

site-wide arboricultural impact assessment report – concept master plan

Revision C, Issued for SSDA Submission
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PROJECT

NEWINGTON COLLEGE SSDA

Main Campus Stanmore – Site Wide Master Plan

200 Stanmore Road, Stanmore NSW,

CLIENT / PRINCIPAL

Newington College

c/o – AJC Architects

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Acknowledgements & Qualifications

This document has been prepared by Arterra Design Pty Ltd, using the expertise of our in-house (AQF Level 5), consulting arborists, Robert Smart and/or Chloe Bristow.

Robert Smart is a member of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), an accredited member of the Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists (IACA), a Registered Consulting Arborist with Arboriculture Australia (AA) and a licenced Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) practitioner. Robert Smart has over 25 years' experience in assessing and managing trees in complex development sites. Robert is also a Registered Landscape Architect with over 30 years' experience.



Disclaimer

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i EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Arterra has been commissioned by the Council of Newington College (the applicant) to prepare this Arboricultural Impact Assessment in accordance with the technical requirements of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), and in support of the State Significant Development Application (SSD-78268465) for alterations and additions to the Newington College Senior Campus in Stanmore.

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) report supports the **Concept Proposal - site wide Master Plan** for Newington College (the client) at 200-244 and 221-235 Stanmore Road, Stanmore (the site). Arterra has undertaken an arboricultural assessment of the whole site and prepared the relevant reports and plans to guide the master planning process and support the Conceptual Master Plan SSDA. This assessment was restricted to the trees within, or immediately adjacent to the campus site and likely to be impacted by proposed works. We specifically note that this report accompanies, and should be read in conjunction with, a more specific Arboricultural Impact assessment relating to the Stage 1 works component of the SSDA, which covers in more detail the trees immediately around the proposed Sevington Buildings.

A detailed tree assessment was completed on the 14 and 21 March 2025 and a detailed tree assessment schedule completed for the trees across the site. (Refer to Appendix 4.2 – Tree Impact Assessment Schedule). The trees were photographed, given a unique identification number and plotted onto a scaled survey base plan for referencing and identification throughout the report and for future discussions and co-ordination with all stakeholders. The following is a summary of the retention values of the 'site-wide tree' population and other relevant factors regarding the conceptual proposal for the site.



Figure i – Tree T66 *Ficus microcarpa* var. *hillii* (Hill's Weeping Fig) an example of some of the High value existing trees that have been a focus for retention and protection throughout the master planning process. (Photo: Arterra 15/01/25)

Table i – Ultimate Tree Disposition vs Retention Values – Site-wide Master Plan

Tree Retention Values	Total Existing Trees	Trees Anticipated to be Retained	Trees Anticipated for Removal
High	50 (7%)	41 (82%)	9 (18%)
Moderate	577 (78%)	499 (86%)	78 (14%)
Low	95 (13%)	70 (74%)	25 (26%)
Nil/Should Remove	12 (2%)	2 (17%) (a street tree + stag tree)	10 (83%)
TOTAL	734 (100%)	612 (83%)	122 (17%)

A total of **734** trees were recorded and assessed for the site wide College Master Plan and most were generally determined to be in good to fair health. Arterra has been involved in tree management advice for the College since

2011 and some trees have also been noted for removal because of other relevant factors such as unacceptable tree related risks or poor health, and have been captured in this application for completeness.

Most trees are predominantly located on the perimeters of the site as screening and general amenity planting. The following points are summarised from our tree impact assessment, and assume that the Master Plan is implemented, and realised, as proposed:

- **734** trees on or immediately adjacent the site
- **627** (85% of the total population) are **High and Moderate** retention value trees.
- **612** (83%) of the trees are to be retained and protected on the site, of these:
 - **540** of the **High and Moderate** retention value trees are to be retained and protected
 - **41** (82%) of the **High** value trees are to be retained and protected.
 - **499** (86%) of the **Moderate** value trees are being retained and protected.
- **122** trees are suggested for **removal**, to ultimately achieve the longer term and site-wide master plan of the campus. These include:
 - **87** trees that are proposed to be removed are **High or Moderate** retention value trees but are within the footprints of the proposed master plan buildings and potential major re-grading works and therefore can't be retained.
 - Only **9 High** retention value trees proposed to be removed to facilitate the master plan.
 - **35** (29%) of the trees removed are rated with a **Low or Nil/ Remove** retention value
 - Some of the trees proposed for removal are low quality trees or trees with unacceptable tree related risks that would be recommended for removal regardless of any development.

Detailed information on each tree including heights, trunk diameters, canopy spreads, age classes and condition are all provided in Appendix 4.2 - 'Tree Impact Assessment Schedule'.

The master plan may be implemented in various stages over a 10 to 15 year period and this report sets out the potential extent of the tree removals that may be required, if the Master Plan is implemented as currently envisaged. As noted above, many of the trees that are proposed for removal are those already rated with a **Low or Nil** retention value. These are tree being either poor specimens, undesirable species, small and easily replaced trees or displaying a combination of these attributes.

Although **122** trees are proposed for removal, the landscape master plan sets out a clear vision for the landscape and future tree planting that will increase, not only the number of trees, but also the quality of those trees and the canopy cover they will ultimately provide. As the master plan is progressively implemented, a more detailed AIA report would be expected to be prepared as part of the approval processes for each individual stage. In line with this we also specifically note the production, by Arterra, of an accompanying and more detailed report that deals with the specific Stage 1 works being concurrently submitted as part of this current SSDA.

As with all aspects in the development and construction process, the tree related constraints must be weighed up against many other relevant development opportunities and constraints. The retention of the trees on the site must also consider economic, social, environmental, construction and practical realities. This document has been prepared by Arterra, using the expertise of our in-house consulting arborist (AQF Level 5), Robert Smart. Robert Smart is a member of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), an accredited member of the Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists (IACA), a Registered Consulting Arborist with Arboriculture Australia (AA) and a licenced Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) practitioner.



Robert Smart AAILA, ISA, AA, IACA

Director, Registered Landscape Architect (054), Registered Consulting Arborist (1804).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Arterra has been commissioned by the Council of Newington College (the applicant) to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in accordance with the technical requirements of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), and in support of the State Significant Development Application (SSD-78268465) for alterations and additions to the Newington College Senior Campus in Stanmore.

This Site-wide Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) report specifically addresses the **Concept Proposal - Site-wide Master Plan** for Newington College and to support a Significant Development Application (SSD-78268465) for a concept site wide master plan, including the construction of a multi-purpose sports hall facility at 200-244 (Lot 8 DP 710369) and 221-235 (Lot A DP 109269, Lot 1 DO 49, Lot B DP 330028 and Lot 1 DP 526319) Stanmore Road, Stanmore NSW 2048 (the site). This report addresses the entire tree population on the campus and outlines the expected overall tree removal that may be required, should the master plan be implemented as envisaged in the future. It is expected that detailed development applications will be required for future works, at which time, detailed Arboricultural plans and requirements will be submitted to deal with tree related impacts for these future DAs.

