Project No: CALLAN/PARK/23 Report No: CALLAN/PARK/AR/F

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Callan Park
Parklands Precinct

Prepared for: GREATER SYDNEY PARKLANDS

29th August 2023
Revision F

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INSTITUTE OF AUSTRALIAN CONSULTING ARBORICULTURISTS
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MANAGING URBAN TREES™

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This Arboricultural Report was prepared for Greater Sydney Parklands in relation to the Parklands Precinct within Callan Park, Rozelle. The purpose of this Report is to support a Review of Environmental Factors for Callan Park to ensure the safety and amenity of the recreation area in line with best practice tree management.

1.1.2 TreeiQ has been provided with an extract of a Tree Survey Report prepared by Martin Peacock Tree Care (MPTC) in 2021. The scope of this Arboricultural Report is to:

- Assess the MPTC tree pruning and removal recommendations (extract) and summarise works required
- Plot approximate tree locations on aerial image
- Photograph each tree
- Outline general tree maintenance issues across the Parklands Precinct
- Make recommendations regarding tree and vegetation management to with consideration to current best practice arboricultural standards and protocols, *Australian Standard 4373: Pruning of Amenity Trees (2007), Safe Work Australia Guide for Managing Risks of Tree Trimming & Removal Work (2016)* and the TreeiQ Callan Park Tree Management Strategy (2020)

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 For the purpose of this Report, the site includes the Parkland Precinct of Callan Park (previously identified as Precinct 1 in the MPTC Report). The Precinct comprises the majority of Callan Park and is bound by Sydney Harbour foreshore to the north, Balmain Road to the south, King George Park, Manning Road and the Sydney Local Health District Centre for Education and Workforce Development to the east and Wharf Road to the west. The Kirkbride Block is not included in the Parkland Precinct.

1.2.2 The site comprises predominantly of mown grassland areas with individual and groups of trees throughout. Multiple buildings and building complexes managed by various authorities are located across the Park and accessed by an extensive network or internal roads. Construction works associated with the Waterfront Green development are currently being undertaken at the northern end of the site.

1.2.3 It is understood no plans with showing surveyed tree locations were available for the MPTC Report in 2020/2021. The trees were tagged by MPTC as either individuals or groups with a plan provided showing approximate tree locations. TreeiQ have plotted the location of each tree on an aerial photograph to assist with identification. At the time of the site visit it was noted that the numbered tags are missing from Trees 252 and 447.

Refer to Tree Location Plan **(Appendix 1)**

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1.3 Historical Background

1.3.1 Callan Park contains a significant and uncommon collection of mature vegetation and the palette of plants displays botanical links with the Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens and its Directors, Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden.[1] It is an eclectic and botanically significant collection.

1.3.2 The grounds of the Parkland Precinct were designed by Charles Moore (Director of the Sydney Royal Botanical Gardens 1848–96) to provide a positive public image of the Kirkbride Block within the context of negative prevailing attitudes towards people with mental illness.[2] The layout of the boundary plantings along Balmain Road, the picturesque parkland entrance, entry gates, serpentine drive and vistas were an integral part of Moore's original design.

1.3.3 The range of plantings around the Parkland Precinct reflects the richness and variety of 19th and early 20th century garden design. Many extant plantings are considered important in documenting the historic spatial alignments. In more recent times the infill and ad hoc plantings combined with reduced landscape maintenance, including weed management and lack of tree stump removal, have degraded the landscape character.

2.0 TREE ASSESSMENT

2.1 General Tree Maintenance Issues

2.1.1 Pruning

Many of the trees in the Park contain moderate to high volumes of deadwood. Even in healthy trees of normal health and vigour, the formation of deadwood occurs when the photosynthetic efficiency of individual branches decline and become replaced by more effective branches.[3] Particularly during windy conditions, deadwood can fall from a tree's crown with the potential to cause injury or damage.

2.1.2 Many of the buildings, particularly those which are disused and temporarily fenced to exclude the public, are surrounded by trees which are in conflict with the buildings. Tree branches which directly contact rooflines and gutters are likely to cause building damage and increase building maintenance costs.

