



CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY

TREE MANAGEMENT POLICY

30 JUNE 2021

RESOLUTION 130/2021

CONTENTS:

| | <u>PAGE</u> |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Purpose | 3 |
| 2. Scope | 3 |
| 3. Underlying Principles/Influencing Factors | 3 |
| 3.1 Legislation | 3 |
| 3.2 Financial Resources | 4 |
| 4. Policy Statement | 4 |
| 5. Policy objectives and benefits | 4 |
| 6. Policy Directives | 5 |
| 6.1 Tree Planting | 5 |
| 6.2 General guidelines | 5 |
| 6.3 Trees requested by residents | 6 |
| 6.4 Trees planted by members of the public | 6 |
| 6.5 Tree maintenance on public land | 7 |
| 6.6 Pruning and removal of trees on municipal property | 7 |
| 6.7 Removal of trees in road reserves | 8 |
| 6.8 Damage to municipal owned trees | 8 |
| 6.9 Protection of trees on private property | 9 |
| 6.10 Protection of public from privately owned trees | 9 |
| 6.11 Trees on private property causing problems on municipal ground. | 9 |
| 6.12 Preservation of trees | 10 |

1. PURPOSE

There is no existing policy regarding the management of trees on municipal land within the Cape Agulhas Municipality and as a result, ad hoc decisions are taken, and no uniform set of standards are applied. It is therefore the purpose of this policy to ensure uniformity regarding tree management within Cape Agulhas.

The provision and management of trees within the urban environment is an ongoing challenge in that the protection and survival of trees are often at risk due to increasing demand for land development, changing societal needs and demands resulting in trees being considered a nuisance rather than a benefit.

2. SCOPE

- 2.1 Unfortunately, many trees of the wrong species both indigenous and exotic have in the past been planted. These are currently the cause of complaints from residents about tree debris littering streets, root damage to property, excessive shade, obstruction of view, etc.
- 2.2 Many of the complaints accompany requests to have trees removed and although each request must be fully investigated and treated according to its own merit, removal should only be considered as the very last option. Such areas or individual trees are to be identified and programs for replacement of these must be developed and implemented.
- 2.3 In some developing areas, there is a lack of awareness regarding the benefits of trees to beautify areas. Programs to promote tree planting in such areas must be introduced.

3. UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES / INFLUENCING FACTORS

3.1 LEGISLATION

Local authorities have no power to pass legislation to protect trees on private properties and representation would have to be made to Central Government to pass such legislation. The Council may nevertheless stipulate as a condition of approval when applications for rezoning or subdivision are received, that a landscape plan (*including tree planting and care of existing trees*) be included with any development plan or building plan. This will exclude properties for single residential use.

The following legislation governs this Tree Policy:

3.1.1 **The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 Chapter 2: Bill of Rights**

Everyone has the right:

- a. To an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing; and
- b. To have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that -
 - i. prevent pollution and ecological degradation.
 - ii. promote conservation; and
 - iii. Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

3.1.2 **Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No 108 of 1997)**

One of the main objectives of this Act is the promotion of effective water resource management and conservation. It is therefore important to promote the planting of the correct indigenous and other drought tolerant plants to ensure the optimum use of our limited water resources.

3.1.3 **Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No 73 of 1989)**

Section 21 in Part V of this act, provision is made whereby the minister may identify activities which may have a detrimental effect on the environment. Tree planting may be identified as such an activity that may not be undertaken in a particular area.

3.1.4 **Forest Act 1998 (Act No 84 of 1998)**

This Act makes provision under section 5 of the Forest Act 72 of 1968 in force by section 89 (4) of Act 122 of 1984 for the declaration of a particular tree or group of trees, or trees belonging to a particular species on any land, to be protected. Maintenance of protected trees on public land is also subject to the necessary approval from the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry prior to implementation.

