


TRAVERS BUSHFIRE & ECOLOGY

A TBE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPANY

ARBORICULTURE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Proposed Development

Corner Faunce and Young Streets, West Gosford

Prepared for: Urbis

Prepared by Mr Michael Sleeth AQF5 arborist

14 December 2022

(REF: Q18URB09)

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CONTENTS

Tables

Figures

Schedules (within Attachment 1)

- ULE Plan
- AZ Plan
- Retain and Remove Plan

Figure 1 – Site location

PROPOSED WORKS

The proposed development at Faunce and Young Streets, West Gosford consists of 13 lots as seen in Figure 1. The construction company Urbis required an arboriculture impact assessment report for trees on site and surrounding area. The proposal is to develop a bus depot for Transport New South Wales who are the owners of the site.

THE SITE

The site is opposite to the Gosford Entertainment complex owned by racing New South Wales.

The site is used as a parking ground during events, on a monthly basis. The remaining parts of the site consist of unmaintained heavy shrubs including lantana and black berry, along with saplings of Casuarina glauca and Camphor laurel.

The boundary of the site was also covered in over grown vegetation. Along the entrance to the site, there was strong evidence of trees in poor condition being affected by powerlines (See Figure 3).

METHODOLGY

The following survey and assessments were undertaken on Wednesday, 30 November 2022 and also Thursday, 1 December 2022 with respect to each tree inspected.

Tree height, diameter at breast height (DBH), canopy spread and vigour measurement where taken. DBH and basal diameter were measured using a DBH measuring tape:

- Hight was measured with Nikon pro
- Canopy measurement were estimated
- No arial easement were conducted

An assessment on each tree's health and useful life expectancy (ULE rating) was undertaken in order to identify the relative condition of each tree.

The tree assessment for the significance of individual trees was undertaken using STARS methodology. The tree retention and removal plans identify the trees impacted by the proposed development works.

Only trees with diameter at breast height (DBH) of 15 cm or greater were assessed. A metal tag embossed with the tree number (e.g., T001, T002 etc.) was attached to each tree. The location of each tree was plotted using a handheld Trimble GPS unit (subject to GPS accuracy at the time of survey).

Figure 2 – Overgrown Vegetation

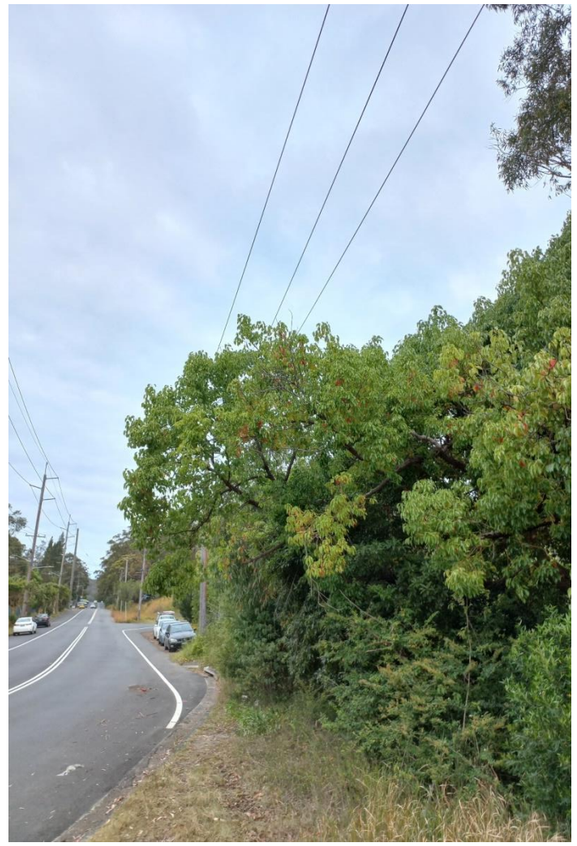


Figure 3 – Power lines outside the site

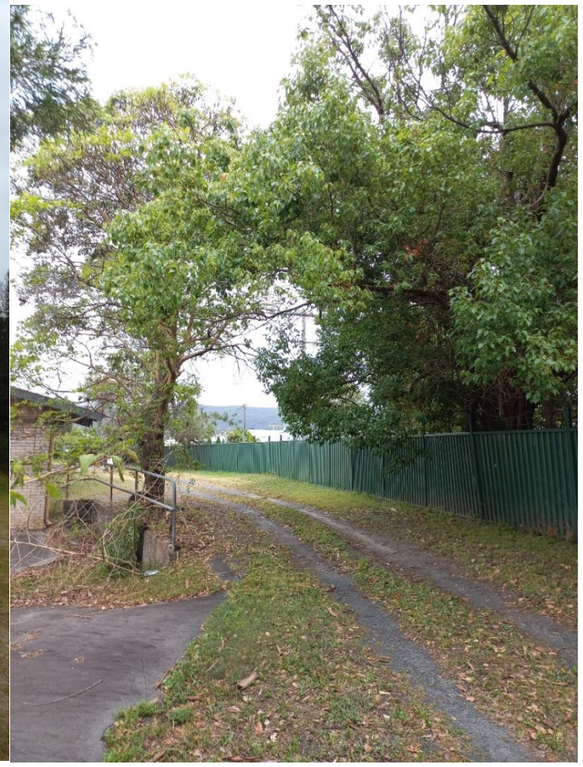





Figure 4 – Site photos

TREE CONDITION AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

Condition

The assessment of tree condition is undertaken by visual inspection of the tree and takes into account the condition of the roots, trunk, branches, foliage, previous pruning, pests, disease, nesting hollows, fauna scratching's, previous damage and the surrounding environment that may influence the condition of the tree.

Useful life expectancy (ULE)

The condition information is used to determine the Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) of each tree and takes into account the age of the tree, the life span of the species, local environmental conditions, recent climactic conditions, estimated life expectancy, the location of the tree and safety of persons and property.

The ULE methodology takes into account whether a tree can be retained with an acceptable level of risk based on the information available at the time of inspection. An ULE assessment is not static as it relates to the tree's health and the surrounding conditions. Whilst it is recognised that changes to the tree's condition will affect the assessment, changes to the surrounding environment may result in changes to the ULE assessment.

Table 1 – Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) (Barrell, 2009)

Category	Description
1	Long: Life span greater than 40 years
2	Medium: Life span from 15 to 40 years
3	Short: Life span from 5 to 15 years
4	Remove: Should be removed within 5 years

There are a number of pest or exotic species that are listed within specific regions within the NSW Biosecurity Act. These listings contain detailed descriptions of each listed species, their habitat and reproductive attributes and the recommended control or eradication methods as well as actions required with regard to reporting, transport, or sale of each species.

TREE SIGNIFICANCE

Environmental significance

Trees need to be considered with regard to the overall environment and are subject to specific legislation such as:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act (NSW) 2016,*
- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Commonwealth) 1999,*
- *Biosecurity Act (NSW) 2015*, and
- Environmental Pest Species.

Biodiversity Conservation Act (NSW) 2016

The Schedules of the *BC Act* list a number of species, populations and ecological communities that are classified as critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable. Where a site is not Biodiversity Certified, the proposal typically needs to be assessed by a biodiversity development assessment report (BDAR) to accompany a development proposal. The proposal may require offsetting through the Biodiversity Offset Scheme if a) the proposal impacts biodiversity lands mapped by DPIE, b) the proposal impacts above nominated threshold areas, or c) a test of significance identifies a significant impact. The subject site is not Biodiversity Certified.

Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Commonwealth) 1999

The Schedules of the *EPBC Act* list a number of species and ecological communities that are classified as critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable. The *EPBC Act* requires the preparation of an impact assessment if an activity or development is likely to have an effect on species or ecological communities listed in the schedules of the *EPBC Act.*

Biosecurity Act (NSW) 2015

There are a number of pest or exotic species that are listed within specific regions within the NSW *Biosecurity Act*. These listings contain detailed descriptions of each listed species, their habitat and reproductive attributes and the recommended control or eradication methods as well as actions required with regard to reporting, transport or sale of each species

Environmental Pest Species

There are a number of environmental pest species that are not listed in the *BC Act* (2016), the *EPBC Act* (1999), or the *Biosecurity Act* (2015). These species commonly cause problems within or adjacent to developed or urban areas. These species can have aggressive, fast growing, or fast reproduction attributes which replaces other species. They can have destructive root systems which cause damage to pipes, structures, foundations, and services. Some environmental pest species can be undesirable within natural bushland areas by degrading and / or dominating habitats and reducing natural biodiversity. Environmental pest species are not classified as noxious but are recognised by Councils and other authorities as pest species and in many cases are exempt from protection under Council's Tree Preservation Orders.