2.1.3 Weeds

Weed species are a major issue at the Park with self-sown *Celtis sinensis* (Chinese Hackberry) being particularly prevalent. Weed tree species compete with and suppress better quality trees, damage infrastructure and buildings, block important views and sightlines, and create a source from which weeds are continually spread across the wider Park. The dense stands of weeds may also create issues for public safety.

[1] treeiQ (2020)
[2] treeiQ (2020)
[3] Coder K. D. (1998)

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2.1.4 Standing Stumps

Many dead or senescent trees within the Park have had deadwood removed to the extent where the trees are now retained as standing stumps. The ecological value of standing stumps which are devoid of any habitat hollows is low and their retention detracts from the overall amenity of the Park.

2.1.5 Mower Damage & Grass Competition

Most of the trees in the open areas of the Park have grass growing up to the base of the trunk with many trees exhibiting mower damage to the root collar and exposed surface roots. These wounds provide a potential entry point for pathogens. The grass can also reduce tree vigour through competition for water and nutrients. Mulching trees within grassed areas can reduce root damage and reduce mowing times and increase the biodiversity of the soil microbiome. Mower heights can also be raised under tree driplines to reduce mechanical damage to roots.

2.1.6 Soil Compaction

Certain landscape areas are subject to high volumes of foot traffic and carparking resulting in soil compaction. Soil compaction can have a significant impact on tree health. The installation of mulch in lower traffic areas is an effective means of reducing soil compaction. However, the creation of additional designated carpark areas combined with measures to exclude parking from soft landscape areas should also be considered.

2.1.7 Age Diversity

Analysis of the age classes of trees within the Park shows that by far the greatest percentage of trees are in the mature age class with very low percentages of juvenile, late mature and senescent trees represented. In addition, approximately one quarter of the trees fall within the ULE ranges of <5 years and 5-15 years. Significantly increasing the diversity of age class within a tree population can take many decades and requires an ongoing program of tree planting combined with management practices to extend the life of the existing mature trees.

2.2 Specific Trees/Tree Groups

2.2.1 Tree 7

Tree 7 was identified as *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda). A large, second order branch on Tree 7 has been subject to extensive damage. This branch should be removed by Selective Pruning.

2.2.2 Trees 61, 161 & 658

Trees 61, 161 and 658 were identified as *Populus nigra* 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar). The trees are in poor health as evidenced by a reduced crown density and presence of high volumes of deadwood. They are in poor structural condition with extensive basal decay and major trunk cavities. Trees 61, 161 and 658 have reached the end of their useful life and should be removed.

2.2.3 Trees 66, 114, 276, 328, 376, 391, 454, 468, 473, 497 & 554

Trees 66, 114, 276, 328, 376, 391, 454, 468, 473, 497 and 554 are a mix of species. Extensive deadwood is present within the crowns of the trees. The deadwood is beginning to shed and become hazardous. The deadwood should be removed from these trees.

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2.2.4 Tree 67

Tree 67 was identified as *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp She Oak). Root growth has lifted a section of pavement in close proximity to the tree. The pavement should be repaired to eliminate the trip hazard.

2.2.5 Trees 76, 78, 80 & 198

Trees 76, 78, 80 and 198 were identified as *Acer negundo* (Box Elder). The trees are in poor structural condition due to the presence of wounds with advanced stages of decay which have formed major cavities. Trees 76 and 198 have also been subject to previous branch failures. *Acer negundo* (Box Elder) is considered an environmental weed species. Based on the above, Trees 76, 78, 80 and 198 have a Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) of less than 5 years and should be removed.

2.2.6 Tree 95

Tree 95 was identified as *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum). The tree is in fair health as evidenced by a reduced crown density. It is in fair structural condition due to the presence of fungal fruiting bodies visually identified as *Armillaria luteobubalina. Armillaria* is a primary fungal plant pathogen causing white rot of the root and collar of trees and shrubs, and is commonly reported in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney. The main symptoms are reduced shoot growth, stunted, chlorotic foliage and the characteristic 'dead top' often seen in mature trees.[4] Early-stage root infection is often asymptomatic, with symptoms mostly developing once the collar and large roots are infected.[5] Based on the reduced crown density and presence of Armillaria fruiting bodies, Tree 95 should be removed.

