



Community Engagement Report

Urban Forest and Tree Asset Management Plan

Consultation period

Thursday 23 April to 5pm Thursday 14 May 2026.

Purpose of engagement

To review the draft Urban Forest Plan and draft Tree Asset Management Plan and provide feedback on how we care for, protect and grow our tree canopy across Holdfast Bay.

Overview

Community engagement for the these two plans was hosted on our engagement platform:

www.yourholdfast.com/urban-forest

The community were able to share their feedback by:

- An online survey and prioritisation tool on www.yourholdfast.com/urban-forest
- Written feedback (via mail or email)
- Printed forms
- Phone

How people responded

- 48 participants responded to the survey online and
- 2 hardcopies (the hardcopies were entered into the reporting manually).

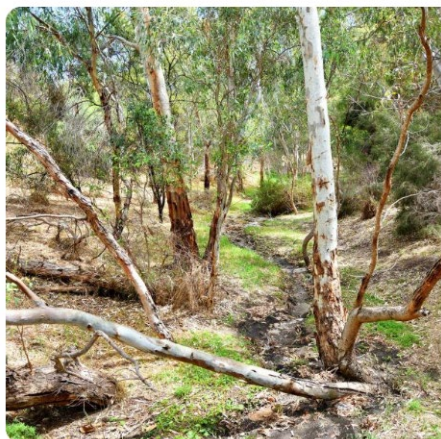
Promotion of engagement

This engagement was promoted in the following ways:

- On Council's website
- Homepage of YourHoldfast

- Council website homepage campaign (23 April – 14 May)
- Holdfast News on 30 April 2026
- One Facebook post on 23 April 2026
- Corflutes in 3 reserves: Wigley, Margaret Messenger and Angus Neill

Examples of Promotion



Draft Urban Forest Plan and Tree Asset Management Plan

Share your feedback on how we care for, protect and grow our urban forest across Holdfast Bay.



City of Holdfast Bay is at City of Holdfast Bay.
23 April at 10:00 · Brighton, Adelaide · 🌐

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Trees play a vital role in cooling our suburbs, providing shade, supporting biodiversity and creating healthy, livable neighbourhoods. 🌳 🌿

T... See more

SHARE YOUR FEEDBACK

Draft Urban Forest Plan and Tree Asset Management Plan



Two new plans for our tree canopy

Open now for community feedback



Trees play a vital role in cooling our suburbs, providing shade, supporting biodiversity and creating healthy, liveable neighbourhoods. That's why we're inviting you to review the drafts of two new plans – our first-ever Urban Forest Plan and our first Tree Asset Management Plan. Share your feedback on how we care for, protect and grow our tree canopy across Holdfast Bay until Thursday 14 May 2026.

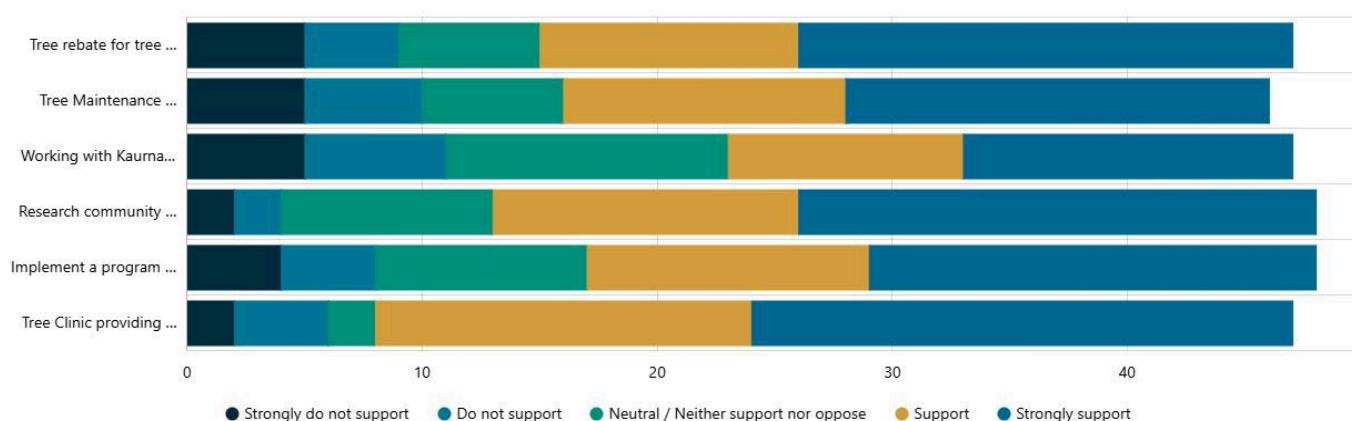
PROVIDE YOUR VIEWS

Survey Results

In addition to the online survey, a hard copy survey was also made available, and all responses have been digitized and included with the overall analysis.

The following is a summary of the results of the online survey and hard copy responses, which when combined made a total of 50 responses.

1. How supportive are you of the following actions within the Urban Forest Plan?



All new actions were well supported, as shown in the table below, which combines the 'Support' and 'Strongly support' responses.

New action	Support and Strongly support
Tree rebate for tree planting on private land	68.1%
Tree Maintenance Grants for private landholders	65.2%
Working with Kaurua Meyunna to develop interpretive signage	51.1%
Research community values and identify barriers and opportunities to grow our urban forest	72.9%
Implement a program of activities to educate, connect, and engage the community to celebrate our trees	64.6%
Tree Clinic providing advice for residents for private trees	83%

Action	Strongly do not support	Do not support	Neutral	Support	Strongly support	Count	Average
Tree rebate for tree planting on private land	5	4	6	11	21	47	3.83
Tree Maintenance Grants for private landholders	5	5	6	12	18	46	3.72
Working with Kaurua Meyunna to develop interpretive signage	5	6	12	10	14	47	3.47

Research community values and identify barriers and opportunities to grow our urban forest	2	2	9	13	22	48	4.06
Implement a program of activities to educate, connect, and engage the community to celebrate our trees	4	4	9	12	19	48	3.79
Tree Clinic providing advice for residents for private trees	2	4	2	16	23	47	4.15

The Tree Clinic was the most well-supported action, followed by researching community values around trees, and the tree rebate.

