

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT REPORT

290 AVOCA DRIVE
KINCUMBER

REVISED REPORT 25TH OCTOBER 2019

PREPARED FOR LEND LEASE PTY LTD



Prepared by:
Guy Paroissien
Landscape Matrix Pty Ltd.
ABN 53 110 564 102
T/F. 9943 6510, M. 0425 342 051
40 Timbarra Road St Ives NSW 2075
E-mail: landscapematrix@optusnet.com.au

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1. BACKGROUND

Landscape Matrix Pty Ltd has been engaged by Lend Lease Pty Ltd to prepare an Arboricultural report in respect to trees at or adjacent 290 Avoca Drive Kincumber and, in particular, those trees potentially affected by a proposed re-development at the site for residential and commercial purposes. This report has been prepared by Guy Paroissien a Director of Landscape Matrix.

The site was inspected on 20th and 25th October 2016. The assessment of the trees is based upon a visual inspection of the trees from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) approach developed by Mattheck & Breloer (1994).

The inspection was limited to visual inspection of the trees without dissection, probing or coring. No aerial inspection of the trees was carried out and the assessment did not include any woody tissue testing or root investigation.

The tree heights and canopy spreads were estimated and expressed in metres and the tree diameters at breast height (DBH) were measured with a standard metal tape at approximately 1.4 metres above ground level and expressed in millimetres.

Trees on adjoining properties were assessed from the nearest property boundary.
This report has been revised and updated in October 2019 to reflect a revised development proposal. It is noted the original report assessed 105 trees.

This report assesses 81 trees due to the removal of trees for approved subdivision works and removal of trees by Council for traffic management works subsequent to the original assessment. The trees that have been removed are identified in Appendix B (tree data summary) by grey shading.

2. TREES ON SITE

81 trees on or adjoining the site have been assessed in preparing this report. A summary of the 81 trees on or adjacent to the site, their dimensions, condition, Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) and landscape significance is attached in Appendix B. The ULE categories identified in Appendix B follow those of Barrell (1996).

The tree numbers in Appendix B correspond with the tree numbers marked on the attached Survey Plan prepared by RealSurv dated 23/10/2019 and identified as Reference Number 71947, Sheet 1 of 1, Rev 3.

The trees that have been assessed on and adjoining the site are summarised in table 1 as follows:

Table 1: Summary of species assessed, number and height range.

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NUMBER PRESENT	HEIGHT RANGE (metres)
<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Cook Pine	1	11
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	6	9 to 18
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	2	22 to 26
<i>Corymbia eximia</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	1	8
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	2	11 to 22
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	2	14 to 22
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress	1	17
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay, Southern Mahogany	8	10 to 28
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	26	11 to 28
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> *	Narrow Leaved Black Peppermint	1	26
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	4	30 to 34
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	3	12 to 20
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	17	14 to 32
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i> *	Wallangarra White Gum, Willow Gum	2	18 to 20
<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	Gum Tree	1	34
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar	1	9
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly Paperbark	1	8
<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i> *	Brush Cherry, Magenta Lilly Pilly	1	8
<i>Xcupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	1	9
	Total	81	4.5 to 34 metres

* Listed individually as a threatened species under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Eucalyptus scoparia (Wallangarra White Gum, Willow Gum) is listed on the Schedules of the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. This species is listed as an endangered species in Part 1 Schedule 1 of that Act. *Eucalyptus scoparia* is also listed as a nationally vulnerable species under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Eucalyptus nicholii (Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint, Willow Peppermint) is listed on the Schedules of the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. This species is listed as a vulnerable species on Schedule 2 of that Act. *Eucalyptus nicholii* is also listed as a

nationally vulnerable species under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Syzygium paniculatum (Brush Cherry, Magenta Lilly Pilli) is listed on the Schedules of the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. This species is listed as an endangered species on Schedule 1 of that Act. *Syzygium paniculatum* is also listed as a nationally vulnerable species under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

However, the specimens of Willow Gum and Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint are considered to be planted specimen rather than remnant vegetation as this species not recorded as occurring naturally at this locality and its natural range is significantly remote from the site. Taking this into account it is considered that there will not be a significant impact on threatened species arising from the proposal when applying the relevant test under Section 5A of the Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

It is also concluded the specimen of Brush Cherry is a planted specimen due to:

- The part of the site where it is located has been developed in the past and comprises a planted landscape;
- The species is widely planted in cultivation; and
- The remnant canopy trees at the site are of a different vegetation community to that where Brush Cherry naturally occurs.

3. LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE OF TREES ON THE SITE.

The landscape significance of trees on the site is based upon a number of factors including the species in question, tree dimensions, health, maturity, Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) and visual significance within and beyond the site.

The following table provides a summary of those 47 trees that are of moderate to high landscape value and medium to long ULE together with their respective tree protection and structural root zones. Of these, 14 are of moderate landscape significance, 14 of moderate to high landscape significance and 19 of high landscape significance. Further information regarding these trees' dimensions, health, form and structural condition are provided in appendix B:

Table 2: Trees of moderate to high landscape significance and medium to long ULE.

TREE NO.	SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAME	LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE	TPZ	SRZ	COMMENTS/ PROPOSED ACTION
36	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	High landscape significance	6.7 metres	2.8 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree exhibited low levels of dieback.
38	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	High landscape significance	8 metres	2.9 metres	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders form 7 meters (possibly following past damage to the main leader at this point) - not considered at risk of failure in the short term.
40	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	High landscape significance	6.2 metres	2.9 metres	
42	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Lemon Scented Gum)	High landscape significance	7.4 metres	2.9 metres	The tree displays fair to poor branch attachment with 3 x codominant leaders from 3.5 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction - the junction is a weak point in the tree with increased risk of failure - not considered at risk of failure in the short term.
44	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	High landscape significance	7.7 metres	2.9 metres	
45	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	High landscape significance	6.7 metres	2.8 metres	
46	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	High landscape significance	7 metres	2.7 metres	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback and epicormic growth.