2.2.7 Trees 91, 103 & 174

Trees 91 and 103 were identified as *Eucalyptus* spp. (Eucalypt) and Tree 174 was identified as *Schinus molle* var. *areira* (Peppercorn Tree). The trees are in poor health with a reduced crown density of 0-25%. Wounds with advanced stages of decay are also present on all trees. Trees 91, 103 and 174 have reached the end of their useful life and should be removed.

2.2.8 Tree 126

Tree 126 was identified as *Cupressus guadalupensis* (Guadalupe Cypress). The co-dominant inclusion between the first order branches represents a significant structural defect. The installation of a dynamic restraint system (i.e. Cobra Brace) would provide additional support to the inclusion and may minimise the likelihood of branch failure.

2.2.9 Tree 115

Tree 115 was identified as *Celtis sinensis* (Chinese Nettle Tree). A significantly decayed branch is present within the crown of the tree which is weighted towards the road. This branch should be removed by Selective Pruning.

2.2.10 Trees 156 & 400

There are three (3) dead trees with close proximity to Tree 156 which have not been numbered or included in previous assessments of the park trees. Tree 400 is also dead. The trees are beginning shedding deadwood and the dead woody tissues are beginning to exhibit the early stages of decay. The decay is likely to extend into the root systems of the trees which increases the likelihood of whole tree failure as the decay develops. These trees should be removed.

[4] Pearce et al. (1986),
[5] Morrison et al. (1991)

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2.2.11 Trees 175 & 178

Trees 175 and 178 were identified as *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) and *Agonis flexuosa* (Willow Myrtle) respectively. There is limited clearance between the crowns of the trees and the adjacent building. These trees should be Reduction Pruned to reestablish adequate building clearances.

2.2.12 Tree 252

Tree 252 was identified as *Corymbia citriodora* (Lemon Scented Gum). A large, significantly decayed branch is present within the crown of the tree. This branch should be removed by Selective Pruning.

2.2.13 Trees 361 & 511

Trees 361 and 511 were identified as *Populus alba* (Silver Poplar) and *Eucalyptus botryoides* (Bangalay) respectively. The trees are in poor structural condition due to the presence of major trunk cavities. These structural defects have an increased likelihood of failure, and the trees should be removed.

2.2.14 Tree 348

Tree 348 was identified as *Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum). It is heavily suppressed by adjacent trees which has significantly impacted its form. Tree 348 has a ULE of less than 5 years and should be removed.

2.2.15 Trees 402 & 407

Trees 402 and 407 were identified as *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig). The trees are in poor health due to a reduced crown density of 0-25% and high volumes of deadwood present within their crowns. Trees 402 and 407 have reached the end of their useful life and should be removed.

2.2.16 Tree 575

Tree 575 was identified as *Ligustrum lucidum* (Large Leaf Privet). Privet is considered an environmental weed species. This species is subject to a general biosecurity duty by the Department of Primary Industries and must not be sold within NSW.[6] Tree 575 should be removed.

2.2.17 Tree 618

Tree 618 was identified as *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda). A branch of the tree has been subject to storm damage. This branch should be removed by Selective Pruning.

2.2.18 Tree Group 668

Tree Group 668 is a large group of *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak). The tree group has become infested with a number of weed species, particularly *Celtis* sp. The weed species should be removed from this group of trees.

Refer to Figures **(Appendix 2)**

[6] Weedwise (2023)

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3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Pruning

3.1.1 The trees listed in Appendix 3 should be pruned. Pruning works should be carried out by a Practising Arborist. The Practising Arborist should hold a minimum qualification equivalent (using the Australian Qualifications Framework) of Level 3 or above, in Arboriculture or its recognised equivalent. Pruning work must be undertaken in accordance with *Australian Standard 4373: Pruning of Amenity Trees (2007), Safe Work Australia Guide for Managing Risks of Tree Trimming and Removal Work (2016)* and other applicable legislation and codes.

3.2 Tree Removal

3.2.1 The trees listed in Appendix 4 should be removed. These trees are in severe decline, have reached the end of their Useful Life, are dead and/or are environmental weed species. Tree removal works must be undertaken in accordance with the *Safe Work Australia Guide for Managing Risks of Tree Trimming and Removal Work (2016)* and other applicable legislation and codes.