Please provide any comments you have on the actions

34 participants responded. Please see Appendix 1 for the comments.

There was a very wide range of responses from those who were very happy to see the plan to those who were more negative. The word cloud below represents a summary of the commentary including topics such as penalties, the negative impacts of infill development, climate change, community education, maintenance and others. Some comments specifically supported the actions, e.g. “An excellent initiative from the council”.



Please provide any feedback on the draft Urban Forest Plan

27 participants responded. Please see Appendix 1 for the comments.

Again, there was a very wide range of topics covered by the comments in response to this question.

There were many comments regarding tree species diversity, native species biodiversity and climate change. Other comments covered the same range of topics as in the responses to the first question. Some comments specifically supported the Urban Forest Plan, “This is a comprehensive well thought-out document. It aims high, like a tree, so let’s hope it makes a change for good”.



Please provide any feedback on the draft Tree Asset Management Plan

18 participants responded. Please see Appendix 1 for the comments.

Again, there was a very wide range of topics covered by the comments in response to this question. Tree diversity and biodiversity were the most common responses. Some comments specifically supported the Tree Asset Management Plan.



Demographics

Age group

43 Participants answered.

Answer Choices	Percent	Count
14 and under	0%	0
15-24	0%	0
25-44	20.93%	9
44-64	39.53%	17

Answer Choices	Percent	Count
65 and over	39.53%	17
Total	100.00%	43

Suburb

Suburb	Percent	Count
Brighton	18%	9
Glenelg	10%	5
Glenelg East	6%	3
Glenelg North	12%	6
Glenelg South	6%	3
Hove	4%	2
Kingston Park	2%	1
North Brighton	8%	4
Seacliff	16%	8
Seacliff Park	2%	1
Somerton Park	8%	4
South Brighton	4%	2
Other: Bridgewater, Unley	4%	2
Total	100%	50

Website Statistics

Below is the information regarding how people accessed and viewed the project page.

341 views	268 visits	189 visitors	7 followers
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Views – The number of times a visitor views any page on a site.

Visits – The number of end-user sessions associated with a single visitor.

Visitors – The number of unique public or end-users to a site. A visitor is only counted once, even if they visit a site several times in one day.

Followers – The number of visitors who have ‘subscribed’ to a project using the ‘Follow’ button.

Number of documents downloaded - total 175

File Title	Downloads
Urban Forest Plan	90
Tree Asset Management plan	85

How people accessed the website

Below shows how people accessed the website.

Direct	218
Social media	18
Websites	26
Search engines	6

Appendix 1 – Survey Results Response Data

Please note all comments are written verbatim. All personal details have been redacted.

Contribution ID	Please provide any comments you have on the actions
14428	Urban infill planning guidelines result in developers removing ALL trees and planting a few small shrubs or less. The current plans are not adequate to counter this.
14867	Unsure of any plans to preserve established trees in the area. I am concerned for the loss of many large trees native and non-native being lost and not replaced in the area. This occurs every time older homes are demolished and re-developing the land. There are little green areas in these blocks, so shade and homes for birds and small animals are lost.
14519	Too little too late. Council has allowed many many big old native trees on private land to be removed and has removed many trees from public parks Council has cut down many many native bushes and trees along the foreshore. These initiatives are green washing
14567	This is a wonderful plan to help the planet's clean air policy also providing much needed shade in current heatwaves. Well done 10 out of 10
14451	There needs to be a stick with these carrots. Its too easy for a developer to cut down a large tree, pay the fine, and then still make a profit with a sub-division. There should be larger penalties for developers who cut down trees, like blocking the house that would be built where the trees were, or the fine being a percentage of the finished home value, or something that is actually going to stop it from happening
14468	There is a naive, unreasonable and unrealistic focus on trees and canopy and not enough focus on the needs of ratepayers in relation to reasonable enjoyment of their hard-earned property. We pay for all consultants, arborists etc.
14505	The issue is always landholders taking responsibility for their trees. Unless Council formulates an effective governance program to ensure trees are managed responsibly taking into account the equal rights of neighbours residents should not be encouraged to plant trees.
14870	The following comments are based on advice from the ERAD team
14863	The community must be educated concerning suitable species whatever is planted. Many are not aware that there is a verge species planting list and rules to follow here, including submitting a plan. Suitable trees are always a contentious topic. In Sunshine Ave approx three years ago we had a planting of White Cedar, variety 'Elite'. These still make the round, hard seeds made by the trees of the larger variety of this tree. One home on the corner near the chicane has 5 of these trees planted on their boundary! This tree is not native to SA!!It is found in the rainforests of NSW and Queensland. Not one resident in this area wanted this tree yet we had no say. No point developing interpretive signage with the local indigenous people if it is not a local, indigenous tree. Another point, get rid of fountain grass in the Brighton Foodland carpark, conduct a public awareness campaign about fountain grass and gazanias and remove them from Holdfast Council verges as well as the ghastly African dietes species that fills the chicane space in Sunshine Ave. A further planting of 5 trees has been made outside number 105 Sunshine Ave. These appear to be Carob trees though I hope I'm incorrect because if they are carob trees be

