



2-4 Smith Street, 116-132 Amy Street and 1, 3, 5, 7, 7A & 9 Maunder Street, Regents Park

Preliminary Tree Assessment

Prepared for
Angolet Pty Ltd

2 August 2017

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lex Atkins'.

Lex Atkins - Consulting Arborist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Phil Witten'.

Phil Witten - Senior Consulting Arborist



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Project Manager	Phil Witten 0425 536 670 PO Box Sutherland NSW 1499
Prepared by	Lex Atkins
Reviewed by	Phil Whitten
Approved by	David Bonjer
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This report is valid for a period of 12 months after the date of inspection, unless otherwise stated. Any significant change to the subject tree(s) or surrounding environment, including catastrophic storm/wind events will require the immediate re-inspection and assessment of the tree(s).

Trees fail in ways that the arboricultural community are yet to fully understand. There is no guarantee expressed or implied that failure or deficiencies may not arise of the subject trees in the future. No responsibility is accepted for damage to property or injury/death caused by the nominated trees.

Contents

1	Background	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	The study area.....	1
1.3	The subject trees	1
1.4	Documents and plans referenced	1
2	Method	2
2.1	Visual tree assessment	2
2.2	Tree retention assessment.....	2
2.3	Recording data	2
3	Results.....	3
4	Summary	9
4.1	The subject trees	9
4.2	Offsetting and tree replacement	9
4.3	Further assessment.....	9
4.4	Tree work.....	9
	References	10
	Appendix A - Tree location maps and study area.....	11
	Appendix B - Tree protection zones.....	14
	Appendix C – Tree protection guidelines	15
	Appendix D - Tree retention assesment method	17

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
AS	Australian Standards
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
ELA	Eco Logical Australia
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
NDE	Non-Destructive Excavation
NO	Number
NSW	New South Wales
SP	Species
SRZ	Structural Root Zone
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
VTA	Visual Tree Assessment

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd (ELA) was commissioned by Angolet Pty Ltd to prepare a preliminary tree assessment for a planning proposal in relation to a site located on Amy Street in Regents Park, Sydney, with the view to rezoning this site for medium density residential, and open space.

The purpose of this report is to:

- identify the trees within the study area
- assess the current overall health and condition of the subject trees
- evaluate the significance of the subject trees

1.2 The study area

The study area is located in the suburb of Regents Park. The site is bordered by Amy Street to the north, Smith Street to the east and Maunder Street to the west and comprises seventeen (17) allotments. All lots currently accommodate single dwellings. The total area of the site is 13,250m². The street numbers that constitute the site are:

- 2-4 Smith Street;
- 116-132 Amy Street; and
- 1, 3, 5, 7, 7A and 9 Maunder Street.

A map of the study area is in **Appendix A**.

1.3 The subject trees

The subject trees were inspected on 13 July 2017. A total of **109** trees were identified within the study area. Further information, observations and measurements specific to each of the subject trees can be found in **Chapter 3**.

1.4 Documents and plans referenced

The conclusions and recommendations of this report are based on the *Australian Standard, AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites* and the findings from the site inspection.

2 Method

2.1 Visual tree assessment

The subject trees were assessed in accordance with a stage one visual tree assessment (VTA) as formulated by Mattheck & Breloer (1994)¹, and practices consistent with modern arboriculture.

The following limitations apply to this methodology:

- Trees were inspected from ground level, without the use of any invasive or diagnostic tools and testing.
- Trees within restricted areas were not subject to a complete visual inspection (i.e. defects and abnormalities may be present but not recorded).
- Trees with adjacent properties were not subject to a visual inspection.
- No aerial inspections or root mapping was undertaken.
- Tree heights, canopy spread and diameter at breast height (DBH) was estimated, unless otherwise stated.
- Tree identification was based on broad taxonomical features present and visible from ground level at the time of inspection.

2.2 Tree retention assessment

This tree retention assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the IACA *Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System* (STARS). This method produces a Tree Retention rating of high, medium or low based on two factors:

- The significance of the tree
- The life expectancy of the tree

Further details and assessment criteria are in **Appendix D**.

The subject trees have not been assessed for ecological or environmental value.