3.1.5 **Conservation of Agricultural Resource Act 1983 (Act No 43 of 1983)**

Under section 29 regulations were made in which certain plants were categorized as:

- Category 1 - Plants declared as weeds - may not occur on any land
- Category 2 - Plants declared as invaders - may be cultivated and planted under controlled circumstances
- Category 3 - Plants declared as invaders - Plants already in existence at the time of the commencement of these regulations may be retained but may not be propagated or planted.

3.1.6 **National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)** Section 2 of this act sets out principles that needs to be considered prior to tree planting projects. This includes the avoidance of the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity, and that people and their needs must be placed at the forefront of Environmental Managements' concern.

Section 24. The potential impact of any activities on the environment, the socio-economic conditions and the cultural heritage, must be considered, investigated and assessed prior to implementation.

3.2 **FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

Public demand for tree planting in residential areas differs from area to area and whilst tree planting should be encouraged and promoted, Council will only be able to provide and plant trees within its financial ability.

4. **POLICY STATEMENT**

To promote greening and tree planting in the Cape Agulhas Municipality through sound tree management (*arboriculture*) practices.

5. **POLICY OBJECTIVES AND BENEFITS**

- 5.1 To manage the trees on municipal property in an effective manner in order to secure our street trees for the generations to come
- 5.2 To regulate the protection, planting and removal of street trees in the Cape Agulhas
- 5.3 To encourage the proper protection and maintenance of all existing trees.
- 5.4 To establish a tree evaluation formula for the loss of existing trees.
- 5.5 To maintain a set standard for the management of street trees in Cape Agulhas.
- 5.6 To promote the planting of indigenous and other drought resistant plants.
- 5.7 To promote tourism by beautifying scenic routes and thoroughfares to and in Cape Agulhas by the planting of trees.
- 5.8 To promote investment by upgrading/improving the aesthetics of the industrial areas by tree planting.
- 5.9 To ensure an integrated approach regarding planting, maintenance and removal of trees, according to sound arboricultural practices.
- 5.10 To ensure integrated planning with other functionaries i.e. civil, electrical and other utility companies in order to prevent unnecessary damage to trees during construction work.
- 5.11 To contribute to crime prevention by introducing tree maintenance programs in order to control vegetative overgrowth on public land and in parks.
- 5.12 To promote the planting of trees through the active involvement of the Municipality in the annual Arbor Week programs.
- 5.13 To promote greening and maximize tree planting in the Cape Agulhas Municipality. This is to ensure urban greening which has evolved from Miller's (1988) definition of urban forestry to mean:
"An integrated, city-wide approach to the planting, care and management of all vegetation in a city to

secure multiple environmental and social benefits for urban dwellers”.

5.14 The benefits include the following:

5.14.1 Environmental benefits

- a) Climate amelioration
- b) Flood control
- c) Air pollution reduction
- d) Land reclamation
- e) Wildlife and biodiversity

5.15.2 Amenity benefits

- a) Recreation
- b) Aesthetics
- c) Education
- d) Health and well-being
- e) Cultural and religious rituals

5.16.3 Material benefits

- a) Food and fruit
- b) Medicinal

6. POLICY DIRECTIVES

6.1 TREE PLANTING

6.1.1 The Cape Agulhas Municipality plants trees on public land either at the initiative of its own staff, or at the request of residents.

6.1.2 The planting of trees in the area must be promoted by the implementation of sustained planting programmed with community participation, with emphasis on previously disadvantaged areas.

6.1.3 Preference is given to the planting of indigenous trees dependent on local conditions. This does not exclude the use of exotic species if they are non - invasive and are more suited to local conditions.

6.1.4 Species selected are of utmost importance in order to eliminate problems associated with the growth characteristics of certain tree species, for example damage resulting from aggressive root systems and excessive height that might obstruct the view. (See attached List, Annexure A)

6.1.5 Categories of planting are:

- a) New plantings watered and cared for by Cape Agulhas Municipality (includes internally planned as well as requests).
- b) New plantings watered and cared for by Cape Agulhas Municipality in partnership with the community.
- c) Replacement of existing trees.

