St Leonards South Development
Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Berry Road Development Pty Ltd

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Template 2.8.1

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
AS	Australian Standards
DAB	Diameter at Base
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
ELA	Eco Logical Australia
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
NDE	Non-Destructive Excavation
No.	Number
NSW	New South Wales
Sp.	Species
SRZ	Structural Root Zone
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
VTA	Visual Tree Assessment

1. Background

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) was prepared for Berry Road Development Pty Ltd in relation to a proposed redevelopment at St Leonards. The address of the subject site, along with additional information is detailed in Table 1, with the location of the subject site mapped in Figure 1. The purpose of this report is to:

- identify the trees within the site that are likely to be affected by the proposed works
- undertake a visual tree assessment of the subject trees
- assess the current overall health and condition of the subject trees
- evaluate the retention value of the subject trees
- identify trees to be removed, retained or transplanted
- determine the likely impacts on trees to be retained
- recommend tree protection measures to minimise adverse impacts.

Features of the study area are tabulated below.

Table 1: Study area

Criteria	Description
Address	26-50 Park Rd & 27-47 Berry Road & 48-54 River Road, St Leonards
Local Government Area	Lane Cove Council
General land use	Residential

The description of the proposed activity in Table 2 is based on information available at the time of preparing this report.

Table 2: Proposed activity

Activities that can impact trees	Description of proposed activities
Clearing vegetation	Yes, 175 trees are proposed to be cleared
Pruning vegetation	No
Earthworks including regrading, excavation and trenching	Yes, proposed buildings, new roads, stairwell and basement. The basement has been positioned in accordance with the Council set back requirements.
Compaction	Yes, all onsite parking, temporary site compounds, storage of materials, installing of structures, stockpiling fill or materials will be positioned outside of the TPZ of trees to be retained.
Refuelling and chemical use (e.g. herbicides)	Yes, all onsite chemicals will be positioned outside of the TPZ of trees to be retained and all vehicle wash down will be completed off site
Erection of scaffolding	Yes, erection of scaffolding for the construction of buildings will be positioned within the 1.5 m, area outlined in Appendix C.
Vehicle movements	Yes, access for construction machinery will be positioned within the impact area outlined in Appendix C.
Changes to stormwater management	No
Landscaping	Yes, as outlined in the impact area shown in Appendix C.

Figure 1: Location of subject land

2. Method

2.1 Definition of a tree

A tree is defined under the Australian Standard*, AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites* as a long lived woody perennial plant greater than (or usually greater than) 3 m in height with one or relatively few main stems or trunks.

For the purpose of this report this AIA has assessed trees in line with the local Councils definition of a tree. Lane Cove Council's Development Control Plan (2010) defines a tree as:

'any tree, whether indigenous or exotic, which has BOTH a height exceeding 4 m AND a trunk diameter greater than 150 mm (measured and 1 m above the ground); and trees in bushland which are not subject to approved plan of management'.

2.2 Visual tree assessment

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

A total of 129 trees (Trees 1 to 111) were tagged and inspected in August and October 2021 by AQF Level 5 Consulting Arborist, Sophie Diller. An additional 101 trees (Trees 111A to 179) were tagged and inspected in May 2022 by AQF Level 5 Consulting Arborist, David Bidwell. Therefore, the total count of trees of **230.**

The following limitations apply to this methodology:

- Tree height was measured using a laser clinometer.
- Diameter at breast height (DBH) was measured using DBH tape.
- Trees were inspected from ground level, without the use of any invasive or diagnostic tools and testing.
- Trees were inspected within limits of site access.
- The locations of the subject trees were recorded by ELA in the field using hand-held GPS units. Tree locations were subsequently matched to the Land Partners Built Environment Consultants (2018) tree location survey where possible. The remaining tree survey locations were matched to Near map (2022) aerial imagery using geographic information systems (GIS) techniques.
- Tree canopy was measured by stepping out the distance within the dripline
- No aerial inspections or root mapping was undertaken.
- Tree identification was based on broad taxonomical features present and visible from ground level at the time of inspection
- The subject trees have not been assessed for ecological or environmental value.

2.3 Retention value & landscape significance

The retention value or importance of a tree or group of trees, is determined in accordance with the Institute of Australian Consulting Arborists (IACA) Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System

(STARS©), which is summarised in Appendix A. The method considers the Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE) and landscape significance of a tree. Trees are provided one of the following ratings:

- **High - priority for retention:** These trees are considered important and should be retained and protected. Design modification or re-location of building/s should be considered to accommodate the setbacks as prescribed by Australian Standard *AS 4970–2009 Protection of trees on development sites.*
- **Medium - consider for retention:** These trees are moderately important for retention. Their removal should only be considered if adversely affected by the proposed works and all other alternatives have been considered and exhausted.
- **Low - consider for removal:** These trees are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.
- **Priority for removal:** These trees are considered hazardous, or in irreversible decline, or weeds and should be removed irrespective of development.

2.4 Protection zones

2.4.1 Tree protection zone (TPZ)

The TPZ is a specific radius area above and below ground and at a distance from the trunk set aside for the protection of a tree's roots and crown to provide for the viability and stability of a tree to be retained where it is potentially subject to damage by the development. The TPZ (as defined by AS 4970-2009) requires restriction of access during the development process. Groups of trees with overlapping TPZs may be included within a single protection area. Tree sensitive measures must be implemented if works are to proceed within the TPZ. The TPZ radius is determined by multiplying its DBH by 12 however, the TPZ of palms and monocots should not be less than 1 m outside the crown projection.

2.4.2 Structural root zone (SRZ)

The SRZ is the area of the root system (as defined by AS 4970-2009) used for stability, mechanical support and anchorage of the tree. It is critical for the support and stability of trees. Severance of roots within the SRZ is not recommended as it may lead to the destabilisation and/or decline of the tree. The SRZ does not apply for palms and monocots (as outlined in AS 4970-2009).

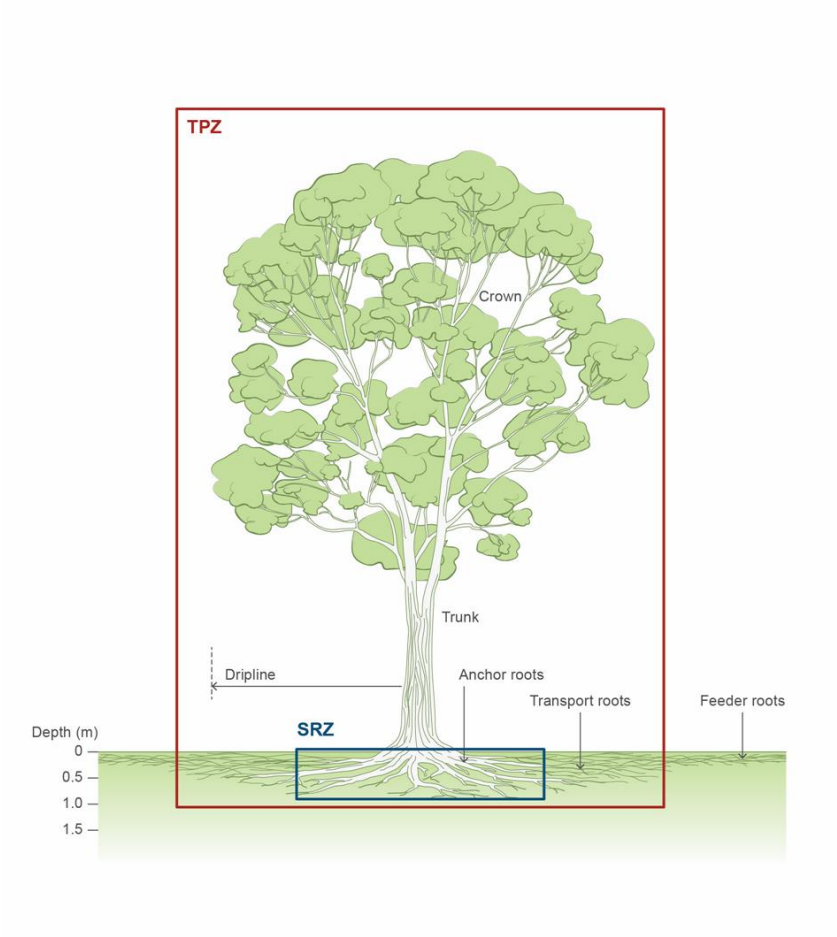

Figure 2: Representative tree structure and indicative TPZ and SRZ

2.5 Potential impacts

Trees may be impacted by physical or chemical damage to roots or above tree parts. Examples include impacts associated with site grading, soil compaction, excavation, stock piling within TPZ as well as changes in site hydrology, changes in soil level and site contamination. The extent of encroachment to the TPZ and SRZ determines the level of potential impact. AS 4970-2009 defines types of encroachment as follows and as illustrated in Appendix B:

- **Major encroachment** - If the proposed encroachment is greater than 10% of the TPZ or inside the SRZ, the project arborist must demonstrate that the tree(s) would remain viable. The location and distribution of roots may be determined through non-destructive excavation (NDE) methods such as hydro-vacuum excavation (sucker truck), Air Spade or manual extraction. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and contiguous with the TPZ.
- **Minor encroachment** – If the proposed encroachment is less than 10% of the TPZ, and outside of the SRZ, detailed root investigations should not be required. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and contiguous with the TPZ.

For the purposes of this Arboricultural Impact Assessment, impacts were calculated using GIS techniques and defined as follows:

- **High impact:** The SRZ is directly affected, or the proposed encroachment is greater than 20% of the TPZ. Trees may not remain viable if they are subject to high impact. These trees cannot be retained unless the proposal is changed.
- **Medium impact:** If the proposed encroachment is greater than 10% of the TPZ (but less than 20% of the TPZ) and outside of the SRZ, the project arborist may require detailed root investigation to demonstrate that the tree(s) would remain viable. These trees may be retained subject to further investigation and mitigation measures.
- **Low impact:** If the proposed encroachment is less than 10% (total area) of the TPZ, and outside of the SRZ, detailed root investigations should not be required. These trees can be retained.
- **No impact:** No likely or foreseeable encroachment within the TPZ. These trees can be retained.

Impacts are calculated using GIS techniques.