We note that as part of the current SSDA process that the more detailed Stage 1 component is being concurrently submitted for development approval. The work and trees related to the Stage 1 works area has been assessed and resolved in greater detail. The trees around this area have therefore been more specifically addressed within a separate and accompanying Arboricultural Impact Assessment that has facilitated the more detailed construction related impacts to be assessed and the tree management outlined to allow proper assessment, approval and then management into the construction phases.



Figure 1.1 – View overlooking the college illustrating the typical arrangement smaller trees amongst the existing suite of buildings. (Photo: Arterra March 2025)

The purpose of this master plan report is to provide an overall assessment of the likely tree impacts and general arboricultural advice regarding the development proposal for the site and to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the project issued on 28 October 2025 which identified the following specific assessment requirements:

Table 1.1 – SEARs Requirements

Item	Description of Requirement	Section Reference (this report)
7. Trees and Landscaping	Assess the number, location, condition and significance of trees to be removed and retained as a result of the anticipated concept development and note any existing canopy coverage to be retained on-site.	Refer: - Section 2.1 and 2.2 Significance of Trees - Section 2.5 Number of Trees - Section 2.8 Impact Assessment - Appendix 4.2 – Detailed Assessment Schedule of Trees - Appendix 4.1 –Tree Plans
	Provide a concept site-wide landscape plan, that: • Details the proposed site planting, including location, number and species of plantings, heights of trees at maturity and proposed canopy coverage (as a percentage of the site area) • Details the inclusion of native vegetation communities that occur (or once occurred) in the locality and the use of local provenance species (trees, shrubs and groundcovers). • Provides evidence that opportunities to retain significant trees have been explored and/or informs the plan. • Considers equity and amenity of outdoor play spaces. • demonstrates how the proposed concept development would: ○ contribute to long term landscape setting in respect of the site and streetscape. ○ mitigate the urban heat island effect and ensure appropriate comfort levels on-site. ○ contribute to the objective of increased urban tree canopy cover including the replacement any trees that are removed at a ratio of greater than 1:1 and the planting of advanced sized trees. ○ maximise opportunities for green infrastructure, consistent with Greener Places.	Refer: Separate Landscape Plan and Report by others.

Items listed above relating to the existing trees on the site are addressed directly by Arterra, however, the remaining items have been addressed in collaboration with the Project Landscape Architect. Refer to Landscape documentation for various plans and statistics addressing landscape related matters. This tree assessment was restricted to the trees within, or immediately adjacent the wider site and likely to be impacted by the envisaged works. Other trees outside the extent of the proposed works and unlikely to be impacted, are not addressed as part of this report.

The client proposes the partial demolition and redevelopment of the existing college buildings to create a modern, teaching and learning campus that incorporates best practise ESD while promoting age appropriate interactions between the student cohort. The re-development will comprise the following key components – expansion and modernisation of the teaching and learning spaces, improved access and circulation for both pedestrian and vehicular flow, landscape improvements, new planting of canopy trees and addition of a new indoor sporting complex (Sevington Building) on the site of existing sporting courts. The Sevington Building (Stage 1 SSDA) is subject of a separate and more detailed tree assessment report.

The college has numerous existing buildings, car parking, scattered established trees, pathways and other infrastructure throughout. Some of the existing buildings and associated infrastructure are to be demolished and portions of the site regraded to accommodate the new and improved buildings, pathways and sporting facilities

that will occupy the site. It is likely the proposed demolition and construction works will have impacts on the numerous surrounding established trees.

This impact assessment has been prepared to identify the trees likely to be retained and removed in the course of the future staged implementation of the site-wide master plan, which may occur over perhaps a 10 to 15 year period. It should be noted that each phase of the implementation of the master plan would be expected to be accompanied by more detailed AIA reports so that relevant authorities and the client can take a proactive approach to managing the trees to be retained by implementing appropriate measures to manage and protect them during the proposed works. As this report covers a large site and long timeframe it is simply intended to illustrate the trees that may need to be removed to facilitate this current master plan and to illustrate the trees that, at this point time, are expected to be retained and protected in the foreseeable future.



Figure 1.2 – The site location and context – approximate site outline shown in red. (Source: Nearmap 2025 / Arterra)



Figure 1.3 – View north along the main western driveway and pedestrian access, illustrating significant tree planting which is a focus for retention. (Photo: Arterra – March 2025)



Figure 1.4 – View east across the Johnson Oval shows extensive canopy surrounding the site. Part of the master plan vision is to retain existing canopy where possible and improve tree canopy through integrated planning for longer term tree planting outcomes. (Photo: Arterra – March 2025)

1.2 Aims of This Report

The aim of this report is to assess the impact of the potential new development on the overall population of existing trees within the site. Specifically, the report aims to:

- Assess the health and condition of the trees;
- Accurately record information relevant to the existing trees;
- Assess the significance, Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) and retention values of the existing trees;
- Provide clear recommendations as to which trees should ideally be retained and protected;
- Identify the proposed Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) of the tree being retained and identify and assess the likely arboricultural impacts of the site-wide master plan development on the trees; and
- Provide preliminary advice on the anticipated tree protection measures that will be required during construction to ensure the trees are successfully retained. (Subject to future detailed DAs)

The following limitations apply to this report's use:

1. Plans: All plans are based on information provided to Arterra. They should only be used relating to tree issues and are not suitable for any other purpose.
2. Notification of proposed alterations to disturbance within TPZs: Arterra must be clearly notified of any proposed alterations to the plans or additional disturbance in TPZs, so that we can advise on the implications before any work is undertaken.

1.3 Relevant Controls or Legislation

Inner West Council have the Inner West Council Tree Management DCP 2023 (TMDCP) in place that affects the trees on the site. A tree under this TMDCP means:

- Any tree with a height equal to or greater than 4 metres above ground level; or that is under 4 metres in height and has a trunk diameter of more than 150mm at 1.4m above ground level (DBH) and/or a canopy spread equal to or greater than 2 metres;
- Any palm or tree fern with a clean stem length of 4 metres or more above ground level;

It should be noted that any works on a tree forming part of a listed heritage item or itself being a listed heritage item or being within a Heritage Conservation Area will require, (depending upon the scope of works), either a Minor Works Permit or a Development Application. Refer to section 5.1 within the TMDCP 2023 (Tree Management) for further details.

The Newington Stanmore campus is listed as an item of local heritage significance (I1531), under the Inner West Council LEP 2022 and therefore any tree removal or work on or around the trees will require Council approval.