3.2.2 Tree removal should be undertaken in accordance with any policies of the Conservation Management Plan and the requirements of the Heritage Act 1977. Trees 402, 447 and 511 which have been identified as being of heritage significance should be identified by an 'Intent to Remove' poster 7 days prior to the removal. The notice should state the reason for the removal and give the number of the designated Park officer where enquiries can be made.

3.2.3 A replacement tree should be planted for each tree removed. The trees should be advanced size stock (min 100L) supplied in accordance with *Australian Standard 2303: Tree Stock for Landscape Use (2015).* The planting of replacement trees should occur within twelve months of tree removal and be guided by the *Callan Park Tree Management Strategy* (2020) by TreeiQ (see Section 5.3), the *Callan Park Landscape Structure Plan* by Tyrrell Studio and Terroir (2021) or an alternative planting strategy adopted by the Trust.

3.3 Other Works

3.3.1 The cracked and raised section of pavement next to Tree 67 should be repaired to eliminate the trip hazard. Repair options may include grinding down the pavement or raising/ramping the section of pavement over roots. No root pruning should be undertaken as part of the repair works unless approved by AQF level 5 Arborist.

3.3.2 A dynamic restraint system (i.e. Cobra Brace) should be installed on Tree 126 to provide additional support to the inclusion. The Arborist installing the bracing system should hold a minimum qualification equivalent (using the Australian Qualifications Framework) of Level 3 or above in Arboriculture and be experienced in the installation of dynamic restraint systems.

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3.4 General Tree Maintenance

3.4.1 The following day to day maintenance works should be undertaken to ensure the safety and amenity of the park.

3.4.2 Pruning

Undertake tree pruning (where required):

- To provide pedestrian clearance where these works are limited to the Crown lifting of branches up to 100mm in diameter to a maximum height of 2.5m
- To provide utility clearance where these works are limited to the selective Reduction Pruning of branches up to 100mm in diameter to provide a maximum clearance of 1m to power and telecommunications lines or as required the relevant energy authority
- To provide building clearance where these works are limited to the selective Reduction Pruning of branches up to 100mm in diameter to provide a maximum clearance of 2m to buildings (measured from the surface of the wall or roof of the building's edge)
- To remove deadwood (>30mm) deemed to pose an unacceptable risk where the tree does not contain nesting hollows
- To control the spread of clumps and remove dead canes of *Bambusa* spp. and *Phyllostachys* spp. (Bamboo species)
- To control the spread of weed species listed in Appendix 5
- To improve the branching structure and reduce the encroachment on infrastructure/buildings of young and developing trees (formative pruning)
- To remove snapped or failed branches following storms or severe weather events
- For annual hedge maintenance where the branches to be pruned are less than 50mm in diameter

3.4.3 A Pruning Specification must be prepared by AQF level 5 Arborist for any pruning works not listed above. The Pruning Specification must be approved by a Greater Sydney Parklands Arborist (AQF Level 5) prior to the works being undertaken.

3.4.4 Tree pruning must be undertaken in accordance with *Australian Standard 4373 Pruning of Amenity Trees (2007)* and *Safe Work Australia Guide for Managing Risks of Tree Trimming and Removal Work (2016)*.

3.4.5 Tree & Vegetation Removal

Undertake tree and vegetation removal (where required) of:

- Dead trees and standing stumps which do not contain nesting hollows or provide habitat for native fauna
- Trees less than 6m with a trunk diameter of less than 300mm at ground level, or
- Palm trees or tree ferns with a stem length equal to or less than 4 metres above ground level
- Trees considered to be an imminent risk to life or property as determined by a qualified (AQF Level 5) Arborist
- Weed species as listed in Appendix 5

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3.4.6 An Arboricultural Report must be prepared by an AQF Level 5 Arborist for any tree removal works which are not listed above. A Tree Risk Assessment Report (TRAQ or QTRA) should be prepared for trees proposed for removal due to safety concerns. The Arboricultural Report must be approved by the Greater Sydney Parklands Senior Arborist (AQF Level 5) prior to the works being undertaken.

3.4.7 Tree removal must be undertaken in accordance with the *Safe Work Australia Guide for Managing Risks of Tree Trimming and Removal Work (2016).* For diseased trees, the bottom third of the tree should sent to landfill and **not** chipped.