2.6 Proposed action

The proposed actions to either retain or remove each tree are determined by the impact from the proposed design footprint, conversations of intent with the client and corresponding mitigation measures. The following are the definition of these actions:

- **Remove:** Trees that are to be impacted by the proposed development to the extent whereby retention is not suitable and / or incompatible if the current plans are approved. All tree removal must comply with guidelines specified in section 4 of this report and subject to regulatory approval.
- **Retain:** Trees that are suitable for retention granted they follow the specific mitigation measures discussed in section 3 and / or the tree protection measures outlined in section 4 and / or the tree protection guidelines outlined in Appendix E.
- **Potential to be retained:** The Project Arborist will need to confirm the viability of tree retention depending on proposed construction methods.

3. Results and discussion

Results of the arboricultural assessment are summarised in Table 3. Detailed results are included in Appendices C and D. Tree protection guidelines are provided in Appendix E and the landscape concept plan is outlined in Appendix F. Site photos of trees potentially able to be retained and trees that are priority for removal are provided in Appendix G.

Table 3: Summary of tree retention values and impacts

	Remove		Potential to be retained		Retain		
	High Impact	No Impact	High Impact	Medium Impact	Low Impact	No impact	Total
Priority for retention (High)	2	-	-	2	6	1	**11**
Consider for retention (Medium)	76	-	3	2	13	12	**106**
Consider for removal (Low)	87	-	1	-	4	11	**103**
Priority for removal	3	7	-	-	-	-	**10**
Total	**168**	**7**	**4**	**4**	**23**	**24**	**230**

TREES PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL (HIGH IMPACT)

A total of **175** trees are proposed to be removed. Of these, 168 trees (including 3 dead trees) will be subject to high impact (>20% TPZ and/or SRZ encroachment) from the proposed development and seven dead trees are priority for removal irrespective of the development. Retention values are as follows:

- **High retention: two** trees (Trees 98 and 154)
- **Medium retention: 76** trees (see Appendices C and D for tree IDs)
- **Low retention: 87** trees (see Appendices C and D for tree IDs)
- **Priority for removal: 10** dead trees (Dead trees 147 and 159A to 159I)

Of the 175 trees proposed for removal nine trees (159A to 159I) have been recently poisoned (see Figures 19 and 20, Appendix G). Any loss of trees should be offset with replacement planting in accordance with the relevant offset policy.

TREES POTENTIAL TO BE RETAINED SUBJECT TO MITIGATION MEASURES (MEDIUM IMPACT)

A total **eight trees** have potential to be retained subject to further investigation. Of these, four trees will be subject to high impact (>20% TPZ and/or SRZ encroachment) and four trees will be subject to medium impact (<20% TPZ but >10% TPZ encroachment) from the proposed works. Specific impacts, tree IDs and retention values are as follows:

High impact (>20% TPZ and/or SRZ encroachment)

- **Medium retention: three** trees (Trees 57, 153 and 169)
- **Low retention: one** tree (Tree 157)

Medium impact (10-20% TPZ encroachment)

- **High retention: two** trees (Trees 74 and 172)

- **Medium retention: two** trees (Trees 50 and 175)

These trees have potential to be retained subject to further investigation (i.e. root mapping) and mitigation measures for the proposed landscaping, new road and pavement works (including the positioning of the 1.5 m scaffolding to be erected around the building envelope) to be in consultation with the Project Arborist (AQF Level 5 Consulting Arborist).

The Project Arborist may also require a Pruning Specification plan be prepared prior to construction.

TREES PROPOSED TO BE RETAINED (LOW/NO IMPACT)

A total of **47 trees** are proposed to be retained. Of these, 23 trees will be subject to low impact (<10% TPZ encroachment) and 24 trees will be subject to no impact (0% TPZ encroachment) from the proposed works.

The tree management plan for trees to be retained are outlined in section 4 and tree protection guidelines provided in Appendix E.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Following discussion with the client regarding the proposed permeable pavement, it was considered that these works can be undertaken with the retention of adjacent trees. To support this, the appointed Project Arborist (AQF L5) should be consulted prior to construction to approve the specific pavers and installation methods. Other than approved works under the direction of the Project Arborist (AQF L5), no excavation should occur within the TPZ or SRZ of these trees and all approved works within the TPZ/SRZ would need to be undertaken by hand.

ELA understands that the existing pathway is to remain. If the pathway is to be replaced, the existing level and extent is to be maintained to avoid any additional impacts to adjacent trees.

All works completed within the TPZ/SRZ of trees to be retained are to be under the supervision of the Project Arborist (including the removal of existing pathways). No excavations work it to be completed within the TPZ/SRZ.

4. Tree management plan

4.1 Tree protection plan

- All tree pruning and removal is to be carried out by an arborist with a minimum AQF Level 3 qualification in Arboriculture.
- All tree work must be in accordance with Australian Standard *AS 4373-2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees* and the NSW WorkCover Code of Practice for the Amenity Tree Industry (1998).
- Permission must be granted from the relevant consent authority prior to removing or pruning of any of the subject trees. Approved tree works should not be carried out before the installation of tree protection measures.
- Any additional construction activities within the TPZ of the subject trees must be assessed and approved by the project arborist and must comply with *AS 4970-2009 - Protection of trees on development sites.*

Tree protection measures are summarised in Table 4 and further information is in Appendix E.

Table 4: Summary of tree protection measures

Type	More details	Comment
Signage	Appendix E1	Prominently sign posted with 300 mm x 450 mm boards stating, “NO ACCESS - TREE PROTECTION ZONE”.
Tree protection fencing	Appendix E1	Protective cyclone chain wire link fence to be erected around the TPZ to protect and isolate retained trees from the construction works. Existing boundary fencing may be used.
Crown protection	Appendix E2	Where required, crown protection may include the installation of a physical barrier, pruning selected branches to establish clearance, or the tying/bracing of branches.
Trunk and branch protection	Appendix E3	When fencing is not practical or prior to any activities within the TPZ, trunk protection is required and consist of a layer geotextile fabric or similar followed by 1.8 m lengths of softwood timbers spaced evenly around the trunk and secured with a galvanised hoop strap.
Ground protection	Appendix E4	Install and maintain 100mm thick layer of mulch around tree in TPZ. For machine or vehicle access within TPZ geotextile fabric beneath crushed rock or rumble boards may be required.
Soil moisture		Soil moisture levels should be regularly monitored by the project arborist. Temporary irrigation or watering may be required within TPZ.
Root protection and investigation	Appendix E5	If incursions/excavation within the TPZ are unavoidable, root investigation may be needed to determine the extent and location of roots within the area of construction activity using non-destructive excavation (NDE) methods.
Underground services	Appendix E6	All underground services should be routed outside of the TPZ. If underground services need to be installed within the TPZ, they should be installed using horizontal directional drilling (HDD), non-destructive excavation (NDE) methods such as hydro-vacuum, Air Spade or manually excavated trenches.

4.2 Hold points, inspection and certification

A Project Arborist (AQF Level 5 Consulting Arborist) needs to be engaged to supervise work (including vehicle access), within the TPZ of trees to be retained, provide advice regarding tree protection and monitor compliance. Once each stage is reached, the work will be inspected and certified by the project arborist and the next stage may commence. Alterations to this schedule may be required due to necessity, however, this shall be through consultation with the Project Arborist only.

A copy of this report must be available on-site prior to the commencement of works, and throughout the entirety of the project. Hold points have been specified in the schedule of works below to ensure trees are adequately protected during construction. It is the responsibility of the principal contractor to complete each of the tasks.

Pre-construction

Additional investigations/consultation with the Project Arborist: To ensure the viable retention of the 8 trees (Trees 50, 57, 74, 153, 157, 169, 172 and 176) marked as 'potential to be retained,' construction methods for the proposed landscaping, new road and pavement works (including the positioning of the 1.5 m scaffolding to be erected around the building envelope) will need to be in consultation with the Project Arborist (AQF Level 5) prior to construction. In addition to consulting with the Project Arborist, root mapping and a Pruning Specification Plan may also be required to ensure retention is viable.

Through discussions with the client, it was noted that the material and installation of the permeable pavement will be approved by the appointed Project Arborist (AQF L5) prior to ensure the retention of adjacent trees. Other than approved works under the direction of the Project Arborist (AQF L5), no excavation should occur within the TPZ or SRZ of these trees and all approved works within the TPZ/SRZ would need to be undertaken by hand.

ELA understands that the existing pathway is to remain. If the pathway requires to be replaced, the existing levels are to be utilised and all works completed within the TPZ/SRZ of trees to be retained are to be under the supervision of the Project Arborist (including the removal of existing pathways).

Tree protection measures: Prior to any construction, an onsite meeting should be conducted with attendee's subject but not limited to the Project Arborist (AQF Level 5 Consulting Arborist), site manager and construction personnel team to walkthrough the tree protection measures requirements. All trees approved for removal are to be indicated clearly with spray paint on trunks.

The Project Arborist is to inspect that the tree protection measures have been installed in accordance with the *AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites.*

Permission to remove trees located outside the site boundary is to be sought by the landowner prior to construction and permission must be granted from the relevant consent authority prior to removing any of the subject trees.

During construction

Bi-monthly inspection of trees to be retained are to be completed by the Project Arborist (or other timing as agreed with the Project Arborist) to inspect the installed tree protection measures.

All works to be completed within the TPZ/SRZ of trees the be retained are to be completed under the supervision of the Project Arborist.

Post-construction

Final inspection of trees by Project Arborist after all major construction has ceased and following the removal of tree protection measures.

5. Conclusion

A total of 230 trees were assessed within the study area.

Of these, 47 trees are proposed to be retained, 175 trees are proposed to be removed and eight trees have the potential to be retained.

To ensure the viable retention of the 8 trees (Trees 50, 57, 74, 153, 157, 169, 172 and 176) marked as 'potential to be retained,' construction methods for the proposed landscaping, new road and pavement works (including the positioning of the 1.5 m scaffolding to be erected around the building envelope) will need to be in consultation with the Project Arborist (AQF Level 5) prior to construction. In addition to consulting with the Project Arborist, root mapping and a Pruning Specification Plan may also be required to ensure retention is viable.

Following discussion with the client regarding the proposed permeable pavement, it was considered that these works can be undertaken with the retention of adjacent trees. To support this, the appointed Project Arborist (AQF L5) should be consulted prior to construction to approve the specific pavers and installation methods. Other than approved works under the direction of the Project Arborist (AQF L5), no excavation should occur within the TPZ or SRZ of these trees and all approved works within the TPZ/SRZ would need to be undertaken by hand. No excavations work it to be completed within the TPZ/SRZ of any tree to be retained.

The Project Arborist is to inspect that the tree protection measures have been installed in accordance with the *AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites.*

Permission to remove trees located outside the site boundary is to be sought by the landowner prior to construction and permission must be granted from the relevant consent authority prior to removing any of the subject trees.