48	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	High landscape significance	7.7 metres	2.8 metres	
51	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	High landscape significance	6.2 metres	2.7 metres	
52	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	High landscape significance	7 metres	2.8 metres	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback.
63	<i>Corymbia maculata</i> (Spotted Gum)	High landscape significance	6.2 metres	2.7 metres	
67	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Lemon Scented Gum)	High landscape significance	9.6 metres	3.2 metres	
68	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt)	High landscape significance	8.6 metres	2.9 metres	
69	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt)	High landscape significance	9.4 metres	3.1 metres	
70	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt)	High landscape significance	6.7 metres	2.7 metres	
72	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> (Gum Tree)	High landscape significance	8.2 metres	2.8 metres	Similar to <i>E. pilularis</i> (Blackbutt) but bark extends further up trunk, bark is more flaky, and fruit is 1/3 size of Blackbutt. Low levels of termite mudding in lower trunk bark - monitor for potential termite nest in root crown. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback.
73	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt)	High landscape significance	9.9 metres	3.2 metres	Suspended dead branch at 10 metres requires removal from crown.
83	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	High landscape significance	6.7 metres	2.7 metres	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback.
85	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	High landscape significance	7.9 metres	3.1 metres	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback. Kerb cracked adjacent to tree.
1	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> (Prickly Paperbark)	Moderate landscape significance	5.5 metres	2.4 metres	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders with some evidence of poor attachment at the junction - the junction is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure but is not considered at risk of failure in the short term. At the time of inspection the tree was of

					moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited moderate to high levels of dieback.
14	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i> (Cook Pine)	Moderate landscape significance	5 metres	2.4 metres	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited reduced foliage density.
17	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i> (Brush Cherry, Magenta Lilly Pilly)	Moderate landscape significance	3.2 metres	2 metres	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited reduced foliage density.
21	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	Moderate to high landscape significance	6.2 metres	2.7 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. The tree displays fair branch attachment with codominant leaders from 7 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction - not considered at risk of failure in the short term. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback. Evidence of disturbance in TPZ and past mechanical damage to lower branches (torn branches).
24	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	Moderate to high landscape significance	7.4 metres	2.9 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. Evidence of disturbance in TPZ and past mechanical damage to lower branches (torn branches).
25	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	Moderate landscape significance	4.4 metres	2.5 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. Evidence of significant past mechanical damage to lower trunk. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback. Monitor potential decay in basal trunk and stability due to possible damage to roots and loss of root function.
26	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	Moderate landscape significance	4.3 metres	2.4 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been significantly suppressed. The tree displays poor branch attachment with codominant leaders from 4.5 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction (included bark) - the junction is a weak point in the tree with increased risk of failure - OK short term. Evidence of significant past mechanical damage to lower trunk.
29	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	Moderate to high landscape significance	4.9 metres	2.4 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been significantly suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback. High levels of termite mudding on lower trunk.
30	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	Moderate to high landscape significance	5.5 metres	2.4 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. Evidence of past mechanical wounding to trunk at 3.5 metres.

31	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	Moderate to high landscape significance	5.4 metres	2.6 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth. High levels of termite mudding on lower trunk.
32	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	Moderate to high landscape significance	5.5 metres	2.6 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth. Termite mudding on lower trunk.
35	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	Moderate to high landscape significance	6.5 metres	2.8 metres	Termite mudding on lower trunk. Significant past mechanical damage to lower trunk tissue - monitor for potential decay entry and/or loss of root function.
41	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	Moderate landscape significance	4.3 metres	2.2 metres	
43	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (Liquidambar)	Moderate landscape significance	3.6 metres	2.1 metres	
47	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	Moderate to high landscape significance	5 metres	2.4 metres	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback.
49	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	Moderate landscape significance	4.6 metres	2.3 metres	At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
53	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	Moderate to high landscape significance	5.3 metres	2.5 metres	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders from 6 meters following past failure of the main leader at this point - not considered at risk of failure in the short term.
54	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	Moderate to high landscape significance	5 metres	2.4 metres	The tree displays fair to poor branch attachment with codominant leaders form 5 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction (included bark) - the junction is a weak point in the tree with increased risk of failure.
55	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	Moderate landscape significance	5.5 metres	2.4 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. The tree displays fair to poor branch attachment with codominant leaders from 4 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction - the junction is a weak point in the tree with increased risk of failure.

58	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	Moderate to high landscape significance	5.6 metres	2.6 metres	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback.
59	<i>Corymbia eximia</i> (Yellow Bloodwood)	Moderate landscape significance	3.8 metres	2.1 metres	
60	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	Moderate landscape significance	3.7 metres	2.2 metres	At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
65	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	Moderate to high landscape significance	5.3 metres	2.4 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback.
66	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	Moderate landscape significance	4 metres	2.2 metres	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback.
71	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i> (Red Bloodwood)	Moderate landscape significance	4.4 metres	2.2 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback. Branch conflict with tree number 70 at 5 metres.
80	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	Moderate to high landscape significance	5.6 metres	2.6 metres	There is a kink in the main trunk at 1.8 metres where the original leader failed in the past and a new leader has assumed dominance - appears sound.
86	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i> (Red Bloodwood)	Moderate to high landscape significance	5 metres	2.4 metres	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
91	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Red Mahogany)	Moderate to high landscape significance	5.9 metres	2.5 metres	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback. Termite mudding in lower trunk bark - monitor.

*Ca. = approximate diameter at breast height estimated from nearest boundary for trees on adjoining sites

A number of methods to determine the likely extent of root zones and appropriate setbacks for tree root protection zones for trees on development sites have been developed in the past. The key criteria used in determining setbacks is the tree's trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) in conjunction with other factors including the sensitivity of the species in question to environmental disturbance/change, the age of the tree and the tree's health and vigour at the time.

Harris et al (2004) provide formulae for calculating tree protection zones based on the above criteria and modified from the 1991 British Standard for protection of trees on construction sites (BS 5837:1991). The 2005 version of the British Standard (BS 5837:2005) recommends a radius of 12 times the tree's DBH. For multi trunked trees BS 5837:2005 recommends a setback of 10 times the basal trunk diameter. In addition to these methods a setback based on 10 times the DBH to identify the primary root zone and 5 times the DBH to identify the critical root zone was widely accepted and used by many consulting arborists.

The Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Construction Sites identifies a 'Tree Protection Zone' of 12 times the tree's DBH. The Australian Standard also provides a formula for calculating the "Structural Root Zone" of trees on development sites. In regard to palms, other monocots, cycads and tree ferns the Standard identifies the Tree Protection Zone should not be less than 1 metre outside the crown projection. (Australian Standards Association 2009)

The tree protection zones identified below have been calculated using the Australian Standard AS 4970 Protection of Trees on Construction Sites and are the optimum setback from the trees where disturbance (e.g. soil level changes, compaction, excavation etc) should be minimised to reduce potential impacts on the long term health of the trees.

Preferably, no more than 10% of the root protection zone should be disturbed with compensation made by extension of other areas of the RPA to compensate for the area(s) disturbed. The Standard also identifies that, where greater than 10% of the tree protection zone is potentially disturbed the tree's viability needs to be investigated and demonstrated by the project arborist. The structural root zone is the area required for stability and where disturbance of any sort should be avoided.

While these trees are identified for consideration for retention it must also be recognised that all trees identified for retention are not always able to be retained on a development site for a variety of reasons. For example, the setbacks required to protect the tree's root zones can be a significant constraint on development options, particularly where trees are located towards the centre of a development site.