3.4.8 Tree removal must be undertaken in accordance with any policies of the Conservation Management Plan and the requirements of the Heritage Act 1977. Trees of heritage significance should be identified by an 'Intent to Remove' poster 7 days prior to the removal. The notice should state the reason for the removal and give the number of the designated Park officer where enquiries can be made.

3.4.9 A replacement tree should be planted for each tree removed. The trees should be advanced size stock (min 100L) supplied in accordance with *Australian Standard 2303: Tree Stock for Landscape Use (2015).* The planting of replacement trees should occur within twelve (12) months of tree removal. Replacement planting must be undertaken in accordance with an endorsed Tree Management Plan for Callan Park. The *Callan Park Tree Management Strategy* (2020) by TreeiQ (see Section 5.3), the *Callan Park Landscape Structure Plan* by Tyrrell Studio and Terroir (2021) or an or an alternative planting strategy adopted by the Trust should guide replacement planting pending development and endorsement of the Tree Management Plan.

3.4.10 Mulching

Mulch tree rings should be established beneath trees in grassed areas. On sloped sites or other areas unsuitable for mulching, the mowing height settings levels should be lifted to prevent damage to surface roots.

3.5 Tree Management Plan

3.5.1 Callan Park contains many important trees; trees that have and will continue to outlive generations of park users, managers and government agencies. Over the decades, the trees have been managed to varying degrees by a number of stakeholders and have been affected by constrained levels of maintenance and management, lack of future planning and inefficient processes between agencies. A Tree Management Plan should be prepared to provide an overview of the existing tree population, determine the major challenges affecting the trees at present and into the future, and set out the standardised protocols to guide the professional management of the Park's trees. Specifically, the Tree Management Plan should outline:

- Tree & risk assessment requirements
- Tree maintenance protocols
- Species and location selection (masterplan) of new trees and technical requirements for supply, installation and establishment
- Pest and disease management
- Development & events protocols
- Significant & heritage trees identification and protocols for future assessment

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4.0 LIMITATIONS & DISCLAIMER

TreeiQ takes care to obtain information from reliable sources. However, TreeiQ can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others. Plans, diagrams, graphs and photographs in this Arboricultural Report are visual aids only and are not necessarily to scale. This Report provides recommendations relating to tree management only. Advice should be sought from appropriately qualified consultants regarding design/construction/ecological/heritage etc issues.

This Report has been prepared for exclusive use by the client. This Report shall not be used by others or for any other reason outside its intended target or without the prior written consent of TreeiQ. Unauthorised alteration or separate use of any section of the Report invalidates the Report.

Many factors may contribute to tree failure and cannot always be predicted. TreeiQ takes care to accurately assess tree health and structural condition. However, a tree's internal structural condition may not always correlate to visible external indicators. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied that problems or deficiencies regarding the trees or site may not arise in the future. Information contained in this Report covers only the trees assessed and reflects the condition of the trees at the time of inspection. A comprehensive tree risk assessment for the trees is beyond the scope of this Report.

Reference should be made to any relevant legislation including Tree Management Controls. All recommendations contained within this Report are subject to approval from the relevant Consent Authority.

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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Standards Australia (2007), *Pruning of Amenity Trees AS-4373*

Standards Australia (2015), *Tree Stock for Landscape Use AS-2303*

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6.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Tree Location Plan

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Callan Park
Plan : Tree Planting Masterplan
Sheet 1 - Parklands Precinct
Client: NSW Planning, Industry and Environment
date: 27th July 2020 Rev A
scale: nts (A3)

Appendix 2: Figures

Figure 1: Tree 7 - pruning

Figure 2: Tree 61 - removal

Figure 3: Tree 66 – pruning

Figure 4: Tree 67 – footpath repairs

Figure 5: Tree 76 – removal

Figure 6: Tree 78 – removal

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Figure 7: Tree 80 – removal

Figure 8: Tree 95 – removal

Figure 9: Tree 103 – removal

Figure 10: Tree 114 – pruning

Figure 11: Tree 115 – pruning

Figure 12: Tree 126 – cobra brace installation

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Figure 13: Tree 161 – removal