6.1.6 Once the site has been inspected, way leaves from other relevant functionaries have been obtained and it has been established that tree planting is possible, the selection of a tree species will be influenced by the following factors:

- a) Successful existing species.
- b) The presence/absence of overhead and underground services.
- c) Width of pavement.
- d) Growth characteristics of tree species that could cause danger or damage to people or property.

6.2 GENERAL GUIDELINES

6.2.1 Trees are planted on sidewalks in liaison with other service departments.

6.2.2 Applications for individual tree planting on sidewalks must be in writing and addressed to the relevant Parks Manager in the Cape Agulhas Municipality. In the event of the applicant not being able to read and/or write, provision must be made for such applications to be presented verbally at the local office. Residents requesting individual tree planting must undertake to water the tree until it becomes established.

6.2.3 Trees are to be planted allowing unobstructed pedestrian flow. (1.5m required for wheelchairs)

6.2.4 No trees to be planted where prohibited by services, electricity, Telkom lines, etc.

- 6.2.5 No planting to be undertaken which would impair visibility or create a traffic hazard.
- 6.2.6 Individual and replacement planting will be carried out when requested and required.
- 6.2.7 No planting of trees should be considered:
 - a) Close to a driveway or road intersection where it is likely to impair sight lines of motorists, cyclists or pedestrians.
 - b) Where it will obstruct sight lines to traffic signs, signals or direction signs.
 - c) Where pedestrian paths will be obstructed in such a way to cause people to walk in the street, or which makes passage by wheelchairs or push carts difficult.
- 6.2.8 To prevent root damage to underground services, or hardened surfaces, root control systems may be introduced to redirect roots from the protected areas.
- 6.2.9 No planting to be undertaken that will interfere with any electrical stay supports. Existing street lights/lighting to be taken into consideration whilst planting is undertaken to ensure public safety.
- 6.2.10 No private planting on council owned land permitted without prior consultation with the relevant Area Manager within the Cape Agulhas Municipality.
- 6.2.11 Planting distance between trees will depend on the species selected and services encountered.
- 6.2.12 Existing trees identified to be unsuitable due to various problems, may be removed by the municipality and replanted with a suitable species.
- 6.2.13 On requests from schools, Community Greening Projects, NGO's and NPO's trees may be donated according to available funds.
- 6.2.14 The regulations under section 29 of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 1983 (Act No 43 of 1983) will be adhered to, i.e. Plants declared as weeds may not at all be planted, while others that have been declared as invaders, must be controlled.
- 6.2.15 Trees with fruit and leaves that are poisonous or leave stains, should not be planted

6.3 TREE(S) REQUESTED BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

- 6.3.1 Depending on funds and the availability of suitable material, the Cape Agulhas Municipality will undertake the planting of trees in all areas on condition that owners or occupiers of adjacent properties accept responsibility for watering the trees until they become established (normally three years).
- 6.3.2 To ensure adequate aftercare, only applications received from individual property owners will be considered on the prescribed form which includes instructions (Annexure B) about after care and a maintenance agreement.
- 6.3.3 The contents of this form must be communicated verbally in the event of the applicant not being able to read.
- 6.3.4 Planting distances between trees will be determined by the relevant tree species.
- 6.3.5 The selection of the specific tree species concerned remains the prerogative of the Cape Agulhas Municipality and is determined by factors such as width of sidewalk, sight distances, underground and overhead services, aspect and the prevailing climatic conditions.
- 6.3.6 Residents may indicate their preference for tree species to be planted but local circumstances will determine the final choice.

6.4 TREE (S) PLANTED BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

- 6.4.1 Members of the public occasionally plant trees on public land without authority. Should local horticulture personnel notice such an unauthorized planting they should arrange to have the tree removed if in their opinion it will cause danger to persons or property in the future.
- 6.4.2 Failure to do so will in effect cause the municipality to accept the consequences of that tree's growth by default.
- 6.4.3 Owners of properties will be permitted to plant trees on sidewalk/street boundaries after the necessary approval in writing has been obtained from the Parks Manager.
- 6.4.4 The property owner must be informed that such trees, once planted on municipal land, become the property of Council but their maintenance (excluding pruning) is the responsibility of the property owner.

