"
SWIFT ST	42	Acer, Grevillea, Callistemon	Acer freemanii "armstrong" - west Melaleuca linarifolia or Callistemon "Harkness" - east
WARNE ST	19	Phoenix canariensis	Acer freemanii "armstrong"
MAUGHAN ST	8	Fraxinus excel	Acer freemanii "armstrong"
ARTHUR ST	12	Fraxinus, Pyrus	Fraxinus griffithii
GISBORNE ST	6	Fraxinus raywood	Jacaranda mimosifolia or Melia azederach "Elite"
WILLIAM ST	4	Brachychiton	Pittosporum augustifolia or Acacia salicina or Kunzea ericifolia
MAXWELL ST	11	Mixed	Melaleuca stypheliodes or Agonis flexuosa
BANGALLA CR	6	N/A	Acacia vestita or Acacia salicina or Jacaranda mimosifolia
Total Plantings: 116			
Total Priority 1 to 4 Plantings: 468			

Road Name	Vacant Sites	Current Dominant Species	Proposed Replacement Species
PRIORITY 5			
CHARLES ST	22	Pittosporum sp.	Pittosporum augustifolia or Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"
EUCALYPTUS DR	27	Eucalyptus scoparia	Pittosporum augustifolia and Eucalyptus scoparia (oval) or Corymbia leichhardtii (oval)
THORNTON ST	38	Mixed	Tricadia sebifera or Pyrus calleryana and Eucalyptus sideroxylon adjacent to Apex Park
MITCHELL HWY	28	N/A	Acer freemanii "armstrong"
ARTHUR ST	12	Eucalyptus tricarpa	Eucalyptus tricarpa (west) and Eucalyptus leucoxylon "Magnet"
GOBOLION ST	8	Grevillea robusta, Fraxinus	Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial" or Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius "Jerilderie Red" or Grevillea robusta
RAILWAY AVE	3	Callistemon sp.	Callistemon viminalis or Pistacia chinensis or Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"
Total Plantings: 138			
PRIORITY 6-10			
ARTHUR ST	19	Mixed	Callistemon "Harkness"
CASUARINA CL	4	Mixed	Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious" or Pyrus calleryana "Chanticleer" or Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"
CLIVE ST	8	Hibiscus sp.	Celtis occidentalis (north) and Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial" (south)
CROSS ST	12	Pistacia chinensis	Melia azederach "Elite" or Callistemon viminalis or Pistacia chinensis
GISBORNE ST	11	N/A	Liquidambar styraciflua - side and Pyrus calleryana (centre)
GOBOLION ST	11	N/A	Pyrus calleryana or Acacia salicina
HAWKINS ST	5	Grevillea robusta	Grevillea robusta or Lophostomen confertus or Corymbia leichhardtii
JEAN ST	11	Callistemon sp.	Callistemon "Harkness" or Pistacia chinensis
MARSH ST	4	Tricadia sebifera	Callistemon "Harkness" or Pistacia chinensis
MAXWELL ST	9	Fraxinus raywoodii	Melaleuca styphelioides or Agonis flexuosa
MELALEUCA DR	12	N/A	Melaleuca styphelioides
MONTEFIORES ST	24	Callistemon sp.	Callistemon "Harkness"
PARINGA PL	4	N/A	Callistemon "Harkness" or Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Biloxi"
PIERCE ST	7	Corymbia maculata	Melia azederach "Elite"
QUIRK ST	5	Fraxinus raywoodii	Eucalyptus tricarpa (west) and Eucalyptus leucoxylon "Magnet"
RAYMOND ST	12	Mixed	Melaleuca styphelioides or Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial"
REID ST	9	Mixed	Callistemon "Harkness" or Agonis flexuosa
SHORT ST	6	Fraxinus raywoodii	Callistemon "Harkness" - Thornton to Pierce St
SIMPSON ST	2	Tricadia sebifera	Pistacia chinensis
SOLDIERS LANE	1	Prunus cerasifera	Tricadia sebifera
WALKER CR	7	Fraxinus raywood	Callistemon "Harkness" or Melaleuca styphelioides
WARNE ST	13	Platanus x acerifolia	Acer freemanii "armstrong" and Phoenix canariensis
WHITELEY ST	13	Platanus x acerifolia	Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial" or Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius "Jerilderie Red"
Total Plantings: 200			
Total Priority 5 to 10 Plantings: 338			

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Appendix 1 | Wellington - Trees by Street (Nov 2022)

Precinct	Street	Species 1	Species 2	Series 3	Replacement Series 1	Replacement Series 2	Replacement Series 3
CBD	Bank St	Fraxinus griffithii (9)	Callistemon viminalis (5)	Lagerstroemia indica (1)	Fraxinus griffithii	Callistemon "Harkness"	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Biloxi"
CBD	Maughan St	Fraxinus excelsior Aurea			Acer freemanii "armstrong"		
CBD	Swift St	Fraxinus oxycarpa (12)	Acer saccharum (7)	Brachychiton populneus (3)	Acer freemanii "armstrong"		
CBD	Soldiers lane				Tricadia sebifera		
CBD	Swift St	Fraxinus oxycarpa (11)	Acer saccharum (7)	Brachychiton populneus (3)	Melaleuca linarifolia	Callistemon "Harkness"	
CBD / North Wellington	Warne St	Fraxinus Raywood (21)	Pyrus calleniana cv (14)	Phoenix canariensis (6)	Acer freemanii "armstrong"	Phoenix canariensis	
Highway	Lee St	Fraxinus excelsior Aurea (19)			Acer freemanii "armstrong"		
Highway	Nanima Cr	Fraxinus excelsior Aurea	Acer freemanii "armstrong"		Acer freemanii "armstrong"		
Montefiores	Tollemache Street				Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"		
Montefiores	Casuarina Ct	Eucalyptus sp (1)	Tricadia sebifera (1)		Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"	Pyrus calleryana "Chanticleer"	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"
Montefiores	Eucalyptus Dr	Pittosporum angustifolium (4)	Gleditsia triacanthos (3)	Prunus calleniana (2)	Pittosporum angustifolia	Eucalyptus scoparia (oval)	Corymbia leichhardtii
Montefiores	Federal St				Callistemon "Harkness"	Acacia vestita	
Montefiores	Gipps St	Triadica sebifera (23)	Fraxinus Raywood (16)	Callistemon viminalis cv (10)	Liquidambar styraciflua (entrance - no power lines)	Tricadia sebifera (east)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Biloxi" (west)
Montefiores	Goolima Rd				Corymbia citriodora	Brachychiton populneum	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"
Montefiores	Grevillea Pl	Pyrus calleniana cv (1)			Pittosporum angustifolia	Acacia salicina	
Montefiores	Herbert St	Viburnum tinus (1)			River Red Gum (south)	Acer freemanii "armstrong"	Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"
Montefiores	King St				Pittosporum angustifolia	Acacia salicina	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"
Montefiores	Lay St	Fraxinus Raywood (16)	Fraxinus excelsior Aurea (3)	Gleditsia triacanthos (2)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Urbane"	Melealeuca quinquinervia	
Montefiores	Macquarie St	Callistemon viminalis (2)			Callistemon "Harkness"		
Montefiores	Melaluca Dr	Melaleuca stypelioides (2)	Eucalytus sp (1)		Melaleuca stypelioides		
Montefiores	Montefiores St	Callistemon viminalis cv (58)	Eucalyptus scoparia (8)	Eucalyptus spp (41)	Callistemon "Harkness"		
Montefiores	Nicolli St	Pittosporum angustifolium (10)	Ulmus glabra lutescens (2)		Pittosporum angustifolia	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"	Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"
Montefiores	Queen St	Acer negundo (5)	Hibiscus sp. (4)	Callistemon viminalis cv (4)	Acacia salicina	Fraxinus griffithii	Eucalyptus leucoxyton "Magnet"
Montefiores	Sutton St	Eucalyptus camaldulensis (1)	Grevillea robusta (1)	Acacia baileyana (1)	Pittosporum angustifolia	Acacia salicina	
Montefiores	Tristiana St	Tristaniopsis laurina (6)	Fraxinus Raywood (1)		Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"	Pyrus calleryana "Chanticleer"	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"
North Wellington	Arthur St	Eucalyptus tricarpa			Eucalyptus tricarpa (west)	Eucalyptus leucoxyton "Magnet"	