The DCP prohibits the clearing of any 'tree' without the written consent of Council. Clearing Vegetation under the DCP includes to:

- Cut down, fell, uproot, kill, poison, ring bark, burn or otherwise destroy the vegetation, or
- Lop or otherwise remove a substantial part of the vegetation (including roots)

Some other exemptions to the Tree Preservation Order apply for:

- Canopy lifting to 2.5m above the ground level
- Pruning of branches with a diameter of less than 100mm to a maximum of 10% of the canopy annually
- The pruning of deadwood that does not have hollows or provide for native fauna
- Works to trees owned by, or under the care, control and management of Inner West Council and undertaken by delegated Council staff or their authorised contractors

Note: All pruning must be undertaken by a qualified arborist in accordance with the applicable Australian Standard.

The following Exempt Species table has been provided for information only to highlight the trees that typically require a minor works permit to either remove or prune if located outside of a heritage listed item:

Table 1.2 – Exempt Species

Exempt Species	Common Name
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven
<i>Alnus jorrullensis</i>	Evergreen Alder
<i>Bambusa spp. Phyllostachys spp.</i>	Bamboo species
<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Erythrina x sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Broad Leaved Privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small Leaved Privet
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia/Black Locust
<i>Salix spp.</i>	Willow

<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Umbrella Tree
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Cocos Palm
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel Tree
<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	Rhus Tree
<i>Department of Primary Industry Priority Weeds List of the Greater Sydney (Inner West)</i>	see the NSW Weedwise website for list

Inner West Heritage Tree List

As the site is listed in the Inner West Council Heritage tree list, a development application must be lodged with Council, in accordance with the LEP, to seek approval for the removal of any tree on the main Stanmore Campus site.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

The tree is located within a site that is operated as a private college (ie. a non-government school). Given the site is an existing 'school' the following also applies under the **State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021** - Chapter 3 Educational establishments and childcare facilities. Section **3.39 Existing and approved schools — exempt development**. This section of the SEPP states:

(1) Development for any of the following purposes is exempt development if it is on land within the boundaries of an existing or approved school and complies with any requirements of this subsection that apply to the development—

(b) the removal or pruning of a tree that has been assessed by a Level 5 qualified arborist as posing a risk to human health or safety or of damage to infrastructure, but only if a replacement tree that is capable of achieving a mature height of 3 metres or more is planted within the grounds of the school.

Under Clause **3.16 General requirements for exempt development**. This section of the SEPP states:

(1) This section applies to any development that this Chapter provides is exempt development.

(3) To be exempt development, the development—

(e) if it is likely to affect a State or local heritage item or a heritage conservation area—must involve no more than minimal impact on the heritage significance of the item or area, and be in accordance with any applicable heritage conservation management plan, and

(g) must not involve the removal or pruning of a tree or other vegetation that requires a permit or approval, unless the removal or pruning is undertaken in accordance with a permit or approval, and....

Replacement trees are capable of being planted in accordance with the above, however, given the heritage status of the college grounds the exact application of this exemption becomes operationally problematic.

1.4 Conduct and Author Qualifications

This document has been prepared by Arterra, using the expertise of our in-house (AQF Level 5), consulting arborists, Robert Smart. Robert Smart is a member of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), an accredited member of the Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists (IACA), a Registered Consulting Arborist with Arboriculture Australia (AA) and a licenced Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) practitioner. Robert Smart has over 25 years' experience in assessing and managing trees in complex development sites. Robert is also a Registered Landscape Architect with over 35 years' experience.

Furthermore, Mr Smart confirms that he has read and agree to be bound by the NSW Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 2005, Part 31 Division 2 Provisions, Schedule 7 - Expert witness code of conduct.

Arterra provides specialist consulting arborist services only; and does not provide any physical tree services such as climbing, pruning, removal, root investigations or root pruning. Our advice is based on impartial professional assessment, as we do not derive any financial benefit from specifying pruning or other physical arborist services. We do not specify any such activities unless we determine them to be essential to ongoing tree health or stability.

1.5 Key Definitions and Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report.

"NRZ" = Notional Root Zone

This is the area as defined by AS 4970:2025 – "Protection of Trees on Development Sites" and means the typical minimum area above and below ground at a given distance from the trunk to provide for protection of the tree. Most importantly it represents the root zone required to be left undisturbed to maintain a healthy and viable tree. Please note, that roots will usually extend well beyond this zone, so this represents the minimum remaining root zone required, assuming all others are lost or damaged due to construction. It is typically calculated as a circle centred on the trunk unless existing site conditions can be assessed and indicate otherwise.

"TPZ" = Tree Protection Zone

Although based on the NRZ above, this is a consolidated and often simplified area to be applied during construction for tree protection. This area is often shaped to deal with practical construction realities whilst maintaining appropriate protection of the notional root zone (NRZ) (i.e fencing a nominal circular NRZ can be difficult and impractical. TPZ areas often define a square or rectangular shape which includes the area calculated as the nominal NRZ). It often amalgamates and simplifies tree protection zones, particularly when they are overlapping and can be amended for items such as buildings, walls, pathways and existing fences. It also protects areas that are contiguous to the calculated nominal NRZ, which are to be applied when there is an incursion calculated within the NRZ or the nominal NRZ is not completely circular due to structures potentially impeding root growth.

"SRZ" = Structural Root Zone

This is the area as defined by AS 4970:2025 "Protection of Trees on Development Sites" and means the area immediately around the base of the tree at a given distance from the trunk within which the woody roots and soil cohesion are considered vital to the structural stability of the tree. Disturbance, damage or removal of soil and roots within this area will typically render the tree unstable and require its removal. It is typically calculated as a circle, centred on the trunk, unless existing site conditions can be assessed and indicate otherwise.

"DSH" = Diameter at Standard Height

This is the diameter of the trunk measured at 1.4m above ground level.

"DGL" = Diameter at Ground Level

This is the diameter of the trunk measured at ground level, but just above any root flare.

Non-Destructive Digging

This is the process of safely excavating the ground surface to minimise the risk of damage to existing tree roots. This method is used to map and locate existing tree roots within the TPZ and/or SRZ and helps to guide and inform the installation and/or construction of proposed services and/or structures which are close to retained trees. This is often achieved through hand digging using a shovel, trowel and/or fork with care not to damage the bark and wood of any roots. Dry vacuum extraction is an appropriate non-destructive alternative to hand digging. When this work occurs within a TPZ and/or SRZ of a tree to be retained, a consulting arborist should always be present to monitor the works. Alternatively, services can be installed via under-boring at a depth of not less than 1.2m below existing ground levels, when passing the tree(s).

Inclusion or Included Bark Branch Union

Growth of bark at the interface of two or more branches on the inner side of the branch union which is unable to be lost from the tree and accumulates, or is trapped, between the acutely divergent branches. This can form a weakened branch union in some species.