6. References

6.1 General references

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6.2 Project specific references

DKO 2022. *Landscape Concept, Tree Management Plan*. Area 22, St Leonards South 26-50 Park Rd & 27-47 Berry Road & 48-54 River Road. Design review Panel No. 2, September 2022, page 4

DKO 2022. *26-34 Park Road, St Leonrds, NSW 2065*. Proj no. 00012883, dwg no. DA200 to 310 Rev. P01

Land Partners Built Environment Consultants 2018. *Detail Survey OF LOTS 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 36DP3044; LOTS 1, 2 DP734702; LOT 29 DP72918; LOT 1 DP1223070; SP16063; LOTS 1,2, 3, 4 DP225445; LOTS 351, 352 DP848236; LOTS 37 DP666528; LOTS 1, 2 DP305449.* Plan no. SY074494.000.2.3, revision 3 dated 13 May 2021.

Lane Cove Council 2010. *2.2 Tree Preservation, Part J Landscaping, Lance Cover Development Control Plan.* Amendment 2-9 December 2011. Pg 10

Appendix A Tree retention assessment method

A1 Tree Significance Assessment Criteria - STARS©

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

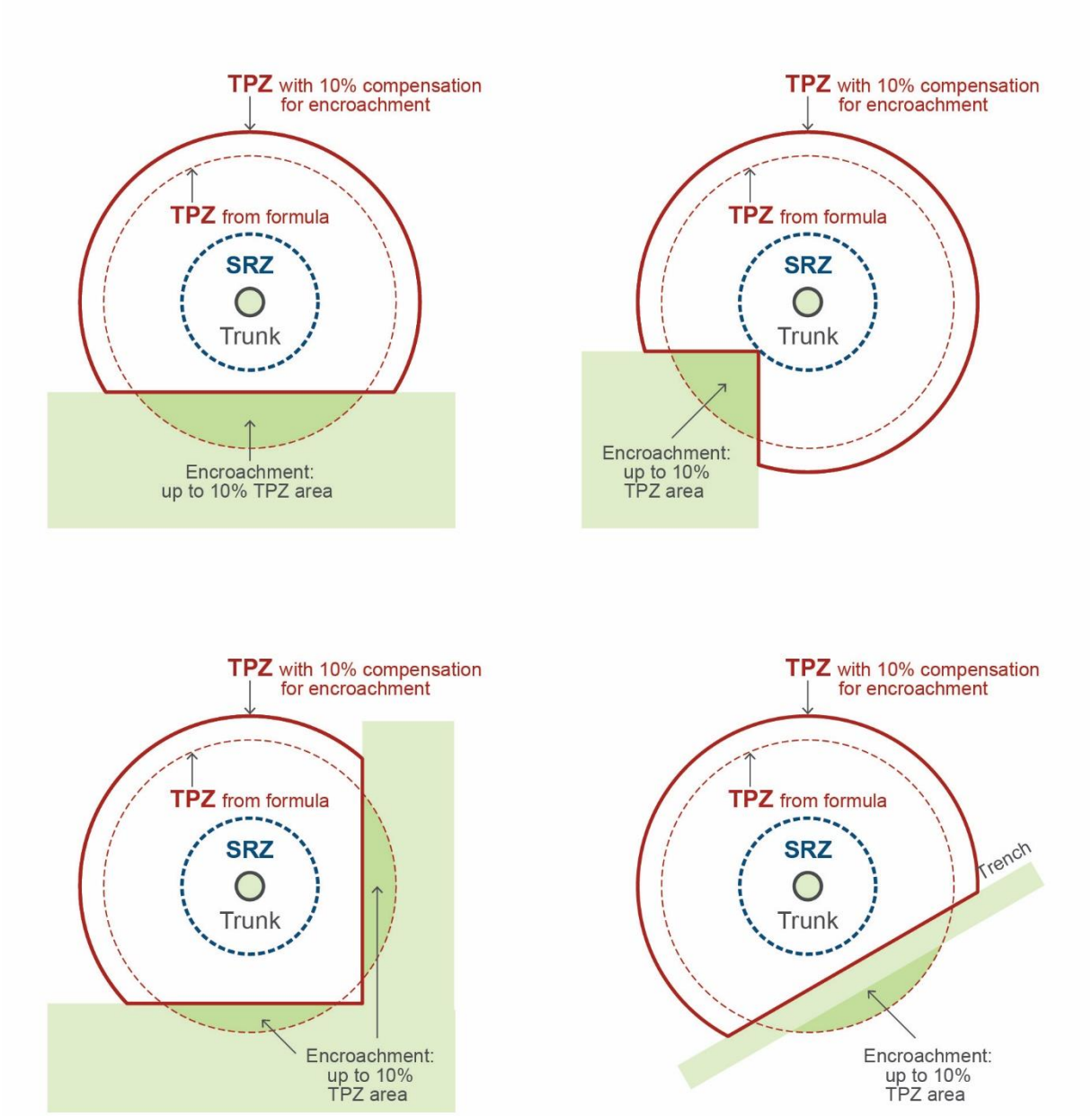
Low	Medium	High
The tree is in fair-poor condition and good or low vigour.	The tree is in fair to good condition and good or low vigour	The tree is in good condition and good vigour
The tree has form atypical of the species	The tree has form typical or atypical of the species	The tree has a form typical for the species
The tree is not visible or is partly visible from the surrounding properties or obstructed by other vegetation or buildings	The tree is a planted locally indigenous or a common species with its taxa commonly planted in the local area	The tree is a remnant or is a planted locally indigenous specimen and/or is rare or uncommon in the local area or of botanical interest or of substantial age.
The tree provides a minor contribution or has a negative impact on the visual character and amenity of the local area	The tree is visible from surrounding properties, although not visually prominent as partially obstructed by other vegetation or buildings when viewed from the street	The tree is listed as a heritage item, threatened species or part of an endangered ecological community or listed on Council's significant tree register
The tree is a young specimen which may or may not have reached dimensions to be protected by local Tree Preservation Orders or similar protection mechanisms and can easily be replaced with a suitable specimen	The tree provides a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the local area	The tree is visually prominent and visible from a considerable distance when viewed from most directions within the landscape due to its size and scale and makes a positive contribution to the local amenity.
The tree's growth is severely restricted by above or below ground influences, unlikely to reach dimensions typical for the taxa in situ – tree is inappropriate to the site conditions	The tree's growth is moderately restricted by above or below ground influences, reducing its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa in situ	The tree supports social and cultural sentiments or spiritual associations, reflected by the broader population or community group or has commemorative values.
The tree is listed as exempt under the provisions of the local Council Tree Preservation Order or similar protection mechanisms		The tree's growth is unrestricted by above and below ground influences, supporting its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa in situ – tree is appropriate to the site conditions.
The tree has a wound or defect that has the potential to become structurally unsound.		
Environmental Pest / Noxious Weed The tree is an environmental pest species due to its invasiveness or poisonous/allergenic properties. The tree is a declared noxious weed by legislation.		
Hazardous /Irreversible Decline The tree is structurally unsound and / or unstable and is considered potentially dangerous. The tree is dead, or is in irreversible decline, or has the potential to fail or collapse in full or part in the immediate to short term.		

A2 Matrix assessment - STARS©

		Tree significance				
		High	Medium	Low		
		Significance in Landscape	Significance in Landscape	Significance in Landscape	Environmental Pest/Noxious Weed Species	Hazardous/ Irreversible Decline
Useful Life Expectancy	Long >40 years					
	Medium 15-40 years					
	Short <1-15 years					
	Dead					

	Priority for retention (High): Tree considered important so should be retained and protected. Design modification or re-location of structure should be considered to accommodate the setbacks as prescribed by the *Australian Standard AS4970 Protection of trees on development sites*. Tree sensitive construction measures must be implemented if works are to proceed within the Tree Protection Zone.
	Consider for retention (Medium): Tree considered less important; however, retention should remain priority. Removal considered only if adversely affecting the proposed building/works and all other alternatives have been considered and exhausted.
	Consider for removal (Low): Tree not considered important for retention, nor requiring special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.
	Priority for removal: These trees are considered hazardous, or in irreversible decline, or weeds and should be removed irrespective of development.