Precinct	Street	Species 1	Species 2	Series 3	Replacement Series 1	Replacement Series 2	Replacement Series 3
North Wellington	Gisborne Lane				Tricadia sebifera		
North Wellington	Ford St	Fraxinus Raywood (19)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (2)		Acer campestre "Elsijk"	Melealeuca styphelioides	Callistemon "Harkness"
North Wellington	Falls Rd	Fraxinus Raywood (2)			Eucalyptus melliodora	Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius "Jerilderie Red"	
North Wellington	Jean St	Callistemon viminalis (9)	Triadica sebifera (5)	Pistacia chinensis (2)	Callistemon "Harkness"	Pistachia chinensis	
North Wellington	Little Arthur St	Liquidambar styraciflua (1)	Fraxinus excelsior (1)	Salix matsudana (1)	Callistemon salignus	Agonis flexuosa	
North Wellington	Paringa Place				Callistemon "Harkness"	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Blouxi"	
North Wellington	Quirk St	Corymbia maculata (3)			Eucalyptus tricarpa (west)	Eucalyptus leucoxyton "Magnet"	
North Wellington	Raymond St	Fraxinus Raywood (19)	Brachychiton populneus (7)	Triadica sebifera (2)	Melaleuca styphelioides	Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial"	
North Wellington	Reid St	Callistemon viminalis cv (2)	Fraxinus griffithii (3)	Triadica sebifera (1)	Callistemon "Harkness"		
North Wellington	Riverview Avenue				Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"	Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"	
North Wellington	Short St	Celtis australis (14)	Callistemon salignus (3)	Fraxinus griffithii (1)	Thornton to Pierce - Callistemon "Harkness"	Pierce to Marsh - Celtis occidentalis (north)	Pierce to Marsh - Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial"
North Wellington	Walker Cr	Prunus cerasifera nigra (12)	Triadica sebifera (3)	Callistemon viminalis cv (1)	Callistemon "Harkness"		
North Wellington	Gisborne St (east)	Fraxinus Raywood (31)	Jacaranda mimosifolia (23)	Brachychiton populneus (15)	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Melia azedarach "Elite"	
North Wellington	Gobolion St	Fraxinus Raywood (63)	Melia azedarach (7)	Brachychiton populneus (4)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial"	Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius "Jerilderie Red"	Grevillea robusta
North Wellington	Gobolion St				Pyrus calleryana	Acacia salicina	
North Wellington	Whiteley St	Platanus x hybrida			Platanus x hybrida		
North Wellington	Marsh St	Triadica sebifera (23)	Callistemon viminalis (23)	Celtis australis (10)	Tricadia sebifera	Melaleuca linarifolia	Callistemon "Harkness"
North Wellington	McLeod St	Celtis occidentalis (1)	Celtis occidentalis (1)	Melaleuca linarifolia (1)	Eucalyptus sideroxyton	Corymbia torelliana	
North Wellington	Gisborne St (west)				Pyrus calleryana (centre)	Liquidambar styraciflua	
North Wellington (east)	Whiteley St	Platanus X acerifolia (30)	Fraxinus Raywood (23)	Eucalyptus tricarpa (8)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial"	Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius "Jerilderie Red"	
North Wellington / CBD / South Wellington	Percy St	Brachychiton populneus (1)			Fraxinus griffithii	Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"
North Wellington / South Wellington	Pierce St	Celtis australis (20)	Fraxinus oxycarpa		Melaleuca styphelioides	Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial"	
North Wellington / South Wellington	Thornton St	Fraxinus Raywood (26)	Pyrus calleryana cv (13)	Brachychiton populneus (4)	Tricadia sebifera	Pyrus calleryana	Eucalyptus sideroxyton adjacent to Apex Park
North Wellington / South Wellington	Pierce St	Celtis australis (20)	Acer buergerianum (13)	Fraxinus Raywood (10)	Melia azedarach "Elite"		
South Wellington	Maughan St	Ulmus parvifolia (19)	Celtis australis (16)	Fraxinus excelsior Aurea (11)	Celtis occidentalis (north)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial" (south)	
South Wellington	Arthur St	Fraxinus Raywood (41)	Fraxinus sp. (9)	Callistemon sp. (7)	Fraxinus griffithii		

Precinct	Street	Species 1	Species 2	Series 3	Replacement Series 1	Replacement Series 2	Replacement Series 3
South Wellington	Kennard St	Triadica sebifera (2)	Eucalyptus sideroxylon (1)	Fraxinus Raywood (1)	Eucalyptus tricarpa		
South Wellington	Simpson St	Fraxinus Raywood (26)	Grevillea robusta (24)	Acer buergerianum (8)	Pistacia chinensis	Melaleuca styphelioides	
South Wellington	University Rd	Pyrus calleryana cv (1)			Pyrus calleryana		
South Wellington	Warrawee Pl				Fraxinus griffithii	Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"	Melaleuca linarifolia
South Wellington	Maxwell St	Fraxinus Raywood (48)	Melaleuca styphelioides (13)	Brachychiton populneus (6)	Melaleuca styphelioides	Agonis flexuosa	
South Wellington	Arthur St				Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial"	Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"	
South Wellington	Bangalla Cr	Acacia baileyana (1)	Melaleuca armillaris (1)		Acacia vestita	Acacia salicina	jacaranda mimosifolia
South Wellington	Barton Street				Callistemon viminalis		
South Wellington	Belle St	Brachychiton populneus (16)	Eucalyptus melliodora (5)	Grevillea robusta (2)	Pittosporum augustifolia	Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius "Jerilderie Red"	
South Wellington	Charles St	Fraxinus oxycarpa (9)	Fraxinus Raywood (8)	Pittosporum sp. (5)	Pittosporum augustifolia	Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"	
South Wellington	Clive St	Celtis australis (15)	Acer buergerianum (4)	Callistemon salignus (3)	Celtis occidentalis (north)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial" (south)	
South Wellington	Cousin Drive	Fraxinus Raywood (10)	Ulmus parvifolia (1)	Callistemon viminalis cv (1)	Backhousia citriodora	Atalaya hemiglauca	Callistemon viminalis
South Wellington	Cross St	Pistacia chinensis (1)	Callistemon Kings Park Special (1)	Eucalyptus nicholii (1)	Melia azederach "Elite"	Callistemon viminalis	Pistacia chinensis
South Wellington	Curtis St	Populus nigra italica (16)	Eucalyptus melliodora (15)	Fraxinus Raywood (13)	Melia azederach "Elite"	Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius "Jerilderie Red"	
South Wellington	Dibbs St	Fraxinus oxycarpa (8)	Lagerstroemia indica (1)		Fraxinus pennsylvanica "Aerial" (south)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"	
South Wellington	Elizabeth St	Fraxinus oxycarpa (2)	Melia azedarach (1)	Eucalyptus mannifera (1)	Angophora melanoxylon	Agonis flexuosa	Melia azederach "Elite"
South Wellington	Glasson St	Callistemon viminalis cv (2)	Callistemon salignus (1)	Ligustrum sp. (1)	Callistemon viminalis	Melaleuca linarifolia	
South Wellington	Hawkins St	Grevillea robusta (13)	Fraxinus Raywood (7)	Brachychiton populneus (2)	Grevillea robusta	Lophostomen confertus	Corymbia leichhardtii
South Wellington	Palmer St	Fraxinus oxycarpa (4)	Corymbia torelliana (1)	Eucalyptus albens (1)	Grevillea robusta	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Corymbia torelliana
South Wellington	Parke St	Callistemon salignus (4)	Brachychiton populneus (2)	Melaleuca styphelioides (2)	Backhousia citriodora	Atalaya hemiglauca	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Tuscarora"
South Wellington	Railway Ave	Callistemon viminalis cv (8)	Callistemon Kings Park Special (2)	Pistacia chinensis (1)	Callistemon viminalis	Pistacia chinensis	Tristaniopsis laurina "Luscious"
South Wellington	Samuel St	Callistemon citrinus (2)	Callistemon viminalis cv (2)	Melia azedarach (2)	Melaleuca linarifolia	Callistemon "Harkness"	
South Wellington	Simpson lane	Pistacia chinensis (3)	Nerium oleander (1)	Lagerstroemia indica (1)	no street trees proposed		
South Wellington	Simpson St	Fraxinus Raywood (26)	Grevillea robusta (24)	Acer buergerianum (8)	Melia azederach "Elite"	Pistacia chinensis	Corymbia leichhardtii
South Wellington	Warruga Pl	Cupressocyparis leylandii (2)			Pittosporum augustifolia	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei "Bitoxi"	Search Results
South Wellington	William St	Fraxinus Raywood (8)	Fraxinus oxycarpa (7)	Fraxinus griffithii (3)	Pittosporum augustifolia	Acacia salicina	Kunzea ericifolia
South Wellington	Zouch St	Fraxinus sp. (22)	Pistacia chinensis (6)	Fraxinus oxycarpa (5)	Pistacia chinensis	Acer campestre Var "Elsrijk or Evelyn"	Corymbia leichhardtii