2.3 Recording data

Data and information was gathered and recorded using GIS mapping equipment and software. Maps, diagrams and site plans in **Appendix A** are not to scale (unless otherwise stated) and are to be used as a guide only

¹ VTA is an internationally recognised practice in the visual assessment of trees as formulated by Mattheck & Breloer (1994). Explanations and illustrations are contained within the publication, *Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment* by Mattheck, C., and Breloer, H. *Arboricultural Journal*, Vol 18 pp 1-23 (1994).

3 Results

Table 1 shows the results of the arboricultural assessment. Key points are:

- **High retention value: 18** tree with a high retention value were identified within the study area.
- **Medium retention value: 44** trees with a medium retention value were identified within the study area.
- **Low retention value: 47** trees with a low retention value was identified within the study area.

Table 1: Results of the arboricultural assessment

No.	Botanical name	Trees in group	Height (m)	Spread (m)	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health	Structure	Retention Value
1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	1	20	17	1000	12	3.3	Good	Good	High
2	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	10	6	1	100	2	1.5	Good	Good	Low
3	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	1	20	10	950	11.5	3.2	Good	Good	High
4	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	1	8	4	250	3	1.9	Fair	Fair	Medium
5	<i>Angophora costata</i>	1	9	5	250	3	1.9	Good	Fair	Medium
6	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	1	14	8	350	4.2	2.1	Good	Good	High
7	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	1	12	5	300	3.6	2	Fair	Fair	Medium
8	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	1	8	2	100	2	1.5	Good	Fair	Medium
9	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	1	15	5	400	4.8	2.3	Good	Fair	Medium
10	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1	9	7	250	3	1.9	Good	Fair	Low
11	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	1	10	5	250	3	1.9	Fair	Fair	Medium
12	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	1	13	8	350	4.2	2.1	Good	Fair	Medium
13	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	1	3	4	150	2	1.5	Fair	Poor	Low
14	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	1	6	5	400	4.8	2.3	Good	Fair	Low
15	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	1	22	15	1100	12.6	3.4	Good	Good	High

No.	Botanical name	Trees in group	Height (m)	Spread (m)	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health	Structure	Retention Value
16	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	1	20	12	750	9	2.9	Good	Fair	High
17	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	1	5	3	250	3	1.9	Good	Fair	Medium
18	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	1	7	4	250	3	1.9	Good	Fair	Medium
23	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	1	16	6	300	4.2	2.1	Fair	Fair	Medium
24	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	1	16	7	350	5.4	2.4	Good	Good	High
25	<i>Angophora costata</i>	1	7	4	250	3	1.9	Good	Fair	Medium
26	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	1	7	4	250	3	1.9	Good	Fair	Medium
27	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	1	17	7	350	5.4	2.4	Good	Fair	High
28	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	1	20	10	400	4.8	2.3	Good	Good	High
29	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	1	21	13	400	4.8	2.3	Good	Good	High
30	<i>Angophora costata</i>	1	18	7	400	4.8	2.3	Good	Good	High
31	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	1	13	4	150	2	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium
32	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	1	21	10	850	10.3	3.1	Good	Good	High
33	<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	1	12	8	300	3.6	2	Good	Fair	Medium
34	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	1	7	1	100	2	1.5	Good	Fair	Low

No.	Botanical name	Trees in group	Height (m)	Spread (m)	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health	Structure	Retention Value
35	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	1	16	6	300	3.6	2	Fair	Good	High
36	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	1	17	9	300	3.6	2	Good	Fair	High
37	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	1	13	6	300	3.6	2	Good	Good	Medium
38	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	1	6	5	250	3	1.9	Good	Good	Medium
39	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1	18	17	Unknown	-	-	Good	Fair	Medium
40	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	3	7	2	100	2	1.5	Good	Fair	Medium
41	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	1	8	4	150	2	1.5	Good	Fair	Medium
42	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	1	5	3	150	2	1.5	Good	Fair	Medium
43	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	2	3	3	200	3	1.9	Fair	Fair	Medium
44	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1	7	4	200	3	1.9	Good	Fair	Medium
45	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	1	5	4	300	3.6	2	Fair	Fair	Medium
46	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	1	16	7	350	4.2	2.1	Good	Fair	High
47	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	1	8	4	200	2.4	1.7	Fair	Fair	Medium
48	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	1	13	6	300	3.6	2	Good	Good	High
49	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	1	6	4	200	2.4	1.7	Fair	Fair	Medium