In addition, the retention of mature trees in the vicinity of dwellings requires careful consideration in terms of the long term health of the trees in question and from a risk management perspective. Trees that are retained on development sites are often impacted by direct disturbance to their root zones (excavation, soil level changes, and compaction of soil in the root zone) and indirect impacts such as changes to drainage on the site. Trees that are significantly impacted by such disturbance will generally decline over a period

of years following the disturbance (development works). As the trees decline dieback and deadwood increases in the canopy there is an increased risk of falling branches. Where damage to structural roots has occurred there is an increased risk of the entire tree failing.

4. TREES THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR REMOVAL

Following assessment of the trees on the site it is considered the following 8 trees should be considered for removal and replacement from the site due to poor/declining health and/or structural condition and/or unsuitability to the site:

Table 3: Trees recommended for consideration for removal.

TREE NUMBER(S)	SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAME	REASON
2	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	Environmental pest species.
7	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders from 1 metre with some evidence of poor attachment at the junction - the junction is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure but is not considered at risk of failure in the short term. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited moderate to high levels of dieback and epicormic growth. Environmental pest species of high visual significance.
8	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders and poorly attached regrowth following severe past pruning - not considered at risk of failure in the short term. Environmental pest species of high visual significance.
9	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	The tree displays signs of instability with evidence of extensive decay in basal trunk. The tree also displays poor branch attachment with multiple leaders with evidence of poor attachment, decay in junctions etc. - structurally compromised. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback.
10	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders and poorly attached regrowth following severe past pruning - not considered at risk of failure in the short term. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and poor vigour and exhibited reduced foliage density, moderate to high levels of dieback and epicormic growth. Environmental pest species of high visual significance.

84	<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i> (Wallangarra White Gum, Willow Gum)	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of poor health and poor vigour and exhibited significant levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
88	<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i> (Wallangarra White Gum, Willow Gum)	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of poor health and poor vigour and exhibited significant levels of dieback and epicormic growth. The tree displays signs of instability with evidence of past wounding and possible decay in the basal trunk on the SW side - early attention to removal recommended.
90	<i>Corymbia maculata</i> (Spotted Gum)	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of poor health and poor vigour and exhibited significantly reduced foliage density and high levels of dieback.

NB: Whilst tree numbers 18, 62, 74, 75 and 81 were originally recommended for removal these trees are no longer recommended for removal due to their location within the E3 zone and the express direction that no trees be removed in the E3 zoned land.

5. TREES NOT IDENTIFIED FOR REMOVAL OR RETENTION

The following 21 trees have not been identified as warranting specific design consideration:

- Tree numbers 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 27, 28, 33, 34, 37, 39, 50, 56, 57, 64, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 87.

While these trees do perform some landscape function they are not considered significant enough to warrant specific design consideration due to either their low landscape significance or short ULE.

6. POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON TREES

The potential impacts of the proposal have been assessed using the following Architectural Plans prepared by Jackson Teece Architects:

- Site Analysis Plan prepared by Jackson Teece Architects dated 17/10/2019 and identified as Drawing Numbers 000-02, Issue 2; and
- Site Plan prepared by Jackson Teece Architects: dated 17/10/2019 and identified as Drawing Numbers 000-03, Issue 2.

Trees requiring removal or proposed to be removed to facilitate the proposed development

To facilitate construction of the development works the following 8 trees are proposed to be removed.

Table 4: Trees requiring removal to facilitate construction of the proposed development.

TREE NO.	SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAME	COMMENTS
1	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> (Prickly Paperbark)	Within the footprint of proposed works and will require removal.
2	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	Within the footprint of proposed works and will require removal. Recommended for removal regardless of development proposal
7	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	Within the footprint of proposed works and will require removal. Recommended for removal regardless of development proposal
8	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	Within the footprint of proposed works and will require removal. Recommended for removal regardless of development proposal
9	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	Within the footprint of proposed works and will require removal. Recommended for removal regardless of development proposal
10	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	Within the footprint of proposed works and will require removal. Recommended for removal regardless of development proposal
90	<i>Corymbia maculata</i> (Spotted Gum)	Within the footprint of proposed works and will require removal. Recommended for removal regardless of development proposal
91	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Red Mahogany)	Within the footprint of proposed works and will require removal.

6 of the 8 trees proposed to be removed are already identified as recommended for removal, regardless of the proposal, in section 5 (table 4) of this report (tree numbers 2, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 90).

In addition to the above trees, the recently updated version of the survey for the site has identified 5 additional small trees and a group of 6 palms on the site within the development area. These trees were not assessed in my earlier report and are concluded to be very small trees/large shrubs as the previous site data collection included trees not on the survey at that time that were considered to be of dimensions that warranted assessment.

In respect of the palms it is noted from aerial imaging that these are either specimens of Alexandra Palm (*Archontophoenix alexandrae*) or Bangalow Palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*). The aerial imaging identifies these palms and small trees as

relatively small specimens of low to moderate landscape significance – it is recommended these palms and small trees be removed and replaced with more appropriate species as part of the works.

Trees potentially impacted by the proposed development

To facilitate construction of the proposed development works the following 4 trees identified in table 5 are proposed for retention and may be potentially impacted. The root zone calculations referred to in this report were made using scale drawings of the trees' identified tree protection zones (TPZ) in a CAD program (TurboCAD®) with potentially affected areas added to the drawing. The area of potential impact was converted to a percentage of TPZ using a spreadsheet (Microsoft Excel®).

The extent of impacts to the trees in table 5 has been rated using the following guideline:

- 0% of root zone impacted – no impact of significance
- 0 to 10% of root zone impacted – low level of impact
- 10 to 15% of root zone impacted – low to moderate level of impact
- 15 to 20% of root zone impacted – moderate level of impact
- 20 to 25% of root zone impacted – moderate to high level of impact
- 25 to 35% of root zone impacted – high level of impact
- > 35% of root zone impacted – significant level of impact

Table 5: Trees potentially affected by the proposed development

TREE No.	SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAME	TPZ	SRZ	COMMENTS*
14	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i> (Cook Pine)	5 metres	2.4 metres	The proposed works are calculated to encroach within 10.16m ² or 12.74% of the tree's identified TPZ – this is a low to moderate level of impact and within an acceptable threshold.
15	<i>Xcupressocyparis leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress)	7 metres	2.7 metres	The proposed works are calculated to encroach within 31.53m ² or 20.73% of the tree's identified TPZ – while this is a moderate to high level of impact it is considered the impacts can be managed within an acceptable threshold if remaining areas of the TPZ can be protected and actively managed (mulched/fertilized and irrigated) to improve the tree's resilience. It is also noted this species is moderately resilient to disturbance.