	aware they grow massive and have a shocking smell when they flower. Again carob trees are not native to our area.
14575	The block sizes in the City of Holdfast Bay are rapidly reducing as shown in the photos on page 41 of the draft plan. Interestingly, it doesn't show the three houses on a block that seems to be rapidly increasing in the City with no free standing area between them. Therefore why there are objectives and actions to support increased trees on provide land when the reality is that private land for any new trees is reducing rapidly does not seem warranted. Council has very limited funds so to me a key focus should be to focus on verges and public land by planting, establishing and maintaining new and current trees, and replacing sick or dying trees. In addition, the increase in the housing footprints due to knockdowns also means that stormwater flow continues to increase in many streets, and you often see water flowing up on driveways and footpaths if there is a heavy shower. This in part is caused by inefficient stormwater systems and also leaves of trees blocking up drains or bunching together. While there is some street cleaning (and that seems to happen less often too), it is harder for the street cleaning trucks to scoop up leaves with so many cars now parked on our streets during the day.
14462	Teh actions above are all important if you want to achieve the targets.
14829	Rebates for maintainance to residents would help encourage them to plant and keep trees as they grow larger. However, regulations to severely restrict tree removal from existing house blocks before they are bought for subdivision would discourage wholesale land clearance. Rebates for selling subdivided land and new builds with retained (and even newly planted?) trees would give a further incentive to developers. Public land is well treed but private land can take more trees if people recognise their value.
14886	Re tree rebate: I believe Brisbane Council does this. Good to do in conjunction with advice/tree clinic about where to plant including placement on land and what trees need and characteristics that require maintenance.
14419	Please plant trees, update paving nature strips on Baker Street, Glenelg South. Shocking eyesore
14432	No comments
14837	Native trees please to maximise biodiversity outcomes - so a higher rebate for certain native species (create a council list of local, climate resilient, strong amenity, native trees).
14520	Just plant more trees on verges and replace damaged ones.
14780	It would be of greater benefit if council trees were better managed eg trimming existing street trees to allow free access while walking on the foot path and to stop trucks damaging the trees. Too many trees have suckers which affects the quality of the tree. Any new trees should be appropriate to the site to prevent damage to the footpath & the surrounding infrastructure.Re
14526	Introducing a tree rebate for planting trees on private land could result in trees being planted that are a nuisance to neighbours and the surrounds. Some trees are dangerous (gum trees) because they drop limbs and leave a lot of litter to clean up. It would have to be carefully regulated to ensure people don't plant trees that are inappropriate and grow far too large.
14568	I'm very happy with my verge trees through adopt -a-tree program. Thank you

14738	I'd like to see the existing trees maintained to a much higher standard. Many seem to be planted and then forgotten about.
14571	I would like to add another. Council to replace street trees that need to be removed due to damage, age, disease or any other reason that they have to be removed.
14537	I support the focus on increasing tree diversity and moving away from uniform avenues of tree species. As a resident of Seacliff (narrow streets and no verges) I would like to see creation of more plantable spaces (i.e. pop outs into the road). Planting for success and enhancing growing conditions for trees - agree with actions to convert areas to permeable and water sensitive urban design around trees to allow for better growth and longer lives, and as a way of finding more places to plant.
14868	I like that you are doing something about this but you need to look at how you repair curbs, On Rudford street Brighton you put in new curbs, the beautiful Gum has been damaged and now has to be removed. This is one of the largest trees and the council managed to kill it.
14521	I have just moved into the area backing onto storm water Creek flowing from Gilbertson gully.several large trees are very compromised by invasive ivy. I we ould live help t o save their lives before they are completely taken over and die. This is beyond my capability and would appreciate council help and management
14582	I am very happy the council is prioritising the establishment and ongoing maintenance of trees and I believe this is and essential component of managing climate change and global warming.
14848	I am a Greenie but the idea of an urban forest seems unrealistic when approval is given to subdivide properties and build the largest dwellings possible with no space left for plantings. While we need a denser habitable area. I would suggest Consolidation of say 3 properties with apartments up to 5 stories with space between for suitable trees and shrubs. No greedy cheek by jowl layouts.
14583	Given the stated context of the Adelaide area moving towards a 30% tree cover, I believe the City of Holdfast plan to increase our cover to around 16-17% is a plan to under-achieve. I believe more thought need to be give to achieving the 30% target- and that this will require more involvement with State Government, other adjacent Councils and residents.
14578	Education to community as to the benefits of urban planting and the result of not planting and heating consequences.
14418	Anything and everything to plant, nurture, care for trees is my philosophy.Definitely need better community education to encourage tree care.Encourage residents and businesses to adopt and water street trees.Award them a good citizen certificate.And please stop spraying glysohate around trees....it's bad for them..I am a senior without a car,I walk a lot in sunny streets that would do well to have more canopy cover.A treeless footpath is a health hazard in hot weather for walkers. I suggest Council organises a tree campaign similar to the FOGO organics waste ccampaign a few years past.Elevate trees they are deserving of community respect, attention and care.Trees give so many natural assets.Let's love all trees.

14457	Any plans need prior DIRECT communication with effected rate payers. Only a few see these emails or see the website. Many people bought into the area and built expensive homes because of the clean, open lawn areas surrounding their homes. Putting in scrubby, unkept, messy native gardens encourages illegal dumping hot spots if not maintained and look ugly. People allow there dogs to use them as toilets and don't bother to clean up after their dogs. Native gardens DO NEED TO BE MAINTAINED. Spend some money and effort on the existing gardens that are in a mess first before creating more messy unkept problems.
14566	An excellent initiative from the council.
14565	All new builds should provide enough undeveloped ground to support the planting and growing a shade tree. These could include fruit trees.
14489	A litany of more wasteful spending of rate payer monies. working with aboriginal people in a densely built urban environment to develop interpretive signage is rubbish.