Epicormic Growth

Juvenile shoots produced along branches or trunks from dormant or latent buds concealed beneath bark. Production can be stimulated by fire, pruning, wounding or root damage and may also be an indicator of tree stress or decline.

1.6 Documents Reviewed

Plans and documents referenced and reviewed as part of this tree impact assessment were:-

Colliers - Registered Surveyors:-

- Detail and Levels Survey of Newington College and various Adjacent Lots Issued 2 May 2025

AJC Architects:-

Master Plan - Architectural Plan Set for SSDA

- Masterplan - Staging Plan SSDA 00-1003 rev 6
- Masterplan – Overall Concept Plan 00-1004 rev 4

Occulus Landscape Architects:-

- Landscape Submission Set and Site Plans for SSDA Dated 24 April 2026
- Landscape Design Report for SSDA Dated 24 April 2026

Based on the broad servicing and infrastructure assessments that have been completed and the above architectural plans we are satisfied that the potential proposed servicing for the development can be achieved and designed to avoid major trenching or disturbance to the existing trees that are proposed to be retained. We understand that apart from an underbored stormwater connection, no new services are proposed to be extended into or through the proposed TPZs and any existing services that are no longer required will be capped off and left in situ, if located under trees to be retained. Any trenching to a new electrical kiosk is to be conducted non-destructively and under the oversight of the Project Consulting Arborist if occurring through a TPZ.

1.7 Site Location, History and Context

Stanmore is located 5.5km west of Sydney CBD, in an area known as the Inner West. The Newington College property is situated on Stanmore Road south of Stanmore railway station and to the west of Enmore. It is bordered by Stanmore Road to the north, Newington Road to the south, College Lane to the west and established residences to the east. The site is owned and managed by Newington College and currently encompasses a land area of approximately 8.7 hectares (22 acres).



Figure 1.5 – Views from the tower of the Founders Wing looking towards the Sydney CBD to the north - (Photo – Arterra 2013)



Figure 1.6 – Location plan and site context. (Source: NearMap April 2025)

The college also owns and operates a site on the north side of Stanmore Road, directly opposite the main campus known as 'Concordia'. This is essentially an administrative building and houses the maintenance staff's workshops and other miscellaneous college functions. The 'Concordia' site is almost fully built upon, with only a small area of landscaping occurring along the road frontage.

The College is located on the original 'Stanmore' estate that was used for market gardening and farming dating back to the early 19th century. Stanmore, the suburb, grew around the College to become what is now a very established residential area.

The landform and soil structure of the site have been highly modified over time due to its historic use as farmland and ongoing site developments for the College. There have also been extensive tree planting programs undertaken across the site at various times since the late 1870s. Given the site history, there is no remnant native vegetation that remains within the College grounds.

The campus is currently used by the College as a senior school campus, catering for students from years 7 to 12, although the nearby preparatory college students also use some of the facilities from time to time. The Campus is comprised of more than 20 separate buildings, some of which date back to the mid-19th century.

The campus includes extensive indoor and outdoor sporting facilities together with a variety of formal and informal gardens, open spaces, pedestrian paths and roadways. The campus currently caters for approximately 1490 students which is anticipated to gradually increase to 1860 student by 2033.

The campus buildings have expanded over the years and now occupy the portion of the site predominantly along the western and southern boundaries. The centre of the site and the eastern sides remain dominated by the Johnson, Buchanan and Old Boys (1 & 2) ovals. There has been significant tree planting undertaken along the

main driveways and around the various ovals and buildings throughout the life of the College. Most trees on the campus appear to be intentionally planted and are a mix of native and exotic species.

1.8 Site Ownership and Zoning

The site is owned and managed by the Council of Newington College and is currently zoned SP2 (Educational Establishment) under Inner West Council LEP 2022 as shown in the NSW Government Planning Portal. (<https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewerhistoric/#/find-a-property/address> - accessed 12/03/25).

It should be noted that the main College grounds (I-1531) together with the Gate House (Headmaster's Residence) (I-1532) and the Old Stanmore Methodist Church (I-1533) within the grounds are listed in the Inner West Local Environmental Plan 2022 as being items of local heritage significance. The numbers in brackets indicate the item number in the LEP Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage. The LEP 2022 may be accessed at: (<https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/epi-2022-0457#sch.5-pt.1> - accessed 12/03/25)

1.9 Assessment Methodology

On the 14 and 21 March 2025, Robert Smart of Arterra attended the site to undertake a detailed assessment of the trees within and immediately adjacent to the campus and likely to be impacted by the proposed development. The trees' health and condition were assessed via a visual inspection undertaken from the ground only. Requisite tree data (including DBH, DGL, height & canopy spread, condition & proximity to services) were recorded using an Apple iPad and FileMaker Pro database.

The basic health and condition criteria that were inspected for each tree is summarised as follows: -

- Tree size, broad age-class and general balance of the tree;
- Above ground obstructions;
- Evidence of recent site disturbance;
- Canopy foliage size, colour and density;
- Dieback and epicormic growth;
- Trunk or branch wounding, branch tear outs and pruning history;
- Structural defects such as any co-dominant stems, cracks, splits, included bark, decay and
- Pests and disease evidence or occurrence.

All trees were photographed, given a unique identification number and plotted onto a scaled base plan for referencing and identification throughout the report and for future discussions and co-ordination. The photographic record of trees and general site context was taken using the inbuilt Apple iPad camera and a Sony RX100v7 digital camera. Files have been resized, dated, named and filed in accordance with normal office procedures and protocols. No other image manipulation has been undertaken.

Tree trunk diameters were measured using a metric diameter tape measure. Tree heights were measured using the two-point clinometer function of a Nikon Forestry Pro laser range finder. Canopy spreads were estimated by pacing out distances along the cardinal axis of the canopy and cross-referencing to survey information and aerial photos. Canopy position and extents were then altered on the plans to more accurately portray the canopy extent and position.

No specialised equipment or methods were employed to test for the extent of decay in any of the trees, apart from a nylon 'sounding' mallet. No plant samples were analysed or independently tested to verify or formally identify any pests or diseases.

Desktop Review and Research

Digital AutoCAD files of the proposed works were imported into Arterra's standard CAD software (ArchiCAD v27) and superimposed over the tree and site survey information. The extent of site disturbance was analysed for the proposed building works, landscaping, services and other site grading. An assessment was made of the likely extent of impacts on the TPZs, taking into account the likely construction impacts depending on the type of work being undertaken (ie: cut or fill, suspended slabs, decks, service trenches). Various area calculations and measurements were made in the CAD software of the likely incursions into the NRZs or SRZs.