6.5 TREE MAINTENANCE ON PUBLIC LAND

Cape Agulhas Municipality relies on the vigilance of the general public and officials throughout the municipality to report on the condition of any potentially hazardous trees on public land.

Trees declared as a protected species in terms of the Forest Act 1984 (Act No 122 of 1984), may not be pruned or removed without the permission from the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, except for exemptions declared by the department.

6.6 PRUNING AND REMOVAL OF TREES ON MUNICIPAL PROPERTY

6.6.1 In order to prevent unnecessary damage to trees during construction work, other functionaries and utility companies should obtain a way leave from Cape Agulhas Municipality prior to construction work when such work is to be carried out in the close vicinity of trees.

6.6.2 Pruning or removal of all trees on municipal property will be done by Cape Agulhas Municipality or its agents unless otherwise arranged with the Parks Manager. Requests for pruning or removal of trees should be directed in writing to Cape Agulhas Management. (Annexure C)

6.6.3 The following factors must be considered when pruning is being considered: (Tree pruning refers to the cutting of tree roots and branches.)

Safety (*public and property*).

a. Legal - Upon written request for the removal of any offending branches or roots encroaching upon the complainant's property.

b. S A Road Safety Manual.

6.6.4 No tree located on public or municipal land is to be removed unless it presents a threat to human life or property, or if the tree has died.

Exceptions being:

a) Trees classified as "declared weeds" in terms of the Conservation of Agriculture Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983).

b) Trees that are diseased beyond recovery.

c) Trees causing a traffic, electrical or health hazard.

d) Trees that interfere with essential services where no other suitable alternatives can be found

e) In accordance with Council resolution.

f) On request of adjacent property owners for vehicle access, subject to the presentation of approved building plans, where no other alternative could be found. The applicant will be held liable for the cost of removal as well as for the aesthetic loss to the environment. This cost to be based upon the formula process for valuing a tree as set out in paragraph 7.3.2

6.6.5 Generally trees are only to be pruned for sound arboricultural reasons. Pruning will however be considered where trees cause damage to structures, or obstruct pedestrian or vehicular access, impede traffic sight lines, where trees obstruct solar powered electricity and heating devices or cause excessive shedding of leaves, fruits, seeds or any other plant material to fall on sidewalks.

6.6.6 While it is not denied that in certain instances trees may form a nuisance to a property owner, pruning or removal of trees will not be considered (but not limited to these) for the following reasons:

a) Interference with radio/TV reception.

b) Allergic reactions.

c) Causing excessive shade.

d) View obstruction (other than reducing visibility of traffic sight lines).

e) Obscuring private advertising boards and signs (other than public signage).

f) Causing a nuisance in respect of swimming pools.

g) Hampering the growth of other plants.

h) Attraction of insects or birds (including bats) because of its flowers and/or fruit.

6.7 REMOVAL OF TREES IN ROAD RESERVES

6.7.1 No trees will be cut down or removed without the approval of Council.

6.7.2 All felling of trees will be carried out by Municipal Management or its agents unless otherwise arranged with the Area Manager. The level to which a tree will be cut is however occasionally a subject for dispute. Traditionally trees are cut leaving a stump proud of the ground where this could be done without hazard to the public or where the stump did not interfere with proposed road works. Should the entire root bole be removed, this must be disposed of by dumping at a registered dump site or if burying and/or burning is considered, permits must be obtained from the necessary department.

6.8 DAMAGE TO MUNICIPAL OWNED TREES

6.8.1 When damage to Municipal-owned trees is observed, the local Parks manager must decide whether to act against the responsible party. Usually this will be to claim damages which might result in a criminal charge being laid.