Habitat trees

A habitat tree assessment was not undertaken. In general, if any hollows are observed in specific trees during the arboriculture impact assessment, they are noted in the tree health data table (see Attachment 1). Hollow-bearing trees are typically given a rating with regard to the numbers and sizes of tree hollows present. Habitat Trees are given a classification as follows:

Category 1: Significant habitat trees (high): Large hollow/s suitable for cockatoos or large forest owls >3 cm and/or Trees containing two (2) or more good quality medium hollows 10–30 cm and/or >8 small hollows.

Category 2: Significant habitat trees (moderate) Trees containing one medium hollow 10–30 cm and/or 3–8 small hollows.

Category 3: Remaining hollow bearing trees generally containing small or low numbers of hollows.

Landscape significance

The Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists (IACA) have established a Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS) to assess the landscape significance of a tree. The rating system utilises structured qualitative criteria to assist in determining the retention value for a tree. There are two phases to the STARS Assessment. The first is an assessment of tree attributes with respect to High, Medium and Low Significance. Subsequently, the Tree Retention Value matrix shown on the Attachment 3 is used to determine the priority for removal and retention.

The significance of a tree with regard to the landscape is generally assessed as one of the following:

- Significant – Prominent from a broad landscape perspective;
- High – Prominent from a neighbourhood perspective
- Medium – prominent from adjacent areas surrounding the site, and
- Low – prominent from a site perspective only.

Once the landscape significance of an individual tree has been assessed, the retention value can be determined. A breakdown of the tree significance and retention values are provided in Attachment 1.

Visual significance

Visually significant trees are assessed with respect to the average attribute values of other trees in the wider locality. A tree with well above average height, girth or spread is considered to be 'of Visual Significance'. The visual significance of a specific tree can also consider other parameters such as girth, canopy spread, health, aesthetic appearance, or location (e.g., on a hilltop, or as the centrepiece of a formal garden) of the tree. These parameters can also occur in combinations (e.g., height, spread and good form in a prominent location) for each tree.

Visual Significance ratings for a tall open forest averaging 22 metres tall (typical of the coastal areas of NSW between Wollongong and Port Stephens) are as follows:

V1 High significance typically >25 m height/ >20 m spread / >600 mm DBH - Large emergent tree

V2 Moderate significance generally 15–25 m height/ >10 m spread / >600 mm DBH – Prominent tree typically with a large spread

V3 Low significance >10 m height / >10 m spread / >600 mm DBH – Typically a visually attractive low tree with large spread and DBH

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND TREE PROTECTION ZONES

Tree protection setbacks

Development footprints which impact on more than 10% of a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) will usually require the removal of that tree. Development footprints shall be located away from retained trees such that adequate clearances are provided for the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and there is nil encroachment upon the Structural Root Zone (SRZ).

Disturbance within the TPZ can be detrimental to the tree's root system and in turn affect the stability, health, and condition of the tree.

Major encroachments into tree protection zones

Where the proposed development activity is greater than the 10% loss of TPZ area (m2), the activity is considered to be a major encroachment into the TPZ.

Where major encroachments are to occur within the TPZ of trees intended to be retained, it must be demonstrated that the works or activities will not have any significant impact upon the health and condition of the tree. To demonstrate this, detailed root mapping investigation by non-invasive methods may be necessary. Other factors such as age class, health, vigour, trunk lean, disturbance tolerance of the species, and building design may need to be taken into account in the arboriculture assessment.

Where major encroachments are proposed to occur into the TPZ then the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) of the tree will also be taken into account and avoided if possible.

Where trees have multiple trunks, an assessment needs to consider the number and diameter of each trunk. Based upon the *Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Development Sites, AS 4970-2009*, the Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of multi-trunk trees is calculated by:

$$DBH = \sqrt{(DBH_1)^2+(DBH_2)^2+(DBH_3)^2}$$

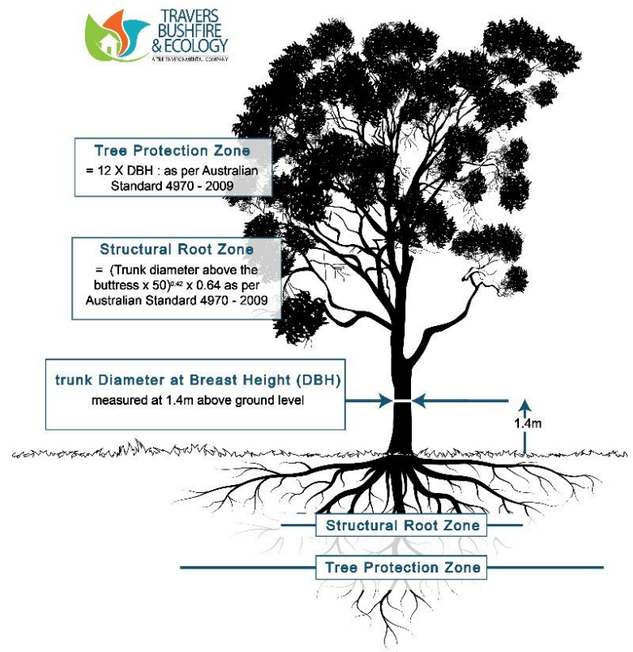


Figure 5 – Typical diagram of a tree protection zone and structural root zone of a tree

(Source: AS 4970-2009)

Development design and tree protection zones

Where trees are proposed for retention, the development footprint must avoid the TPZ around trees. This TPZ is set aside for the protection of the tree (or group of trees) as it is essential for the stability and longevity of the tree/s. Existing soil levels should be retained within the TPZ. The TPZ is often delineated by a temporary fence during the construction phase of the project.

Based upon the *Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Development Sites* (*AS 4970-2009),* the radius of the TPZ for a single tree is calculated as: TPZ = 12 x DBH.

Developments within the tree protection zone

Minor encroachments into tree protection zones

Based upon AS4970-2009 some minor development encroachments can occur within the calculated TPZ provided that:

- No more than 10% of the area (m^2) of the TPZ is removed
- The area to be removed is outside the SRZ, and
- The area (m^2) to be removed or disturbed is compensated by increasing the TPZ radius in other directions so that there is no net loss in area (m^2) of the original calculated Tree Protection Zone (TPZ).

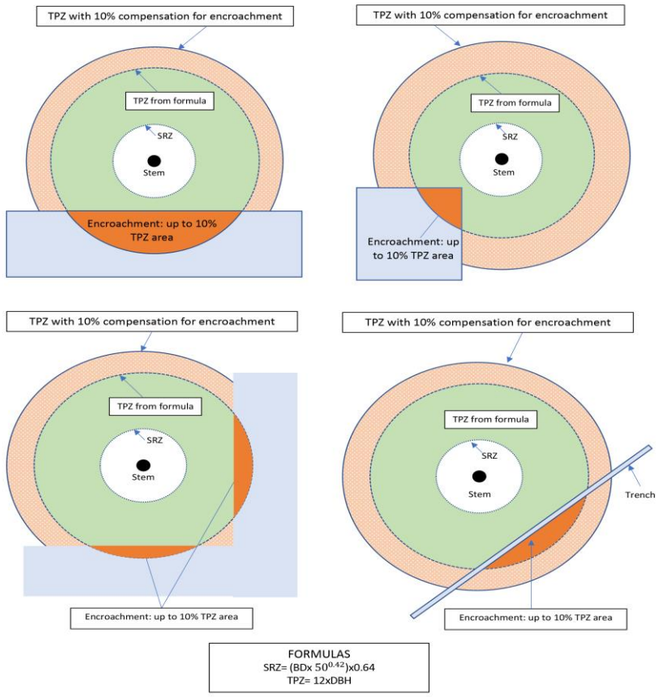


Figure 6 – Minor encroachment on TPZ and 10% compensation for encroachment

(Source AS 4970-2009)

TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

To determine the SRZ and TPZ, the following is applied in accordance with Australian Standard *AS 4970 – 2009 – Amendment 1-2010.*

The tree protection zone (TPZ) radius is measured by the DBH x 12 (Australian Standard *AS 4970* – 2009), where the DBH is the trunk diameter measured at 1.4 m above the ground. A TPZ should not be less than 2 m or greater than 15 m (except where crown protection is required). Clause 3.3 covers variations to the TPZ. The TPZ of palms, other monocots, cycads and tree ferns should not be less than 1 m outside the crown projection.