Appendix B Encroachment into tree protection zones - AS 4970-2009



Appendix C Maps

Figure 3: Tree locations

Figure 4: Retention values, page 1

Figure 5: Retention values, page 2

Figure 6: Retention values, page 3

Figure 7: Retention values, page 4

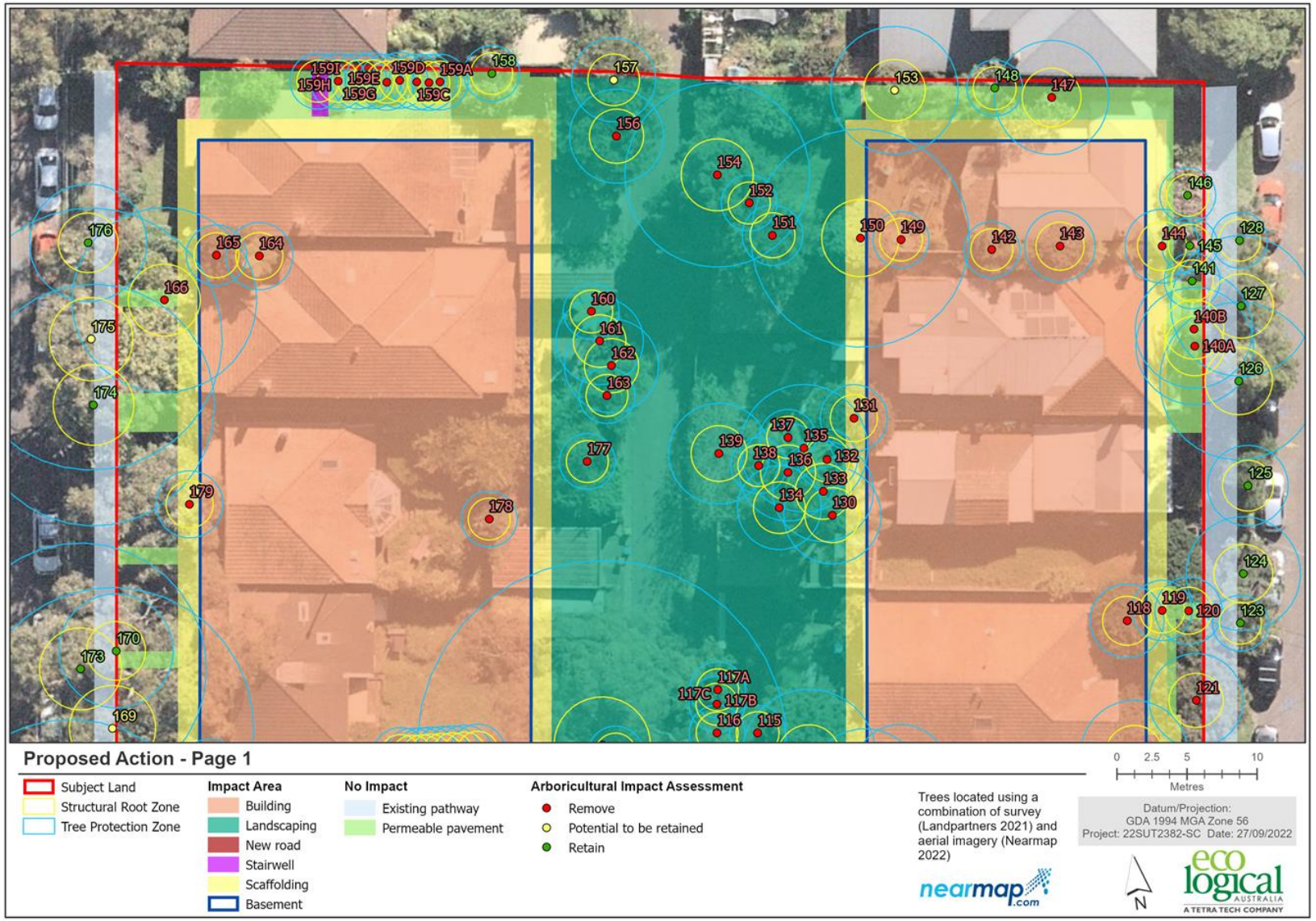


Figure 8: Proposed action, page 1

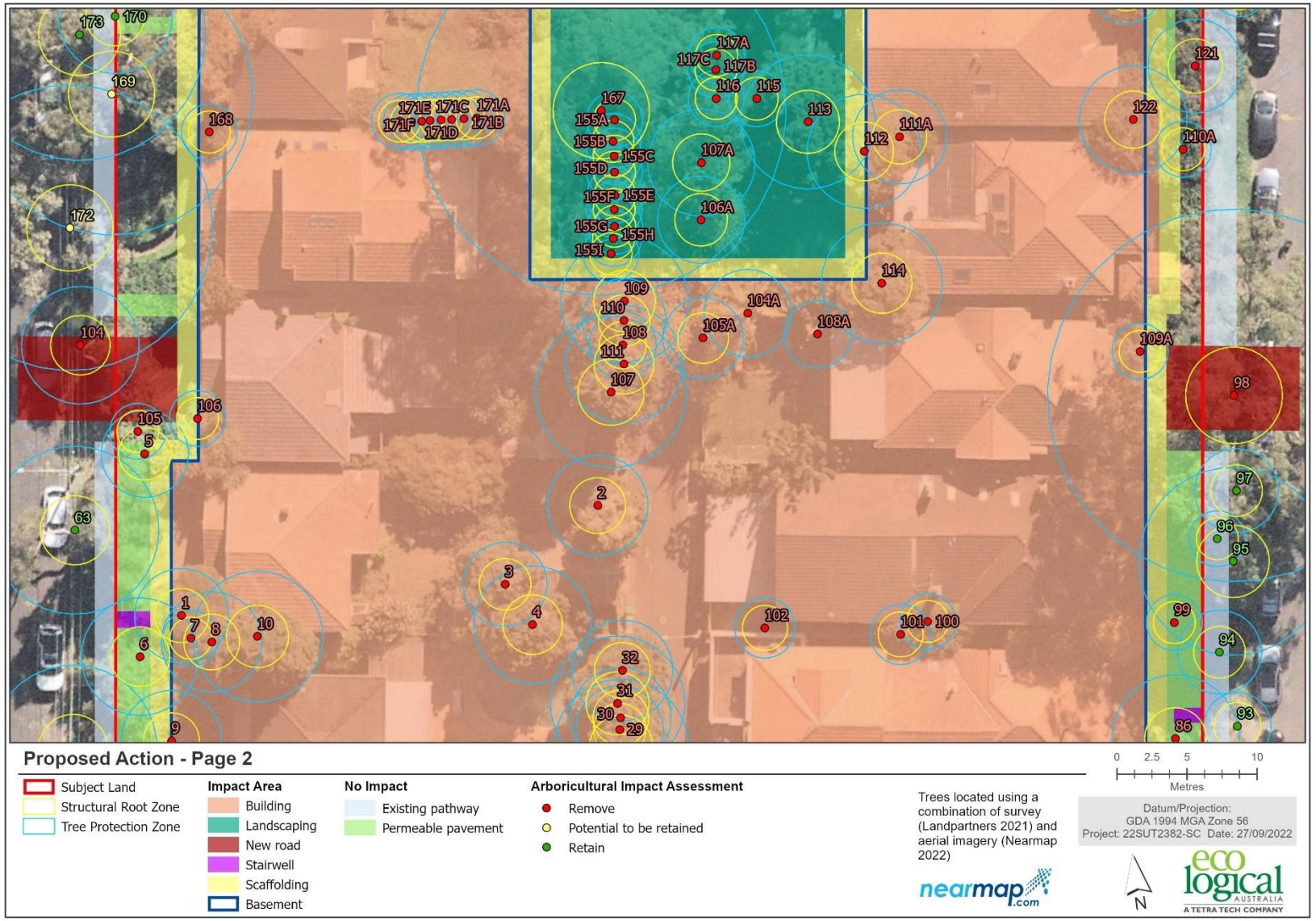


Figure 9: Proposed action, page 2

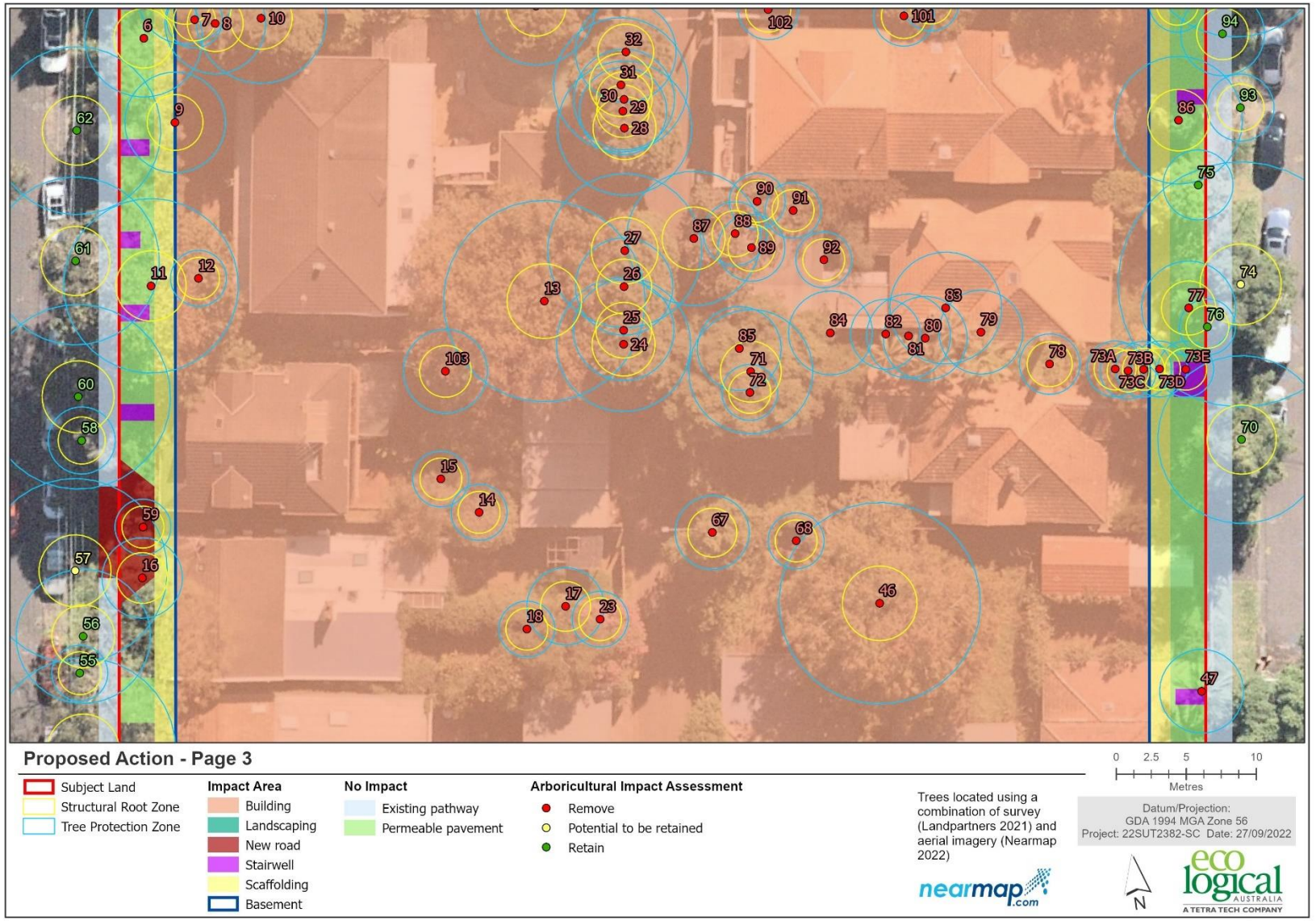


Figure 10: Proposed action, page 3

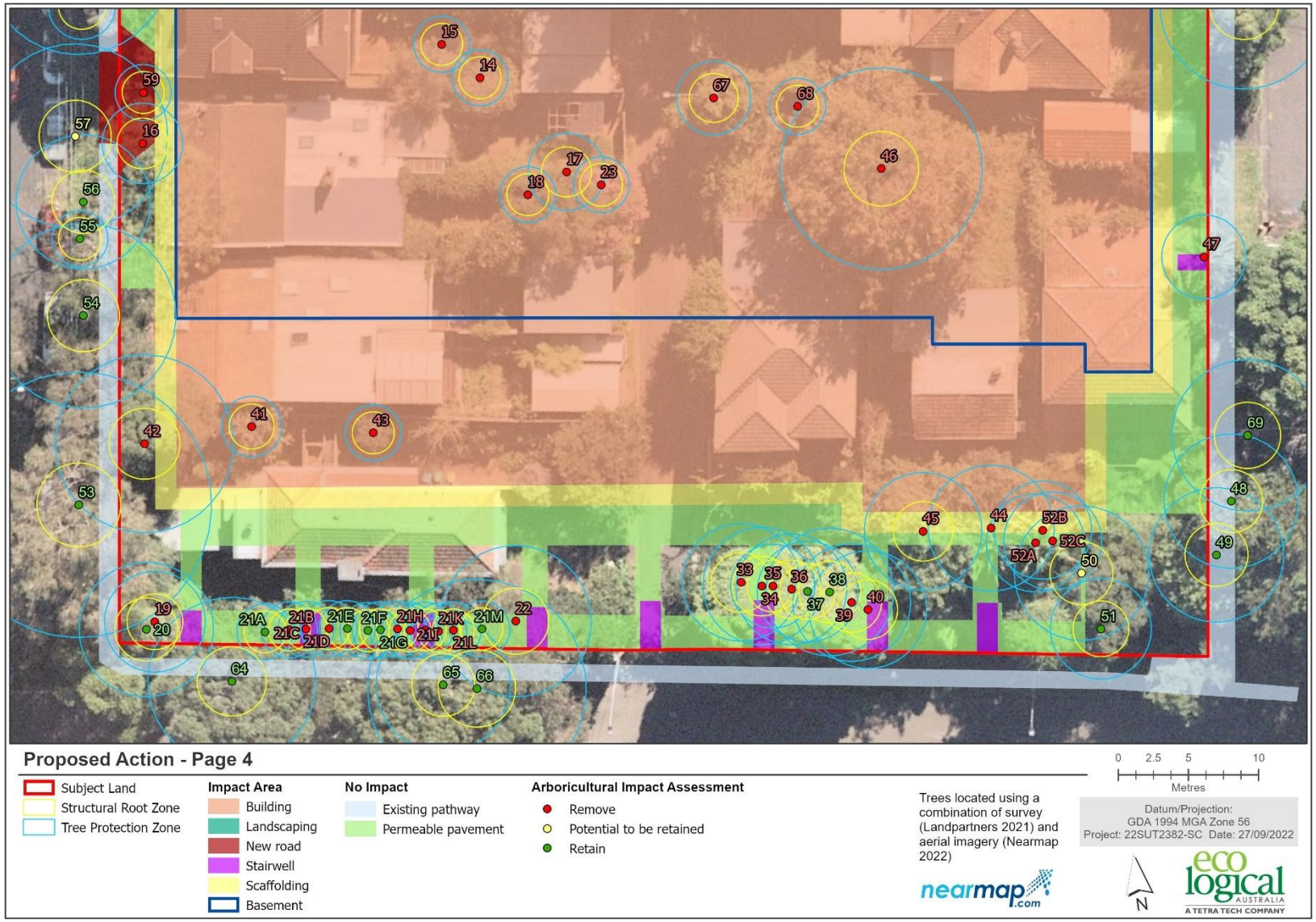


Figure 11: Proposed action, page 4

Appendix D Tabulated results of arboricultural assessment

Tree ID	*Botanical name*	Location	Height (m)	Spread (m)	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape significance	Retention value	TPZ% encroachment	SRZ encroached	Impact	Action	Notes
1	*Melaleuca bracteata*	Survey	12	6	280	3.4	1.9	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	93	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	native, crowded, dieback lower branches
2	*Syzygium australe*	GPS unit	13	7	300	3.6	2.0	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	crowded, invading madeira vine
3	*Corymbia ficifolia*	Survey	8	8	250	3.0	1.8	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	good form, crowded
4	*Syzygium australe*	Survey	12	7	350	4.2	2.1	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	native, fair form, madeira vine invading
5	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	GPS unit	12	8	260	3.1	1.9	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	39	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	neighbour, codom & epic throughout, native, copiced,
6	*Callistemon salignus*	Survey	10	7	350	4.2	2.1	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	44	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	poor form, pruned under wires,
7	*Cupressus sp.*	GPS unit	8	4	150	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic conifer forming dense tall hedge
8	*Cupressus sp.*	GPS unit	15	6	300	3.6	2.0	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic conifer forming dense tall hedge
9	*Cupressus sp.*	GPS unit	14	5	300	3.6	2.0	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	79	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic conifer, crowded
10	*Cupressus sp.*	GPS unit	15	7	389	4.7	2.2	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic conifer forming dense tall hedge
11	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	Survey	18	9	520	6.2	2.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	51	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	deciduous exotic, good form
12	*Melia azedarach*	GPS unit	8	6	140	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	poor form, crowded, madeira vine
13	*Quercus palustris*	Survey	15	12	600	7.2	2.7	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	good form, exotic, deciduous, mature
14	*Callistemon sp.*	Survey	5	6	150	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	shrub like, poor form, dieback
15	*Olea europaea*	Survey	7	6	140	2.0	1.5	Fair	Poor	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	dieback, poor form, codom, exotic
16	*Camellia japonica*	GPS unit	9	6	240	2.9	1.8	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	75	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic, good form, growth constrained by pavers
17	*Tristaniopsis laurina*	GPS unit	8	8	230	2.8	1.8	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	native, crowded, rock orchid on trunk
18	*Magnolia little gem*	GPS unit	7	4	150	2.0	1.5	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	commonly planted landscape small tree
19	*Pittosporum undulatum*	Nearmap 2022	13	5	300	3.6	2.0	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	9	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	native, multitrunk, pruned, poor form
20	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Nearmap 2022	13	9	400	4.8	2.3	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	5	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	exotic, trunk wounds, dw, dieback

Tree ID	*Botanical name*	Location	Height (m)	Spread (m)	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape significance	Retention value	TPZ% encroachment	SRZ encroached	Impact	Action	Notes
21A	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
21B	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	21	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
21C	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	29	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
21D	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	25	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
21E	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	1	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
21F	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
21G	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
21H	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	14	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
21I	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	28	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
21J	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	29	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