16	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> (Monterey Cypress)	11.5 metres	3.4 metres	The proposed works are calculated to encroach within 124.46m ² or 29.87% of the tree's identified TPZ – this is a high level of impact with potential to affect the tree's long term health and reduce its ULE. However, the impacts can be reduced if remaining areas of the TPZ can be actively managed (mulched/fertilized and irrigated) to improve the tree's resilience. It is also noted this species is moderately resilient to disturbance.
17	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i> (Brush Cherry, Magenta Lilly Pilly)	3.2 metres	2 metres	The proposed works are located outside the tree's identified TPZ – no impact of substance.

All of the remaining trees are remote from the proposed works and will not be impacted by the proposal.

The TPZ encroachments/impacts can be summarised as follows:

- The proposed works are outside the identified TPZ of tree number 17 and no impact of substance is predicted for this tree.
- The proposed works will encroach within 12.74% of the TPZ of tree 14 and is a low to moderate level of impact and within an acceptable threshold for this tree.
- The proposed works will encroach within 20.73% of the TPZ of tree 15 – while this is a moderate to high level of impact it is considered the impacts can be managed within an acceptable threshold if remaining areas of the TPZ can be protected and actively managed (mulched/fertilized and irrigated) to improve the tree's resilience. It is also noted this species is moderately resilient to disturbance.
- The proposed works will encroach within 29.87% of the TPZ of tree 16 – this is a high level of impact with potential to affect the tree's long term health and reduce its ULE. However, the impacts can be reduced if remaining areas of the TPZ can be actively managed (mulched/fertilized and irrigated) to improve the tree's resilience. It is also noted this species is moderately resilient to disturbance.

7. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

The following protection measures are recommended to assist in minimising potential impacts that may arise during the demolition and construction phases (including the implementation of landscape works on the site).

A. Measures to be implemented prior to the commencement of any works on the site.

1. All trees identified for retention/protection are to be clearly identified by signage as protected trees.
2. The TPZ of trees identified for protection are to be protected by fencing during the entire construction period except for specific areas directly required to achieve construction works.
3. The tree protection fence shall be constructed of galvanised pipe at 2.4 metre spacing and connected by securely attached chain mesh fencing to a minimum height of 1.8 metres and shall be installed prior to work commencing.

B. Measures to be implemented and maintained during the life of construction works on the site.

4. Construction works, development (including utilities) or soil level changes within the TPZ of trees identified for protection shall be avoided or, if unavoidable, shall be restricted to pier and beam style or suspended slab construction (including driveway construction).
5. Any excavation (e.g. for piers/posts) within the primary root zones of trees identified for protection shall be carried out by hand to minimize disturbance to tree roots. Roots greater than 25mm are not to be damaged or severed without prior assessment by an arborist to determine likely level of impact and the restorative actions required to minimise the impacts of root damage.
6. Tree roots between 10mm and 25mm diameter, severed during excavation, shall be cut cleanly by hand and the tree subsequently treated with a root growth hormone and wetting agent, by an experienced Arborist/Horticulturist with a minimum qualification of the Horticulture Certificate or Tree Surgery Certificate.
7. To prevent soil compaction or contamination no storage or mixing of construction materials shall be allowed within the TPZ of trees identified for protection.
8. Canopy pruning of trees identified for protection which is necessary to accommodate approved building works shall be undertaken in accordance with Australian Standard 4373-2007 'Pruning of Amenity Trees'.

8. USE OF TREES BY WILDLIFE

During the site inspections on 20th and 25th October 2016 the trees on the site were checked for signs of use by wildlife.

Many of the trees showed signs of usage by wildlife such as scratch marks or the presence of scats consistent with usage by Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) or Common Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*).

The following bird species were noted on the site during data collection 20th and 25th October 2016: Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*), Australian Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*), Grey Butcherbird (*Cracticus torquatus*), and an unidentified Lorieet species.

It is probable that a number of the trees would be used by native fauna at various times for food, shelter and roosting purposes and the retention and/or replacement of trees on and adjacent to the site will retain this opportunity.

9. CONCLUSION

Of the 81 trees on the site that have been assessed 19 of the trees has been identified as having high or significant landscape value and medium to long useful life expectancy (ULE). An additional 28 trees have been identified as having moderate or moderate to high landscape value and medium to long useful life expectancy (ULE).

In addition to the above 8 trees were identified as recommended for removal regardless of the development proposal due to poor health, structural condition or unsuitability to the site (i.e. weed species).

The remaining 21 trees are identified in section 6 of the report as not requiring specific design consideration.

Four of the trees assessed for this report are listed individually as a threatened species under the NSW *F metres Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (but three are planted specimens).

To facilitate construction of the proposed development and landscape works the following 8 trees are proposed to be removed:

Trees proposed for removal

- Tree # 1 *Melaleuca styphelioides* (Prickly Paperbark)
- Tree # 2 *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel)
- Tree # 7 *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel)
- Tree # 8 *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel)
- Tree # 9 *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel)

Tree # 10 *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel)

Tree # 90 *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum)

Tree # 91 *Eucalyptus resinifera* (Red Mahogany)

6 of the 8 trees proposed to be removed are already identified as recommended for removal, regardless of the proposal, in section 5 (table 4) of this report (tree numbers 2, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 90).

In addition to the above trees, the recently updated version of the survey for the site has identified 5 additional small trees and a group of 6 palms on the site within the development area.

These trees were not assessed in my earlier report and are concluded to be very small trees/large shrubs as the previous site data collection included trees not on the survey at that time that were considered to be of dimensions that warranted assessment.

In respect of the palms it is noted from aerial imaging that these are either specimens of Alexandra Palm (*Archontophoenix alexandrae*) or Bangalow Palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*). The aerial imaging identifies these palms and small trees as relatively small specimens of low to moderate landscape significance – it is recommended these palms and small trees be removed and replaced with more appropriate species as part of the works.

To facilitate construction of the proposed new aged care facility the following 4 trees will be potentially affected:

Trees to be retained and potentially affected by the proposed aged care facility

Tree # 14 *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook Pine)

Tree # 15 *Xcupressocyparis leylandii* (Leyland Cypress)

Tree # 16 *Cupressus macrocarpa* (Monterey Cypress)

Tree # 17 *Syzigium paniculatum* (Brush Cherry, Magenta Lilly Pilly)

The levels of potential impact are discussed in Section 6 (Table 5) of this report.