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TREE PLANTING PLAN

LOCATION: CAMERON PARK, WELLINGTON

COMPLETED FOR: DUBBO CITY COUNCIL

DATE: 10TH APRIL 2019

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LAUNCESTON**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
2.	BRIEF	5
3.	DATE OF INSPECTION	5
4.	REPORT AUTHOR	5
5.	SITE LOCATION.....	5
6.	OVERVIEW MAP.....	6
7.	BACKGROUND.....	7
8.	EXISTING TREE POPULATION.....	7
8.a.	Species present	7
8.b.	Summary of species origin, size and type.....	9
9.	OBSERVATIONS OF TREE CONDITION	10
9.a.	Summary tree population information.....	10
9.a.1	Life expectancy.....	10
9.a.2	Life stage.....	11
9.a.3	Health / Canopy condition	11
9.a.4	Structure	12
10.	BENEFITS OF THE TREES.....	12
11.	DISCUSSION	12
11.a.	Current planting.....	12
11.b.	Future planting scheme.....	13
11.b.1	Evergreen border	14
11.b.2	Conifer spine	15
11.b.3	Deciduous backdrop	15
11.b.4	Riparian zone	16
11.c.	Pruning.....	16
12.	DISCLOSURE STATEMENT	17

Attachments –

- *ENSPEC - Cameron Park Tree Data 20190410.xlsx*

Reference documents –

- *Heritage Impact Statement Cameron Park, Wellington Masterplan (Urbis 25/9/2018)*
- *D2016 011655 Somewhere Landscape Architects - Cameron Park - Tree Listing - Plan - Analysis Draft - January 2008.pdf*

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ENSPEC was requested by Dubbo City Council to develop a tree planting plan for Cameron Park, Wellington. The plan is to provide an overview of the existing tree population and provide clear guidance for future planting that will develop coherent themes for tree canopy and the major aesthetic structure of the park for the next 100 years.

Trees are not specifically noted for heritage values, but the historical layout, general aesthetics, vistas and visual links to the river have local heritage value. Future tree planting should take these values into account.

Generally, the existing tree population is in good condition and has a long-life expectancy. As a result, the larger trees will continue to form the basis of the structural themes for many years. 254 trees are currently recorded across Cameron Park, Bell Park and the Wellington swimming pool site. This data does not incorporate vegetation on the bank of the Bell River. These trees are providing the following environmental and structural benefits -

Benefit	Value
Total Current Carbon Storage	129 tonnes
Annual Carbon Sequestered	5.4 tonnes
Annual Oxygen (O₂) Production	14.4 tonnes
Annual Pollution Removal	76kg
Canopy cover	1.5Ha
Amenity Value	\$1.76m

The current tree population represents a reasonably broad diversity of tree size and type with a good balance between evergreen and deciduous species that should be maintained. There are existing structural elements within the current tree population that can be enhanced to develop stronger themes and a more coherent structure.

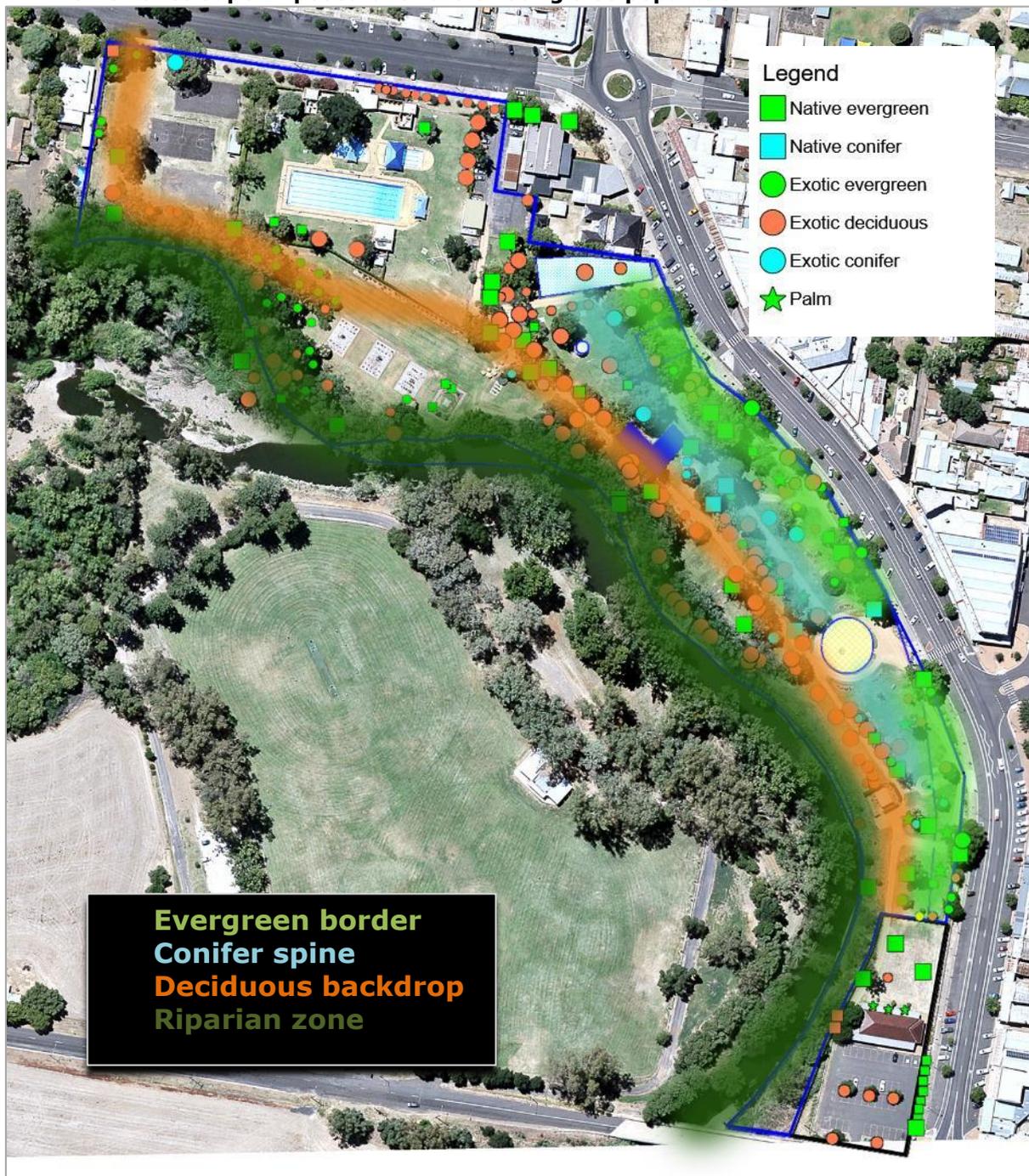
For an open landscape park, the proportion of small species is high, and these small trees interrupt the potential long vistas through the park, particularly along the north-south axis. Small species in the border beds on the east also break up views from the main street into the park and to the river and Pioneer Park beyond. In general, planting of small species of trees and large shrubs should be limited.