21K	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	28	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
21L	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	10	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
21M	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	row of 13 large shrubs over 20m, planted as hedge
22	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Nearmap 2022	18	9	450	5.4	2.4	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	5	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	sig dw and dieback, crowded
23	*Tibouchina spp.*	GPS unit	5	5	160	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	mature exotic large shrub, dieback, crowded
24	*Cupressus sp.*	Survey	16	6	400	4.8	2.3	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	laneway, crown raised
25	*Cupressus sp.*	Survey	13	5	300	3.6	2.0	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	laneway, crowded, pavement, crown raised
26	*Cupressus sp.*	Survey	13	5	290	3.5	2.0	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	laneway, pavement, crown raised
27	*Cupressus sp.*	Survey	13	6	459	5.5	2.4	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	laneway, pavement, crown raised
28	*Cupressus sp.*	Survey	1	7	400	4.8	2.3	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	laneway, pavement, crown raised
29	*Cupressus sp.*	Survey	13	5	260	3.1	1.9	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	laneway, pavement, supressed

Tree ID	*Botanical name*	Location	Height (m)	Spread (m)	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape significance	Retention value	TPZ% encroachment	SRZ encroached	Impact	Action	Notes
30	*Cupressus sp.*	Survey	13	5	300	3.6	2.0	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	laneway, pavement, supressed,
31	*Cupressus sp.*	Survey	14	7	400	4.8	2.3	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	laneway, pavement,
32	*Cupressus sp.*	Survey	10	6	300	3.6	2.0	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	laneway, pavement
33	*Cupressus sp.*	GPS unit	14	6	350	4.2	2.1	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	7	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	conifer hedge planting
34	*Cupressus sp.*	GPS unit	15	8	350	4.2	2.1	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	9	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	conifer hedge
35	*Cupressus sp.*	GPS unit	10	5	250	3.0	1.8	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	10	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	conifer hedge, supressed
36	*Cupressus sp.*	GPS unit	13	6	330	4.0	2.1	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	8	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	conifer hedge, supressed
37	*Cupressus sp.*	GPS unit	13	7	300	3.6	2.0	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	4	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	conifer hedge
38	*Cupressus sp.*	GPS unit	15	8	380	4.6	2.2	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	6	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	conifer hedge
39	*Cupressus sp.*	GPS unit	15	8	350	4.2	2.1	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	10	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	conifer hedge
40	*Cupressus sp.*	GPS unit	14	7	350	4.2	2.1	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	10	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	conifer hedge
41	*Magnolia soulageana*	Survey	5	5	180	2.2	1.6	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	deciduous exotic, multitrunk
42	*Melaleuca styphelioides*	Survey	14	7	530	6.4	2.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	39	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	native, codom, lower branch dw
43	*Magnolia little gem*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	80	2.0	1.5	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	young, shaded, planted
44	*Phoenix canariensis*	Survey	7	7	500	4.5	n/a	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	55	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	sig dead fronds, edge of retaining wall
45	*Grevillea robusta*	Survey	10	8	350	4.2	2.1	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	52	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	lower branches dw, top dead
46	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	GPS unit	17	14	600	7.2	2.7	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	deciduous exotic, good form
47	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Survey	9	4	100	3.0	n/a	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	16	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	young native palm
48	*Syncarpia glomulifera*	Survey	15	5	400	4.8	2.3	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	council land, remnant, pruned, dw, no tag, base off cliff
49	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	Survey	12	10	400	4.8	2.3	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	High	High	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	council land, base of cliff, good form, indigenous, no tag
50	*Pittosporum undulatum*	GPS unit	9	8	400	4.8	2.3	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	11	No	Medium Impact: <20%	Potential to be retained	council land, base of cliff, pruned, some dieback, no tag