The structural root zone (SRZ) is the area which is required to maintain a tree's stability. The SRZ is measured as:

SRZ radius = $(BD \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$ where BD is the basal trunk diameter, in metres, measured above the root buttress. If BD is 50 cm, then the SRZ would be 2.47 m.

During the survey, DBH was measured for each tree to allow for TPZ to be calculated should the tree be retained as part of the future landscaping.

The SRZ and TPZ calculated for each of the trees assessed within the study area are provided in Attachment 1.

When working in close proximity of any tree to be retained or the nominated TPZ located within or adjacent to potential development areas, the following general management principles should be adopted:

- earthworks around subject trees are to be undertaken in the presence of an AQ5-certified arborist who may provide additional on-site advice
- machine digging within the root mass of the subject tree (or trees) is to be minimised and, where possible, replaced by hand digging
- any exposed roots of the subject tree should be wrapped and protected during exposure and be replaced in a similar position prior to disturbance
- inspection of retained trees by an AQ5-certified arborist should be conducted annually to 3 years after development completion.

Any retained tree on site will require protection both during and after development construction, applying the following tree protection guidelines:

The following guidelines are proposed in relation to any trees that may be retained within or adjacent to the proposed works area:

i. Installation of a TPZ will be required surrounding any retained tree or group of trees. This TPZ can generally be provided by preserving an area equivalent to that shown in Attachment 1. A SRZ will apply to all retained trees in close proximity to work areas. No more than 10% of the TPZ should be impacted by earthworks with no infiltration into the SRZ. The TPZ is to be compensated elsewhere on the impacted tree to compensate for the loss of small areas of the TPZ. This is achieved by increasing the TPZ to an equivalent area to the area of impacted TPZ (Figure 4).

ii. Trees to be retained, and in close proximity to any works, are to be protected by temporary fencing. Such temporary fencing can be constructed from plastic mesh, post and wire or temporary chain link fence panels. All fence posts and supports are to be located clear of the roots and have sufficient strength to support the fence without bending or collapsing. TPZs in close proximity to proposed works are to be marked and sign-posted. The protection fencing is not to be removed or altered without the approval an appointed arborist. TPZ fencing is to be inspected on a regular basis and maintained in good condition.

iii. All trees nominated for removal are to be removed only after the temporary fencing of the trees to be retained has been completed and prior to any construction activity or bulk earthworks. Approved tree removal operations in the vicinity of retained trees are to be undertaken in a manner that avoids canopy or root damage and / or soil compaction to any TPZ associated with any retained tree. Such works should be supervised by a qualified arborist.

iv. Stumps are to be ground not dozed or dug out unless they impact on the installation of services, roads or building works.

v. All excavation including but not limited to trenches, footings and major earth movement are to be avoided within TPZs.

vi. Stockpiling materials and soils within TPZs are to be avoided.

vii. All machinery and vehicles are to be excluded from TPZs during all operations.

viii. Where the proposed works are likely to cause excessive dust generation, the tree is to be protected with shade cloth on the tree protection fence to minimise dust collection on the leaves.

ix. The following activities prohibited within TPZs includes but is not limited to:
  - machine excavation (including trenching)
  - excavation for silt fencing
  - cultivation
  - storage
  - preparation of chemicals, including cement products
  - parking of vehicles or plant
  - refuelling
  - dumping of waste
  - refuelling
    wash down or cleaning of equipment
  - placement of fill
  - lighting of fires
  - soil level changes
  - temporary or permanent installation of signs
  - Physical damage to trees.

x. Any works undertaken within TPZs are to be supervised and certified (photographed and documented) by a qualified arborist.

xi. Where advised by the arborist, trunk, and branch protection (Figure 5) is to be installed to a minimum height of 2 m using materials and positioning as advised by an appointed arborist.

xii. Where advised by the arborist, other temporary root protection measures (Figure 13) such as thick mulch (50-100 mm deep) or crushed rock below rumble boards, are to be installed to prevent root damage and soil compaction within the TPZ.

xiii. Scaffolding is to be erected outside of the TPZ, where unavoidable, protection measures are to be specified by the appointed arborist.

xiv. All services are to be routed outside of the TPZ. Where not possible the arborist will specify directional drilling (at least 600 mm deep) or manual excavation to avoid impacted on the in-situ roots subject to the works and potential root damage.

xv. If pruning is required it is to be undertaken by an arborist in accordance with *AS4373* to prevent structural damage, disease, and poor form.

General tree protection measures during construction

Prior to earthworks or construction, the removal of the trees identified for removal should be undertaken with particular attention given to ensure that no damage occurs to any part of the retained trees such as canopy foliage, branches, trunk or SRZ.

Prior to demolition or earthworks, secure protective fencing is to be erected around individual trees or groups of trees that have been identified as being retained. This fencing shall be located no closer than the extent of the TPZ of each retained tree (refer to the Tree Retention and Removal Plan). Where the structure to be demolished is within the TPZ the protective fencing shall be aligned to be a maximum of 0.5 m away from the structure to be demolished.

Where the approved construction footprints encroach into the TPZ, protective fencing must be aligned no further than 0.5 m away from the proposed structure or footprint.

The purpose of the fencing is to protect the tree roots, trunk, and branches, and to minimise detrimental impacts on the trees during demolition and construction. Fencing shall be 1.8 m high chain mesh material securely fixed to steel supporting posts with top and bottom strainer top or steel pipe rails. Chain-link fencing panels are acceptable but must have connectors top and bottom to each adjoining panel.

The site supervisor shall ensure that at all times during site works that no activities, stockpiles, storage, disposal of materials, vehicle access or vehicle and machinery parking shall take place within the areas encompassed by the tree protection fencing. The site supervisor shall also ensure that the protective fences remain secure throughout the development work period.

Construction scaffolding can be erected within the tree protection fencing provided that each of the weight distribution points are spread over a minimum of 2 m^2 and these points are over existing soil levels to avoid soil compaction.

Trees shall be inspected at regular intervals by the project arborist or at critical stages during the demolition and construction stages to identify signs of stress and recommend remedial action such as mulching and irrigation.

Specific excavation for services that require critical fall (e.g., sewer, stormwater) may be undertaken within the tree protection fencing provided that trenching is dug using hand tools, thrust or directional boring or vacuum excavation, and tree roots are not severed unless they spatially conflict with the installed pipes. This work within the tree protection fencing must be carried out under the instructions from an experienced and suitably qualified project arborist.

All access within the tree protection fencing for temporary and permanent works must be carried out under the instruction of an experienced and suitably qualified project arborist.

Tree protection fencing must remain in a functional condition throughout the demolition and construction works and can only be removed to allow for works identified in the landscape plan.

Landscape works in the vicinity of retained trees must be sympathetic to tree retention and existing ground levels within the TPZ. The natural ground contours and depth within TPZs located outside of the construction or earthworks footprint must remain unchanged.