As a result of the generally good condition of the existing population, the current larger trees will continue to form the basis of the structural themes for many years. Implementing new planting to enhance and develop the key themes should therefore focus on replacing large trees lost through natural attrition, combined with targeted removal of small trees and shrubs and either leaving more openness in the landscape or strategic replacement with larger species in line with the planting theme.

Four broad themed zones have been identified within the existing planting that can be reinforced to deliver the major landscape goals (Figure 1). These are –

Evergreen border	The eastern lawn and border along the Mitchell Hwy. Well-spaced large evergreen trees providing a patchwork of sunny and shaded areas with clean views into and through the park.
Conifer spine	A strong structural element of large conifers running north-south between the two main paths that provides a visual link from the north to the south.
Deciduous backdrop	A row or avenue of large deciduous trees that provide a backdrop to the park from the main street and link Cameron Park through the back of the swimming pool to Bell Park.
Riparian zone	A restored indigenous ecological community providing improved environment, habitat and aesthetics along the banks of the river.

Figure 1 - Theme zones superimposed over the existing tree population



2. BRIEF

ENSPEC was requested by Dubbo City Council to develop a tree planting plan for Cameron Park, Wellington. The plan is to provide an overview of the existing tree population and provide clear guidance for future planting that will develop coherent themes for tree canopy and major aesthetic structure of the park for the next 100 years.

3. DATE OF INSPECTION

The June 2017 Wellington township tree survey undertaken by ENSPEC was used as a basis for the analysis in this report, with selective verification of the data undertaken on 27th February 2019.

4. REPORT AUTHOR

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Qualifications

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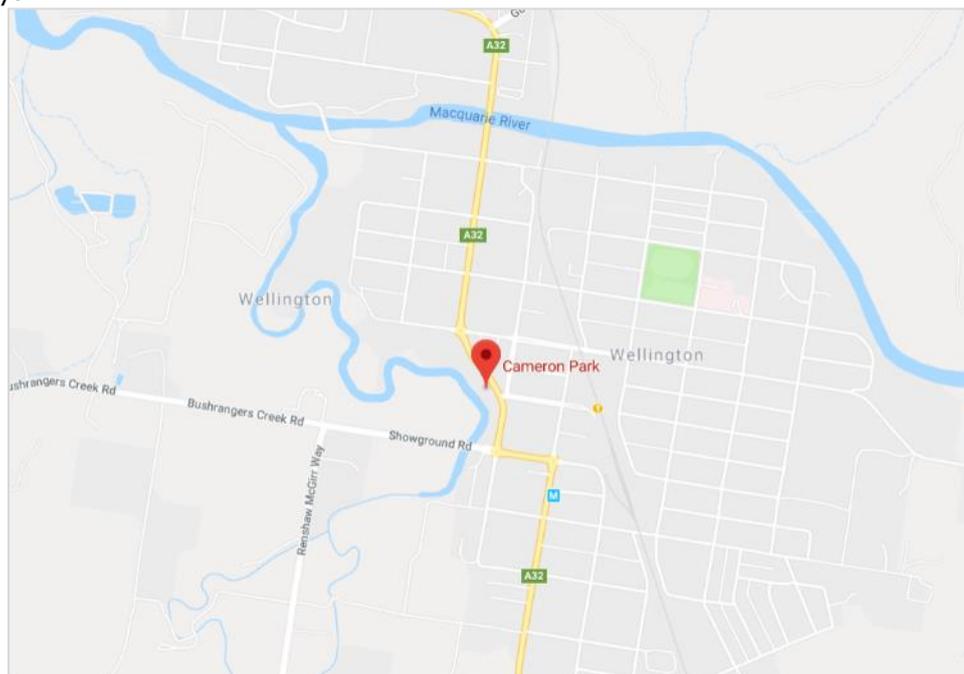
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Contact phone number

E-mail Address

5. SITE LOCATION

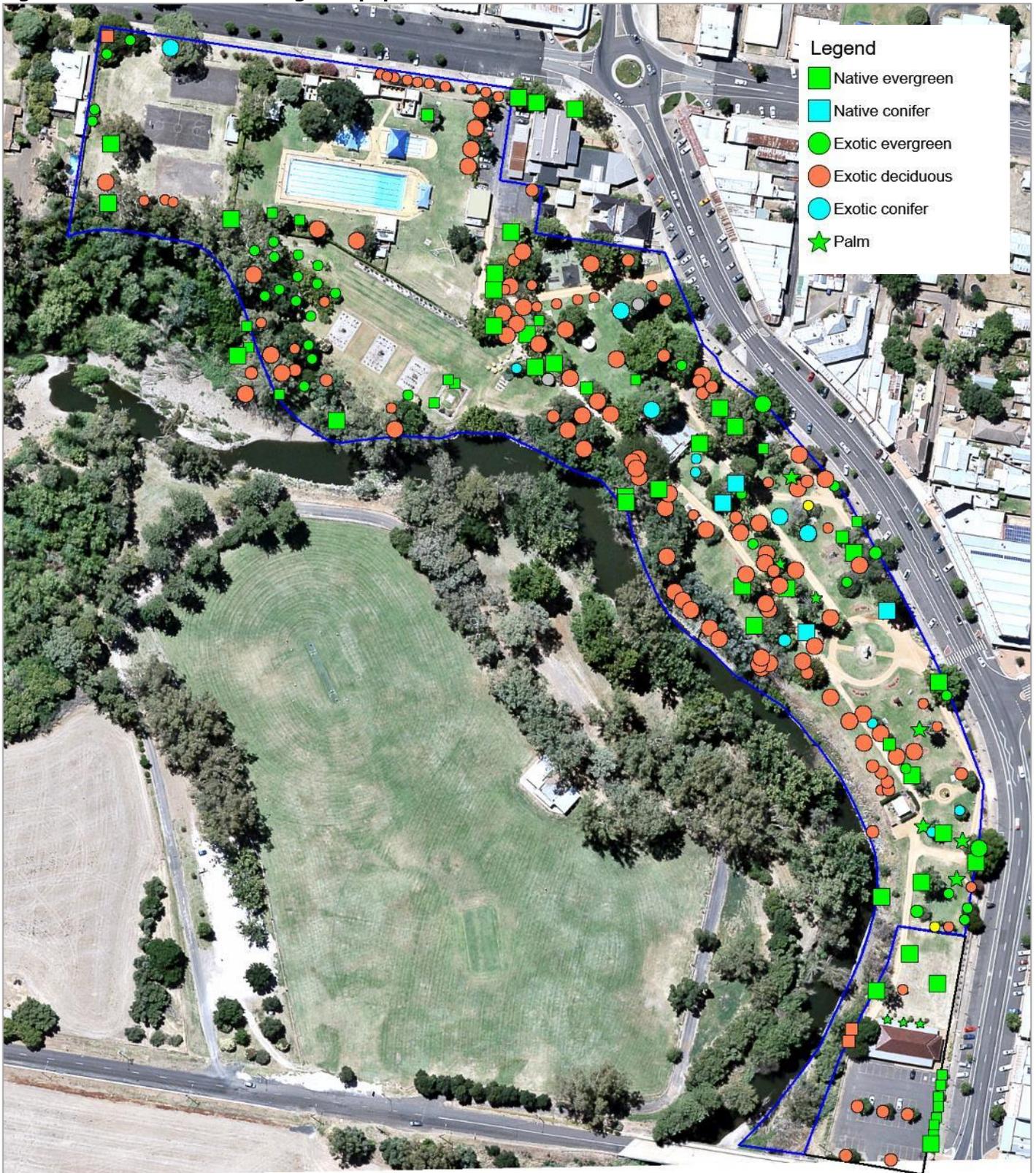
Cameron Park is the main feature park in Wellington, lying on the east side of the Bell River adjacent to the Mitchell Hwy.