Figure 14: Tree Group 175 – pruning

Figure 15: Tree 174 – removal

Figure 16: Tree 178 – pruning

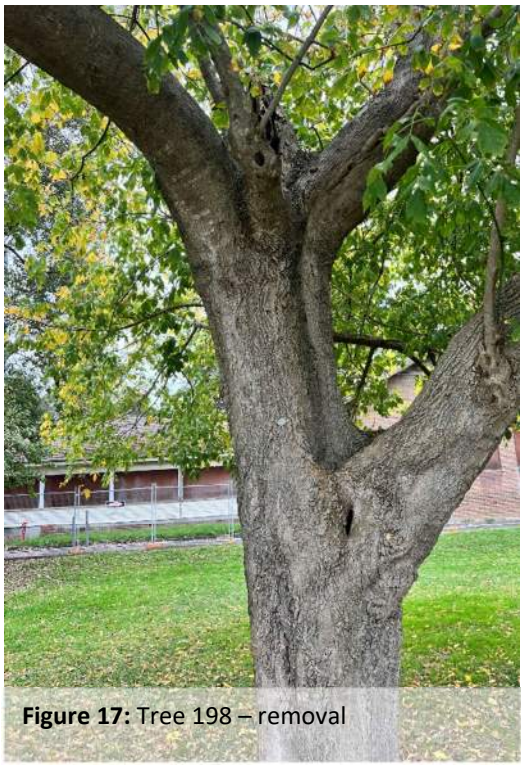

Figure 17: Tree 198 – removal

Figure 18: Tree 252 – pruning

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Figure 19: Tree Group 276 – pruning

Figure 20: Tree 328 – pruning & trunk wound inspection

Figure 21: Tree 348 – removal

Figure 22: Tree 361 – removal

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Figure 23: Tree 376 – pruning

Figure 24: Tree 391 – pruning

Figure 25: Tree 400 – removal

Figure 26: Tree 402 – removal

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Figure 27: Tree 447 – removal

Figure 28: Tree 454 – pruning

Figure 29: Tree 468 – pruning

Figure 30: Tree Group 473 – pruning

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Figure 31: Tree 497 – pruning

Figure 32: Tree 511 – removal

Figure 33: Tree 554 – pruning

Figure 34: Tree 575 – removal

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Figure 35: Tree 618 – pruning

Figure 36: Tree Group 658 – removal

Figure 37: Tree Group 658 - removal

Figure 38: Tree Group 658 – removal of weed species from group

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Appendix 3: Tree Pruning Summary

Tree No.	Species	Recommendations
7	*Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda)	Selective Prune: Remove 200mm dia. damaged 2nd order branch. Deadwood: Remove dead wood >30mm.
66	*Corymbia citriodora* (Lemon Scented Gum)	Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm.
114	*Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box)	Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm.
115	*Celtis sinensis* (Chinese Nettle Tree)	Selective Prune: Remove 1st order branch with decay weighted towards road. Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm.
175	*Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box)	Reduction Prune: Branches <100mm in diameter to provide 1m building clearance.
178	*Agonis flexuosa* (Willow Myrtle)	Reduction Prune: Branches <100mm in diameter to provide 1m building clearance.
252	*Corymbia citriodora* (Lemon Scented Gum)	Selective Prune: Remove 350mm dia. 1st order branch with advanced decay. Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm.
276	*Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum)	Dead Wood: Remove deadwood >30mm. Remove hung up branches.
328	*Eucalyptus botryoides* (Bangalay)	Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm. Inspect trunk wound at 8m.
376	*Eucalyptus botryoides* (Bangalay)	Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm.
391	*Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)	Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm.
454	*Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum)	Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm.
468	*Pinus roxburghii* (Himalayan Pine)	Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm.
473	*Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box)	Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm.
497	*Eucalyptus botryoides* (Bangalay)	Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm.
554	*Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)	Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm.
618	*Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda)	Selective Prune: Remove storm damaged branch. Dead Wood: Remove dead wood >30mm.