6.8.2 The following formula can be used as a guideline to ascertain the value of a tree. Seven factors are considered when calculating the aesthetic value of a tree, with each evaluation factor having four possible values. The appointed value of each factor is multiplied by the other and the accumulative product is multiplied by a factor of six to provide the overall established monetary value of the tree, i.e. factor a x b x c x d x e x f x g = total x 6 = R total.

| Factors | | Evaluation factor score | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| i. | Size of tree - girth, height, width and trunk size | small 0-4 meters | medium 4-8 meters | large 8-16 meters | very large 16 meters+ |
| ii. | Useful life expectancy | 10-20 yrs. | 20-40 yrs. | 40-100 yrs. | 100 yrs. + |
| iii. | Importance of position in landscape (location and function, cultural & historical value) | little | some | considerable | great |
| iv. | Presence of other trees, surrounds and aesthetics | many 10 or more | some 4-10 | few 1-4 | none |
| v. | Relation to the setting, location, foliage, cover and aesthetics | barely suitable | fairly suitable | very suitable | especially suitable |
| vi. | Form, shape, size, height, weight and look of tree | poor | fair | good | very good |
| vii. | Special factors - botanical value of species, growth rate, flowers, indigenous or exotic, evergreen or deciduous | none | one | two | three+ |

6.8.3 The objective of this tree evaluation system is:

- a) To provide a disciplined and objective way of examining a tree by means of fixed criteria to assess its visual merit in its environmental context. Such a method has wide application and affects management considerations, e.g. removal and planting.
- b) To provide arboriculturists and others with a system for assessing a value when trees are accidentally mutilated, destroyed or requested to be removed.
- c) To provide planners with a means of including trees in their estimates with the same precision, objectivity and consistency that they apply to other aspects of landscape and engineering works.
- d) To provide towards the additional protection of the environment.

6.9 PROTECTION OF TREES ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

6.9.1 Apart from “Protected Trees” as declared under the Forest Act (Act No 122 of 1984), the only other instance where Council can protect trees on private property is when applications are made to subdivide private land, or where departures are requested in connection with planning conditions.

6.9.2 Cape Agulhas Municipality decides on the retention of conservation-worthy trees. The most important criteria revolve around the impact which the tree makes on landscape, species, size, health and vitality of the tree(s) and proposed site levels and prevailing wind conditions.

6.9.3 Officials of Cape Agulhas Municipality assist with the conservation of trees protected in terms of the Forest Act (Act 122 of 1984) by alerting the Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries to the impending destruction of trees specified by the Act.

6.10 PROTECTION OF PUBLIC FROM PRIVATELY OWNED TREES

6.10.1 Generally Council does not have jurisdiction over trees planted on private property unless they threaten the safety of road users and/or the community at large. Should a tree(s) interfere with essential services a notice can be served compelling the owner to attend to the offending tree.

6.11 TREES ON PRIVATE PROPERTY CAUSING PROBLEMS ON MUNICIPAL GROUND.

6.11.1 The Municipality may issue a notice for the pruning or removal of trees and shrubs situated on privately owned land whenever one or more of the following criteria are met.

- a) Any tree(s) that because of habit of growth, age, condition or disease becomes a public nuisance or risk to public safety.
- b) Any tree(s) that obstructs a clear view of streets, signs, signals, streetlights, intersections or interferes with the safe use of the street or sidewalk.
- c) Any tree(s) that does not meet a 2.3-meter clearance over sidewalks and 4 meter clearance over streets.
- d) Any tree(s) that is damaging public improvements or public utilities.
- e) Tree(s) that are deemed as alien or invasive species where the spread of such plants onto Municipal property occurs.

6.11.2 The pruning or removal of trees on private property is not the responsibility of the municipality but the Parks Department will give guidance where required.