The TPZ encroachments/impacts can be summarised as follows:

- The proposed works are outside the identified TPZ of tree number 17 and no impact of substance is predicted for this tree.
- The proposed works will encroach within 12.74% of the TPZ of tree 14 and is a low to moderate level of impact and within an acceptable threshold for this tree.
- The proposed works will encroach within 20.73% of the TPZ of tree 15 – while this is a moderate to high level of impact it is considered the impacts can be managed within an acceptable threshold if remaining areas of the TPZ can be protected and actively managed (mulched/fertilized and irrigated) to improve the tree's resilience. It is also noted this species is moderately resilient to disturbance.
- The proposed works will encroach within 29.87% of the TPZ of tree 16 – this is a high level of impact with potential to affect the tree's long term health and reduce

its ULE. However, the impacts can be reduced if remaining areas of the TPZ can be actively managed (mulched/fertilized and irrigated) to improve the tree's resilience. It is also noted this species is moderately resilient to disturbance.

In summary:

- 81 trees on the site have been assessed for this report
- 19 trees were identified as being of high landscape value
- 28 were identified as being of moderate or moderate to high landscape significance
- 8 trees were identified as recommended for removal regardless of the development proposal due to poor health, structural condition or unsuitability to the site (i.e. weed species).
- Four of the trees assessed for this report is listed as a threatened species under the relevant State and Commonwealth legislation (but are concluded to be planted specimens).
- To facilitate construction of the development works 8 trees are proposed to be removed.
- 6 of the 8 trees proposed to be removed are already identified as recommended for removal, regardless of the proposal, in section 5 (table 4) of this report.
- 4 trees are proposed to be retained and may be potentially affected by the proposed works. With appropriate protection and management it is considered the trees proposed for retention will not be significantly impacted by the proposal and tree numbers 14, 15 and 17 can be retained at their current health level. With respect to tree 16 the encroachment is within the high range but recommendations are made in Table 5 to assist in minimising the potential impacts.
- All of the remaining trees are remote from the proposed works and will not be impacted by the proposal.
- Significant landscape plantings are proposed as part of the development and it is considered these plantings will more than compensate, in the long term, for those trees being removed.



Guy Paroissien, MAIH, MIACA, MISA, MAA
M Env. Mgt & Restor., Hort Cert., Tree Care Cert.
Director
Landscape Matrix Pty Ltd
25th October 2019

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APPENDIX A



Photograph 1: Tree #s 8 to 10 – Illustrating their location and context.



Photograph 2: Tree # 10 – Illustrating the structural issues of trees 7 to 11.



Photograph 3: Tree #s 8 to 10 – Illustrating the declining vigour.



Photograph 4: Tree # 34 – Illustrating past wounding and decay entry with fruiting body (*Phellinus spp.*) at 3 metres on SE.



Photograph 5: Tree # 62 – Illustrating past wounding to 3.5 metres with evidence of extensive decay in lower trunk (*Phellinus spp.* fruiting body at 1.6 metres on east side).



Photograph 6: Illustrating the informal access road within the site and trees 28-33



Photograph 7: Illustrating internal recreation and landscape areas.



Photograph 8: Illustrating internal recreation and landscape areas.



Photograph 9: Illustrating the trees on the street frontage of the site (Trees 83-91).

APPENDIX B - TREE DATA SUMMARY - 290 AVOCA DRIVE KINCUMBER

Tree No.	Genus, Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Canopy (m)	DBH (mm)	DBH for TPZ	DGL for SRZ	Foliage Condition	Age Class	Trunk	Trunk Lean	Crown balance	Past Pruning	Stability	Branch Attachment	Health	Vigour	Dead Wood	Pest or disease	ULE	Landscape Significance	Retention Value*	Comments
1	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> (Prickly Paperbark)	8	9	Up to 410 (460 above root flare)	460	460	Good foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 2.2 meres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Fair vigour	10 to 15%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders with some evidence of poor attachment at the junction - the junction is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure but is not considered at risk of failure in the short term. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited moderate to high levels of dieback.
2	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	12	12	430, 580	760	940	Poor foliage condition	Mature	Twin trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 4 meres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Poor vigour	20 to 25%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Environmental pest species	4	Environmental pest species.
3	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> (Weeping Bottlebrush)	4.5	6	Up to 150 (310 above root flare)	310	310	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 1.5 meres, central leader removed at 1.5 metres	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Moderate health	Fair vigour	10 to 15%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Low landscape significance	3	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple, poorly attached regrowth from 1.5 metres following severe past pruning - the junction is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure but is not considered at risk of failure in the short term. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited reduced foliage density and moderate levels of dieback. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
4	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> (Weeping Bottlebrush)	4.5	5	Up to 160 (320 above root flare)	320	320	Poor foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 2 meres, central leader removed at 2 metres	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Moderate health	Poor vigour	25 to 30%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Low landscape significance	3	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple, poorly attached regrowth from 2 metres following severe past pruning - the junction is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure but is not considered at risk of failure in the short term. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited reduced foliage density and high levels of dieback. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
5	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> (Weeping Bottlebrush)	6	6	Up to 220 (360 above root flare)	360	360	Good foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 2.2 meres, central leader removed at 2 metres	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Low to moderate landscape significance	3	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple, poorly attached regrowth and a recent failure. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
6	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Broad Leaved Paperbark)	12	6	ca. 350	350	500	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 4 meres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
7	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	16	14	Up to ca. 550 (ca. 1200 above root flare)	1200	1200	Good foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 4 meres, upper canopy reduction pruned in past	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Fair vigour	10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Environmental pest species of high visual significance	4	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders from 1 metre with some evidence of poor attachment at the junction - the junction is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure but is not considered at risk of failure in the short term. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited moderate to high levels of dieback and epicormic growth. Environmental pest species of high visual significance.
8	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	14	12	Up to 580 (960 x 1100 above root flare)	1030	1030	Good foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 3 meres, upper canopy severely reduction pruned in past	Appears stable	Fair to poor branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	Decay in pruning stubs	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Environmental pest species of high visual significance	4	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders and poorly attached regrowth following severe past pruning - not considered at risk of failure in the short term. Environmental pest species of high visual significance.