6. OVERVIEW MAP

An overview of the existing tree population is presented in Figure 2. The legend provided guidance as to the tree type while the relative size of the symbol provides guidance as to the expected mature size of the species – small, medium or large. Note: this is not necessarily the current size of the individual specimen as there are young trees that have not achieved mature size.

Figure 2 - Overview of existing tree population



7. BACKGROUND

A comprehensive discussion of the site history and context is provided in the *Heritage Impact Statement Cameron Park, Wellington Masterplan* (Urbis 25/9/2018), so this will not be covered here.

The Heritage Impact Statement provides the following Statement of Significance –

Cameron Park, located at Nanima Crescent, Wellington, has a heritage significance at local level for being a public recreational park laid out in the Federation period. Cameron Park is a representative example of a local passive and active recreational parkland with historic, historic association, aesthetic and social significance. Cameron Park has strong overlays of the Inter-War period, associated with the phase of development that reveals the impact of the World War I and World War II on the township of Wellington. Significant elements within Cameron Park include the Gilbert Doble sculptural bronze Winged Victory memorial monument, memorial gates, fences and formal garden layout, have high aesthetic significance.

The wider park has aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities within the town of Wellington including a strong visual connection between Cameron Park cenotaph, the township of Nanima Crescent and the railway station and views to the picturesque Bell River.

Sporting and community facilities within the parklands, dating to the mid-20th century have moderate heritage significance, however, add to the historic development and layering of the parklands.

Cameron Park has social significance for its longstanding history as a place of commemorative and social events. Victoria Park cenotaph and associated war memorial features, is representative of a suite of Inter-War monuments and sculptures in public parks in the local area.

The trees are not specifically noted as contributing to heritage values, but the historical layout, general aesthetics, vistas and visual links to the river are noted. Future tree planting should take these values into account.

8. EXISTING TREE POPULATION

The June 2017 Wellington township tree survey was used as a basis for analysis, with selective verification of the data undertaken in February 2019. 254 trees are currently recorded across Cameron Park, Bell Park and the Wellington swimming pool site. A significant proportion of trees on the swimming pool site have recently been removed as part of the construction of the new pool. This data does not incorporate vegetation on the bank of the Bell River.

8.a. Species present

A summary of the species currently present is presented in the following table.

Species	Common name	No. of trees	% of total
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	1	0.4%
<i>Acer</i> variety	Maple Tree	7	2.8%
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder	3	1.2%
<i>Acer negundo Variegatum</i>	Variegated Box Elder	1	0.4%
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	2	0.8%
<i>Acer</i> sp.	Maple Tree	1	0.4%
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mimosa	1	0.4%
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya Bunya Pine	4	1.6%
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Irish Strawberry Tree	4	1.6%
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	1	0.4%
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame Tree	1	0.4%
<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	Lacebark	1	0.4%
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	9	3.5%
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Bottle Tree	1	0.4%

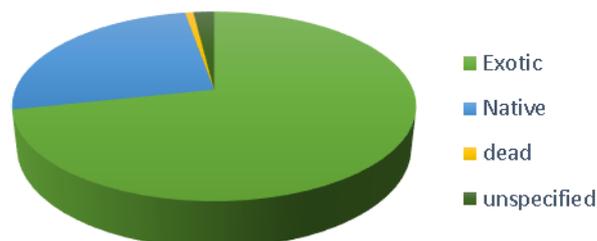
Species	Common name	No. of trees	% of total
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> variety	Crimson Bottlebrush	5	2.0%
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	1	0.4%
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> variety	Weeping Bottlebrush variety	7	2.8%
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-oak	2	0.8%
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	3	1.2%
<i>Celtis australis</i>	Nettle Tree	1	0.4%
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	1	0.4%
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Mediterranean Fan Palm	3	1.2%
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	2	0.8%
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	1	0.4%
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	2	0.8%
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cadagi	2	0.8%
<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Cotoneaster species	1	0.4%
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	5	2.0%
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	Brittle Gum	1	0.4%
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	1	0.4%
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna Ash	1	0.4%
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	Desert Ash	4	1.6%
<i>Fraxinus Raywood</i>	Claret Ash	6	2.4%
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	2	0.8%
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	10	3.9%
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak	8	3.1%
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani	1	0.4%
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	2	0.8%
<i>Juniperus</i> sp.	Juniperus species	5	2.0%
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	14	5.5%
<i>Ligustrum</i> sp.	privet	5	2.0%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar or Sweetgum	5	2.0%
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	24	9.4%
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	1	0.4%
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	13	5.1%
<i>Magnolia</i> sp.	Magnolia	3	1.2%
<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	River Teatree	6	2.4%
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in-Summer	1	0.4%
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	2	0.8%
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar	3	1.2%
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	1	0.4%
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	2	0.8%
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Common Olive	1	0.4%
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	1	0.4%
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm	3	1.2%
<i>Photinia robusta</i>	Red-Leaf Photinia	1	0.4%
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Turkish Pine	1	0.4%
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	1	0.4%
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistachio	7	2.8%
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	London Plane	3	1.2%
<i>Populus canescens</i>	Grey Poplar	1	0.4%
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	2	0.8%

Species	Common name	No. of trees	% of total
<i>Populus X canadensis</i>	Canadian Poplar	4	1.6%
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Cherry species	1	0.4%
<i>Prunus X blireana</i>	Double-rose Cherry Plum	2	0.8%
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety	Callery Pear variety	6	2.4%
<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	pear variety	1	0.4%
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	1	0.4%
<i>Salix matsudana</i>	Chinese Willow	1	0.4%
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Redcedar	1	0.4%
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Linden	1	0.4%
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Windmill Palm	2	0.8%
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Tallowtree	3	1.2%
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	1	0.4%
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	4	1.6%
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	2	0.8%
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican or Washington Palm	2	0.8%
dead tree	dead tree	2	0.8%
shrub or creeper	shrub or creeper	1	0.4%
unidentified	unidentified	4	1.6%
Grand Total		254	100.0%

8.b. Summary of species origin, size and type

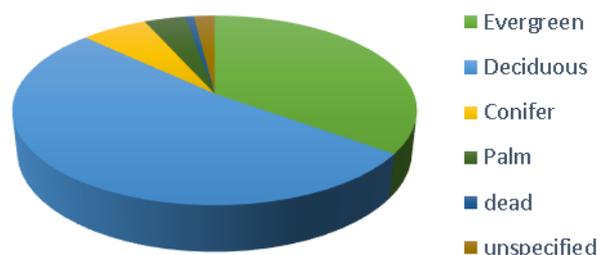
A summary of the origins of the current trees is provided in the following table.

Origin	No. of trees	% of total
Exotic	182	71.7%
Native	65	25.6%
dead	2	0.8%
unspecified	5	2.0%
Grand Total	254	100.0%



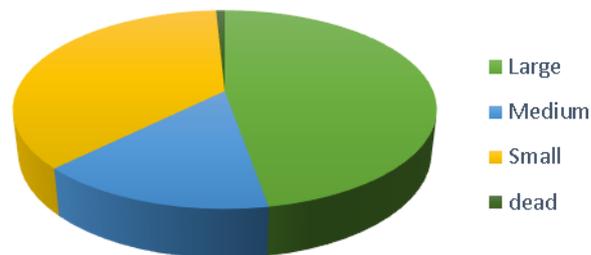
A summary of the tree type of the current trees is provided in the following table.