6.12 PRESERVATION OF TREES.

6.12.1 When an application is submitted in terms of the Regulations, The Municipal Manager may require Applicant to submit a plan of the land unit concerned, showing any tree that is not classified under Section 2(3) of the Conservation of Agriculture Act; 1983 (Act 1983) as an invader plant for the Western cape, and that:

- (a) Is a protected tree listed under Section 12 of the National Forest Act, 1998 (Act 84 of 1988), or
 - (b) Is taller than 2.0m, or
 - (c) Has a trunk circumference of more than 30cm at a height of one meter above the ground.
- (2) The Municipality may decide which tree it consider to be worthy of preservation and must indicate these when approving a plan referred to in Sub-Regulation (1).
- (3) No person may damage, destroy or remove any tree that has been indicated on plan referred to in this Regulations as worthy of preservation except with the prior approval of the Municipal Manager.
- (4) To save the trees that are remaining in the CAM area. The Municipal Manager, in his position of authority can proclaim that all the trees visible on the arial maps dating from 2020 of the whole area too be protected. This will be the basis that the Law Enforcement can work from when dealing with prosecution in illegal cutting and clearing of trees.
- (5) Alien Clearing Projects must only be done under supervision of a Horticulturist. Areas to be cleaned to be demarcated and only weeds and invasive plants to be marked for removal. This all to be done as per Conservation of Agriculture Recourses Act 1983, Act of 1983 list of declared weeds and that of invader plants. Any plants removed that are not weeds or invasive to be noted by Horticulturist and new trees to be planted in lieu of the loss. No group removal of clearing to be done without permit showing demarcated area of clearing. No permit no Arborist or Horticulturist present, no clearing to be done.
- (6) Fines to be issued to unauthorized clearing groups, all equipment to be confiscated.

ANNEXURE A

**CAPE AGULHAS
MUNICIPALITY**

GUIDELINES - LIST OF SUITABLE SPECIES FOR PLANTING

The attached list indicates trees which can be considered for planting. Taking the various factors into consideration that influence a possible tree choice, each tree should still be considered on merit and may not be suitable for all areas. The list of tree species for planting is a guideline and not enforceable. The entire list of trees is suitable for planting in parks and open spaces. Preference should be given to indigenous trees.

Drought resistance: Indicated by H (High), M (Medium), L (low). Bear in mind that all newly planted trees need sufficient water to establish themselves.

| BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME: ENGLISH | COMMON NAME: AFRIKAANS | Indigenous | Drought resistance (High Medium Low) | Through ways | Pavements | CBD/ Parking Areas | S / M / L |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|---|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| ACACIA KARROO | SWEET THORN | SOETDORING | Y | H | Y | N | Y | L |
| ACACIA XANTHOPLOEA | FEVER TREE | KOORSBOOM | Y | H | Y | N | Y | L |
| ARAUCARIA COLUMNARIS | CAPTAIN COOK'S PINE | NIEU-CALEDONIESE DEN | N | M | Y | N | N | L |
| AGONIS FLEXUOSA | WILLOW MYRTLE | WILGERMIRT | N | H | Y | Y | Y | M |
| APODYTES DIMIDIATA | WHITE PEAR | | Y | M | Y | Y | Y | M |
| BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIUS | AUSTRALIAN FLAME | AUSTRALIESE VLAM | N | M | Y | N | N | L |
| BRACHYLAENA DISCOLOR | COAST SILVER OAK | KUSVAALBOS | N | H | N | Y | N | M |
| BURCHELLIA BUBALINA | WILD PROMEGRANATE | WILDEGRANAAT | Y | M/H | Y | Y | N | M |
| CALODENDRUM CAPENSE | CAPE CHESTNUT | WILDEKASTAING | Y | L | Y | Y | N | L |
| CASSINE CROCEA | SMALL LEAVED SAFFRON | FYNBLAAR-SAFFRAAN | Y | M | N | Y | N | M |
| CELTIS AFRICANA | WHITE STINKWOOD | WITSTINKHOUT | Y | M/H | Y | Y | Y | L |
| CERATONIA SILIQUA | CAROB | KAROB | N | H | Y | Y | Y | L |
| CITRUS LIMON | LEMON | SUURLEMOEN | N | M | Y | N | N | S |
| COMBRETUM ERYTHROPHYLLUM | RIVER BUSHWILLOW | VADERLANDSWILG | Y | H | Y | Y | N | L |
| CURTISIA DENTATA | ASSEGAI | ASSEGAAI | Y | L/M | Y | Y | N | L |
| CUNONIA CAPENSIS | RED ALDER | ROOI ELS | Y | L/M | Y | Y | N | L |
| DAIS COTINIFOLIA | POM-POM | POM-POM | Y | M | Y | Y | Y | S |
| DODONEA VISCOSA | SAND OLIVE | SANDOLIEN | Y | H | Y | Y | N | S |
| DODONEA VISCOSA "ATROPURPUREA" | SAND OLIVE | SANDOLIEN | N | H | Y | Y | N | S |
| EKEBERGIA CAPENSIS | CAPE ASH | KAAPSE ESSENHOUT | Y | M/H | Y | N | Y | L |
| ERYTHRINA CAFFRA | COAST CORAL TREE | KUSKORAALBOOM | Y | M/H | Y | N | N | M |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| HARPEPHYLLUM CAFFRUM | SOUR PLUM | SUURPRUIM | Y | M/H | N | N | N | L |
| KIGGELARIA AFRICANA | WILD PEACH | WILDE PERSKE | Y | M/H | Y | Y | N | L |
| LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA | SWEET GUM | AMBERBOOM | N | L | Y | N | N | M |
| LOXOSTYLIS ALATA | TIGER WOOD | TIERHOUT | Y | M | Y | Y | Y | L |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| NUXIA FLORIBUNDA | FOREST ELDER | BOSVLIER | Y | M | Y | Y | Y | M |
| OLEA EUROPAEA SUBSP AFRICANA | WILD OLIVE | OLIENHOUT | Y | H | Y | Y | Y | M |
| PERSEA AMERICANA | AVOCADO | AVOKADO | N | L/M | Y | Y | N | M |
| PLATANUS ACERIFOLIUS | LONDON PLANE | PLATAAN | N | M/H | Y | N | N | L |
| PODOCARPUS ELONGATUS | BREEDE RIVER YELLOWWOOD | BREëRIVIER GEELHOUT | Y | M | Y | Y | Y | L |
| PODOCARPUS FALCATUS (Male only) | OUTENIQUA YELLOWWOOD | OUTENIEKWA GEELHOUT | Y | M | Y | Y | Y | L |
| PODOCARPUS HENKELII | HENKEL'S YELLOWWOOD | HENKEL SE GEELHOUT | Y | M | Y | Y | Y | L |
| PODOCARPUS LATIFOLIUS | REAL YELLOWWOOD | KAAPSE GEELHOUT | Y | M | Y | Y | Y | L |
| PUNICA GRANATUM | POMEGRANATE | GRANAAT | N | M | N | Y | N | M |
| PRUNUS AMYGDALUS | ALMOND | AMANDEL | N | | Y | Y | Y | M |
| QUERCUS PALUSTRIS | PIN OAK | MOERASEIK | N | M | Y | N | Y | L |
| QUERCUS SUBER | CORK OAK | KURKEIK | N | H | Y | Y | Y | L |
| QUERCUS ILEX | HOLLY OAK | HULSEIK | N | H | Y | Y | Y | M |
| RAPANEA MELANOPHLOEOS | CAPE BEACH | BOEKENHOUT | Y | L/M | Y | Y | N | M |
| PRUNUS CERASIFERA | CHERRY PLUM | KERSIEPRUIM | N | M | Y | Y | Y | M |
| RHUS LANCEA | SWEET KARREE | SWARTKAREE | Y | H | Y | N | N | M |
| RHUS PENDULINA | RIVER KAREE | WITKAREE | Y | H | Y | N | N | L |
| SIDEROXYLON INERME | MILKWOOD | MELKHOUT | Y | M/H | Y | Y | Y | L |
| SYNCARPIA GLOMULIFERA | TURPENTINE TREE | TERPENTYN BOOM | N | M/H | Y | Y | Y | M |
| SYZYGIUM GUINEENSE | WATER PEAR | WATERPEER | N | M | Y | Y | Y | M |
| TRICHELIA EMETICA | NATAL MAHOGANY | ROOI ESSENHOUT | Y | M | Y | N | Y | L |
| ULMUS PARVIFOLIA | CHINESE ELM | FYNBLAAROLM | N | M | Y | N | N | L |