No.	Botanical name	Trees in group	Height (m)	Spread (m)	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health	Structure	Retention Value
50	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	1	15	13	450	5.4	2.4	Good	Fair	High
51	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	1	3	3	150	2	1.5	Fair	Poor	Low
52	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	1	7	4	200	2.4	1.7	Good	Fair	Medium
53	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	1	6	4	250	3	1.9	Fair	Fair	Medium
54	<i>Unknown species</i>	1	5	5	250	3	1.9	Fair	Poor	Low
55	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	1	9	5	300	3.6	2	Fair	Poor	Low
56	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	1	12	5	350	4.2	2.1	Fair	Good	Medium
57	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	1	4	4	150	2	1.5	Good	Fair	Low
58	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	1	7	6	300	3.6	2	Good	Fair	Medium
59	<i>Unknown species</i>	1	10	5	250	3	1.9	Good	Fair	Medium
60	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	1	4	3	200	2.4	1.7	Fair	Fair	Medium
61	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	1	4	3	200	2.4	1.7	Good	Fair	Low
62	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	1	5	3	150	2	1.5	Fair	Poor	Low
63	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	1	6	4	200	2.4	1.7	Good	Fair	Low
64	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	10	6	3	200	2.4	1.7	Good	Good	Medium

No.	Botanical name	Trees in group	Height (m)	Spread (m)	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health	Structure	Retention Value
65	<i>Citrus species</i>	1	2	2	150	2	1.5	Good	Fair	Low
66	<i>Olea europaea</i>	1	3	3	200	2.4	1.7	Good	Fair	Low
67	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	1	19	14	1000	12	3.3	Good	Good	High
68	<i>Mixed weed species</i>	10	3	3	100	2	1.2	Good	Poor	Low
69	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	1	5	3	150	2	1.5	Good	Poor	Low
70	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	1	8	8	350	4.2	2.1	Good	Fair	Low
71	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	1	8	10	300	3.6	2	Good	Fair	Low
72	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	1	8	8	400	4.8	2.3	Fair	Fair	Medium
73	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	1	10	8	300	3.6	2	Good	Fair	Medium
74	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	1	7	6	200	2.4	1.7	Fair	Fair	Medium
75	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	1	9	6	250	3	1.9	Fair	Fair	Medium
76	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	1	15	7	350	4.2	2.1	Good	Good	High
77	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	1	5	2	150	2	1.5	Good	Poor	Low
78	<i>Viburnum sp.</i>	6	3	2	150	2	1.5	Fair	Fair	Low

4 Summary

4.1 The subject trees

- A total of **18** tree with a high retention value was identified within the study area. Trees with high retention value are considered important for retention and should be retained and protected wherever possible.
- A total of **44** trees with a medium retention value were identified within the study area. Trees that have a medium retention value are considered less critical. These particular subject trees should be retained wherever possible.
- A total of **47** trees with a low retention value were identified within the study area. Trees of low retention value are considered to be of low significance and should not be seen as a constraint on a development.

4.2 Offsetting and tree replacement

Where subject trees are unable to be retained due to construction, an offset and tree replacement program should be undertaken in consultation with council.

4.3 Further assessment

- An arboricultural impact assessment must be prepared if construction works are to be undertaken within the study area where trees are likely to be impacted, including trees on adjoin properties. The construction method and design footprint should incorporate the retention of significant trees wherever possible.

4.4 Tree work

- All tree work is to be carried out by an arborist with a minimum AQF Level 3 qualification in Arboriculture.
- All tree work must be in accordance with *Australian Standard AS 4373-2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees* and the *NSW WorkCover Code of Practice for the Amenity Tree Industry (1998)*.
- Permission must be granted from the relevant consent authority, prior to removing or pruning of any of the subject trees.

References

Australian Standard, AS 4373-2007, *Pruning of Amenity Trees*.

Australian Standard, AS 4970-2009, *Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.

HARRIS, R.W., CLARK, J.R. and MATHENY, N.P. (2004), *Arboriculture: Integrated Management of Landscape Trees, Shrubs and Vines*, 4th edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

Mattheck, C. 2007. *Updated field guide for visual tree assessment*. Karlsruhe: Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe.