Tree No.	Genus, Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Canopy (m)	DBH (mm)	DBH for TPZ	DGL for SRZ	Foliage Condition	Age Class	Trunk	Trunk Lean	Crown balance	Past Pruning	Stability	Branch Attachment	Health	Vigour	Dead Wood	Pest or disease	ULE	Landscape Significance	Retention Value*	Comments
9	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	17	8 x 10	Up to 500 (1300 x 1700 above root flare)	1500	1500	Good foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on an east x west axis	Lower limbs pruned in past to 4 meres, upper canopy severely reduction pruned in past	Displays signs of instability	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	Decay in base of tree and at 3 to 4 metres	4 (< 5 years)	Environmental pest species of moderate to high visual significance	4	The tree displays signs of instability with evidence of extensive decay in basal trunk. Th tree also displays poor branch attachment with multiple leaders with evidence of poor attachment, decay in junctions etc. - structurally compromised. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback.
10	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	18	11 x 16	Up to 1000 (1200 x 2000 above root flare)	1600	1600	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on an east x west axis	Lower limbs pruned in past to 3 meres, upper canopy reduction pruned in past	Appears stable	Fair to poor branch attachment	Moderate health	Poor vigour	10 to 15%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Environmental pest species of high visual significance	4	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders and poorly attached regrowth following severe past pruning - not considered at risk of failure in the short term. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and poor vigour and exhibited reduced foliage density, moderate to high levels of dieback and epicormic growth. Environmental pest species of high visual significance.
11	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	17	16	Up to 410 (900 x 1000 above root flare)	1000	1000	Good foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 4 meres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Environmental pest species of high visual significance	4	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders from ground level - not considered at risk of failure in the short term. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth. Environmental pest species of high visual significance. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
12	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> (Weeping Bottlebrush)	6	4 x 7	230, 320	415	460	Good foliage condition	Mature	Twin trunked	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on an east x west axis	Lower limbs pruned in past to 3 meres, upper canopy reduction pruned at 3 metres in past	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	4 (< 5 years)	Moderate landscape significance	4	The tree displays poor branch attachment with multiple, poorly attached regrowth and significant recent branch failure - structurally compromised. High levels of possum scats under canopy. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
13	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (Date Palm)	6	5	190	N/A	N/A	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	N/A	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Low to moderate landscape significance	3	This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
14	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i> (Cook Pine)	11	4	420	420	460	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 1.7 meres	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited reduced foliage density.
15	<i>Xcupressocypariss leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress)	9	7	290, 480	580	640	Good foliage condition	Mature	Twin trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	High levels of lesions on lower trunk indicative of Cypress Canker	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate landscape significance	3	The tree displays poor branch attachment with codominant leaders and recent failure of a third leader at ground level. High levels of lesions on lower trunk indicative of Cypress Canker.
16	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> (Monterey Cypress)	17	13	960	960	1100	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 1.7 meres	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	High landscape significance	3	The tree displays poor branch failure with evidence of multiple past failures. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited reduced foliage density and low levels of dieback.
17	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i> (Brush Cherry, Magenta Lilly Pilly)	8	7	270	270	310	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 1.8 meres	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited reduced foliage density.
18	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	9	10	Up to ca. 300 (ca. 750 above root flare)	750	750	Good foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 3 meres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5 to 10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Environmental pest species of moderate visual significance	4	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders from 0.7 metres with some evidence of poor attachment at the junction - the junction is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure but is not considered at risk of failure in the short term. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback. Environmental pest species of moderate visual significance.

Tree No.	Genus, Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Canopy (m)	DBH (mm)	DBH for TPZ	DGL for SRZ	Foliage Condition	Age Class	Trunk	Trunk Lean	Crown balance	Past Pruning	Stability	Branch Attachment	Health	Vigour	Dead Wood	Pest or disease	ULE	Landscape Significance	Retention Value*	Comments
19	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	24	14	630	630	740	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the north	Lower limbs pruned in past to 4 metres	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	Termite mudding in lower trunk bark	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	High landscape significance	3	The tree displays poor branch attachment with codominant leaders from 3 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction (included bark) - the junction is a weak point in the tree with increased risk of failure. Termite mudding in lower trunk bark. Evidence of disturbance in TPZ.
20	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	26	16	620	620	720	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	High landscape significance	3	The tree displays poor branch attachment with codominant leaders from 1.7 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction (included bark) - the junction is a weak point in the tree with increased risk of failure. Evidence of disturbance in TPZ and past mechanical damage to lower trunk and branches.
21	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	27	8 x 14	520	520	620	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on an east x west axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. The tree displays fair branch attachment with codominant leaders from 7 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction - not considered at risk of failure in the short term. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback. Evidence of disturbance in TPZ and past mechanical damage to lower branches (torn branches).
22	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Red Mahogany)	14	8 x 14	460	460	520	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on an east x west axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Fair vigour	15 to 20%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate landscape significance	3	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited high levels of dieback.
23	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	28	12 x 14	740	740	800	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the NE	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair to poor branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	High landscape significance	3	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. The tree displays fair to poor branch attachment with multiple leaders from 4 metres and past failure at 5 to 8 metres. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of epicormic growth.
24	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	28	8 x 14	620	620	710	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on an east x west axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. Evidence of disturbance in TPZ and past mechanical damage to lower branches (torn branches).
25	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	19	4 x 10	370	370	520	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on an east x west axis	Lower limbs pruned in past to 3 metres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. Evidence of significant past mechanical damage to lower trunk. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback. Monitor potential decay in basal trunk and stability due to possible damage to roots and loss of root function.
26	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	22	3 x 5	360	360	460	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	All canopy to the NW	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair to poor branch attachment	Moderate health	Fair vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been significantly suppressed. The tree displays poor branch attachment with codominant leaders from 4.5 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction (included bark) - the junction is a weak point in the tree with increased risk of failure - OK short term. Evidence of significant past mechanical damage to lower trunk.
27	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	28	12 x 16	460, 620	810	920	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Twin trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 3 metres	Appears stable	Fair to poor branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	15%	High levels of termite mudding on lower trunk	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	High landscape significance	3	The tree displays fair to poor branch attachment with codominant leaders from 1 metre with evidence of poor attachment at the junction - the junction is a weak point in the tree with increased risk of failure. High levels of termite mudding in lower trunk bark. Evidence of disturbance in TPZ. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback.
28	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	28	17	670	670	710	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	High levels of termite mudding on lower trunk	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	High landscape significance	3	The tree displays poor branch attachment with codominant leaders from 3 and 6 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junctions - the junctions are weak points in the tree with increased risk of failure. High levels of termite mudding in lower trunk bark. Evidence of disturbance in TPZ. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback.