Y = YES

N = NOT SUITABLE

S = SMALL TREE (- 3 m)

M = MEDIUM TREE (3 - 5 m)

L = LARGE TREE (7 m +)

ANNEXURE B

APPLICATION FOR TREE(S)

1. I request for a tree(s) to be planted / provided.
2. I further agree to maintain the tree(s) to the best of my ability as prescribed (see "Guidelines for Tree Planting").
3. Should the tree(s) planted result in any damage to my property; I will not hold Council liable for any claims or any legal activities that might arise from the damage.
4. All trees planted on sidewalks remain the property of Cape Agulhas Municipality and pruning or removal thereof requires authorization.

Name: _____

Tel. No.: _____

Street address: _____

Preferred choice tree(s) species (state botanical name if known):

1st choice: _____ **No. of trees:** _____

2nd choice: _____ **No. of trees:** _____

3rd choice: _____ **No. of trees:** _____

I have read the tree procedures and fully understand the contents thereof.

NAME (PRINTED)

SIGNATURE

(FOR OFFICE USE):

Type/species of tree to be planted / supplied:

Date planted / supplied: _____

Number of trees: _____

Stakes provided? (Y/N) _____

Watering and maintenance agreement signed? (Y/N) _____

Information captured by: _____ Date: _____

GUIDELINES FOR THE PLANTING OF TREES

Position of the Tree:

1. Trees may not be planted closer than 1,5m from the curb.
2. Trees should not be placed less than 8m apart.
3. No trees may be planted closer than 10m from a street intersection.
4. No trees may be planted closer than 2m from any of the following structures: Fire hydrants, any electrical or Telkom boxes, drainage catch pits, stay wires
5. No trees may be planted within 1m from any wall.
6. No trees may be planted within 5m of a streetlight or power pole.
7. Trees should not be planted within 3m from a driveway.
8. Trees should not be planted within 5m from any road sign.
9. Trees should not be planted that may interfere with any overhead or underground services.

Hole Preparation and Planting

1. Dig a square hole of 1 x 1 m and approximately 1m deep.
2. Mix the soil that was dug out with $\frac{1}{3}$ volume of good compost.
3. Add the following:
 - o $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of Super phosphate fertilizer or $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of bone meal
 - o $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of 2:3:2 or 3:1:5 fertilizer
4. Mix this soil mixture thoroughly
5. Put this soil mixture back in the tree hole; leaving enough space for the root ball of the new tree
6. Remove the tree from its plastic bag or container. Care must be taken not to damage the roots.
7. Plant the tree carefully. The soil level around the tree should remain the same as in the nursery container.
8. Firm the soil, make a neat dam around the tree to hold at least 60 liters of water and water immediately.
9. Use two wooden stakes and tie the tree to the stakes with old rubber hose or similar soft material so that the stakes do not damage the tree.

After Care

Due to the windy and dry summer season in the Western Cape, irrigation is a crucial factor for successful tree establishment.

The following watering schedule is recommended for all trees.

- 1st year 60 liter per week
- 2nd year 60 liter every second week
- 3rd year 60 liter every third week

Application might vary according to local climate/soil conditions.

Fertilising - 3-year program

- 1st Year: 3:1:5 (28) or 2:3:2 120 grams per growing season
- 2nd Year: 2:3:2 120 grams per growing season
- 3rd Year: 2:3:2 120 grams per growing season

I understand the above contents and will adhere to it to the best of my ability.

Signature

Date

ANNEXURE C



REQUEST FOR THE REMOVAL OF TREES

NAME: _____

DATE OF REQUEST: _____

CONTACT DETAILS: _____

ADDRESS (where tree is to be removed): _____

TYPE OF TREE: _____

OWNERS REASON FOR REMOVAL: _____

WILL THE OWNER COMMIT TO PLANTING & CARING NEW INDIGENOUS REPLACEMENT TREES:

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

| Investigation done by | Recommendation |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| | |
| Approved/Denied | |
| Parks Manager | |