Recent aerial photography data was obtained from the Nearmap website with aerial photos of the site dating from January 2025 imported into the above software for cross checking and assessment. (<http://www.nearmap.com/> accessed 21/06/2021)

Climatic data was obtained from the Bureau of Meteorology using statistics from Sydney Airport AWS which is approximately 3.0km to the south of the site. (<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> accessed 29 April 2025)

1.10 Pre-Development Tree Assessment – Tree Retention Values

The information gathered in the field was tabulated and the retention value assessed using a combination of techniques commonly used and recognised in the arboricultural industry. The tree life expectancy was established using the Useful Life Expectance (ULE) system. A summary of these systems is provided below.

ULE

This is a system developed by Jeremy Barrell in 1993 that determines the time a tree may be expected to be retained based on its age, health, condition, safety and location. This is then moderated by the economics of maintenance or other costs of retaining the tree. A long ULE means the tree is presently expected to live longer than 40 years with minimal intervention and cost. A short ULE indicates a tree that is not expected to live longer than 5 years or may require substantial intervention or costs to retain it.

RETENTION VALUES

The proposed retention value of the trees was determined based on a considered combination of the size, age, condition and suitability of the tree. Each tree was then ranked according to one of 4 retention categories.

1. **“High” Retention Value** – these are trees that are typically in good or very good condition, large and visually prominent, historically or environmentally important. They may also be lesser quality trees, but part of an important grouping of trees. They should represent a serious physical constraint to the development and their removal avoided where possible and feasible.
2. **“Moderate” Retention Value** – these are trees that are in good to reasonable condition and should be retained where possible and feasible to do so. They may also be lesser trees, but part of an important grouping of trees and therefore warrant retention based on the group’s value.
3. **“Low” Retention Value** – these are trees that are in poor condition or have structural defects, are particularly small or commonplace, are not historically, environmentally or socially significant and should not be considered as a constraint to the development. They could be retained only if they are not likely to be impacted by, or constrain potential desirable, development outcomes.
4. **“Nil” / No Retention Value** – these are trees that are in very poor health, exhibit poor form, or have serious structural defects, are considered weeds or combination of all these, and therefore should be considered for removal regardless of any development.

Consideration has also been given to the relationship of the trees to one another and their proximity to the likely development areas on the site. For example, trees that are part of a closely spaced group, or are likely to be significantly misshapen or unstable with the removal of surrounding trees and structures are considered with these factors in mind.

1.11 Tree Assessment – Notional Root Zone and Tree Protection Zone Calculations

To ensure the long-term survival and growth of any tree to be retained on the development site, a suitable area is required to be protected around the tree. This area should typically be as large as possible. It should also take into consideration:

- The size and age of the tree;
- Above and below ground properties;
- The health and condition of the tree;
- The species of tree and its tolerance to disturbance;
- Soil conditions, type, depth and site hydrology and
- Site specific conditions and any existing obstructions to root development

The **Notional Root Zones** (NRZs) have been calculated using the formula and criteria outlined in AS 4970:2025 Protection of Trees on Development Sites. In summary the standard applies the calculation for the radius of the

NRZ as $12 \times$ (the tree trunk diameter (in metres) calculated at standard height (DSH)). DSH is taken at 1.4m above ground level.

A maximum NRZ radius will be 15m (unless crown protection is required) while the minimum NRZ radius shall be 2m. The NRZ is typically assumed to be radial and centred on the centre of the tree's trunk unless other site factors or tree canopy size and location dictate an adjustment.

Encroachments of up to **10%** of the NRZ area may be accepted as long as it is also outside of the Structural Root Zone (SRZ). This is known as a "**minor encroachment**".

Encroachments of between **10% to 20%** of the area are known as a "**moderate encroachment**". This level of encroachment needs to be carefully assessed by the Project Consulting Arborist. It may be acceptable within the NRZ as long as it is outside of the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) and relevant factors are considered such as the location and distributions of roots, the trees health and tolerance to disturbance, existence or present or past obstacles that may have affected root development, the nature of the disturbance and tree maintenance and care activities to be applied.

Encroachments greater than **20%**, are known as "**major encroachments**". These will only be accepted with additional and very specific evidence that the tree will not be unduly impacted by the proposed works.

Whenever an encroachment is made into an NRZ, a suitable compensatory area should be made elsewhere and physically contiguous to the remaining TPZ.

The **Structural Root Zone (SRZ)** is the area defined as the minimum area required to retain the **structural stability** of the tree. The formula for calculating the SRZ is outlined in AS 4970 Section 3.5. No encroachments into the SRZ shall typically be warranted or allowed.

2.0 KEY FINDINGS & TREE OBSERVATIONS

2.1 Site History and Significance of the Trees

Newington College Stanmore Campus is situated in the long established residential suburb of Stanmore in Sydney's inner west. It is approximately 5.5Km from Sydney CBD and is bordered by Stanmore Road to the north, College Lane to the west, Newington Road to the south and by established residences to the east. The site is one of the largest contiguous individually owned areas in the inner west and currently covers an approximate area of 8.8ha (22acres).

Newington College was founded in 1863. Its establishment was the result of a growing view in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the previous decade that an institution for education at a level higher than elementary was needed in Sydney. The original college was established at 'Newington House', on the banks of the Parramatta River at Silverwater. The College also functioned as the home for theological training for the Methodist Church in NSW until 1914.

The need for a larger and permanent home for the College was met by the move to the College's present site at Stanmore, which was constructed between 1874 and 1880. The College's name was formally changed to 'Newington College' in 1880.



Figure 2.1 – View of Newington College from Stanmore Road looking west, circa 1885. The Founders Wing clearly visible in the left background. (Photo: National Library of Australia –pic-vn5779226-v)

The current site, formerly part of the estate known as 'Stanmore', was originally purchased by John Jones in 1838. It was a twenty-acre portion of a larger 100-acre Crown Grant signed by Governor Grose in 1794. Jones' will decreed that upon the death of his wife, the proceeds of his estate were to pass to the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Jones died in February 1848 and the College eventually obtained the title to the Jones Estate in 1873 upon the death of his widow, Catherine Jones. Various smaller allotments were secured in the interim, creating an ideal location for the College, being central to the Sydney metropolitan area and located on the new Western Suburbs railway, (Swain 1999), with Stanmore Station to be built in 1878. Documents from this time indicate the landscape of the estate had been significantly modified with the 'Stanmore' grounds containing a number of buildings, some of them being occupied by market gardeners. Documents relating to the construction of the College show that in 1876 earthworks began on the main site together with fencing and tree planting (Swain 1999). Since then, there has been an extensive and ongoing program of building and upgrading of facilities and landscape within the College.

The College was officially opened on the present site in 1881. Development of the site continued with the opening of what was called the "new gym" located on the southern side of the main oval in 1890. 1892 saw the construction of what are now the Old Boys' and Buchanan ovals and 1894 saw the construction of the College's first "swimming baths".