WorkCover NSW. 1998. *Code of Practice: Amenity Tree Industry*

Appendix A - Tree location maps and study area







Appendix B - Tree protection zones

- **Tree protection zone (TPZ):** The TPZ is the optimal combination of crown and root area (as defined by AS 4970-2009) that requires protection during the construction process so that the tree can remain viable. The TPZ is an area that is isolated from the work zone to insure no disturbance or encroachment occurs into this zone. Tree sensitive construction measures must be implemented if works are to proceed within the Tree Protection Zone.
- **Structural root zone (SRZ):** The SRZ is the area of the root system (as defined by AS 4970-2009) used for stability, mechanical support and anchorage of the tree. The SRZ only considers a tree's structural stability, not the area of root zone required for long term viability. Severance of structural roots (>50 mmØ) within the SRZ is generally not recommended as it may lead to the destabilisation and/or decline of the tree.

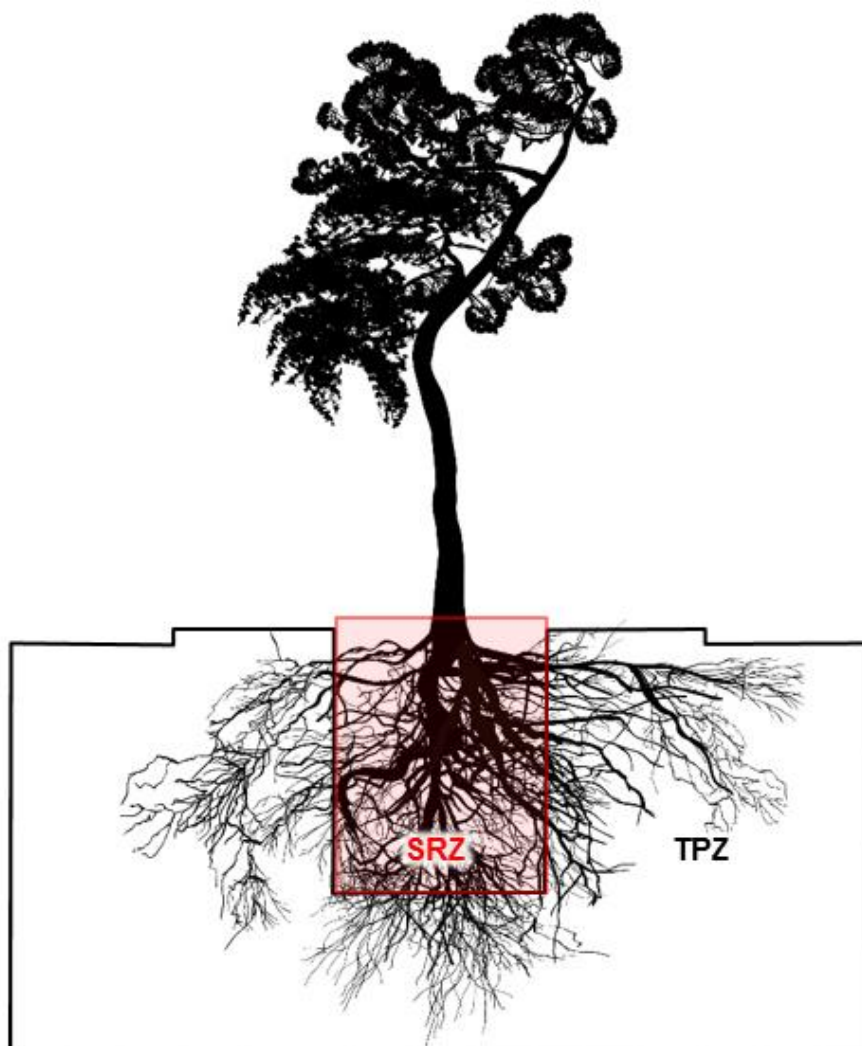


Figure 1: Indicative TPZ and SRZ

Appendix C – Tree protection guidelines

The following tree protection guidelines must be implemented during the construction period in the event that no tree-specific recommendations are detailed.

Tree protection fencing

The TPZ is a restricted area delineated by protective fencing or the use of an existing structure (such as a wall or fence).