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Appendix 4: Tree Removal Summary

Tree No.	Species	Comments
61	*Populus nigra* 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	Crown density 0-25%. Small (<25mmø), medium (25-75mmø) & large (>75mmø) deadwood in high volumes. Basal decay.
76	*Acer negundo* (Box Elder)	Weed species. Small (<25mmø) & large (>75mmø) deadwood in low volumes. Decayed second order branch weighted towards footpath. Wound(s), advanced stages of decay. Previous branch failure(s).
78	*Acer negundo* (Box Elder)	Weed species. Small (<25mmø), medium (25-75mmø) & large (>75mmø) deadwood in moderate volumes. Wound(s), advanced stages of decay.
80	*Acer negundo* (Box Elder)	Weed species. Small (<25mmø) & large (>75mmø) deadwood in moderate volumes. Wound(s), advanced stages of decay. Trunk cavity(s), major.
91	*Eucalyptus botryoides* (Bangalay)	Crown density 0-25%. Small (<25mmø) & large (>75mmø) deadwood in moderate volumes. Trunk cavity(s), major.
95	*Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum)	Reduced crown density with *Armillaria* fruiting bodies developing at base of trunk.
103	*Eucalyptus* sp. (Eucalypt)	Crown density 0-25%. Small (<25mmø) & large (>75mmø) deadwood in moderate volumes. Wound(s), advanced stages of decay.
156	*Cedrus atlantica* (Atlantic Cedar)	DEAD - 3x small trees in vicinity of Tree 156.
161	*Populus nigra* 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	Crown density 0-25%. Small (<25mmø), medium (25-75mmø) & large (>75mmø) deadwood in high volumes. Basal decay.
174	*Schinus molle* var. *areira* (Peppercorn Tree)	Crown density 0-25%. Wound(s), advanced stages of decay. Trunk cavity(s), major.
198	*Acer negundo* (Box Elder)	Weed species. Medium (25-75mmø) & large (>75mmø) deadwood in low volumes. Wound(s), advanced stages of decay. First Order branch cavity, major. Previous branch failure(s).
348	*Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum)	Medium (25-75mmø) & large (>75mmø) deadwood in low volumes. Wound(s), early signs of decay. Poor form.
361	*Populus alba* (Silver Poplar)	Small (<25mmø) & medium (25-75mmø) deadwood in moderate volumes. Trunk cavity(s), major.
400	*Cedrus atlantica* (Atlantic Cedar)	DEAD.
402	*Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)	Crown density 0-25%. Crown consists mainly of epicormic growth. Wound(s), various stages of decay.
447	*Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig)	Crown density 0-25%. Small (<25mmø) & medium (25-75mmø) deadwood in high volumes. Crown consists mainly of epicormic growth.
511	*Eucalyptus botryoides* (Bangalay)	Small (<25mmø), medium (25-75mmø) & large (>75mmø) deadwood in low volumes. Wound(s), advanced stages of decay. Trunk cavity(s), major.
575	*Ligustrum lucidum* (Large Leaf Privet)	Weed species. Wound(s), advanced stages of decay. Trunk cavity(s), major.
658	*Populus nigra* 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	Group of 2 trees. Extensive basal decay. Trunk cavity(s), major.
668	*Casuarina glauca* (Swamp She Oak)	Group of 200+ trees. Remove weed species from group only.

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Appendix 5: Weed Species

Species	Common Name
Celtis sinensis (when less than 10m in height)	Chinese Hackberry
Cinnamomum camphora (when less than 10m in height)	Camphor Laurel
Citharexylum spinosum	Fiddlewood
Cotoneaster spp.	Cotoneaster
Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat
Erythrina x sykesii (when less than 10m in height)	Coral Tree
Ficus elastica (when less than 10m in height)	Indian Rubber Tree
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust
Harpephyllum caffrum (when less than 10m in height)	Kaffir Plum
Ligustrum lucidum	Broad Leaved Privet
Ligustrum sinense	Small Leaved Privet
Liquidambar styraciflua (when less than 10m in height)	Liquidambar
Melia azedarach	White Cedar
Morus spp	Mulberry
Nerium oleander	Oleander
Olea europaea var. *cuspidata* (when less than 6m in height)	Wild Olive/ African Olive
Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine/ Radiata Pine
Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum
Populus nigra 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar
Robinia pseudoacacia	False Acacia/Black Locust
Salix spp.	Willow
Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree
Schinus terebinthifolius	Broadleaf Pepper Tree
Tamarix aphylla	Athel Tree
Toxicodendron succedaneum	Rhus Tree
x Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress

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