Contribution ID	Please provide any feedback on the draft Urban Forest Plan
14583	While there is emphasis on "biodiversity" of plantings, it is significant that the great majority of species that are currently planted or planned are not native either to Australia or to the area. In fact by my reading the top 16 species in terms of numbers are all "imports". This has major consequences for the other "species diversity" which doesn't appear to be even mentioned: that of native fauna: mammals (eg. bats, marsupials etc.), reptiles, birds and insects- almost all of which are in major decline in suburban areas. For example, one of the mentioned most noticeable trees: the Norfolk Island Pine, seems to be of little to no use to the native bird life, except as a perch for predators. I think it is essential that more thought (eg research) and priority be given to plantings of local indigenous species to encourage proper "biodiversity" of native fauna as well. This could also include "micro urban forests" of indigenous species (using something like the "Miyawaki method"), so that a percentage of the recreational parks in the Council area (eg: NW cnr of Wheatland St and Kauri Parade) are planted with a diverse, native range of species. (https://www.weforum.org/stories/2023/09/tiny-urban-forests-miyawaki-biodiversity-carbon-capture/)
14578	Waste management needs to be included in educating community
14829	This is a comprehensive well-thought-out document. It aims high, like a tree, so let's hope it makes a change for good. However, Federal, State, council and corporate organisations must all set an example and work together. For example, large trees are discouraged by DIT on roadsides and many trees have been unnecessarily removed to make a clean sweep when road widening, even those not near the planned works and/or of a size that are meant to be protected, without having to get permission from any other regulators for this. Flinders Uni produced alternative plans for the South Rd development of the expressway and this saved many trees just by planning well for their retention - at no extra cost. Trees should be valued and removed only if absolutely necessary. If trees are respected by Federal, State, council and corporates, this will help the population to follow suit.
14451	There needs to be a stick with these carrots. Its too easy for a developer to cut down a large tree, pay the fine, and then still make a profit with a sub-division. There should be larger penalties for developers who cut down trees, like blocking the house that would be built where the trees were, or the fine being a percentage of the finished home value, or something that is actually going to stop it from happening
14462	Thank you for the attention to biodiversity. The work being done in Pine Gully is great to see :)
14449	Stop wasting our ratepayers money on more research and grants and indigenous signage! Just use the money to plant MORE trees. Especially along suburban streets, and plant shade trees, not just small ornamentals. The lack of tree coverage across Adelaide is sad. We don't need more research, it's not rocket science!
14419	Residents be given access to trees to plant in approved locations
14780	Re the adopt- a- tree program. I agreed to adopt one tree. Without any consultation I received four trees which you expect me to water but I am not allowed to maintain them. You don't appear to regularly maintain the trees particularly young trees.
14568	Please increase the number of large trees in the Angus Neil Reserve
14863	On page 6 in the Mayor's forward her opening paragraph refers to the Kurna people and local species 'as sources of food and medicine'. All well and good and we need to be educated about

	these species and their cultural values. However, much of the Urban Forest, particularly street trees, contains many introduced species and therefore are irrelevant for the Kurna people. Visiting Jetty Rd Glenelg recently I spotted lots of newly planted pockets of gardens to enhance the outdoor spaces there. Can't say I saw any native plantings amongst these...again, introduced species! No reference to the local indigenous plants here. I felt this draft plan was very detailed and contained far more information than most community members could take in.
14468	No discussion or plan for removal and replacement of inappropriate tree plantings, especially Queensland Box Gums. These are terrible street trees, and were bought and planted for spurious reasons. Their damage to city and private infrastructure, substantial and documented slip and trip hazard to pedestrians, damage to vehicles and general annoyance should be recognised and planned for. Council should be mindful of their nonfeasance obligations in relation to these known and documented risks. Trees grow, so whilst a minor change in the precious canopy would be experienced, it could be replaced with even better and more appropriate solutions.
14432	No comments
14489	Kurna custodianship of these land ended in 1836....get over it! Council needs to stop with the marxist inspired aboriginal propaganda that explicitly seeks to shame British settlement of south australia, which permeates through this and all Council documents. "Kurna people worked with trees in many different ways" - historically interesting but completely irrelevant to managing trees in a built urban environment in 2026. It is a total romantic fiction to claim that aboriginal people cared for the land. Again, no evidence is provided. As a widely dispersed clan of hunter gathers, the "Kurna" aboriginals did no such thing - they exploited the regions natural resources to the fullest. The built environment that is the present day City of Holdfast Bay, and thus the urban forest plan, owes nothing to earlier aboriginal people.
14418	It's absolutely essential that council provide and promote community education for trees. The loss of even one tree is a loss to community in terms of human and environmental health benefits. Some people need to understand this. There is a lot of ignorance around trees. They are vital green infrastructure. Growing fruit trees in gardens has several challenges in terms of maintenance, care, watering, and keeping the fruit protected from rats, possums and birds. Even though we should value our wild life, we don't want them taking our fruit. Trees can be problems for some people, I think anyone who plans to remove any tree from private land should be required to consult with council arborist in the interests of saving healthy trees. I was devastated when new neighbours destroyed a beautiful healthy bottlebrush tree that had foliage growing over the fence. To build a tin shed in its place.
14537	Interesting that you're just referring to trees in the urban forest. Where is the link to biodiversity and understory plantings within an urban forest? I know you are short of space, but the canopy targets are far below the Urban Greening Strategy target of 30% tree canopy cover across metro Adelaide by 2055.
14582	I'm very happy with this plan and council prioritising the establishment of an Urban Forest
14738	I'd like there to be a change in the types of trees planted. Many that are planted do not provide much shade or cover because they are small, scraggly kind of trees.