Type	No. of trees	% of total
Evergreen	89	35.0%
Deciduous	132	52.0%
Conifer	16	6.3%
Palm	10	3.9%
dead	2	0.8%
unspecified	5	2.0%
Grand Total	254	100.0%



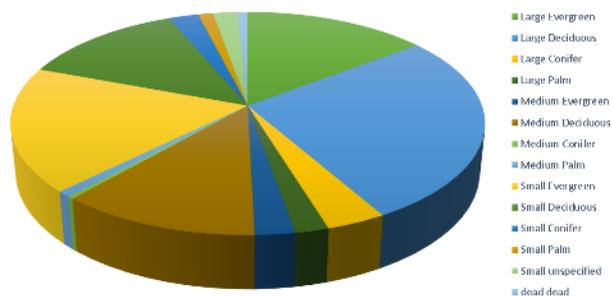
A summary of the expected mature tree size of the current trees is provided in the following table. This does not reflect the current size of existing new and young trees that are of a species that will ultimately grow to a larger size.

Size	No. of trees	% of total
Large	120	47.2%
Medium	39	15.4%
Small	93	36.6%
dead	2	0.8%
Grand Total	254	100.0%



A combined summary of tree size and type of the current trees is provided in the following table.

Size	Type	No. of trees	% of total
Large	Evergreen	37	14.6%
	Deciduous	69	27.2%
	Conifer	9	3.5%
	Palm	5	2.0%
Medium	Evergreen	6	2.4%
	Deciduous	30	11.8%
	Conifer	1	0.4%
	Palm	2	0.8%
Small	Evergreen	46	18.1%
	Deciduous	33	13.0%
	Conifer	6	2.4%
	Palm	3	1.2%
	unspecified	5	2.0%
dead	dead	2	0.8%
Grand Total		254	100.0%



9. OBSERVATIONS OF TREE CONDITION

9.a. Summary tree population information

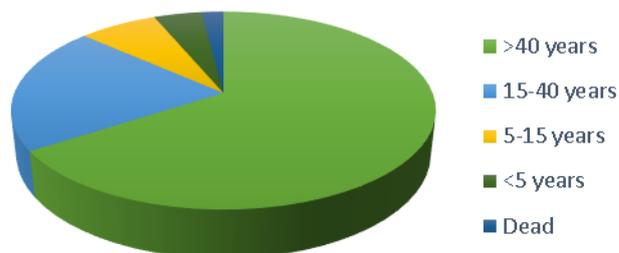
A summary of the general tree data for the surveyed population is provided in the following section.

9.a.1 Life expectancy

An estimate of the life expectancy for each tree was made based on the tree’s current health, condition and growing environment. Any significant change in these factors in the future will affect the life expectancy of the tree.

A summary of the life expectancy of the trees on the site is provided in the following table.

Life Expectancy	No. of trees	% of total
>40 years	167	65.7%
15-40 years	53	20.9%
5-15 years	18	7.1%
<5 years	11	4.3%
Dead	5	2.0%
Grand Total	254	100.0%



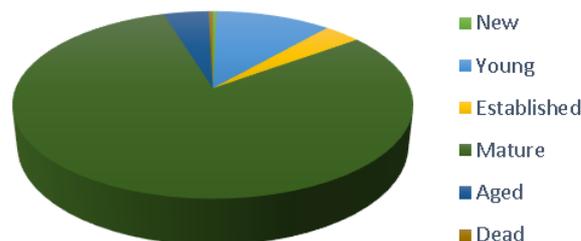
9.a.2 Life stage

The life stage of each tree was assessed and is expressed as described in the following descriptions.

Life stage	Description
New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting hardware present and under maintenance (watered) Self-seeded sapling
Established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting hardware absent/unmaintained Not being watered Susceptible to casual vandalism
Young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established Rapid vertical growth phase Too big to be damaged by casual vandalism
Mature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertical growth slowed Canopy spreading or stable
Aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older specimen Self-retrenchment may have started Likely to have habitat hollows Large dead or broken branches may be present in upper canopy
Veteran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very old specimen for the species in the local area Usually has started to shed limbs with age, develop hollows High value habitat Generally, requires target management in well used areas Not suitable for short-lived species e.g. most <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Hakea</i> spp.
Senescent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old tree in terminal decline Majority of canopy is dead wood A stag with very limited canopy

A summary of the life stage of the trees on the site is provided in the following table.

Life stage	No. of trees	% of total
New	1	0.4%
Young	28	11.0%
Established	9	3.5%
Mature	204	80.3%
Aged	11	4.3%
Dead	1	0.4%
Grand Total	254	100.0%

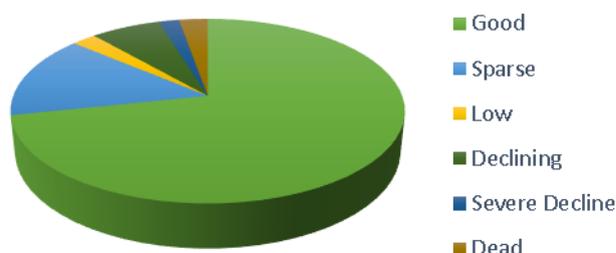


9.a.3 Health / Canopy condition

The health of the tree was assessed based on visual factors including foliage colour, canopy density, shoot extension growth, the presence of deadwood and dieback.

A summary of the health of the trees on the site is provided in the following table.

Health	No. of trees	% of total
Good	182	71.7%
Sparse	37	14.6%
Low	6	2.4%
Declining	17	6.7%
Severe Decline	5	2.0%
Dead	7	2.8%
Grand Total	254	100.0%

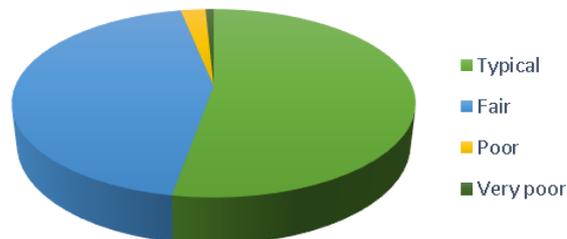


9.a.4 Structure

An overall assessment of the mechanical structure of the tree was made based on observable factors including tree form, branch attachment and taper, wood decay and cavities, previous pruning and any damage the tree has suffered.

A summary of the structure of the trees on the site is provided in the following table.

Structure	No. of trees	% of total
Typical	134	52.8%
Fair	112	44.1%
Poor	6	2.4%
Very poor	2	0.8%
Grand Total	254	100.0%



10. BENEFITS OF THE TREES

Trees in urban areas contribute significantly to human health and environmental quality by providing various ecosystem services (i.e. the conditions and processes through which ecosystems sustain and enhance human life). To better understand the ecosystem services and values provided by trees, the U.S. Forest Service and worked with Arboriculture Australia to customise it for use in Australia. The results from i-Tree models developed i-Tree Eco are used to advance the understanding of tree and forest resources; improve urban forest policies, planning and management; provide data to support the potential inclusion of trees within environmental regulations; and determine how trees affect the environment and consequently enhance human health and environmental quality in urban and rural areas. Further details about the methodology, calculations and values can be sourced at: <http://www.itreetools.org>.

These trees are providing the following environmental and structural benefits -

Benefit	Value
Total Current Carbon Storage	129 tonnes
Annual Carbon Sequestered	5.4 tonnes
Annual Oxygen (O₂) Production	14.4 tonnes
Annual Pollution Removal	76kg
Canopy cover	1.5Ha
Amenity Value *	\$1.76m

* The amenity value provided is a statistically derived value based large samples in the United States (Nowak et al, 2002). The value provided is conservative. Individual calculations for the trees using methods common in Australia typically provide higher values.