Tree ID	*Botanical name*	Location	Height (m)	Spread (m)	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape significance	Retention value	TPZ% encroachment	SRZ encroached	Impact	Action	Notes
51	*Stenocarpus sinuatus*	GPS unit	12	6	300	3.6	2.0	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	council land, native, codom, climber invading canopy, no tag
52A	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	GPS unit	9	5	170	3.5	n/a	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	37	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	group of 3 on border of house and council, not accessible, no tag
52B	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	GPS unit	9	5	170	3.5	n/a	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	53	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	group of 3 on border of house and council, not accessible, no tag
52C	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	GPS unit	9	5	170	3.5	n/a	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	39	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	group of 3 on border of house and council, not accessible, no tag
53	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Survey	17	11	790	9.5	3.0	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	High	High	8	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	council land, mature, dominant, thining canopy, pruned next to wires
54	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Survey	12	10	550	6.6	2.6	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	6	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	council land, mature, thing canopy, pruned under wires
55	*Photinia robusta*	Survey	4	5	160	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	council land, mature, dw, hangers, good form
56	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Survey	13	8	400	4.8	2.3	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	2	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	council land, mature, pruned under wires, thining canopy, poor form
57	*Melia azedarach*	Survey	12	12	550	6.6	2.6	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	22	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Potential to be retained	council land, mature, poor form, large pruning cuts, asym
58	*Triadica sebifera*	GPS unit	4	4	200	2.4	1.7	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	council land, poor form, lopped under wires
59	*citrus spp*	GPS unit	5	4	50	2.0	1.5	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	fruit tree, exempt
60	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Survey	11	8	550	6.6	2.6	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	7	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	council land, mature, pruned under wires, epicormic
61	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Survey	14	10	500	6.0	2.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	4	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	council land, pruned under wires, poor form, epicormic
62	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Survey	11	8	500	6.0	2.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	4	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	council land, mature, pruned under wires, poor form, asym canopy, epicormic
63	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Survey	11	9	500	6.0	2.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	2	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	council land, mature, pruned under wires, poor form
64	*Angophora costata*	Nearmap 2022	17	10	500	6.0	2.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	High	High	3	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	council land, semi mature, dominant, good form
65	*Eucalyptus pilularis*	Nearmap 2022	12	11	400	4.8	2.3	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	High	High	4	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	council land, indigenous, good form, some dw
66	*Angophora costata*	Nearmap 2022	18	15	650	7.8	2.8	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	High	High	4	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	council land, mature, dominant, good form, indigenous
67	*Waterhousea floribunda*	GPS unit	11	7	220	2.6	1.8	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	planted native, growth restricted by retaining walls

Tree ID	*Botanical name*	Location	Height (m)	Spread (m)	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape significance	Retention value	TPZ% encroachment	SRZ encroached	Impact	Action	Notes
68	*Magnolia little gem*	GPS unit	7	3	100	2.0	1.5	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	garden planting, thin canopy, crowded
69	*Allocasuarina torulosa*	Survey	5	6	450	5.4	2.4	Poor	Poor	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	council land, lopped, sig dw, poor form, fungal bracket, dieback
70	*Podocarpus elatus*	Survey	13	7	500	6.0	2.5	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	6	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	council land, native, mature, thin canopy
71	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Survey	12	9	370	4.4	2.2	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	mature, good form, exotic
72	*Acmena smithii*	GPS unit	8	4	140	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	overgrown hedge, crown raised
74	*Podocarpus elatus*	GPS unit	14	8	730	8.8	2.9	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	High	High	18	No	Medium Impact: <20%	Potential to be retained	council land, good form, mature
73A	*Acmena smithii*	Survey	7	3	140	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	overgrown hedging plant, crown raised, row of 5
73B	*Acmena smithii*	Survey	7	3	140	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	overgrown hedging plant, crown raised, row of 5
73C	*Acmena smithii*	Survey	7	3	140	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	99	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	overgrown hedging plant, crown raised, row of 5
73D	*Acmena smithii*	Survey	7	3	140	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	87	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	overgrown hedging plant, crown raised, row of 5
73E	*Acmena smithii*	Survey	7	3	140	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	59	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	overgrown hedging plant, crown raised, row of 5
75	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	GPS unit	6	3	120	2.5	n/a	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	5	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	young palm
76	*Acer palmatum*	GPS unit	4	3	160	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	young garden planting
77	*Camellia japonica*	GPS unit	6	5	280	3.4	1.9	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	26	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	garden planting, good form
78	*Cyathea australis*	GPS unit	5	4	180	2.2	1.6	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	native tree fern, constrained by buildings,
79	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Nearmap 2022	10	4	300	3.0	n/a	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	mature palm, good form
80	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Nearmap 2022	9	4	150	3.0	n/a	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	native palm
81	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Nearmap 2022	8	4	120	3.0	n/a	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	native palm
82	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Nearmap 2022	9	3	180	2.5	n/a	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	planted palm
83	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Nearmap 2022	11	6	160	4.0	n/a	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	planted native palm
84	*Livistona australis*	GPS unit	4	4	300	3.0	n/a	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	native young palm, growth constrained

Tree ID	*Botanical name*	Location	Height (m)	Spread (m)	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape significance	Retention value	TPZ% encroachment	SRZ encroached	Impact	Action	Notes
85	*Howea forsteriana*	GPS unit	5	4	200	3.0	n/a	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	native young palm, growth constrained
86	*Magnolia soulangiana*	GPS unit	7	7	380	4.6	2.2	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	45	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	deciduous exotic, good form, visible
87	*Banksia integrifolia*	GPS unit	13	6	400	4.8	2.3	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	native, good form, pruned next to laneway, no access no tag
88	*Banksia integrifolia*	GPS unit	9	4	190	2.3	1.6	Fair	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Medium	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	native, constrained, crown raised, no access, no tag
89	*Hakea sp.*	GPS unit	8	4	200	2.4	1.7	Fair	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Medium	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	short lived native, no access, no tag
90	*Lagerstroemia indica*	GPS unit	6	4	130	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	deciduous exotic, exempt, no access no tag
91	*Lagerstroemia indica*	GPS unit	6	4	120	2.0	1.5	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	deciduous exotic, exempt, no access, no tag
92	*Olea europaea*	GPS unit	6	4	80	2.0	1.5	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic, no access, no tag
93	*Tristaniopsis laurina*	GPS unit	4	4	200	2.4	1.7	Poor	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	Council land, yellowing folliage, basal canker, dying
94	*Acmena smithii*	GPS unit	5	3	250	3.0	1.8	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	council land, large native shrub
95	*Podocarpus elatus*	GPS unit	13	8	560	6.7	2.6	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	High	High	9	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	council land, dominant native, good form, codom good union
96	*Syzygium australe*	GPS unit	4	4	120	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	council land, lopped, supressed
97	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	GPS unit	6	7	250	3.0	1.8	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	Council land, exempt, supressed under wires and Podocarpus, topped, epicormic, poor form
98	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	GPS unit	20	18	1110	13.3	3.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	High	High	39	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	council land, dominant tree, good form, large dw at 7m
99	*Celtis sinensis*	GPS unit	5	4	100	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	33	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	weed
100	*Camellia japonica*	GPS unit	6	4	150	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	crowded, folliage top of canopy
101	*Camellia sasanqua*	GPS unit	5	4	180	2.2	1.6	Poor	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic, constrained and shaded, reduced canopy
102	*Schefflera actinophylla*	GPS unit	8	7	180	2.2	1.6	Fair	Poor	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	multi stem, poor form, epicormic shoots, growth constrained
103	*Strelitzia nicolai*	Survey	7	4	250	3.0	1.8	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	multistem clumping plant, exotic, no tag
110A	*Photinia robusta*	Nearmap 2022	4	5	160	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	43	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Twin stems
104	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Nearmap 2022	8	5	350	4.2	2.1	Fair	Poor	Medium (15-40 years)		Medium	59	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	street tree, heavily pruned under wires,

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104A	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Nearmap 2022	12	5	260	3.1	n/a	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Growing in restricted area
105	*Magnolia alba*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	120	2.0	1.5	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)		Medium	35	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic, surpressed
105A	*Acer negundo*	Nearmap 2022	8	7	240	2.9	1.8	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Medium	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Probably self sown
106	*Olea europaea*	Nearmap 2022	7	5	150	2.0	1.5	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)		Medium	97	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	garden exotic
106A	*Acer negundo*	Nearmap 2022	8	7	260	3.1	1.9	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Medium	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Probably self sown
107	*Cupressus sp.*	Nearmap 2022	20	7	450	5.4	2.4	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)		Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic conifer, crowded, asym canopy, mature
107A	*Acer negundo*	Nearmap 2022	10	8	320	3.8	2.1	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Medium	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Probably self sown
108	*Cupressus sp.*	Nearmap 2022	15	4	200	2.4	1.7	Poor	Fair	Short (5-15 years)		Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic, supressed, reduced canopy
108A	*Strelitzia nicholai*	Nearmap 2022	4	4	200	2.4	n/a	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
109	*Cupressus sp.*	Nearmap 2022	18	5	380	4.6	2.2	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)		Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic conifer, mature, reduced canopy
109A	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Nearmap 2022	5	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Usually considered a weed
110	*Cupressus sp.*	Nearmap 2022	15	4	250	3.0	1.8	Fair	Fair	Short (5-15 years)		Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic, supressed, reduced canopy
111	*Cupressus sp.*	Nearmap 2022	18	5	350	4.2	2.1	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)		Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	exotic, mature, crowded, asym canopy
111A	*Michelia figo*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	280	3.4	1.9	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
112	*Leptospermum petersonii*	Nearmap 2022	15	8	340	4.1	2.1	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Minor bifurcation
113	*Syzygium paniculatum*	Nearmap 2022	16	10	400	4.8	2.3	Good	Good	Long (>40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
114	*Melaleuca linariifolia*	Nearmap 2022	10	9	360	4.3	2.2	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
115	*Pittosporum tenuifolium*	Nearmap 2022	7	2	160	2.0	1.5	Poor	Poor	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
116	*Grevillea sp.*	Nearmap 2022	4	5	140	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
117A	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	4	2	50	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Three small trees planted in a row. Dead tree nearby, not recorded
117B	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	4	2	50	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Three small trees planted in a row. Dead tree nearby, not recorded

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117C	*Syzygium australe*	Nearmap 2022	4	2	50	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Three small trees planted in a row. Dead tree nearby, not recorded
118	*Murraya paniculata*	Nearmap 2022	5	5	220	2.6	1.8	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Multi trunked
119	*Murraya paniculata*	Nearmap 2022	5	4	180	2.2	1.6	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	60	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Multi trunked
120	*Michelia figo*	Nearmap 2022	7	5	200	2.4	1.7	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	12	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Multi trunked
121	*Acer palmatum*	Nearmap 2022	5	6	280	3.4	1.9	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Medium	19	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
122	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Nearmap 2022	7	7	320	3.8	2.1	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Medium	97	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Multi trunked
123	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Nearmap 2022	4	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	Not tagged, Council street tree. Multi stemmed
124	*Eucalyptus sp.*	Nearmap 2022	8	7	340	4.1	2.1	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	Moderate dieback in canopy
125	*Tristaniopsis laurina*	Nearmap 2022	7	6	240	2.9	1.8	Good	Good	Long (>40 years)	Low	Medium	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	Not tagged, Council street tree
126	*Podocarpus elatus*	Nearmap 2022	15	7	470	5.6	2.4	Good	Fair	Long (>40 years)	Medium	Medium	2	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	Bifurcated trunk, not tagged, Council Street tree
127	*Podocarpus elatus*	Nearmap 2022	14	7	420	5.0	2.3	Fair	Fair	Long (>40 years)	Medium	Medium	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	Bifurcated trunk, not tagged, Council Street Tree
128	*Olea europaea*	Nearmap 2022	7	5	150	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	Not tagged, Council Street Tree
130	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*	Nearmap 2022	15	8	290	3.5	2.0	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Usually considered a weed
131	*Murraya paniculata*	Nearmap 2022	5	6	200	2.4	1.7	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Multi trunked
132	*Dracaena marginata*	Nearmap 2022	6	3	180	2.2	1.6	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
133	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*	Nearmap 2022	15	7	300	3.6	2.0	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Usually considered a weed
134	*Radermachera sinica,*	Nearmap 2022	7	5	250	3.0	1.8	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Twin stems
135	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	Nearmap 2022	16	8	380	4.6	2.2	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	No	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Multi trunked
136	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*	Nearmap 2022	15	7	290	3.5	2.0	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Usually considered a weed
137	*Phoenix roebelenii*	Nearmap 2022	3	3	150	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
138	*Dypsis lutescens*	Nearmap 2022	8	5	150	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Multi trunked