14425	I think this is an excellent piece of work and balances the best available knowledge on how to grow a sustainable and high-performing urban forest with the realities and limitations that exist within a small council like Holdfast Bay. The targets are appropriate and strike the balance well. Specific feedback: P37 – The TD50 was not developed by the University of Adelaide. It was developed by Love et al. at California Polytechnic. University of Adelaide should now be Adelaide University. “Cook Pine” (or “Cook’s Pine”), not “Cook Island pine”. Note that just because a species is at or near its target, this doesn’t necessarily mean that you should stop planting it, just that you need to stop increasing the overall numbers of it (i.e. limit plantings to replacements) and find other species to grow the total number of trees. Where a tree exceeds its target, replacements should be well below senescence. If you don't keep planting those species you won't have enough age diversity and you'll approach a demographic cliff where they'll all die at once, which is also bad for diversity. P45 – The other key issue with urban heat and drought is that it creates stem and branch embolisms, where xylem vessels cavitate (form an air bubble). Depending on where the embolisms form, this can result in the death of a branch or entire tree. In addition to the obvious loss of cooling and other benefits, it also increases the risk of failure because dead tissues are more brittle than live tissues. P46 – It would be good to reference some current biosecurity threats. E.g. the outbreak of Polyphagous shot-hole borer in Perth and Giant Pine Scale in Adelaide. It would be good to provide a bit more detail about “Tree planting innovation”. It sounds like this is basically tree pits and wells, possibly root guards- could this just be stated? P49 – “Urban forest canopy cover and other measures, such as urban heat, were measured in 2018 and 2022 using a range of technologies.” Suggest this be changed to “Urban forest and urban heat were measured in 2018 and 2022 using airborne LiDAR and thermal infrared radiance.” Tree species can be identified remotely but it’s tricky and error-prone. I’d just delete the first sentence under “Measuring Tree Species Diversity”. I would also make explicit reference to “inspecting” trees in the second para because this would probably be integrated into your standard risk/asset management procedures. P51 – A genus is a group of related species. Family is a group of related genera P53- Add Love et al. (2022) Diversity and structure in California’s urban forest: What over six million data points tell us about one of the world’s largest urban forests. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening 74. (or you can just refer back to Caddy-Retalic et al 2023 which has that reference). Other thoughts: The big worries I have about CoHB’s urban forest are: 1. the sustainability of your Araucarias, particularly the Norfolk Island Pines. It would be good (though potentially confronting) for this to be addressed head-on. I suggest undertaking a special risk assessment and sustainability plan for this species (which could include identifying other
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	species to replace it with over time). 2. The limited space you've got for planting. Canopy can also be increased through artificial shade structures, which while not ideal, do get around a lot of the constraints of trees. Trialling some vines on trellises in difficult planting locations would be a good way to do this. One other thought: I prefer tables to be identified at the top, rather than underneath, as this makes them easier to find. I've never seen this style used elsewhere. I also don't like the "initial caps" style where all words in headings and table headers is capitalised, but I guess that's just personal preference.
14422	I think its scope is too narrow. Define 'urban forest' - like a wilderness forest, an urban forest comprises much more than just trees. What you've written is an urban tree strategy. An urban forest needs to incorporate multi-layered planting to create habitat, generate bio-diversity. Under-storey is part of all forests and compliments tree shading by lowering land surface temperatures, reducing evaporation, reducing stormwater runoff. I urge Holdfast to consider holistic strategies that tackle climate change and those that restore and support bio-diversity. Other examples to those you've stated include permeable surfaces in carparks, restoration of Sturt Creek.
14423	I am in favour of planting more trees as long as they do not have an impact on any solar panels. I am not in favour of planting tall trees that in time will cast a shadow impacting or stopping the generation of solar power.
14886	I am generally supportive of the objectives, however I make the following points: - biodiversity is about different types of flora i.e. trees and understory - shade is also about gardens, which create a lot of cooling in urban areas - protecting and retention of trees particularly on public land needs to be co-operatively managed with households - acknowledging and helping to reduce impacts when raised with council. - put up information about how particular significant trees benefit as i.e. carbon reduction, habitat provision to specific species, age, etc. - encouraging rate rebates to houses with large green areas.
14532	Goal 1 11.7% in 2022 to 16.6% by 2050 target is not enough, that is 24 years to only improve the canopy by 4.9%. The state goal is 30% by 2055, so the council should be looking to achieve this cover at a minimum. Council should not be advocating for the planting of exotic trees, only native and ideally trees that are endemic to the area should be planted. Council must look at planting trees for future climate, trees that require a lot of water and maintenance are not ideal for future proofing the area. 1.2 Increase the number of trees, including large, shady trees on public and private land - How many trees are you increasing it by? Penalties must be increased for those who breach tree regulations and audits of developments who promise to plant trees but do not must happen. Goal 2 Significant and regulated trees must be protected and retained as a number one priority. Trees on private and public must be retained or at a minimum, there must be a demonstration of how developers/government have done everything to try and retain the tree.