11. DISCUSSION

11.a. Current planting

The current tree population represents a reasonably broad diversity of tree size and type as shown in the data in 8.b. As seen in Figure 3, there are some structural elements to the population distribution that can be enhanced to develop stronger themes and a more coherent structure to the tree population. This is discussed further in 11.b. A clear vista from the train station along Swift St to the Cenotaph has been maintained as shown by the broken line on Figure 3.

Photo 1 - Shrubs interrupting vistas

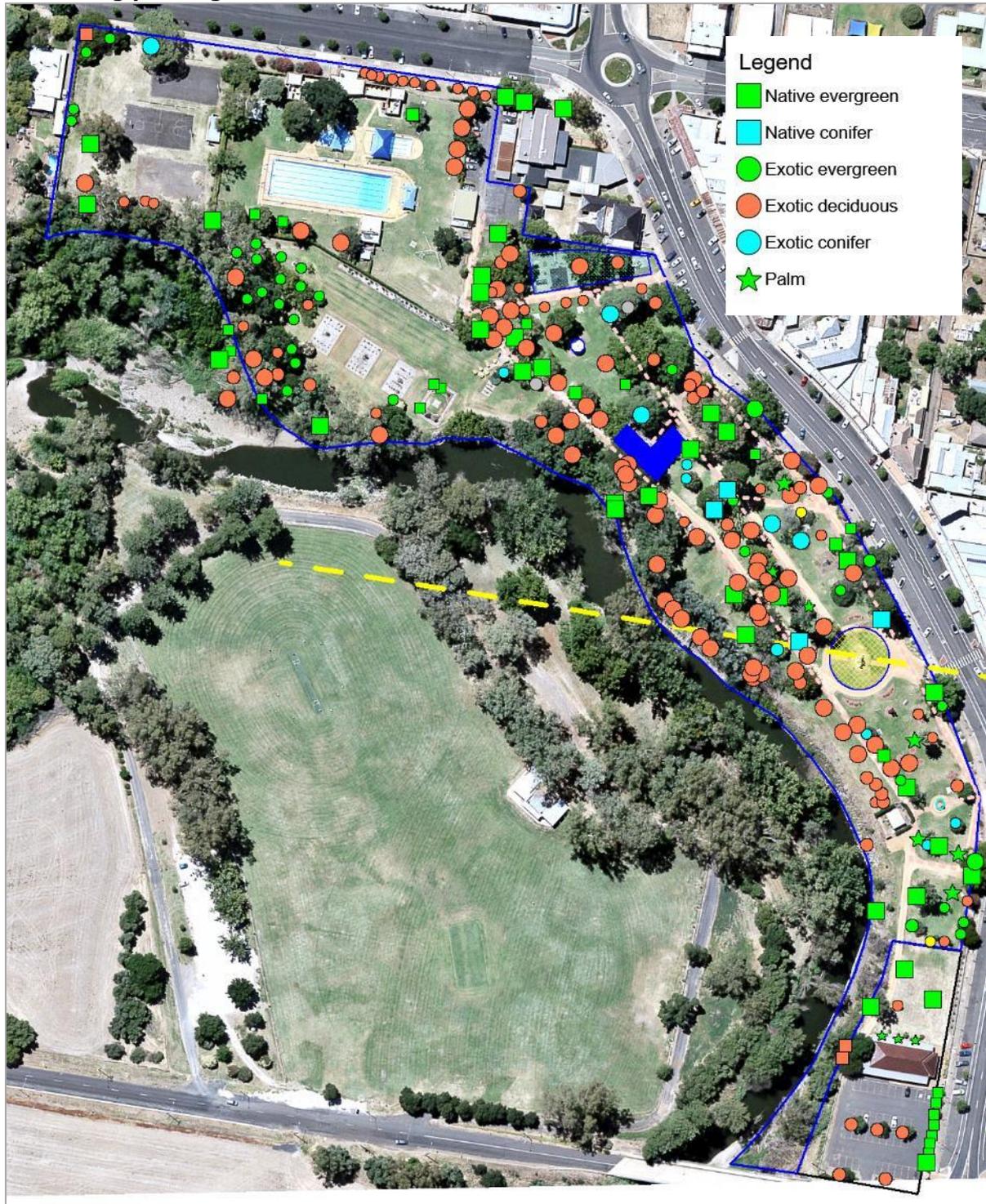


For an open landscape park, the proportion of small species at 36.6% is high, especially as many are planted in lawn areas. These small trees interrupt the potential long vistas through the park, particularly along the north-south axis. Small species in the border beds on the east also break up views from the main street into

the park and to the river and Pioneer Park beyond. In general, planting of small species of trees and large shrubs should be limited.

Generally, the existing tree population is in good condition and has a long-life expectancy. As a result, the larger trees will continue to form the basis of the structural themes for many years.

Figure 3 - Existing planting



11.b. Future planting scheme

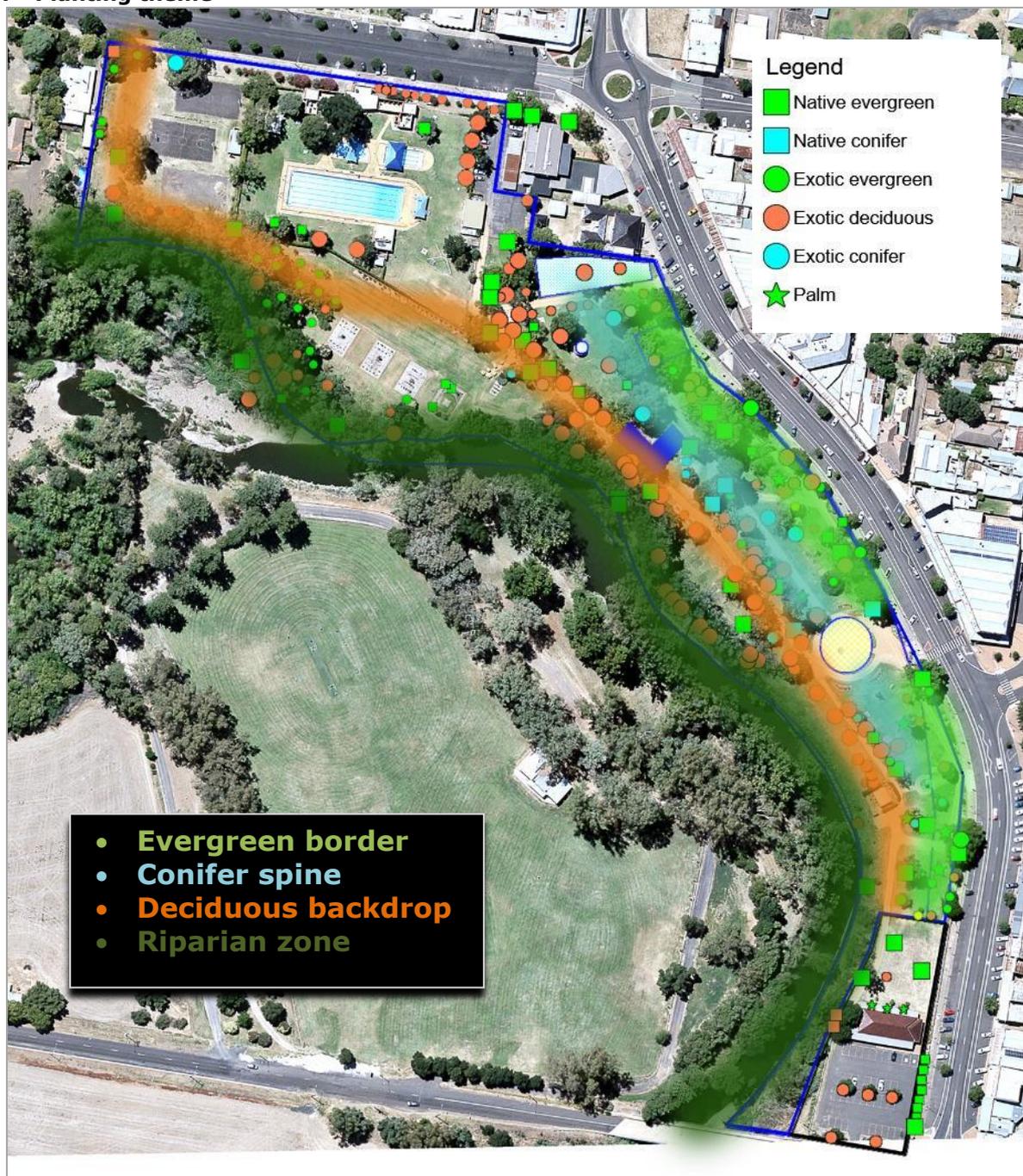
Generally, the current basic structure of the tree population is a solid basis for future planting. Figure 4 provides a broad theme for future planting that is described further below.