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139	*Morus nigra*	Nearmap 2022	8	8	300	3.6	2.0	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Usually considered a weed
140A	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*	Nearmap 2022	9	7	350	4.2	2.1	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Low	21	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Two Palms planted close together, usually considered a weed
140B	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*	Nearmap 2022	9	7	350	4.2	2.1	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Low	22	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Two Palms planted close together, usually considered a weed
141	*Prunus sp.*	Nearmap 2022	4	3	150	2.0	1.5	Poor	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	1	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	Small twin stemmed Tree, nearly dead
142	*Camellia japonica*	Nearmap 2022	5	2	120	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
143	*Camellia japonica*	Nearmap 2022	7	3	210	2.5	1.7	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
144	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*	Nearmap 2022	5	7	220	2.6	1.8	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	58	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Usually considered a weed
145	*Juniperus communis*	Nearmap 2022	8	2	160	2.0	1.5	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	4	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	
146	*Tibouchina granulosa*	Nearmap 2022	6	4	150	2.0	1.5	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	7	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	Twin stems
147	Dead tree	Nearmap 2022	7	2	340	4.1	2.1	Poor	Fair	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Priority for removal	26	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Dead tree
148	*Camellia sasanqua*	Nearmap 2022	9	7	160	2.0	1.5	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	
149	*Hymenosporum flavum*	Nearmap 2022	7	5	160	2.0	1.5	Poor	Poor	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Very sparse canopy, infested with climber
150	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Nearmap 2022	16	6	650	7.8	2.8	Good	Good	Long (>40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
151	*Celtis sinensis*	Nearmap 2022	10	8	180	2.2	1.6	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Usually considered a weed
152	*Celtis sinensis*	Nearmap 2022	10	6	140	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Usually considered a weed
153	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Nearmap 2022	16	5	380	4.6	2.2	Good	Good	Long (>40 years)	Medium	Medium	28	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Potential to be retained	
154	*Podocarpus elatus*	Nearmap 2022	18	8	550	6.6	2.6	Fair	Fair	Long (>40 years)	High	High	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Infested with Ivy
155A	*Syzygium sp.*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Row of 9 small trees
155B	*Syzygium sp.*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Row of 9 small trees
155C	*Syzygium sp.*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Row of 9 small trees
155D	*Syzygium sp.*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Row of 9 small trees

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155E	*Syzygium sp.*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Row of 9 small trees
155F	*Syzygium sp.*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Row of 9 small trees
155G	*Syzygium sp.*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Row of 9 small trees
155H	*Syzygium sp.*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Row of 9 small trees
155I	*Syzygium sp.*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Row of 9 small trees
156	*Celtis sinensis*	Nearmap 2022	10	12	280	3.4	1.9	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Medium	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Usually considered a weed
157	*Celtis sinensis*	Nearmap 2022	10	8	250	3.0	1.8	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	53	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Potential to be retained	Usually considered a weed, multi stemmed
158	*Camellia japonica*	Nearmap 2022	4	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	
159A	Dead tree	Nearmap 2022	8	2	150	2.0	1.5	Poor	Poor	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Priority for removal	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Remove	Resident has recently poisoned trees. Row of 9 dead trees
159B	Dead tree	Nearmap 2022	8	2	150	2.0	1.5	Poor	Poor	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Priority for removal	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Remove	Resident has recently poisoned trees. Row of 9 dead trees
159C	Dead tree	Nearmap 2022	8	2	150	2.0	1.5	Poor	Poor	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Priority for removal	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Remove	Resident has recently poisoned trees. Row of 9 dead trees
159D	Dead tree	Nearmap 2022	8	2	150	2.0	1.5	Poor	Poor	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Priority for removal	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Remove	Resident has recently poisoned trees. Row of 9 dead trees
159E	Dead tree	Nearmap 2022	8	2	150	2.0	1.5	Poor	Poor	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Priority for removal	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Remove	Resident has recently poisoned trees. Row of 9 dead trees
159F	Dead tree	Nearmap 2022	8	2	150	2.0	1.5	Poor	Poor	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Priority for removal	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Remove	Resident has recently poisoned trees. Row of 9 dead trees
159G	Dead tree	Nearmap 2022	8	2	150	2.0	1.5	Poor	Poor	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Priority for removal	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Remove	Resident has recently poisoned trees. Row of 9 dead trees
159H	Dead tree	Nearmap 2022	8	2	150	2.0	1.5	Poor	Poor	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Priority for removal	20	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Resident has recently poisoned trees. Row of 9 dead trees
159I	Dead tree	Nearmap 2022	8	2	150	2.0	1.5	Poor	Poor	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Priority for removal	25	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Resident has recently poisoned trees. Row of 9 dead trees
160	*Cyathea cooperi*	Nearmap 2022	5	1	160	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Tree fern
161	*Plumeria rubra*	Nearmap 2022	5	6	260	3.1	1.9	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	
162	*Olea africana*	Nearmap 2022	8	8	280	3.4	1.9	Good	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Usually considered a weed
163	*Hibiscus cv*	Nearmap 2022	4	4	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Multi trunked

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164	*Cyathea cooperi*	Nearmap 2022	10	4	200	2.4	1.7	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Tree fern
165	*Murraya paniculata*	Nearmap 2022	8	7	180	2.2	1.6	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Multi trunked
166	*Acer negundo*	Nearmap 2022	12	12	550	6.6	2.6	Fair	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	41	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Decay in trunk
167	*Eucalyptus scoparia*	Nearmap 2022	22	22	1100	13.2	3.4	Fair	Poor	Short (5-15 years)	High	Medium	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Previous large limb failures, termite nest. Decay in trunk and scaffolds
168	*Celtis sinensis*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Usually considered a weed
169	*Eucalyptus scoparia*	Nearmap 2022	24	15	840	10.1	3.1	Fair	Poor	Short (5-15 years)	High	Medium	22	No	High Impact: >20%	Potential to be retained	Decay in trunk, fungal fruiting bodies
170	*Eucalyptus nicholii*	Nearmap 2022	15	15	340	4.1	2.1	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	
171A	*Murraya paniculata*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	8 small trees planted in a row
171B	*Murraya paniculata*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	8 small trees planted in a row
171C	*Murraya paniculata*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	8 small trees planted in a row
171D	*Murraya paniculata*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	8 small trees planted in a row
171E	*Murraya paniculata*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	8 small trees planted in a row
171F	*Murraya paniculata*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	8 small trees planted in a row
171G	*Murraya paniculata*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	8 small trees planted in a row
171H	*Murraya paniculata*	Nearmap 2022	5	3	100	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	8 small trees planted in a row
172	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Nearmap 2022	12	22	850	10.2	3.1	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	High	High	13	No	Medium Impact: <20%	Potential to be retained	Lopped around service lines. Not tagged, Council Street Tree
173	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Nearmap 2022	14	24	750	9.0	2.9	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	High	High	6	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	Lopped around powerlines, Council Street Tree not tagged
174	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Nearmap 2022	12	10	720	8.6	2.9	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	10	No	Low Impact: <10%	Retain	Lopped around powerlines. Not tagged, Council Street Tree
175	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Nearmap 2022	15	12	780	9.4	3.0	Good	Fair	Medium (15-40 years)	Medium	Medium	11	No	Medium Impact: <20%	Potential to be retained	Lopped under powerlines. Not tagged, Council Street Tree
176	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Nearmap 2022	12	6	350	4.2	2.1	Poor	Fair	Short (5-15 years)	Medium	Low	0	No	No Impact: 0%	Retain	Not tagged, Council Street Tree. Appears to be dying
177	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Nearmap 2022	10	4	120	2.0	1.5	Good	Fair	Long (>40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Tree surrounded by heavy undergrowth

Tree ID	*Botanical name*	Location	Height (m)	Spread (m)	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape significance	Retention value	TPZ% encroachment	SRZ encroached	Impact	Action	Notes
178	*Laurus nobilis*	Nearmap 2022	6	2	150	2.0	1.5	Good	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	100	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	Multi trunked
179	*Robinia 'Umbraculifera'*	Nearmap 2022	4	6	200	2.4	1.7	Fair	Good	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Low	72	Yes	High Impact: >20%	Remove	

Appendix E Tree protection guidelines

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

E1 Tree protection fencing

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

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

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

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

Tree protection fencing shall be:

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

E2 Crown protection

Tree crowns/canopy may be injured or damaged by machinery such as; excavators, drilling rigs, trucks, cranes, plant and vehicles. Where crown protection is required, it will usually be located at least one meter outside the perimeter of the crown. Crown protection may include the installation of a physical barrier, pruning selected branches to establish clearance, or the tying/bracing of branches.

E3 Trunk protection

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

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

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

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

E4 Ground protection

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

If temporary access for machinery is required within the TPZ ground protection measures will be required. The purpose of ground protection is to prevent root damage and soil compaction within the TPZ. Maintain a thick layer of mulch around all retained trees to a depth of 100 mm using coarse pine bark or wood chip material that complies with AS 4454. Where the existing landscape within the TPZ is to remain unaltered (e.g. garden beds or turf) mulch may not be required.

For heavy vehicle access within TPZ, ground protection may include a permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric beneath a layer of crushed rock or rumble boards.