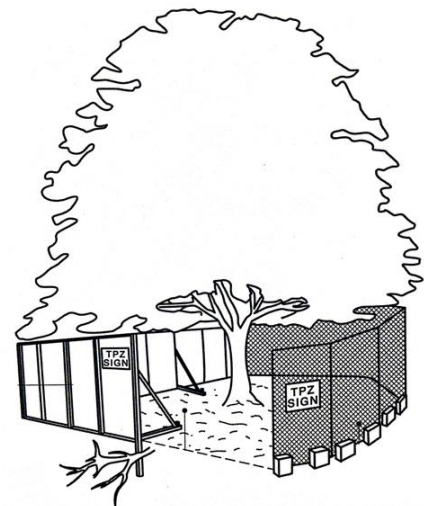
Trees that are to be retained must have protective fencing erected around the TPZ (or as specified in the body of the report) to protect and isolate it from the construction works. Fencing must comply with the *Australian Standard, AS 4687-2007, Temporary fencing and hoardings*.

Tree protection fencing must be installed prior to site establishment and remain intact until completion of works. Once erected, protective fencing must not be removed or altered without the approval of the project arborist.

If the protective fencing requires temporary removal, trunk, branch and ground protection must be installed and must comply with *AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.

Tree protection fencing shall be:

- Enclosed to the full extent of the TPZ (or as specified in the Recommendations and Tree Protection Plan).
- Cyclone chain wire link fence or similar, with lockable access gates.
- Certified and Inspected by the Project Arborist.
- Installed prior to the commencement of works.
- Prominently signposted with 300mm x 450mm boards stating "NO ACCESS - TREE PROTECTION ZONE".



Crown protection

Tree crowns/canopy may be injured or damaged by machinery such as; excavators, drilling rigs, trucks, cranes, plant and vehicles. Where crown protection is required, it will usually be located at least one meter outside the perimeter of the crown.

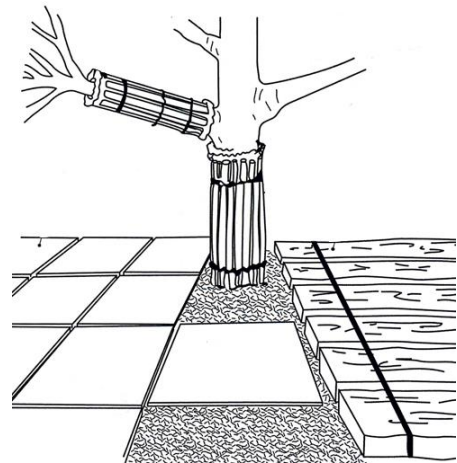
Crown protection may include the installation of a physical barrier, pruning selected branches to establish clearance, or the tying/bracing of branches.

Trunk protection

Where provision of tree protection fencing is impractical or must be temporarily removed, trunk protection shall be installed for the nominated trees to avoid accidental mechanical damage.

The removal of bark or branches allows the potential ingress of micro-organisms which may cause decay. Furthermore, the removal of bark restricts the trees' ability to distribute water, mineral ions (solutes), and glucose.

Trunk protection shall consist of a layer of either carpet underfelt, geotextile fabric or similar wrapped around the trunk, followed by 1.8 m lengths of softwood timbers aligned vertically and spaced evenly around the trunk (with an approx. 50 mm gap between the timbers).



The timbers must be secured using galvanised hoop strap (aluminium strapping). The timbers shall be wrapped around the trunk but not fixed to the tree, as this will cause injury/damage to the tree.

Ground protection

Tree roots are essential for the uptake/absorption of water, oxygen and mineral ions (solutes). It is essential to prevent the disturbance of the soil beneath the dripline and within the TPZ of trees that are to be retained. Soil compaction within the TPZ will adversely affect the ability of roots to function correctly.

If temporary access for machinery is required within the TPZ ground protection measures will be required. The purpose of ground protection is to prevent root damage and soil compaction within the TPZ. Ground protection may include a permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric beneath a layer of mulch, crushed rock or rumble boards.

If the grade is to be raised within the TPZ, the material should be coarser or more porous than the underlying material.

Root protection & pruning

If incursions/excavation within the TPZ are unavoidable, exploratory excavation (under the supervision of the Project Arborist) using non-destructive methods may be considered to evaluate the extent of the root system affected, and determine whether or not the tree can remain viable.