14870	General - consider adding which climate scenarios (i.e. RAMP) staff and any consultants will use to inform planning and decision making. - suggest identifying key metrics for evaluation, which could serve as inputs to a resilient investment case (RIC). - consider expanding the ERAD dashboard to create a database of CoHBs urban forest (could be undertaken in partnership with neighbouring councils). Specific sections • In addition to the section starting on p44, it would be good to weave climate considerations in the appropriate sections, including objectives 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.2, 2.5 and 3.4 (more details below) • p13 – additional data on other health benefits of trees, with additional references such as used in the heat example (e.g. Feng, X., Navakatikyan, M.A., Toms, R. and Astell-Burt, T. (2023) ‘Leafier communities, healthier hearts: An Australian cohort study of cardiovascular events and mortality’, Heart, Lung and Circulation, 32(1), pp. 105–113. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hlc.2022.10.018) • p21 – why 16.6% and 21%? It would be good to articulate why these % were chosen. This is somewhat covered on p.31, but a sentence upfront would be good • Objective 1.1 – would be good to link to work that shows which species of trees might be more resilient moving forward. This is where adding climate scenarios would be useful to inform the selection of tree species and the ordering of climate-adapted trees from nurseries. Experimenting with species and mixed street scapes is a great idea. • objective 1.2 – will only be able to reach the large canopy objective if trees can grow to an older age; therefore, need to prioritise climate-resilient trees • objective 1.4 – not just retention, but flourishing trees. Sick trees don’t do the job of work that you are seeking (somewhat covered by 2.2) • objective 2.2 – add climate lens to nursery and replacement trees • objective 2.5 – in the M&E and reporting section, add a learning loop about how these insights will be incorporated into changing strategies and practices • objective 3.4 – add a climate lens to the community education program, not just the importance of trees for mitigating and adapting to climate change, but also how to pick climate-adapted species for their gardens (this will be increasingly important moving forward as the amount of land under private control is significantly greater than public) • fig 4 – I don’t understand this figure, and where the difference between 2018 and 2022 is- Stef: this seems to be the major loss in the tree area- residential land takes over the greenery. • fig 5 – add a year e.g. as at 2026 • p.37 – suggest tweaking the text to add ‘incorporating specific species that are adapted to Adelaide’s future climate, more on p 44’. Also just because specific are doing well now, doesn’t mean that they will be doing well in the future, and therefore caution should be used in recommending that they can be used in larger numbers. • ULE should incorporate climate considerations • P.49 – in addition to diversity, what about measuring for climate suitability/robustness and longevity?
14575	Council has increasingly limited funds and therefore I believe there are too many objectives and actions in the draft plan. I have noted where I think the focus needs to be above. Spend money on increasing the number and tree canopy of suitable trees on verges and public land. We need capable council workers supporting this outdoor work and not administration people for 'nice to have' objectives. I'm not sure if the 'Adopt a tree program' continues in the plan however if people apply for this, it hopefully means they are residents that genuinely want to have a tree on their

	verge, and will look after it in the early years - some direction/education from council is useful for this activity. It seems this program is popular and always runs out of funds.
14428	As above. Recommend trees on front fences must be kept during development, unless meet restricted criteria for removal. They could be pruned for the short term. Recommend council purchase, with some of the extra rates from urban infill, some house blocks on which to plant shade trees.
14505	As above. Encouraging large shady trees whilst admirable what are the liabilities if neighbouring solar panels are shaded. Given the uptake of residential solar panels over the last few years this is a risk that will require effective mitigation strategies.
14526	A maintenance rebate would ensure people properly maintain there trees so they are safe .

Contribution ID	Please provide any feedback on the draft Tree Asset Management Plan
14462	Wonderful to treat trees as assets and allow for their wellbeing in the LTFP. We're loving our new street tree thank you :)
14829	This is also comprehensive, except that it seems to avoid reference to trees as being either indigenous ie. a local native species, native to Australia (ie. not indigenous to SA) or non-native (ie. exotic species). It is not the equivalent of racism to consider the origin of the trees! 'Indigenous' is a term never used while 'local' and 'native' are not used in this context. Yet this is important as it is mostly Australian trees, especially (but not only) eucalypts, that provide tree hollows which are essential habitat for many Australian birds, bats and mammals as well as providing suitable fruits, seeds and nectar eg. native pines and sheoaks have edible cones loved by parrots, for them to feed on. To provide for native fauna, we need native tree species and vegetation. This is not negotiable. Thus these hollow-forming tree species are more valuable as habitat and this should be recognised by keeping records of them by species, whether these species usually form hollows and at what age, whether this tree has any hollows and if so whether they are often used as habitat and by what, the tree location, condition and age. Hollows only form in mature trees and may require 200 years to form so older trees of such species need to be retained where possible. Reserves and off-road areas may allow them to age more easily with less worry about failure. Native trees should be listed too as food sources so that it can be seen whether numbers become too few in certain areas, as with the trees with tree hollows, so more can be planted. If tree hollows reduce in number, more boxes can be installed but natural tree hollows are better, especially for nesting, as they keep temperatures 5 or so degrees hotter than outside in winter and 5 or so degrees cooler in summer, which boxes cannot do. As these trees are adapted to the SA or Australian environment, they will be more resilient to climate change, increasing heat and drought. This is also important to know as it means less likelihood of failure after planting plus these trees often live a long time so are more cost-effective. I suggest all the above extra information be recorded in the plan as suggested.

	Native species were disliked for planting in avenues in the recent past as the form varied greatly but now there are ways of producing trees that make them very similar in form so they should no longer be avoided. In fact, many indigenous or native trees will help our wildlife flourish so we should give them preference. 5.1 says that the useful life of a tree depends on factors like environment, maintainance and stresses. Surely, species must be mentioned as particularly important too!
14451	There needs to be a stick with these carrots. Its too easy for a developer to cut down a large tree, pay the fine, and then still make a profit with a sub-division. There should be larger penalties for developers who cut down trees, like blocking the house that would be built where the trees were, or the fine being a percentage of the finished home value, or something that is actually going to stop it from happening
14848	There are unsuited trees in various locations. For instance the two large Norfolk Pines on the North side of Pier St at the Junction of Brighton Road. They should be removed to all 2 clear traffic lanes approaching Brighton Rd. This would allow more efficient platooning of vehicles ready to cross Brighton Rd. There are many other large trees unsuited for their locations. Smaller more numerous street trees are better and more manageable regarding above ground and underground services. Crepe Myrtle for example. Selected trees, deciduous and evergreen should be planted to allow warming winter sunshine to dwellings. This will reduce energy requirements for the dwellings and provide a brighter ambience.
14575	Sorry, I have not read it.
14419	Residents given care assistance and knowledge for same
14578	Regular inspections of new tree planting and feedback for residents
14886	Page 18 tree species doesn't list allepo pines in Kingston Park - why is this? Page 23 Reducing safety risks: needs to be done in conjunction with householders. Page 46/47 Life cycle planning specific trees/plantings does not mention allepo pines in Kingston Pk., which have been subject to contrasting attitudes over decades i.e. remove/retain. They are a major food source for yellow tail black cockatoos, but have very specific maintenance needs. They should be included in this section of the plan. Plan is extremely comprehensive (other than above) and informative, a major body of work!
14425	P5 - Suggest that you begin by introducing the scale that you're using, otherwise values like 2, 1.2, 1.6 etc don't mean much. Typo of "tress" instead of "trees" P7 – Non-tree vegetation isn't normally considered part of the urban forest and aren't included in the AMP. P18 – Suggest removing “Eucalyptus species” from this list, as it represents unidentified eucalypts probably from many species rather than an individual species. Depending on who audited these trees it might also be worth targeting them for better identification (even if it's just submitting photos of the tree and flowers/fruit to one of the free online forums). P23 – Lots of the 2025 metrics are TBC, why is this? It makes it hard to see whether the KPIs are