Any tree damage that occurs to trees or tree roots during site works is to be treated by an experienced and suitably qualified arborist. Where branch pruning works are required, all pruning works including the removal of deadwood are to be undertaken in accordance

with Australian Standard *AS 4373-1996 – Pruning of Amenity Trees* and the work is to be undertaken by an experienced and suitably qualified arborist

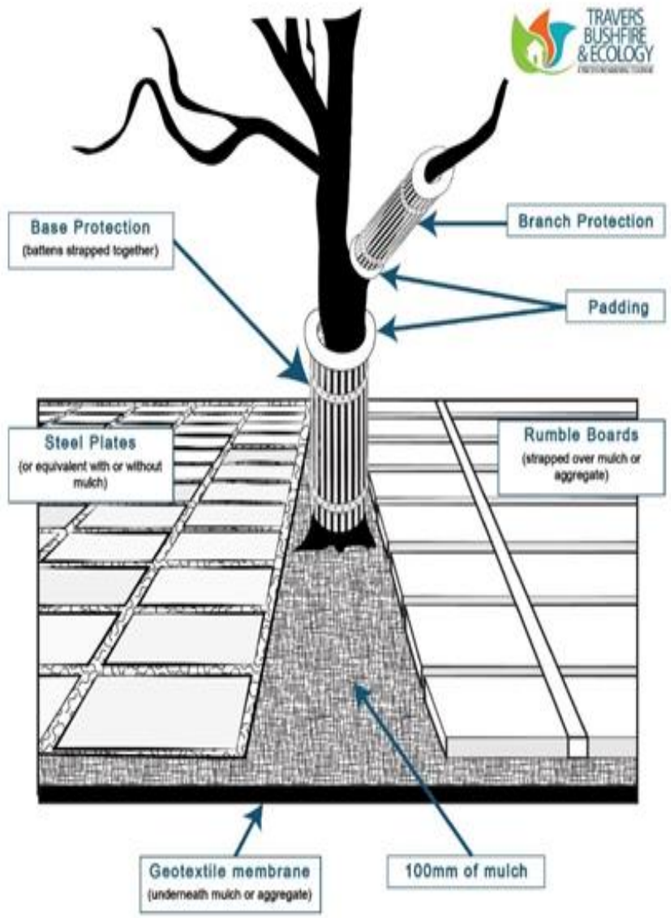
Tree protection fencing

Temporary tree protection fencing should be erected before any machinery or materials are brought onto the site and before the commencement of works (including demolition and bulk earthworks). Once erected, protective fencing must not be removed or altered without approval by the project arborist. The fencing is to be fully secured to restrict access onto the protected root zone.

AS 4687 specifies applicable fencing requirements. Installed construction fencing on the recommended alignment of the TPZ fencing can be installed as part of the protective fencing.

For construction crews, signage identifying the TPZ shall be placed at 10 m intervals along the TPZ barrier fencing. These signs will face towards the development site and shall have lettering that complies with *AS 1319*. These signs will also specify the severe penalties for harming the TPZ in any way.

TPZ barrier fencing is to be inspected on a regular basis and maintained in good condition. Any works within the mapped TPZs is to be supervised (for excavation works) or under the direction of an AQ5 qualified arborist to limit damage to root zones and to install additional root, trunk, and branch protection measures.



Notes:
1) For trunk and branch protection, use boards and padding that will prevent famage to bark. Boards are to be strapped to trees, not nails or screwed.
2) Rumble boards should be of a suitable thickness to prevent soils compaction and root damage.

CONCLUSIONS

This report has been prepared to assess the potential impact of 142 trees in or around the area of proposed development on the property corner of Faunce and Young Street, West Gosford. The assessment carried out in this report was in accordance with the Australian Standard *AS 4970-2009* – Protection of Trees on Development Sites. The terminology used in this report is also consistent with that used in the *AS 4970-2009*.

One hundred and forty-two (142) trees have been assessed. It has been determined that one hundred and thirteen (113) trees will require removal. Four (4) to be removed are valued with high significance and sit in the footprint of the proposed design with no mitigation options.

Fifty-four (54) trees have a medium landscape value. Fifty-five (55) of the trees have been determined for removal and have the value of low. Seventeen (17) are weed species under the NSW local land Councils, twenty-six (26) trees removed for health and condition and fourteen (14) in the area of the footprint of the proposed design.

Trees; 99, 98, 97, 103, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142 and 143 are along Racecourse Road on the Central Coast Council's nature strip and are significantly affected by powerline pruning and are in poor condition.

There is consideration to retain twenty-nine (29) trees; 12, 13, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 104, 105, 110, 111, 112, 118, 119, 123, 124, 125, 128 and 129.

Confirmation of all setbacks will confirm viability and retention values of these trees.

Six (6) trees are considered to be of high landscape significance, twenty (20) are valued with medium significance and three (3) with low significance. Trees 11 and 12 have remained for landscape purposes. Tree 128 is on the council nature strip and forms part of a protected community of casuarina glauca.

It is noted that trees 128 and 129 form part of an endangered ecological community where the two mature trees are amongst a group of saplings. The TPZ will be encroached however the species will the tolerate encroachment. See photo 2 in Figure 3 – Power lines outside the site.

The majority of the trees on site are of poor quality and retaining trees with poor form and structure would not be viable. It is recommended to retain the trees on the council managed land as they are native *casuarina glauca* however it is noted that these trees are heavily affected by powerline maintenance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Trees; 99, 98, 97, 103, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141,142 and 143 are along Racecourse Road on the Central Coast Council's nature strip are mainly *Angophora floribunda* trees. These trees are significantly affected by powerline pruning and are of poor condition. It is recommended that these trees be replaced with the same or similar species throughout, suitably sized and included in the landscape design, away from utilities such as power supply.

It is also recommended to replace the four (4) high significant trees with the same or similar species, suitably sized and included in the landscape design.

All selected trees to compile with *AS2303:2018* Tree Stock for Landscape Use.

Tree protection will be required for all retained trees on and surrounding the site in the form of tree protection fencing.

All access within the tree protection fencing for temporary and permanent works must be carried out under the instruction of an experienced and suitably qualified project arborist.

Tree protection fencing must remain in a functional condition throughout the demolition and construction works and can only be removed to allow for works identified in the landscape plan.

An exclusion zone is to be placed around the remaining retained trees.

The following activities prohibited within TPZs includes but is not limited to:

- Machine excavation (including trenching)
- excavation for silt fencing cultivation
- storage preparation of chemicals including cement products parking of vehicles or plant refuelling
- dumping of waste
- refuelling wash down or cleaning of equipment
- placement of fill
- lighting of fires
- soil level changes

Any excavation works inside or near any of the trees TPZ's to be advised prior to commencement and supervised by an AQF5 or equivalent Arborist.

Pruning may be required to prevent damage to some retained trees.

All operational tree works to be conducted by an AQF3 or equivalent arborist.

It is recommended that all retained trees are to have protection fencing placed around the entire structural root zone.

Table 2 – Summary of the 113 trees to be removed

		Listed in Biodiversity Cons. Act	*Env Pest (Exempt from TPO)*	*Low Landscape Signif.*	*Medium Landscape Signif.*	*High Landscape Signif.*
Condition	SULE 1	N/A	N/A	16	52	4
	SULE 2	N/A	N/A	19	2	0
	SULE 3	N/A	N/A	8	0	0
	SULE 4	N/A	N/A	12	0	0
						113

Table 3 – Summary of the 29 trees to be retained

		Listed in Biodiversity Cons. Act	*Env Pest (Exempt from TPO)*	*Low Landscape Signif.*	*Medium Landscape Signif.*	*High Landscape Signif.*
Condition	SULE 1	N/A	N/A	3	20	6
	SULE 2	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
	SULE 3	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
	SULE 4	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
						29

ATTACHMENT 1 – TREE ASSESSMENT DATA TABLE

Tree tag	Common name	Scientific name	DBH (cm)	Basal diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Vigour (%)	Short ULE	Short AZ	Expected lifespan	STARS significance	STARS retention value	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Remove / Retain	Reason for Removal	Comments
T001	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.55	60	6	10	80	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Low	6.600	2.670	Remove	Health/condition	right on fence line
T002	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.17	25	4	4	80	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Low	2.040	1.849	Remove	Health/condition	next to fence, multi stem
T003	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.70	62	6	5	50	4a - Dead/dying/ declining/su ppressed	Z4 Dead, dying, diseased or declining	<5yrs	Low	Very low	2.000	2.707	Remove	Health/condition	tree split down trunk, dead lower branches
T004	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.15	16	3	2	70	2c - 40+yrs but others more suitable	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Low	1.800	1.533	Remove	Health/condition	other trees adjacent are bigger and taking sunlight. others may benefit from removal
T005	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.22	24	5	2	85	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.640	1.817	Remove	Footprint	growing on a slight angle due to slope
T006	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.25	30	4	4	85	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.000	1.996	Remove	Footprint	no tag, etimated bdh, thick weeds at base
T007	Swamp oak	*Casuarina glauca*	0.19	21	8	3	80	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.280	1.718	Remove	Footprint	some lower dead branvhes, otherwise good overall
T008	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.19	20	6	3	85	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Very low	2.280	1.683	Remove	Health/condition	weed, tree located directly behind is under size
T009	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.37	40	9	2	50	4a - Dead/dying/ declining/su ppressed	Z4 Dead, dying, diseased or declining	<5yrs	Low	Very low	4.440	2.252	Remove	Health/condition	dead, dry leaves
T010	Swamp oak	*Casuarina glauca*	0.21	28	11	4	85	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.520	1.939	Remove	Footprint	overall good
T011	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.23	87	8	7	0	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Low	2.760	3.121	Retain		
TO12	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.24	80	7	5	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Low	2.880	3.013	Retain		not tagged