Tree No.	Genus, Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Canopy (m)	DBH (mm)	DBH for TPZ	DGL for SRZ	Foliage Condition	Age Class	Trunk	Trunk Lean	Crown balance	Past Pruning	Stability	Branch Attachment	Health	Vigour	Dead Wood	Pest or disease	ULE	Landscape Significance	Retention Value*	Comments
29	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	24	8 x 12	410	410	480	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on an east x west axis	Lower limbs pruned in past to 2.2 metres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	High levels of termite mudding on lower trunk	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been significantly suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback. High levels of termite mudding on lower trunk.
30	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	24	8 x 12	460	460	480	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on an east x west axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. Evidence of past mechanical wounding to trunk at 3.5 metres.
31	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	28	8 x 12	450	450	540	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on an east x west axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Moderate health	Fair vigour	10%	High levels of termite mudding on lower trunk	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth. High levels of termite mudding on lower trunk.
32	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	19	8	460	460	580	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the north	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	10%	Termite mudding on lower trunk	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth. Termite mudding on lower trunk.
33	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	28	14	480	480	560	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	High landscape significance	3	The tree displays poor branch attachment with codominant leaders from 3.5 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction (included bark) - the junction is a weak point in the tree with increased risk of failure.
34	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	27	18	640	640	760	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the east	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Fair vigour	10%	Decay in trunk with fruiting body (<i>Phellinus</i> sp.) at 3 metres on SE	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	High landscape significance	3	The tree displays evidence of past wounding and decay entry with fruiting body (<i>Phellinus</i> sp.) at 3 metres on SE. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour with the top section of crown dead and epicormic shoots on main trunk. There is also evidence of past wounding/issue loss at 12-14 metres on the west.
35	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	24	11	540	540	680	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the NW	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	Termite mudding on lower trunk	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	Termite mudding on lower trunk. Significant past mechanical damage to lower trunk tissue - monitor for potential decay entry and/or loss of root function.
36	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	29	16	560	560	660	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the NE	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree exhibited low levels of dieback.
37	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	26	16	560	560	640	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the SW	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Poor vigour	15%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate landscape significance	3	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and poor vigour with the top 2/3 section of crown dead - possibly the result of past lightning strike damage.
38	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	29	18	640 x 700	670	740	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders form 7 meters (possibly following past damage to the main leader at this point) - not considered at risk of failure in the short term.
39	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	29	16	500 x 540	520	630	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the NE	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Poor vigour	15%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	High landscape significance	3	At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and poor vigour and exhibited reduced foliage size and density and moderate to high levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
40	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	30	18	520	520	720	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the SW	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	
41	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	16	6	360	360	380	Good foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	
42	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Lemon Scented Gum)	23	18	620	620	740	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair to poor branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	The tree displays fair to poor branch attachment with 3 x codominant leaders from 3.5 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction - the junction is a weak point in the tree with increased risk of failure - not considered at risk of failure in the short term.
43	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (Liquidambar)	9	7	300 at 1 metre	300	350	Good foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 2 metres	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	Minor decay in pruning wound	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	

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44	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	28	16	640	640	760	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	
45	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	26	12	560	560	680	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the west	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	
46	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	26	12	580	580	640	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the east	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
47	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	24	6 x 12	420	420	470	Good foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the south	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5 to 10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback.
48	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	26	14	640	640	690	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	
49	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	18	7	380	380	420	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Fair vigour	10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
50	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	14	5	360	360	440	Good foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the north	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Fair vigour	10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate landscape significance	3	The tree's past canopy development has been significantly suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback and high levels of epicormic growth.
51	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	32	12	520	520	640	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the west	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	
52	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	30	12	580	580	680	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the east	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5 to 10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback.
53	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	20	8 x 12	440	440	490	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the west	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple leaders from 6 meters following past failure of the main leader at this point - not considered at risk of failure in the short term.
54	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	22	8	420	420	460	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair to poor branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree displays fair to poor branch attachment with codominant leaders from 5 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction (included bark) - the junction is a weak point in the tree with increased risk of failure.
55	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	20	8	460	460	480	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair to poor branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. The tree displays fair to poor branch attachment with codominant leaders from 4 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction - the junction is a weak point in the tree with increased risk of failure.
56	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	22	14	540	540	580	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the west	Lower limbs pruned in past to 2 metres	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	3	The tree displays poor branch attachment with multiple codominant l with evidence of poor attachment at the junctions - the junctions are weak points in the tree with increased risk of failure.
57	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	10	4	110, 230	260	290	Fair foliage condition	Semi Mature	Twin trunked	Slight trunk lean to the east	Majority of canopy to the east	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Poor vigour	10 to 15%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Low to moderate landscape significance	3	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and poor vigour and exhibited high levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
58	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	22	12	470	470	540	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback.
59	<i>Corymbia eximia</i> (Yellow Bloodwood)	8	7	320	320	350	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Slight trunk lean to the west	Majority of canopy to the west	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	

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60	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	16	8	310	310	380	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the SW	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Moderate health	Fair vigour	10 to 15%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
61	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Red Mahogany)	12	9	490	490	540	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the SW	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree's canopy is overhanging the dwelling on the adjoining property. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
62	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Red Mahogany)	20	11	670	670	690	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limb pruned in past at 3.5 metres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	Evidence of extensive decay in lower trunk with <i>Phellinus</i> sp. fruiting body at 1.6 metres on east side - large fruiting body - considered to be structurally suspect - urgent testing to confirm structural integrity or removal recommended. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback.	4 (< 5 years)	High landscape significance	4	
63	<i>Corymbia maculata</i> (Spotted Gum)	22	12	520	520	600	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	
64	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	20	6	480	480	540	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a north x south axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Fair vigour	10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	3	At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and fair vigour and exhibited moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
65	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	26	8 x 10	440	440	480	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the east	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback.
66	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	20	5	330	330	370	Good foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the south	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	10 to 15%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback.
67	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Lemon Scented Gum)	22	22	ca. 800	800	900	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	
68	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt)	30	16	720	720	760	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	
69	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt)	30	12	780	780	880	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the north	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	
70	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt)	32	14	560	560	620	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the north	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	
71	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i> (Red Bloodwood)	11	5 x 12	370	370	390	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the SE	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback. Branch conflict with tree number 70 at 5 metres.
72	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. (Gum Tree)	34	10 x 18	680	680	700	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a north x south axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5 to 10%	Low levels of termite mudding in lower trunk bark	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	Similar to <i>E. pilularis</i> (Blackbutt) but bark extends further up trunk, bark is more flaky, and fruit is 1/3 size of Blackbutt. Low levels of termite mudding in lower trunk bark - monitor for potential termite nest in root crown. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback.
73	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt)	34	14 x 20	340, 760	825	940	Good foliage condition	Mature	Twin trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	Suspended dead branch at 10 metres requires removal.
74	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	16	9	380	380	410	Dead														4	The tree has recently died.
75	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	17	8 x 12	480	480	Buried	Dead														4	The tree has recently died. Lower trunk buried in fill materials.