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

E5 Root protection and investigation

If incursions/excavation within the TPZ are unavoidable, root investigation may be needed to determine the extent and location of roots within the area of construction activity. The location and distribution of roots are found through non-destructive excavation (NDE) methods such as hydro-vacuum excavation (sucker truck), air spade and manual excavation. Root investigation does not guarantee the retention of the tree.

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

E6 Underground services

All underground services should be routed outside of the TPZ. If underground services need to be installed within the TPZ, they should be installed using horizontal directional drilling (HDD), non-destructive excavation (NDE) methods such as hydro-vacuum, Air Spade or manually excavated trenches. The horizontal drilling/boring must be at minimum depth of 600 mm below grade. Trenching for services is to be regarded as “excavation”. The project arborist should assess the likely impacts of boring and bore pits on retained trees.

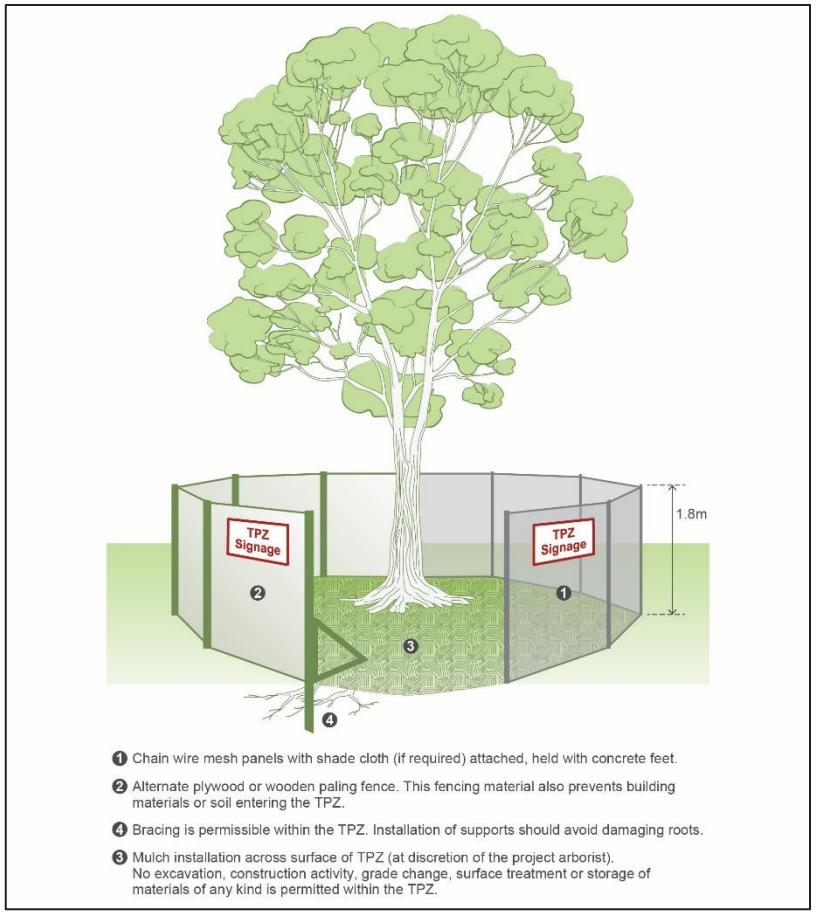


Figure 12: Tree protection fencing

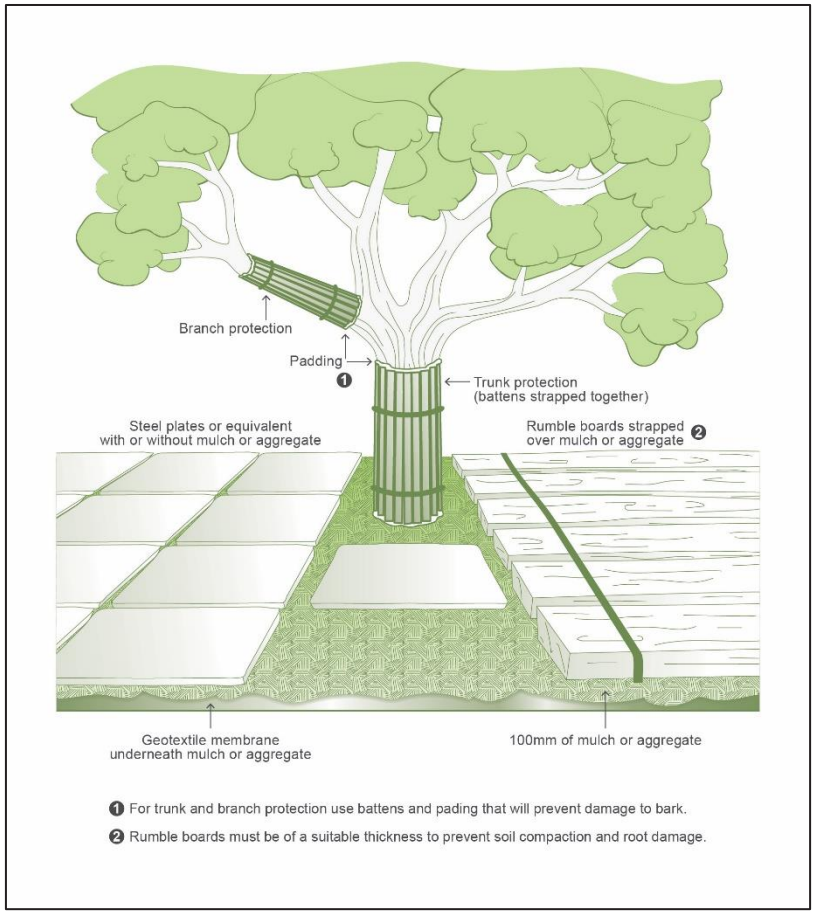
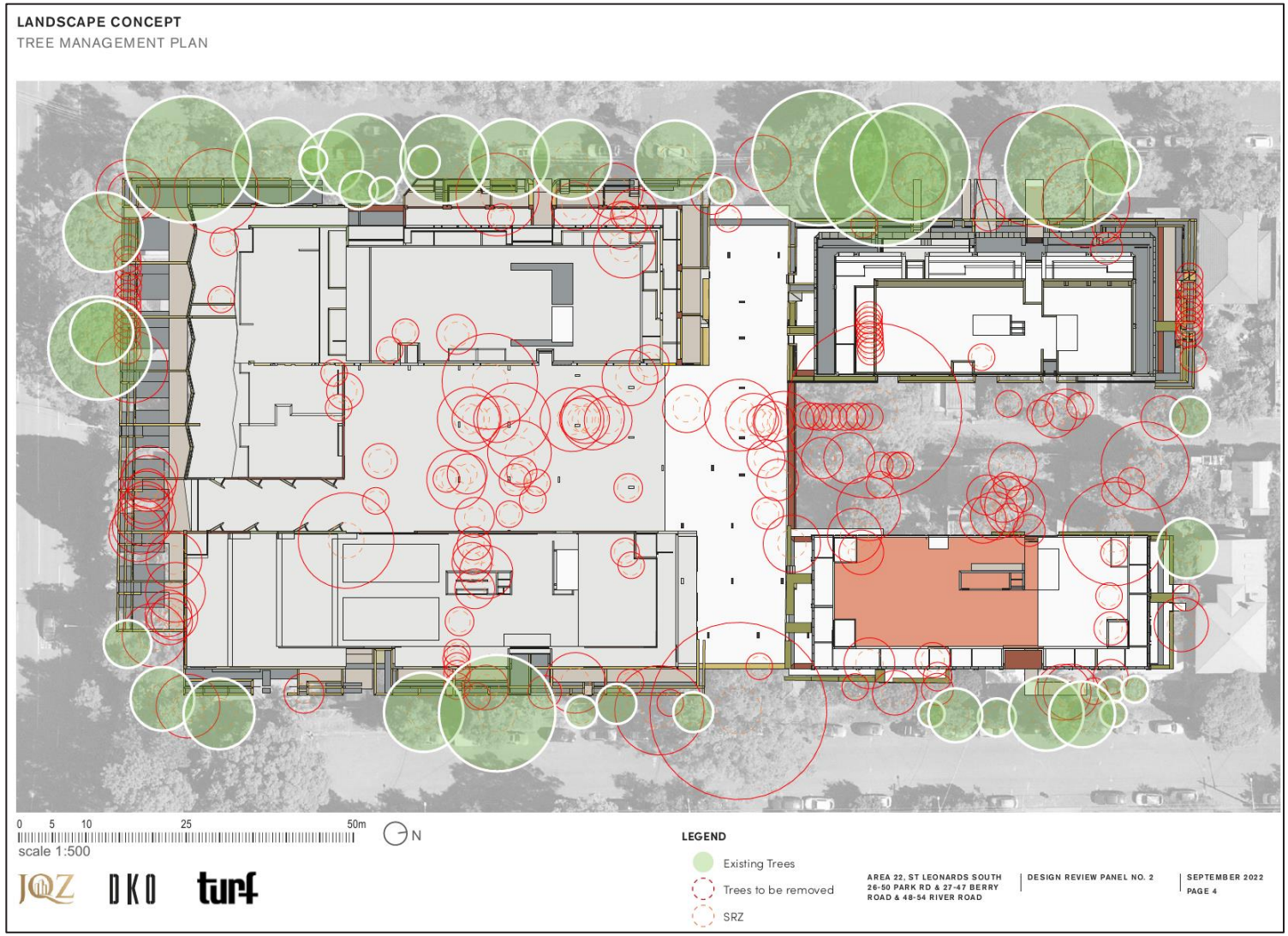


Figure 13: Trunk, branch and ground protection

Appendix F Landscape concept plan (DKO 2022)



Appendix G Site photos

Figure 14: Medium retention value Tree 50 (photo taken August 2021)

Figure 15: Medium retention value Tree 57 (photo taken August 2021)

Figure 16: High retention value Tree 74 (photo taken August 2021)

Figure 17: Priority for removal Dead Tree 147

Figure 18: Medium retention value Tree 153 (photo taken May 2022)

Figure 19: Low retention value Tree 157 (photo taken May 2022)

Figure 20: Priority for removal Dead Trees 159A to 159I, west facing

Figure 21: Priority for removal Dead Trees 159A to 159I, east facing

Figure 22: Medium retention value Tree 169 (photo taken May 2022)

Figure 23: Medium retention value Tree 169 trunk (photo taken May 2022)

Figure 24: Medium retention value Tree 169 decay in trunk (photo taken May 2022)

Figure 25: High retention value Tree 172 trunk

Figure 26: High retention value Tree 172

Figure 27: Medium retention value Tree 175

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