Overall, future planting needs to maintain and improve the vistas within and into the park. These are quite obscured at present by the presence of shrubs and low-growing species within the lawns and edge garden beds.

As a result of the generally good condition of the existing population, the current larger trees will continue to form the basis of the structural themes for many years. Implementing new planting to enhance and develop the key themes should therefore focus on replacing large trees lost through natural attrition, combined with targeted removal of small trees and shrubs and either leaving more openness in the landscape or strategic replacement with larger species in line with the planting theme.

Tree species suggested in the following sections are not exhaustive lists and can be taken as a guide to the types of trees for each of the theme zones.

Figure 4 - Planting theme



11.b.1 Evergreen border

The Evergreen Border is currently composed of a mix of tree types and sizes in both lawn feature planting, edge garden beds, and in recently added lawn garden beds in the southern section of the park.

Planting through this area should be focussed on achieving a strong canopy structure without impeding views into the park from the east and maintaining vistas once within the park. Broad spacing of large evergreen species is therefore recommended. A connecting theme of large palms such as *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm) adding to the few already in place would further enhance this. While there are several *Washingtonia robusta* (Mexican Fan Palm) already present, these provide very limited landscape value are therefore not recommended.

Spacing of large trees through this area should provide a patchwork of sun and shade to encourage usage and be inviting both in warmer and cooler seasons. Dense blocks of trees should be avoided so as not to discourage use of the park in winter.

The use of native species, especially eucalypts, is not generally in keeping with the existing nor the historical theme. Therefore, more sympathetic species are recommended.

Suggested species for the Evergreen border include –

Species	Common name	Origin
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> *	Illawarra Flame Tree	Native
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	Local indigenous
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	Native
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crow's Ash	Native
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak	Native
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Queensland Brush Box	Native
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	Exotic
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak	Exotic
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live Oak	Exotic

* Summer deciduous/partial deciduous

11.b.2 Conifer spine

An existing spine of conifers including *Cedrus* spp. and *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Bunya Pine) exists from the Cenotaph through to the playground. These form a strong foundation for this central spine that can be enhanced through selected planting of appropriate large coniferous species at broad spacing of not less than 30 metres between specimens along the north-south axis. In particular, it is recommended to extend the spine south of the Cenotaph to increase the visual link between the north and south of the park. It is; however, important not to break the vista from Swift St to the Cenotaph and beyond to the river.

Suggested species for the Conifer spine include -

Species	Common name	Origin
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey Puzzle	Exotic
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya Bunya Pine	Native
<i>Cedrus atlantica f. glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	Exotic
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	Exotic
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> *	Dawn Redwood	Exotic
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	Exotic
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	Exotic
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Exotic
<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi Pine	Native

* deciduous

11.b.3 Deciduous backdrop

There is an existing but discontinuous backdrop to the park along its western side of large deciduous trees. Building on this and extending it as a link through the south of the swimming pool and into Bell Park will provide a dramatic backdrop to the evergreen trees to the east as well as provide a connecting link that contrasts with the riparian zone along the river. Some of this has already occurred with the recent planting of *Liriodendron tulipifera* along the path on the western side of the park.

To provide a solid backdrop, relatively large trees with dense canopy that provide good autumn colour are recommended. Fine-leaf species are not recommended for this section.

Suggested species include -

Species	Common name	Origin
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	Copper Beech	Exotic
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Aurea'	Golden Ash	Exotic
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	Exotic
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar	Exotic
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	Exotic
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	Exotic
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	Exotic
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Lime	Exotic
<i>Ulmus X hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	Exotic

11.b.4 Riparian zone

The river edge is currently an area with some remnant native trees but is significantly degraded by exotic self-seeded trees and ground level weeds. Restoration of the natural riparian vegetation would both enhance the river environment itself and improve local ecological values, as well as improve the aesthetics from within Cameron Park and Pioneer Park.

A plan to achieve natural restoration of the river bank is beyond the scope of this report.

Photo 2 - Degraded riparian zone



11.c. Pruning

Maximising the longevity and aesthetics of large trees requires specialist management. There is evidence within Cameron Park that trees have been pruned excessively or unnecessarily. In particular, canopy lifting is excessive on some species such as *Araucaria bidwillii*. Excessive pruning can reduce tree vitality and adversely affect canopy balance and branch structure.

Specialist arboricultural skills and advice need to be employed in managing the trees in Cameron Park. Pruning by under-trained or non-specialist personnel must not occur.

All pruning work must be carried out by appropriately qualified arborists working to AS4373-2007 *Pruning of amenity trees*.

12. DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

ENSPEC Pty Ltd and their employees are specialists who use their knowledge, training and education (qualifications), infield learning experiences, personal experiences research, diagnostic tools, scientific equipment to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty, health and preservation of trees, to reduce the risk of living near trees.

Trees are living organisms that can be affected by pests, diseases and natural events outside of ENSPEC control. ENSPEC and their employees cannot detect every condition that affects a trees health, condition and structural integrity. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground where humans cannot naturally see. Unless otherwise stated, ENSPEC's employee's observations have been visually made from ground level.

In the event that ENSPEC recommends retesting or inspection of trees at stated intervals, or ENSPEC recommends the installation engineering solutions, ENSPEC must inspect the engineering solution at intervals of not greater than 12 months, unless otherwise specified in writing. It is the client's responsibility to make arrangements with ENSPEC to conduct re-inspections.

Intervention treatments of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of ENSPEC's service, such as property boundaries and ownership, disputes between neighbours, sight lines, landlord-tenant matters and other related incidents. ENSPEC cannot take such issues into account unless complete and accurate information is given prior or at the time of the site inspection. Likewise, ENSPEC Pty Ltd cannot accept responsibility for the authorisation or non-authorisation of any recommended treatment or remedial measures undertaken.

ENSPEC Pty Ltd cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances or for a specified period of time after our initial inspection and recommendations.

If this written report is to be used in a court of law, or any other legal situation, or by other parties ENSPEC must be advised in writing prior to the written report being presented in any form to any other party. All written reports must be read in their entirety. At no time shall part of the written assessment be referred to unless taken in full context with the whole written report.

Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the assessment and written report.

Notwithstanding anything in the report, express or implied, the client is not entitled to recover from ENSPEC Pty Ltd, its employees, agents and/or subcontractors any damages for business interruption or loss of actual or anticipated revenue, income or profits or any consequential, special, contingent or penal damage, whatsoever, and the client releases ENSPEC Pty Ltd from any such liability. Without limitation of the foregoing, a party shall at all times be limited (to the extent permitted by law) damages in the amount paid by the Client to ENSPEC Pty Ltd for ENSPEC Pty Ltd services. The limitation applies whether the claim is based on warranty, contract, statute, tort (including negligence) or otherwise.



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