Tree tag	Common name	Scientific name	DBH (cm)	Basal diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Vigour (%)	Short ULE	Short AZ	Expected lifespan	STARS significance	STARS retention value	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Remove / Retain	Reason for Removal	Comments
TO13	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.21	64	7	7	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Low	2.520	2.744	Remove	Health/condition	suckers
TO14	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.32	38	8	12	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.840	2.204	Remove	Footprint	
TO15	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.35	51	10	12	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	4.200	2.494	Remove	Footprint	
TO16	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.25	25	12	7	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.000	1.849	Remove	Footprint	down bank
TO17	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.47	67	12	0.5	0	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Low	Low	5.640	2.797	Remove	Health/condition	not tagged down bank
TO18	Sweet pittosporum	*Pittosporum undulatum*	0.17	21	5	7	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Low	2.040	1.718	Remove	Health/condition	
TO19	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.23	45	8	8	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Low	Low	2.760	2.366	Remove	Health/condition	
TO20	Parramatta wattle	*Acacia parramattensis*	0.23	24	10	6	55	3b - 15+yrs but unsafe/nuisance	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	15-40yrs	Low	Low	2.760	1.817	Remove	Footprint	
TO21	Swamp oak	*Casuarina glauca*	0.19	23	12	4	66	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.280	1.785	Remove	Footprint	
TO22	Black wattle	*Acacia mearnsii*	0.22	47	7	6	32	3b - 15+yrs but unsafe/nuisance	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	5-15yrs	Low	Low	2.640	2.410	Remove	Health/condition	2 trees together
TO23	Swamp oak	*Casuarina glauca*	0.24	35	14	5	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.880	2.129	Remove	Footprint	
TO24	Swamp oak	*Casuarina glauca*	0.44	200	15	15	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	5.280	4.428	Remove	Footprint	group of trees offset not tagged on bank
TO25	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.30	75	12	10	66	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Low	Low	3.600	2.933	Remove	Footprint	epicormic weed

Tree tag	Common name	Scientific name	DBH (cm)	Basal diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Vigour (%)	Short ULE	Short AZ	Expected lifespan	STARS significance	STARS retention value	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Remove / Retain	Reason for Removal	Comments
TO26	Tea tree	*Melaleuca alternifolia*	0.18	55	7	6	66	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.160	2.575	Remove	Footprint	vine invasion
TO27	Liquidambar	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	0.67	67	8	15	44	4a - Dead/dying/ declining/su ppressed	Z4 Dead, dying, diseased or declining	>40yrs	Low	Low	8.040	2.797	Remove	Health/condition	in decline offset not tagged on bank vine invasive
TO28	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.16	17	8	3	55	4a - Dead/dying/ declining/su ppressed	Z4 Dead, dying, diseased or declining	5-15yrs	Low	Low	2.000	1.572	Remove	Health/condition	suppressed in decline not tagged
TO29	Tea tree	*Melaleuca alternifolia*	0.23	55	8	5	55	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.760	2.575	Remove	Footprint	vine invasive
T030	Swamp oak	*Casuarina glauca*	0.43	45	10	2	50	4a - Dead/dying/ declining/su ppressed	Z4 Dead, dying, diseased or declining	<5yrs	Low	Very low	5.160	2.366	Remove	Health/condition	in decline, offset on bank - on access to tag
T031	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.43	40	8	3	80	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Low	5.160	2.252	Remove	Health/condition	weed, others would be better, weeds climbing tree
T032	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.36	30	7	2	60	3c - 15+yrs but others more suitable	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	15-40yrs	Low	Low	4.320	1.996	Remove	Health/condition	no tag, offset, heavily weed infested
T033	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.33	45	6	4	85	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.000	2.366	Remove	Footprint	weeds surrounding base, no tag, offset due to unstable slope
T034	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.32	30	7	8	70	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.000	1.996	Remove	Footprint	weeds weighing down branches (lantana)
T035	Tea tree	*Melaleuca alternifolia*	0.22	25	7	4	70	2c - 40+yrs but others more suitable	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	15-40yrs	Low	Low	2.640	1.849	Remove	Health/condition	top of tree completely covered in weeds, heavy weeds at base
T036	Tea tree	*Melaleuca alternifolia*	0.21	22	4	3	70	2c - 40+yrs but others more suitable	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.520	1.752	Remove	Footprint	heavy weed, vine invasive
T037	black tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	0.24	35	9	4	80	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.880	2.129	Remove	Footprint	heavy weed

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T038	black tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	0.31	30	9	4	80	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.720	1.996	Remove	Footprint	heave weed infection
T039	Tea tree	*Melaleuca alternifolia*	0.20	23	6	5	80	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.400	1.785	Remove	Footprint	heavy weed
TO40	Tea tree	*Melaleuca alternifolia*	0.24	76	6	8	77	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.880	2.949	Remove	Footprint	vine
TO41	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.21	25	11	5	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Low	Low	2.520	1.849	Remove	Health/condition	
TO42	Tea tree	*Melaleuca alternifolia*	0.20	35	7	5	66	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.400	2.129	Remove	Footprint	vine
TO43	Tea tree	*Melaleuca alternifolia*	0.25	40	6	5	77	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.000	2.252	Remove	Footprint	vine
TO44	Tea tree	*Melaleuca alternifolia*	0.19	35	7	6	77	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.280	2.129	Remove	Footprint	vine
TO45	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.46	77	7	7	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	5.520	2.965	Remove	Footprint	2 trees
TO46	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.48	46	7	12	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	5.760	2.388	Remove	Footprint	
TO47	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.39	76	7	7	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Low	Low	4.680	2.949	Remove	Health/condition	
TO48	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.57	100	14	15	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Low	Low	6.840	3.309	Remove	Health/condition	group of trees not tagged on cliffs
TO49	Turpentine	*Syncarpia glomulifera*	0.35	40	17	8	66	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	4.200	2.252	Remove	Footprint	on bank not tagged
T050	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.31	35	8	5	60	4c - Dangerous from structural defects	Z5 Severe damage/structural defects, high risk failure	<5yrs	Low	Low	3.720	2.129	Remove	Health/condition	structural defects, split from base, leaning

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T051	Tea tree	*Melaleuca alternifolia*	0.22	22	8	4	70	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.640	1.752	Remove	Footprint	heavy weeds
T052	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.21	27	6	4	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.520	1.910	Remove	Footprint	some weeds,
T053	Lemon-scented scented gum	*Corymbia citriodora*	0.44	63	13	10	95	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	High	High	5.280	2.726	Remove	Footprint	good overall
T054	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	1.45	130	7	11	60	2b - 40+yrs but unsafe/nuisance	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Low	Low	17.400	3.695	Remove	Health/condition	weed species, otherwise good
T055	Black wattle	*Acacia decurrens*	0.15	25	6	3	85	2b - 40+yrs but unsafe/nuisance	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Low	Very low	2.000	1.849	Remove	Health/condition	weed species
T056	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.20	30	12	8	75	2b - 40+yrs but unsafe/nuisance	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Low	2.400	1.996	Remove	Health/condition	weed species
T057	Black wattle	*Acacia decurrens*	0.23	30	9	2	60	4a - Dead/dying/declining/suppressed	Z4 Dead, dying, diseased or declining	>40yrs	Low	Low	2.760	1.996	Remove	Health/condition	in decline, no tag due to gully in front
T058	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.20	30	10	2	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.400	1.996	Remove	Footprint	competition from adjacent trees
T059	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.19	28	8	2	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.280	1.939	Remove	Footprint	competition from adjacent trees, weeds at base, heavy blackberry, no tag
TO60	Black wattle	*Acacia decurrens*	0.21	25	12	7	10	3b - 15+yrs but unsafe/nuisance	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	15-40yrs	Low	Low	2.520	1.849	Remove	Footprint	
TO61	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.44	45	12	10	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	High	High	5.280	2.366	Remove	Footprint	
TO62	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.35	40	16	8	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	4.200	2.252	Remove	Footprint	off set not tagged