sensible/realistic.

P28 – Might be worth having a biosecurity driver in here in line to reflect the incidents we’ve seen in Perth and Sydney

P32 – I think we need to review the term “Expected Life”. We might expect a tree to last several decades once planted but this doesn’t align with the “Useful Life Expectancy” that we usually generate as part of our risk assessments, which are generally capped at something like “>5 years” because you can’t reasonably assess risk much further into the future. Making these line up is important (and something that Marion hasn’t yet done). Also, probably need to assess life expectancy at least twice – once at planting, and then again at establishment (to deal with the fact that sapling mortality is quite high). This then leads to the question of what the life expectancy of a tree of a particular species should be, which at the moment is really an educated guess based on the species and planting environment. We (as Adelaide tree managers) should do some work to standardise this and say we expect a jacaranda to live for X years, a callery pear to live for Y years, etc. We could lead this through Resilient South.

P33 – How are you dealing with dead trees that are retained for habitat here?

Probably need to figure out what some of those “Not specified” trees are, particularly given that 9 of them are senescent. Or maybe put them at the end of the list?

P36 – replace underscores with n-dashes

Suggest replacing canopy with “crown” (individual trees have crowns, multiple crowns form a canopy),

P37 – previous comment re crown vs canopy

This implies there isn’t a capacity to retain dead trees, is that the case?

P38 – I think these structure condition categories are a bit problematic because it’s difficult to draw a line between a “minor structural defect” and a “structural defect compromising integrity”. In fact, I would argue that anything that is classified as a “structural defect”, by definition compromises structural integrity. If a tree has a defect like columnar decay related to a fungal infection, then it could take a decade between it being noticeable and the tree being compromised to the degree that you’d take action. I suggest that these be replaced with something related to the point at which you’d make an intervention, e.g. 1 Good (No sign of defects); 2 Fair (Minor, defects not expected to impact tree structure within 5 years), 3 Poor (Structural defects compromising integrity and expected to reduce ULE to 60% of your trees are in Fair structural condition, which is higher than I would expect. The causes of this should be discussed. A lot of it might be related to inherent species traits like included unions in bottlebrushes.

P39 – Remove “Not specified” in table, doesn’t make sense to include.

P40 – This would be relevant to several tables in the Plan but I’ve just noticed it here. If you’re going to just use common names, you should change “Blue gum” to “SA blue gum” so that it’s not confused with *Eucalyptus globulus*. Actually it would probably be good to have a glossary at the end where you state the binomial name for all of your common names. I assume “*Eucalyptus* species” is just unidentified eucalypts, which isn’t very useful. Consider whether to remove. Does “bottlebrush” include *Callistemon* (or *Melaleuca*) *citrina* AND *viminialis* (and cultivars)?

You certainly have both and I think lumping them together is appropriate. Note that CoHB has a bias towards trees that have been identified as very climate sensitive based on recent expert elicitation (see Figure 1 of expert elicitation report on Resilient South website: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5989629cf7e0abe54892a40b/t/68edd2bab1db841c452c8e95/1760416442241/Predicting+climate+impacts+on+Adelaide%27s+urban+trees+through+expert+elicitation.pdf>). This should really be addressed in the Plan.

P41 – Proactive and regular audits are also required to meet CoHB’s obligations under the Local Government Act.

Suggest you define what block pruning is.

“...has contributed to variability in young tree establishment outcomes.” – does that mean “has reduced survivorship and tree structural condition”?

P42 – 3rd para opening “Tree’s required” should be “Trees require”.

4th para “Newly planted juvenile trees” could be “Saplings”. Or just “Trees need additional management during establishment, including...”.

P45 – So your forecasting is the replacement of 155-175 trees a year for the next 10 years. But this doesn’t really account for the fact that CHB has a bias towards trees that are small/short lived AND/OR climatically sensitive (*Corymbia ficifolia*, NIP, *Fraxinus griffithi* etc). This implies a bit of a financial hump is coming up even if there are no unplanned events (like storms).

P46 – Needs some intro as to why this section is here. My sense is that this section has been included because there is a lot of community/elected member interest in what will happen to this tree precinct. The summary here is largely about what has happened in the past, which I don’t think is a helpful emphasis. Rather, I think it should be about what will happen in the future. I suggest most of the existing text be condensed into a single para along the lines of “Historic plantings of spotted and lemon-scented gums on Jetty Road are approaching the end of their useful life. Several branch failures have occurred and arborist inspections have identified a number of defects leading to the proactive removal of three trees to manage risk. Council assessment is that these tree species are too large for the available root space and cannot be managed well in the long term.” Then provide additional detail about what they will be replaced with (presumably different species) to give a sense as to how this tree precinct will be transformed. At the moment this latter detail is missing.