If the project arborist identifies conflicting roots that requiring pruning, they must be pruned with a sharp implement such as; secateurs, pruners, handsaws or a chainsaw back to undamaged tissue. The final cut must be a clean cut.

Underground services

All underground services should be routed outside of the TPZ. If underground services need to be installed within the TPZ, they should be installed using horizontal directional drilling (HDD). The horizontal drilling/boring must be at minimum depth of 600mm below grade. Trenching for services is to be regarded as "excavation"

Appendix D - Tree retention assesment method

Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria - STARS®		
Low	Medium	High
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 the surrounding properties or 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 dimensions 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 the potential to become structurally unsound. The tree is an environmental pest species due to its invasiveness or poisonous/allergenic properties. The tree is a declared noxious weed by legislation	The tree is in fair to good condition 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	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.

Useful Life Expectancy - Assessment Criteria			
Dead	Short	Medium	Long
Trees that should be removed within the next 5 years. Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees because of disease or inhospitable conditions. Dangerous trees because of instability or recent loss of adjacent trees. Dangerous trees because of structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form. Damaged trees that are clearly not safe to retain. Trees that could live for more than 5 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting. Trees that are damaging or may cause damage to existing structures within 5 years. Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the reasons.	Trees that appear to be retainable at the time of the assessment for 5-15 years with an acceptable level of risk. Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 more years. Trees that could live for more than 15 years but may be removed for safety or nuisance reasons. Trees that could live for more than 40 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting. Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial tree care.	Trees that appear to be retainable at the time of the assessment for 15-40 years with an acceptable level of risk. Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 more years. Trees that could live for more than 40 years but may be removed for safety or nuisance reasons. Trees that could live for more than 40 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting. Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial tree care.	Trees that appear to be retainable at the time of the assessment for more than 40 years with an acceptable level of risk. Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth. Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree care. Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long term retention.

Tree Significance					
Useful Life Expectancy		High	Medium	Low	
	Long >40 years				
	Medium 15-40 years				
	Short <1-15 years				
	Dead				

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 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 the removal considered only if adversely affecting the proposed building/works and all other alternatives have been considered and exhausted.
	Consider for removal (Low): These tree are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.
	Consider for removal (Low): These tree are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.



HEAD OFFICE

Suite 2, Level 3
668-672 Old Princes Highway
Sutherland NSW 2232
T 02 8536 8600
F 02 9542 5622

CANBERRA

Level 2
11 London Circuit
Canberra ACT 2601
T 02 6103 0145
F 02 9542 5622

COFFS HARBOUR

35 Orlando Street
Coffs Harbour Jetty NSW 2450
T 02 6651 5484
F 02 6651 6890

PERTH

Suite 1 & 2
49 Ord Street
West Perth WA 6005
T 08 9227 1070
F 02 9542 5622

DARWIN

16/56 Marina Boulevard
Cullen Bay NT 0820
T 08 8989 5601
F 08 8941 1220

SYDNEY

Suite 1, Level 1
101 Sussex Street
Sydney NSW 2000
T 02 8536 8650
F 02 9542 5622

NEWCASTLE

Suites 28 & 29, Level 7
19 Bolton Street
Newcastle NSW 2300
T 02 4910 0125
F 02 9542 5622

ARMIDALE

92 Taylor Street
Armidale NSW 2350
T 02 8081 2685
F 02 9542 5622

WOLLONGONG

Suite 204, Level 2
62 Moore Street
Austinmer NSW 2515
T 02 4201 2200
F 02 9542 5622

BRISBANE

Suite 1, Level 3
471 Adelaide Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
T 07 3503 7192
F 07 3854 0310

HUSKISSON

Unit 1, 51 Owen Street
Huskisson NSW 2540
T 02 4201 2264
F 02 9542 5622

NAROOMA

5/20 Canty Street
Narooma NSW 2546
T 02 4302 1266
F 02 9542 5622

MUDGEES

Unit 1, Level 1
79 Market Street
Mudgee NSW 2850
T 02 4302 1234
F 02 6372 9230

GOSFORD

Suite 5, Baker One
1-5 Baker Street
Gosford NSW 2250
T 02 4302 1221
F 02 9542 5622

1300 646 131

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