Tree tag	Common name	Scientific name	DBH (cm)	Basal diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Vigour (%)	Short ULE	Short AZ	Expected lifespan	STARS significance	STARS retention value	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Remove / Retain	Reason for Removal	Comments
TO63	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.23	26	8	5	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.760	1.879	Remove	Footprint	
TO64	dead stag		0.24	27	6	2	0	4a - Dead/dying/ declining/suppressed	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	<5yrs	Low	Very low	2.880	1.910	Remove	Health/condition	
TO65	Lemon-scented gum	*Corymbia citriodora*	0.37	33	11	5	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	4.440	2.077	Remove	Footprint	not tagged
TO66	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.18	18	11	4	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.160	1.611	Remove	Footprint	
TO67	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.78	76	18	10	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	High		9.360	2.949	Retain		
TO68	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.19	22	11	3	66	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.000	1.752	Retain		suppressed
TO69	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.22	26	10	6	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care		Medium	High	2.640	1.879	Retain		
T070	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.54	50	11	6	70	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	6.480	2.474	Remove	Footprint	inclusion at base, minor deadwood
T071	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.42	48	6	4	70	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	5.040	2.431	Retain		weeds, competition from adjacent trees
T072	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.15	18	10	4	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	1.800	1.611	Retain		competition from adjacent tree
T073	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.26	33	8	4	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.120	2.077	Retain		competition from adjacent trees, minor weeds
T074	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.21	24	11	2	0	4a - Dead/dying/ declining/suppressed	Z4 Dead, dying, diseased or declining	<5yrs	Low	Very low	2.520	1.817	Remove	Health/condition	dead, dry leaves
T075	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.23	30	10	3	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.760	1.996	Retain		competition from adjacent trees

Tree tag	Common name	Scientific name	DBH (cm)	Basal diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Vigour (%)	Short ULE	Short AZ	Expected lifespan	STARS significance	STARS retention value	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Remove / Retain	Reason for Removal	Comments
T076	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.40	50	7	4	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	4.800	2.474	Retain		growing towards road, off centre canopy
T077	Lemon-scented gum	*Corymbia citriodora*	0.47	57	18	12	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	5.640	2.613	Retain		minor suppression, on the road side
T078	Lemon-scented tea tree	*Leptospermum petersonii*	0.55	70	11	5	80	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	6.600	2.849	Remove	Footprint	good overall
T079	Poplar	*Populus* sp.	2.00	180	15	2	75	2b - 40+yrs but unsafe/nuisance	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Low	24.000	4.236	Remove	Health/condition	big, weed, weeds at base
TO80	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.34	36	12	9	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	4.080	2.155	Retain		
TO81	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.47	50	11	6	66	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	5.640	2.474	Retain		
TO82	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.25	30	12	6	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	High	High	3.000	1.996	Retain		
TO83	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.25	27	6	7	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.000	1.910	Retain		suppressed
TO84	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.78	89	12	15	67	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	9.360	3.151	Retain		minor decsy
T085	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.55	100	14	6	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	6.600	3.309	Remove	Footprint	minor decay, multi stem
TO86	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.46	49	17	9	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	5.520	2.453	Retain		
TO87	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.34	36	11	12	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	4.080	2.155	Remove	Footprint	not tagged
TO88	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.27	27	12	7	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.240	1.910	Remove	Footprint	not tagged on bank
TO89	Lemon-scented tea tree	*Leptospermum petersonii*	0.45	47	18	7	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	5.400	2.410	Remove	Footprint	

Tree tag	Common name	Scientific name	DBH (cm)	Basal diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Vigour (%)	Short ULE	Short AZ	Expected lifespan	STARS significance	STARS retention value	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Remove / Retain	Reason for Removal	Comments
TO90	Lemon-scented tea tree	*Leptospermum petersonii*	0.36	42	7	9	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	4.320	2.299	Remove	Footprint	suppressed not tagged
TO91	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.35	43	12	6	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	4.200	2.322	Remove	Footprint	
TO92	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.25	26	15	7	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.000	1.879	Remove	Footprint	not tagged9n bank
TO93	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.25	30	16	6	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.000	1.996	Remove	Footprint	
TO94	Tea tree	*Melaleuca alternifolia**	0.28	35	8	8	67	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.360	2.129	Remove	Footprint	
TO95	Lemon-scented tea tree	*Leptospermum petersonii*	0.29	46	7	12	66	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	>40yrs	Low	Medium	3.480	2.388	Remove	Health/condition	
TO96	Brushbox	*Lophostemon confertus*	0.57	67	11	8	1	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	6.840	2.797	Remove	Footprint	
TO97	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.45	56	10	8	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Low	Low	5.400	2.594	Remove	Health/condition	council land
TO98	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.55	100	7	8	0	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Low	Low	2.000	3.309	Remove	Health/condition	council tree group
TO99	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.44	54	12	8	55	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.000	2.555	Remove	Footprint	councils' trees power lines
T100	Tea tree	*Melaleuca alternifolia**	0.28	30	8	3	70	4a - Dead/dying/ declining/su ppressed	Z4 Dead, dying, diseased or declining	<5yrs	Low	Low	3.360	1.996	Remove	Health/condition	in decline
T101	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.22	30	4	4	70	4c - Dangerous from structural defects	Z6 Instability, i.e. poor anchorage, increased exposure, etc	<5yrs	Low	Low	2.640	1.996	Remove	Health/condition	growing on 90-degree angle, vines
T102	Turpentine	*Syncarpia glomulifera*	0.16	20	7	4	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.000	1.683	Remove	Footprint	competition from adjacent tree, weeds

Tree tag	Common name	Scientific name	DBH (cm)	Basal diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Vigour (%)	Short ULE	Short AZ	Expected lifespan	STARS significance	STARS retention value	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Remove / Retain	Reason for Removal	Comments
T103	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.69	73	8	5	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	8.280	2.900	Remove	Footprint	heavy on inside due to trimming for powerlines
T104	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.27	36	4	4	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.240	2.155	Retain		close to fence, weeds growing through it
T105	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.23	21	3	5	75	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.760	1.718	Retain		weeds growing throughout tree
T106	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.35	45	14	5	80	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	4.200	2.366	Remove	Footprint	on slope, offsetting used, no tag
T107	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.27	25	4	2	70	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	3.240	1.849	Remove	Footprint	grouped 3 trees, all small and next to each other
T108	Turpentine tree	*Syncarpia glomulifera*	0.15	20	6	4	80	1b - 40+ w remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.000	1.683	Remove	Footprint	close to fence, competition from adjacent trees
TO110	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.74	85	14	15	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	High	High	8.880	3.091	Retain		
TO111	Blackbutt	*Eucalyptus pilularis*	0.80	88	21	10	78	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	High	High	9.600	3.136	Retain		powlines
TO112	Blackbutt	*Eucalyptus pilularis*	0.73	80	21	10	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	High	High	8.760	3.013	Retain		powerlines
TO113	Blackbutt	*Eucalyptus pilularis*	0.37	37	16	5	66	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	4.440	2.180	Remove	Footprint	suppressed
TO114	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.56	100	12	16	66	1a - 40+ structurally sound	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Low	Low	6.720	3.309	Remove	Health/condition	
TO115	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.59	55	10	6	76	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	7.080	2.575	Remove	Footprint	suppressed
TO116	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.55	65	15	12	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	High	High	6.600	2.762	Retain		
TO117	Blackbutt	*Eucalyptus pilularis*	0.50	78	22	14	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	High	High	6.000	2.981	Remove	Footprint	