P47 – Again, needs context on why included (e.g. Norfolk Island Pines are an iconic tree species for CHB and plantings on major thoroughfares and the foreshore provide an important sense of place for our council.). Have you explored options for in-situ treatment e.g. with improved irrigation systems on targeted plantings?

I would really like to do an expert elicitation for this species because I don’t buy the Which Plant Where predictions. Maybe this is something COHB could help support? If nursery stock quality is a problem and you are confident in your ability to project how many you’ll need, why not start growing your own? You could do so in partnership with City of Onkaparinga or City of Adelaide who have their own nurseries and select provenance based on the best adapted for hot/dry locations. It would also be good to outline any specific pests or diseases that you’re worried about. I think you probably need a standalone management plan for NIFPs which should include “Plan B” species.

P48 – Great that you’ve identified plantable locations, how will you prioritise these? I would

	suggest you could prioritise hotspots or areas that you want to improve connectivity/diversity. If you can make a 5-10 year planting plan then you can order some cool trees upfront rather than having to use whatever the nurseries have on the shelf. I would be happy to coordinate an order with the other RS councils (and potentially some ring ins) if you want to try some different things. Flemings would love to support this. I don't know what Adopt-a-Tree is (I assume it's just where people water a tree in hot weather?) and why planting expenses would be lower. What happens if they adopt a tree and then don't do anything? P49-50 – are these figures indexed? Presumably \$60k in 2035 is going to buy a lot fewer trees than it buys you today. Great that you're using AS2303, what about species selection? Would be good to reference the diversity targets in the Tree Strategy. You could also introduce the idea of replacing poorly-performing trees with higher performing alternatives (e.g. if you've got a planting location that can accommodate a large tree but is currently occupied by a pear, it's probably defensible to remove the pear before its ULE and replace it with something bigger/better/longer-lived). P53 – \$178.4M is not an “amenity value”, it's a financial value that includes amenity, biodiversity, and a whole bunch of other benefits. It would be cool if you projected out how this value is going to increase over the next 10? years to give a sense that this is an asset that is maturing in value and justifies investment. One other thought: I prefer tables to be identified at the top, rather than underneath, as this makes them easier to find. I've never seen this style used elsewhere. I also don't like the “initial caps” style where all words in headings and table headers is capitalised, but I guess that's just personal preference.
14468	No discussion or plan for removal and replacement of inappropriate tree plantings, especially Queensland Box Gums. These are terrible street trees, and were bought and planted for spurious reasons. Their damage to city and private infrastructure, substantial and documented slip and trip hazard to pedestrians, damage to vehicles and general annoyance should be recognised and planned for. Council should be mindful of their nonfeasance obligations in relation to these known and documented risks. Trees grow, so whilst a minor change in the precious canopy would be experienced, it could be replaced with even better and more appropriate solutions.
14432	No comments
14863	Loved the statement on page 22 that council will 'deprioritise' 6 species these being Norfolk Island Pines (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>), <i>Melaleuca Viminalis</i> which most people know as bottlebrush, Jacaranda, Tuckeroo (<i>Cupaniopsis anacardiodes</i>), Queensland Box (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>) and Ornamental Pears (<i>Pyrus Calleryana</i>). However, again this document was wordy and difficult to read if you did not know the scientific names of these trees. I noted percentage numbers of various species were allocated but got completely lost in the numbers of various kinds of trees. Mostly I noted a big lack of suitable local native species. I also noted reference to a stand of River Red Gums. I have seen these trees drop massive limbs in times of stress and drought. Surely in the urban street environment these are problematic. In fact I would be interested to know of suitable local native species. In our home garden we have used <i>Melaleuca Decussata</i> and <i>Melaleuca Nesophila</i> to have some of them break off at ground level once their canopy got to approx 3 metres high! I noted too that White Cedars seemed to be presented as a tree that would be good to have more of! Is this wise considering the dreadful hard berries they

	produce? Surely more plantings of our beautiful silver banksias could be made along with education and management of the species. Please look carefully to include more local, indigenous species of trees. If these can't be found then don't select species that produce dreadful fruits as do White Cedars and Queensland Box trees.
14582	I am happy that the Urban Forest plan includes ongoing care and maintenance of trees that have been planted and plans to support Holdfast Bay residents to engage with this plan and care for trees.
14569	Don't plant gum trees near private homes They create a mess 12 months of the year and they are ugly if not looked after
14418	Council should plant a greater variety of trees in streets. Not rows of the same species like Jacarandas. Same trees have a higher risk of getting same diseases. With our warmer, drier climate trees that adapt to semi arid conditions should be planted. Endemic trees. Port Augusta Botanic Gardens has some beautiful semi arid Australian trees. Take note of suitable native trees.
14532	As stated above, Council should not be advocating for the planting of exotic trees, only native and ideally trees that are endemic to the area should be planted. Council must look at planting trees for future climate, trees that require a lot of water and maintenance are not ideal for future proofing the area.
14489	A waste of Council resources preparing this document
14870	• p. 23 resilient urban forest is about specific diversification, just diversifying species isn't sufficient, the new trees need to be selected from a climate-adapted list • p. 32 – expected life might decline for some species due to the changing climate, especially for long-lived species • Section 5.5 and 5.6 operations and maintenance, and renewal plan – add the principle "Replace dead/dying tree assets with more resilient species" • P. 46 add that the 106 new trees will be selected for climate resilience to CoHB's future climate • P 48, section 5.7 acquisition plan, new tree guidelines need to include consideration of future climate (see excel for examples from other locations) • Consider expanding the ERAD dashboard to create an interactive climate-informed database of CoHBs assets. • consider adding which climate scenarios (i.e. RAMP) will be used to inform planning and decision making • suggest identifying key metrics for evaluation, which could serve as inputs to a resilient investment case (RIC).