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76	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	21	9	380	380	Buried	Good foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	15%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	3	Lower trunk and 75% of TPZ buried in fill materials - moderate levels of dieback forming on west side of crown.
77	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	19	6 x 12	ca. 320	320	Buried	Good foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a east x west axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	3	Lower trunk and 75% of TPZ buried in fill materials - moderate levels of dieback forming on west side of crown. Mechanical damage to lower trunk and torn branches present.
78	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	16	8 x 12	520	520	560	Good foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a NW x SE axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	3	Lower trunk and 35-40% of TPZ buried in fill materials. Upper section of crown recently failed and suspended at 6 metres. Large diameter section of a tree trunk is leaning against basal trunk.
79	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	15	9	470	470	580	Good foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	3	Main leader has failed in recent past at 8 metres.
80	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	11	9	470	470	560	Good foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the south	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	There is a kink in the main trunk at 1.8 metres where the original leader failed in the past and a new leader has assumed dominance - appears sound.
81	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	16	8	300	300	Buried	Fair foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	20%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	4 (< 5 years)	Moderate landscape significance	4	Lower trunk and 100% of TPZ buried in fill materials - moderate levels of dieback forming on west side of crown and foliage browning. Mechanical damage present.
82	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. (Mahogany)	26	10 x 14	680	680	820	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the north	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5 to 10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback. Branch conflict with tree number 70 at 5 metres. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
83	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	26	14	560	560	610	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5 to 10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback.
84	<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i> (Wallangarra White Gum, Willow Gum)	20	6 x 10	320	320	390	Poor foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a north x south axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Poor health	Poor vigour	40%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	4 (< 5 years)	Low landscape significance	4	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of poor health and poor vigour and exhibited significant levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
85	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	24	12	660	660	840	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limb pruned in past at 3.5 metres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback. Kerb cracked adjacent to tree.
86	<i>Corymbia gummitera</i> (Red Bloodwood)	22	6 x 14	420	420	480	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a north x south axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
87	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> (Narrow Leaved Black Peppermint)	26	8 x 12	570	570	660	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a north x south axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Poor vigour	20 to 25%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	3	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and poor vigour and exhibited high levels of dieback and epicormic growth. Conflict with adjacent kerb and pathway lifted.
88	<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i> (Wallangarra White Gum, Willow Gum)	18	5 x 11	330	330	400	Poor foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Slight trunk lean to the SW for 1.6 metres	Majority of canopy on a north x south axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Displays signs of instability	Fair branch attachment	Poor health	Poor vigour	40%	Possible decay in basal trunk	4 (< 5 years)	Low landscape significance	4	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of poor health and poor vigour and exhibited significant levels of dieback and epicormic growth. Th tree displays signs of instability with evidence of past wounding and possible decay in the basal trunk on the SW side - early attention to removal recommended.
89	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum)	24	14	630	630	720	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5 to 10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback. Small diameter deadwood needs management over pathway. Conflict with adjacent kerb. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
90	<i>Corymbia maculata</i> (Spotted Gum)	14	7 x 12	290	290	320	Poor foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a south x south axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Poor health	Poor vigour	15 to 20%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	4 (< 5 years)	Low landscape significance	4	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of poor health and poor vigour and exhibited significantly reduced foliage density and high levels of dieback.
91	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Red Mahogany)	20	11 x 14	490	490	520	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limb pruned in past at 4 metres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	Termite mudding in lower trunk bark	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback. Termite mudding in lower trunk bark - monitor.

Tree No.	Genus, Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Canopy (m)	DBH (mm)	DBH for TPZ	DGL for SRZ	Foliage Condition	Age Class	Trunk	Trunk Lean	Crown balance	Past Pruning	Stability	Branch Attachment	Health	Vigour	Dead Wood	Pest or disease	ULE	Landscape Significance	Retention Value*	Comments
92	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	24	10 x 16	540	540	580	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Slight trunk lean to west	Majority of canopy to the west	Lower limb pruned in past at 4.5 metres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5 to 10%	Termite mudding in lower trunk bark	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback. Termite mudding in lower trunk bark - check extent and monitor. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
93	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	26	11 x 18	580	580	590	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a north x south axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Poor vigour	10%	Termite mudding in lower trunk bark	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	3	At the time of inspection the tree was of moderate health and poor vigour and exhibited reduced foliage density and moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth. Termite mudding in lower trunk bark - monitor. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
94	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	28	9 x 14	500	500	540	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a north x south axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5 to 10%	Termite mudding in lower trunk bark	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low levels of dieback. Termite mudding in lower trunk bark - monitor. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
95	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	22	12 x 16	580	580	620	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	High landscape significance	4	Th tree displays poor branch attachment with codominant leaders form 3 metres with a deep inclusion at the junction - considered to be at risk of failure - removal recommended. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
96	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	14	7	240	240	310	Good foliage condition	Semi Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate landscape significance	3	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple, codominant leaders from 5 metres following past failure of the main leader at this point - the junction is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
97	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	19	8 x 14	380	380	420	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a north x south axis	Lower limb pruned in past at 4 metres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5 to 10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree's past canopy development has been suppressed. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth.
98	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Lemon Scented Gum)	26	15	580	580	690	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limb pruned in past at 3 metres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
99	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	24	12	510	510	580	Dead													4	The tree is dead. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.	
100	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	22	8 x 14	460	460	520	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	3	The tree displays fair branch attachment with multiple, codominant leaders from 4.5 metres with evidence of poor attachment at the junction - the junction is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure. Recent past mechanical wounding to trunk tissue at 2.5 metres on west side. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
101	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	26	7 x 11	420	420	520	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a north x south axis	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth. Conflict with kerb.
102	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bangalay, Southern Mahogany)	14	7 x 14	470	470	540	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy on a north x south axis	Lower limb pruned in past at 3.5 metres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	2	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of epicormic growth. Recent mechanical injury to lower trunk bark at 0.8 metres on SW side. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.
103	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)	26	10 x 16	610	610	690	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limb pruned in past at 2.5 metres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	10%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	High landscape significance	1	At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback - mostly internal. Conflict with kerb. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.

Tree No.	Genus, Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Canopy (m)	DBH (mm)	DBH for TPZ	DGL for SRZ	Foliage Condition	Age Class	Trunk	Trunk Lean	Crown balance	Past Pruning	Stability	Branch Attachment	Health	Vigour	Dead Wood	Pest or disease	ULE	Landscape Significance	Retention Value*	Comments
104	<i>Eucalyptus microcarps</i> (Tallowood)	22	8 x 12	430	430	540	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Fair to poor branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	10 to 15%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	The tree displays fair to poor branch attachment with codominant leaders form 4 metres with inclusion at the junction - the junction is a weak point in the tree's structure but is not considered at risk of failure in the short term. Reaction wood in basal trunk possibly indicative of internal decay - monitor. At the time of inspection the tree was of fair vigour and exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback.
105	<i>Eucalyptus microcarps</i> (Tallowood)	17	11	440	440	470	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	5%	No visual evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	2	Conflict with adjacent pathway and kerb. This tree has been removed since the original assessment.

ca = approximate diameter at breast height (DBH) estimated from nearest property boundary or fence where trees were located on adjoining properties

* Retention Values: 1 - High (Priority for retention); 2 - Moderate (Consider for retention); 3 - Low or short ULE (Not warranting specific design consideration) and 4 - Remove (very short ULE, structurally unsound, weed species etc.)