Tree tag	Common name	Scientific name	DBH (cm)	Basal diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Vigour (%)	Short ULE	Short AZ	Expected lifespan	STARS significance	STARS retention value	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Remove / Retain	Reason for Removal	Comments
TO118	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.23	23	15	5	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.760	1.785	Remove	Footprint	
TO119	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.23	15	10	5	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.760	1.492	Retain		
T120	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.50	46	7	7	70	2d - 15-40yrs if remedial care	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	15-40yrs	Medium	Medium	6.000	2.388	Remove	Footprint	defects, inclusions, low epi growth
T121	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.23	21	2	2	50	4a - Dead/dying/declining/suppressed	Z4 Dead, dying, diseased or declining	<5yrs	Low	Low	2.760	1.718	Remove	Health/condition	out competed by trees
T122	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.45	58	4	6	75	2c - 40+yrs but others more suitable	A2 Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Low	5.400	2.633	Remove	Health/condition	weed species, not tagged, assessed via road, dead lower branches, some epi growth
T123	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.60	70	15	5	90	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	High	High	7.200	2.849	Retain		huge banksia, some smaller dead branches, overall good
TO124	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.23	24	9	4	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.760	1.817	Retain		
TO125	Coast banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*	0.35	43	9	4	66	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	4.200	2.322	Retain		
TO126	Bottlebrush	*Callistemon* sp.	0.48	50	4	3	55	2c - 40+yrs but others more suitable	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	>40yrs	Low	Low	5.760	2.474	Remove	Health/condition	council tree hevaly pruned powerlines
TO127	Bottlebrush	*Callistemon* sp.	0.20	31	3	2	22	2c - 40+yrs but others more suitable	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	>40yrs	Low	Low	2.400	2.024	Remove	Health/condition	under powerlines
TO128	Swamp oak	*Casuarina glauca*	0.55	67	7	15	88	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Medium	Medium	2.000	2.797	Retain		+ group 50+ saplings heavily pruned
TO129	Swamp oak	*Casuarina glauca*	0.67	78	6	15	77	1a - 40+ structurally sound	A1 No significant defects. Requires minimal remedial care	>40yrs	Low	Low	8.040	2.981	Retain	Health/condition	as 128
TO130	Bottlebrush	*Callistemon citrinus*	0.15	15	4	2	22	3c - 15+yrs but others	Z4 Dead, dying, diseased or declining	5-15yrs	Low	Low	2.000	1.492	Remove	Health/condition	powerlines

Tree tag	Common name	Scientific name	DBH (cm)	Basal diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Vigour (%)	Short ULE	Short AZ	Expected lifespan	STARS significance	STARS retention value	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Remove / Retain	Reason for Removal	Comments
								more suitable									
TO131	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.43	67	4	7	33	2c - 40+yrs but others more suitable	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	15-40yrs	Low	Low	5.160	2.797	Remove	Health/condition	powerlines
TO132	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.31	50	4	3	33	3c - 15+yrs but others more suitable	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	5-15yrs	Low	Low	3.720	2.474	Remove	Health/condition	decay powerlines
TO133	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.45	77	4	6	33	3c - 15+yrs but others more suitable	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	15-40yrs	Low	Low	5.400	2.965	Remove	Health/condition	in decline powerlines
TO134	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.71	78	5	4	33	2c - 40+yrs but others more suitable	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	>40yrs	Low	Low	8.520	2.981	Remove	Health/condition	poor condition under lines
TO135	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.26	37	4	4	33	2b - 40+yrs but unsafe/nuisance	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	>40yrs	Low	Low	3.120	2.180	Remove	Health/condition	powerlines
TO136	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.18	25	3	3	22	3c - 15+yrs but others more suitable	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	5-15yrs	Low	Low	2.160	1.849	Remove	Health/condition	powerlines
TO137	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.52	77	7	5	44	2b - 40+yrs but unsafe/nuisance	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	>40yrs	Low	Low	6.240	2.965	Remove	Health/condition	heavily pruned
TO138	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.25	31	3	3	33	2b - 40+yrs but unsafe/nuisance	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	>40yrs	Low	Low	3.000	2.024	Remove	Health/condition	heavily pruned
TO139	Cheese tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	0.32	55	3	6	33	2c - 40+yrs but others more suitable	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	>40yrs	Low	Low	3.840	2.575	Remove	Health/condition	powerlines
TO140	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	0.53	100	7	15	44	2c - 40+yrs but others more suitable	Z3 Unprotected species for other reasons	>40yrs	Low	Low	6.360	3.309	Remove	Health/condition	power lines 20+ SAPLINGS
TO141	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.55	100	5	10	33	2c - 40+yrs but others	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	>40yrs	Low	Low	6.600	3.309	Remove	Health/condition	group trees powerlines

Tree tag	Common name	Scientific name	DBH (cm)	Basal diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Vigour (%)	Short ULE	Short AZ	Expected lifespan	STARS significance	STARS retention value	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Remove / Retain	Reason for Removal	Comments
								more suitable									
TO142	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.65	68	5	6	55	2c - 40+yrs but others more suitable	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	>40yrs	Low	Low	7.800	2.814	Remove	Health/condition	powerlines
TO143	Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	0.50	55	6	7	22	2c - 40+yrs but others more suitable	Z10 Poor cond or location with low potential for recovery	>40yrs	Low	Low	6.000	2.575	Remove	Health/condition	powerlines

ATTACHMENT 2 – TREE SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria

1. High Significance in landscape

- The tree is in good condition and good vigour;
- The tree has a form typical for the species;
- The tree is a remnant or is a planted locally indigenous specimen and/or is rare or uncommon in the local area or of botanical interest or of substantial age;
- The tree is listed as a Heritage Item, Threatened Species or part of an Endangered ecological community or listed on Councils significant Tree Register;
- The tree is visually prominent and visible from a considerable distance when viewed from most directions within the landscape due to its size and scale and makes a positive contribution to the local amenity;
- The tree supports social and cultural sentiments or spiritual associations, reflected by the broader population or community group or has commemorative values;
- The tree's growth is unrestricted by above and below ground influences, supporting its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa *in situ* - tree is appropriate to the site conditions.

2. Medium Significance in landscape

- The tree is in fair-good condition and good or low vigour;
- The tree has form typical or atypical of the species;
- The tree is a planted locally indigenous or a common species with its taxa commonly planted in the local area
- The tree is visible from surrounding properties, although not visually prominent as partially obstructed by other vegetation or buildings when viewed from the street,
- The tree provides a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the local area,
- The tree's growth is moderately restricted by above or below ground influences, reducing its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa *in situ*.

3. Low Significance in landscape

- The tree is in fair-poor condition and good or low vigour;
- The tree has form atypical of the species;
- The tree is not visible or is partly visible from surrounding properties as obstructed by other vegetation or buildings,
- The tree provides a minor contribution or has a negative impact on the visual character and amenity of the local area,
- The tree is a young specimen which may or may not have reached dimension to be protected by local Tree Preservation orders or similar protection mechanisms and can easily be replaced with a suitable specimen,
- The tree's growth is severely restricted by above or below ground influences, unlikely to reach dimensions typical for the taxa *in situ* - tree is inappropriate to the site conditions,
- The tree is listed as exempt under the provisions of the local Council Tree Preservation Order or similar protection mechanisms,
- The tree has a wound or defect that has potential to become structurally unsound.

Environmental Pest / Noxious Weed Species

- The tree is an Environmental Pest Species due to its invasiveness or poisonous/ allergenic properties,
- The tree is a declared noxious weed by legislation.

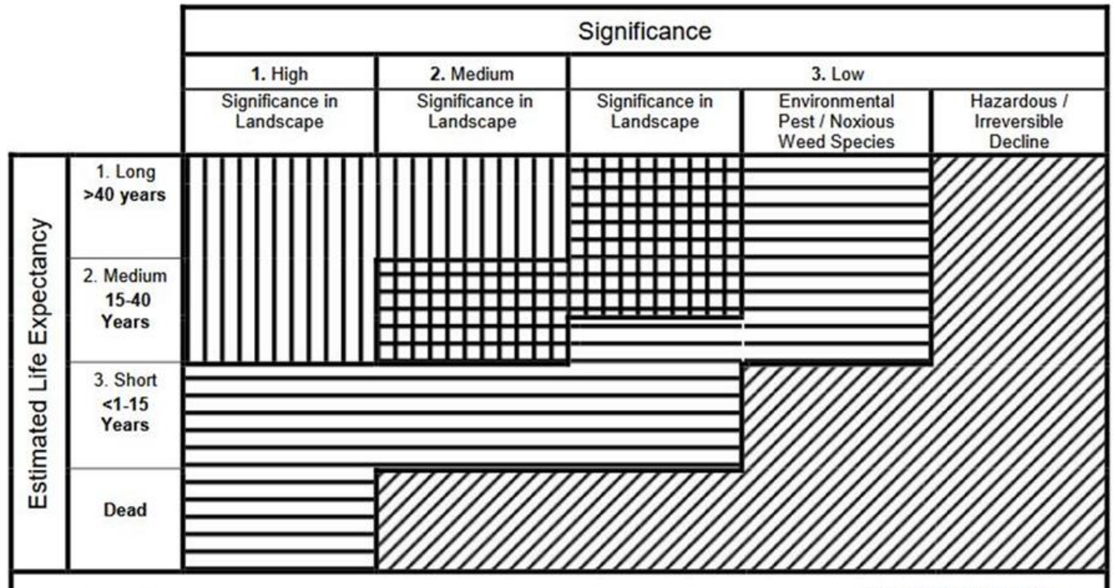
Hazardous/Irreversible Decline

- The tree is structurally unsound and/or unstable and is considered potentially dangerous,
- The tree is dead, or is in irreversible decline, or has the potential to fail or collapse in full or part in the immediate to short term.