In 1893, Headmaster Arthur Lucas joined the School and instigated a program of intensive tree planting throughout the grounds. It is understood that the School would gather in a given area and prominent students would be called upon to plant saplings. As the tree was planted the student was commanded by the Headmaster to repeat what was later reported to be the "magic formula" presumed to enhance its growth. *The Newingtonian* gives an account of these words as spoken by the College's champion halfback George Cowlshaw: "I declare this tree to be well planted. May the sun shine on it, the rain water it, the soil nourish it; may it grow in beauty and strength, an ornament in future times, a memento to future generations". The students then gave three cheers before moving on to the next planting (Swain 1999).

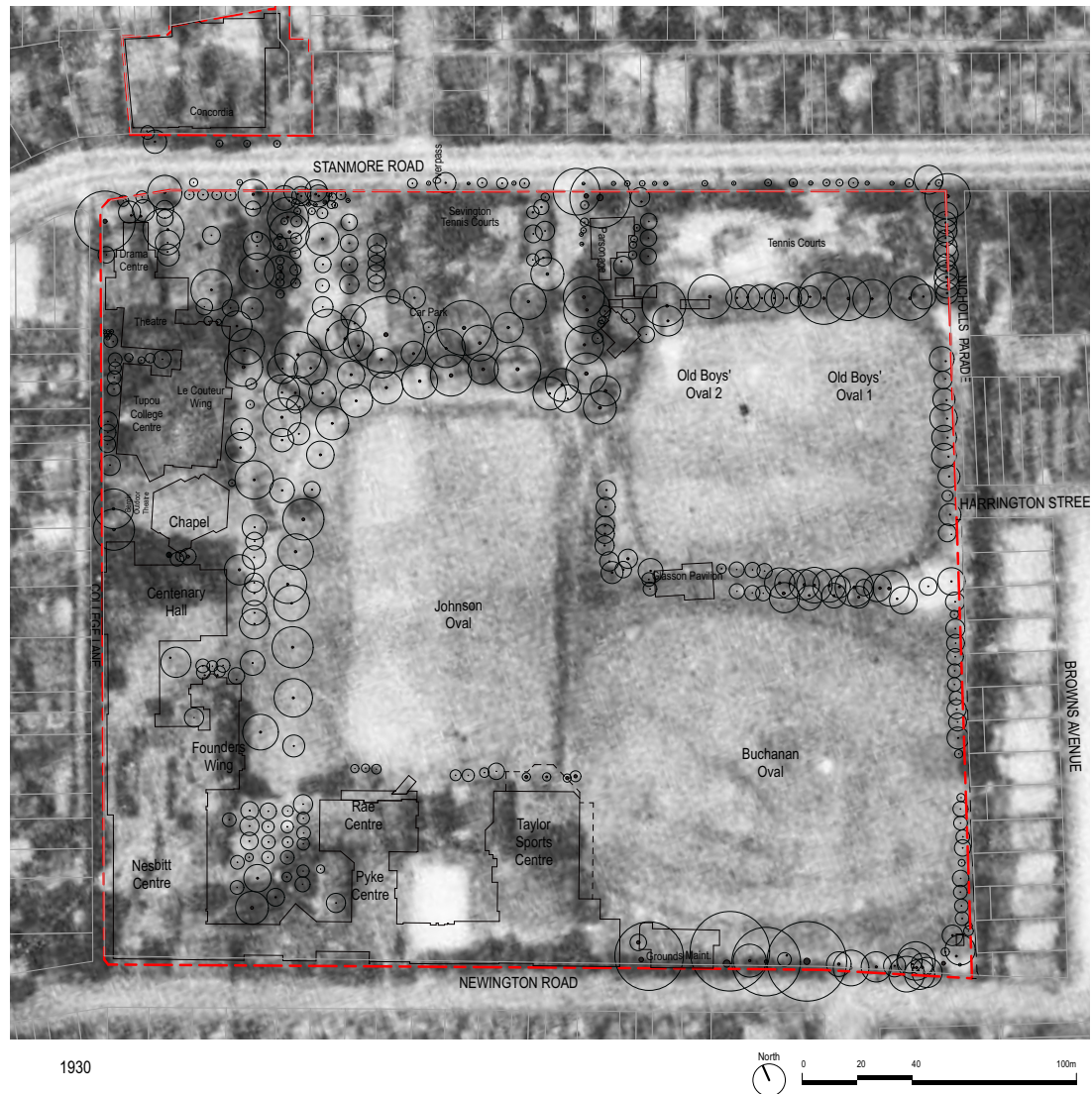


Figure 2.2 – Aerial photo of the site in 1930 with the current college boundary and tree locations overlaid. (Source: NSW. Spatial Services/Arterra)