The tree is to have a minimum of three (3) criteria in a category to be classified in that group.

Note: The assessment criteria are for individual trees only, however, can be applied to a monocultural stand in its entirety e.g. hedge.

ATTACHMENT 3 – TREE RETENTION VALUE – PRIORITY MATRIX



Legend for Matrix Assessment

Priority for Retention (High) - These trees are considered important for retention and should be retained and protected. Design modification or re-location of building/s should be considered to accommodate the setbacks as prescribed by the Australian Standard AS4970 *Protection of trees on development sites*. Tree sensitive construction measures must be implemented e.g. pier and beam etc if works are to proceed within the Tree Protection Zone.

Consider for Retention (Medium) - These trees may be retained and protected. These are considered less critical; however their retention should remain priority with removal considered only if adversely affecting the proposed building/works and all other alternatives have been considered and exhausted.

Consider for Removal (Low) - These trees are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.

Priority for Removal - These trees are considered hazardous, or in irreversible decline, or weeds and should be removed irrespective of development.

ATTACHMENT 4 – TREE AZ CATEGORIES

CAUTION: TreeAZ assessments must be carried out by a competent person qualified and experienced in arboriculture. The following category descriptions are designed to be a brief field reference and are not intended to be self-explanatory. They must be read in conjunction with the most current explanations published at www.TreeAZ.com.

Category Z: Unimportant trees not worthy of being a material constraint

Local policy exemptions: Trees that are unsuitable for legal protection for local policy reasons including size, proximity and species

Z1	Young or insignificant small trees, i.e. below the local size threshold for legal protection, etc
Z2	Too close to a building, i.e. exempt from legal protection because of proximity, etc
Z3	Species that cannot be protected for other reasons, i.e. scheduled noxious weeds, out of character in a setting of acknowledged importance, etc

High risk of death or failure: Trees that are likely to be removed within 10 years because of acute health issues or severe structural failure

Z4	Dead, dying, diseased or declining
Z5	Severe damage and/or structural defects where a high risk of failure cannot be satisfactorily reduced by reasonable remedial care, i.e. cavities, decay, included bark, wounds, excessive imbalance, overgrown and vulnerable to adverse weather conditions, etc
Z6	Instability, i.e. poor anchorage, increased exposure, etc

Excessive nuisance: Trees that are likely to be removed within 10 years because of unacceptable impact on people

Z7	Excessive, severe and intolerable inconvenience to the extent that a locally recognized court or tribunal would be likely to authorize removal, i.e. dominance, debris, interference, etc
Z8	Excessive, severe and intolerable damage to property to the extent that a locally recognized court or tribunal would be likely to authorize removal, i.e. severe structural damage to surfacing and buildings, etc

Good management: Trees that are likely to be removed within 10 years through responsible management of the tree population

Z9	Severe damage and/or structural defects where a high risk of failure can be temporarily reduced by reasonable remedial care, i.e. cavities, decay, included bark, wounds, excessive imbalance, vulnerable to adverse weather conditions, etc
Z10	Poor condition or location with a low potential for recovery or improvement, i.e. dominated by adjacent trees or buildings, poor architectural framework, etc
Z11	Removal would benefit better adjacent trees, i.e. relieve physical interference, suppression, etc
Z12	Unacceptably expensive to retain, i.e. severe defects requiring excessive levels of maintenance, etc

NOTE: Z trees with a high risk of death/failure (Z4, Z5 & Z6) or causing severe inconvenience (Z7 & Z8) at the time of assessment and need an urgent risk assessment can be designated as ZZ. ZZ trees are likely to be unsuitable for retention and at the bottom of the categorization hierarchy. In contrast, although Z trees are not worthy of influencing new designs, urgent removal is not essential and they could be retained in the short term, if appropriate.

Category A: Important trees suitable for retention for more than 10 years and worthy of being a material constraint

A1	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care
A2	Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care and/or work to adjacent trees
A3	Special significance for historical, cultural, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to retain for more than 10 years
A4	Trees that may be worthy of legal protection for ecological reasons (Advisory requiring specialist assessment)

NOTE: Category A1 trees that are already large and exceptional, or have the potential to become so with minimal maintenance, can be designated as AA at the discretion of the assessor. Although all A and AA trees are sufficiently important to be material constraints, AA trees are at the top of the categorization hierarchy and should be given the most weight in any selection process.

TreeAZ is designed by Barrell Tree Consultancy (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk) and is reproduced with their permission

	1 – Long	2 – Medium	3 – Short	4 – Removal	5 – Moved or Replaced
A	Trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 40 years with an acceptable level of risk	Trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 15 – 40 years with an acceptable level of risk	Trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 5 – 15 years with an acceptable level of risk	Trees that should be removed within the next 5 years	Trees which can be reliably removed or replaced
B	Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth	Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 years	Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 years	Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions	Small trees less than 5 m in height
C	Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial care	Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons	Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons	Damaged trees through structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form	Trees that have been pruned to artificially control growth
D		Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial care	Trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short term	Damaged trees that are clearly not safe to retain	
E				Trees that may live for more than 5 years but should be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new plantings	
F				Trees that are damaging or may cause damage to existing structures within 5 years	
G				Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for reasons given in (A) to (F)	

FAUNCE ST W

RACECOURSE RD

YOUNG ST

DISCLAIMER: CAD not georeferenced and has been aligned to georeferenced CAD 19881A01L.dwg. Verification by registered surveyor required prior to finalisation

Legend

- Site boundary (source:CAD)
- Tree
- Retain tree (29)
- Remove tree (113)
- Tree protection zone (TPZ)
- Structural root zone (SRZ)

Aerial source: Nearmap

TRAVERS BUSHFIRE & ECOLOGY
A TBE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPANY

PROJECT & MXD REFERENCE
Faunce & Young St, West Gosford
18URB09_T003

DATE & ISSUE NUMBER
14/12/2022
Issue 1
SC

SCALE & COORDINATE SYSTEM
1:800 @ A3
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

0 20 40 m

TITLE
Tree Retention & Removal Plan

Disclaimer: The mapping is indicative of available space and location of features which may prove critical in assessing the viability of the proposed works. Mapping has been produced on a map base with an inherent level of inaccuracy, the location of all mapped features are to be confirmed by a registered surveyor.

Document Path: N:\GIS STORAGE\N Drive\1_GDA2020_MappingProjects\18URB09_Faunce_YoungSt_WestGosford\MXDs\18URB09_T003.mxd

Legend

- Site boundary (source:CAD)
- A tree
- Z tree
- Retain tree (29)
- Remove tree (113)

Aerial source: Nearmap

TRAVERS BUSHFIRE & ECOLOGY
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PROJECT & MXD REFERENCE
Faunce & Young St, West Gosford
18URB09_T002

DATE & ISSUE NUMBER
14/12/2022
Issue 1
SC

SCALE & COORDINATE SYSTEM
1:800 @ A3
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

0 20 40 m

TITLE
AZ Plan

Disclaimer: The mapping is indicative of available space and location of features which may prove critical in assessing the viability of the proposed works. Mapping has been produced on a map base with an inherent level of inaccuracy, the location of all mapped features are to be confirmed by a registered surveyor.

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Legend

- Site boundary (source:CAD)
- Canopy
- Tree protection zone (TPZ)
- Structural root zone (SRZ)

Aerial source: Nearmap

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PROJECT & MXD REFERENCE	DATE & ISSUE NUMBER	SCALE & COORDINATE SYSTEM
Faunce & Young St, West Gosford 18URB09_T001	14/12/2022 Issue 1 SC	1:800 @ A3 GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

0 20 40 m

TITLE

ULE Plan

Disclaimer: The mapping is indicative of available space and location of features which may prove critical in assessing the viability of the proposed works. Mapping has been produced on a map base with an inherent level of inaccuracy, the location of all mapped features are to be confirmed by a registered surveyor.

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