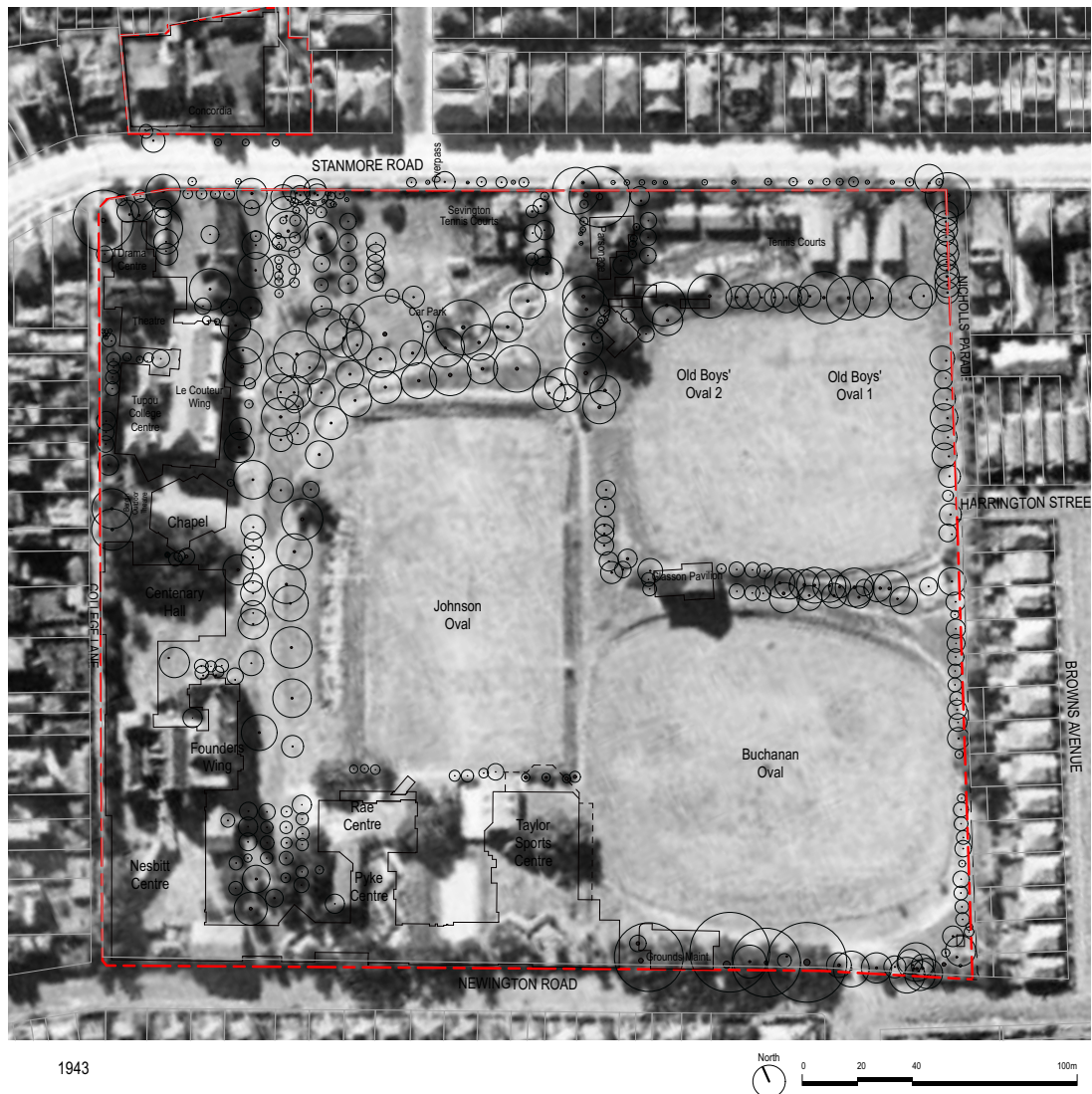


Figure 2.3 – Aerial photo of the site in 1943 with the current college boundary and tree locations overlaid. (Source: NSW. Spatial Services/Arterra)

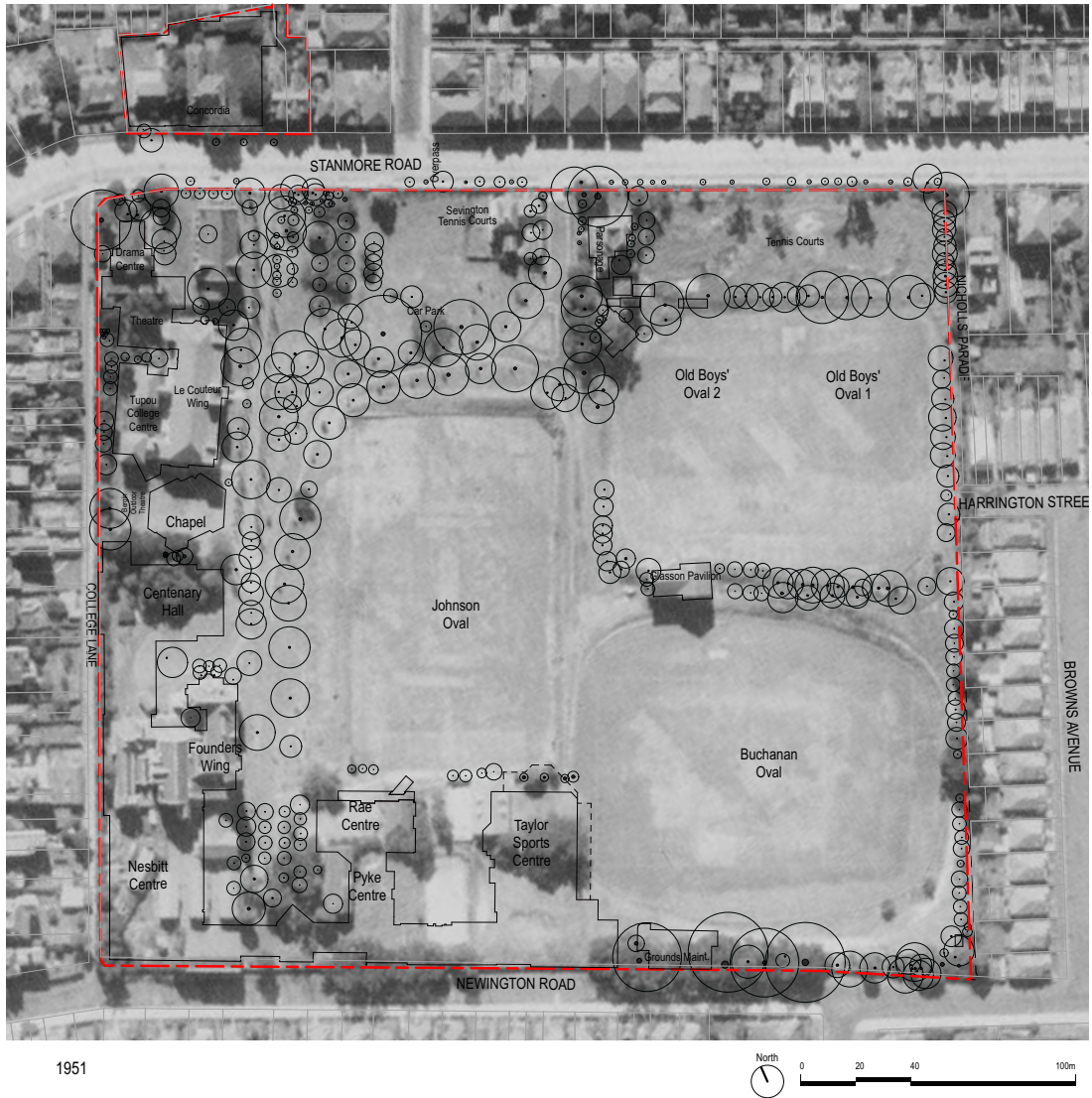


Figure 2.4 – Aerial photo of the site in 1951 with the current college boundary and tree locations overlaid. (Source: NSW. Spatial Services/Arterra)



Figure 2.5 – Aerial photo of the site in 1961 with the current college boundary and tree locations overlaid. (Source: NSW. Spatial Services/Arterra)

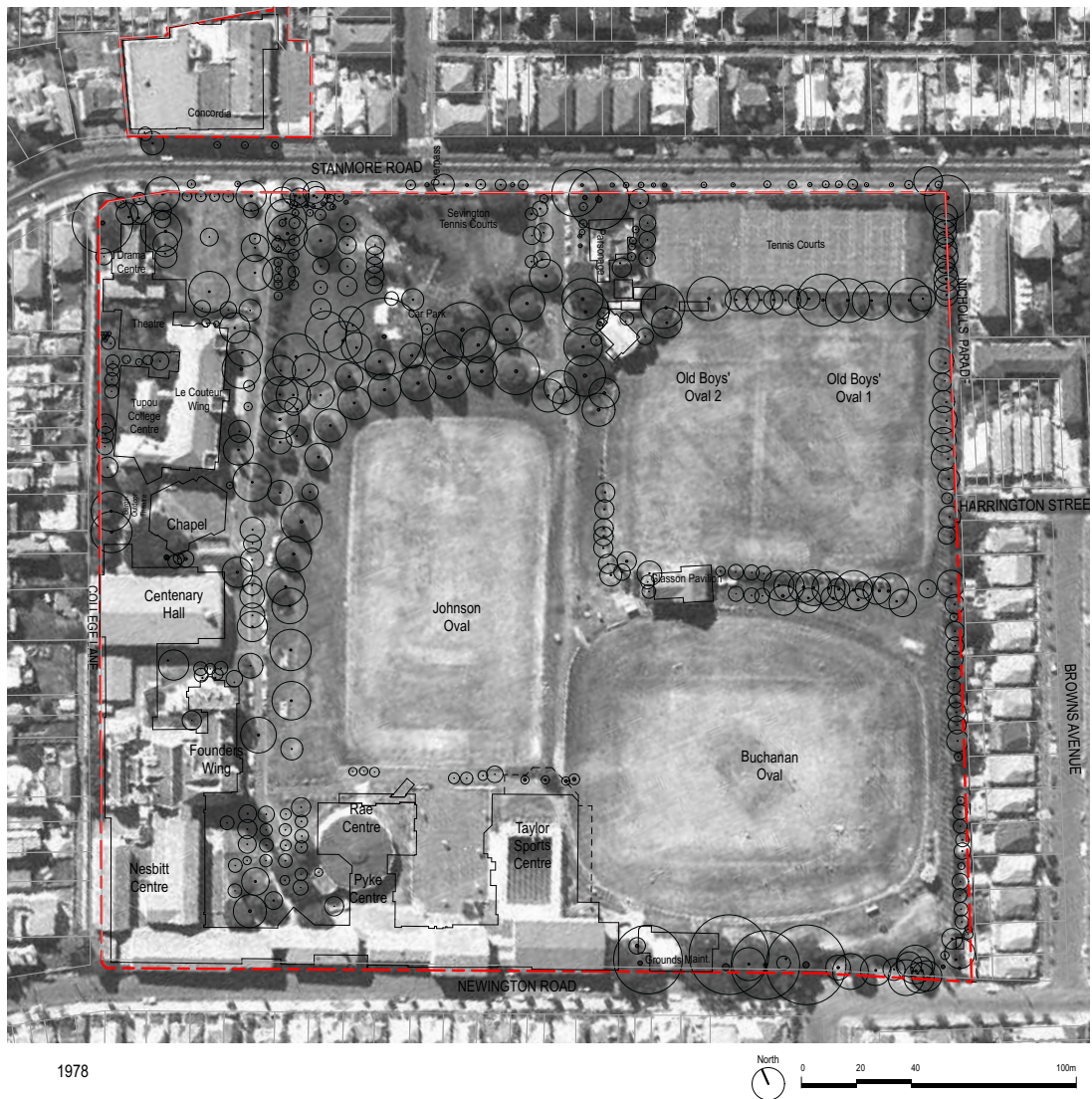


Figure 2.6 – Aerial photo of the site in 1978 with the current college boundary and tree locations overlaid. (Source: NSW. Spatial Services/Arterra)



Figure 2.7 – Aerial photo of the site in 1986 with the current college boundary and tree locations overlaid. (Source: NSW. Spatial Services/Arterra)



Figure 2.8 – Aerial photo of the site in 1994 with the current college boundary and tree locations overlaid. (Source: NSW. Spatial Services/Arterra)



Figure 2.9 – Aerial photo of the site in 2010 with the current college boundary and tree locations overlaid. (Source: Nearmap/Arterra)



Figure 2.10 – Aerial photo of the site in 2015 with the current college boundary and tree locations overlaid. (Source: Nearmap/Arterra)



Figure 2.11 – Aerial photo of the site in 2020 with the current college boundary and tree locations overlaid. (Source: Nearmap/Arterra)



Figure 2.12 – Aerial photo of the site in 2020 with the current college boundary and tree locations overlaid. (Source: Nearmap/Arterra)

In 1918 a second oval, the Johnson Oval, was built as a memorial to Gunner Jack Johnson who had been a boarder at the College and was killed in the War in France. Mr & Mrs Frank Johnson gifted the College eleven hundred pounds, for the purpose of laying out the oval. Further school buildings were added through the 1920s along with the College's first war memorial in 1921. A Memorial to the Dead was designed by the noted 'Old Boy' architect and artist, William Hardy Wilson and was constructed in Australian sandstone beside the driveway in a grove of trees known as "the plantation" (Swain 1999). The late 1920s saw major works undertaken with further remodelling of the College playing fields. The Water Board constructed a high-pressure tunnel approximately 60 metres deep running through the College grounds. The spoil from the construction of the tunnel was used to remodel the ovals and build spectator banking to accommodate up to twenty thousand spectators. The existing tennis courts were relocated, the Johnson Oval widened and a second oval built on the site of "the hill" and "the old horse paddock" (Swain 1999).



Figure 2.13 – Millner Gates and Memorial Drive circa 1960 (Photo: Newington Archives)

Another significant contribution to the landscape of the College came about through the generosity of an old Newingtonian, Colonel TG Millner. He instigated the construction of the driveway from Stanmore Road adjacent to the old chapel, suggesting it be a Memorial Avenue, with rows of Poplars planted in honour of Old Boys who had died during World War I. In 1933 he provided funds for the construction of the driveway and the Millner gates. He also provided the services of a horticulturalist to assist the Council's Arboreal Committee to beautify the grounds. The entrance was officially opened in February 1936. The other formal entrance to the College, the Dixon Gates, was completed in 1938. The original Wyvern House (now the Le Couteur Wing) was also completed in 1938 with the first pupils taking classes from term 1 of 1939 (Swain 1999). Works within the College grounds continued throughout the 1940s and were barely slowed by WWII. Old timber classrooms from the 1880s were demolished and new classrooms built while others were also renovated.

The College grew even more rapidly in the years following WWII, reaching 600 boys in 1952 and 970 by 1960. This growth was accompanied by a succession of building projects throughout the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. 1979 saw another significant tree-planting program undertaken with some 300 new trees planted throughout the grounds (Swain 1999). The 1980s and 1990s saw accelerated development and improvements to facilities including: in the 1980s – The Newington Road construction project, the New Chapel, enlargements and improvements to the Johnson and Buchanan ovals, construction of the Annex to the Centenary Hall, the art and music block on College Lane and the new tennis pavilion was built. The 1990s saw construction of a new Gym and Physical Education centre (1992) together with extensive aircraft noise mitigation works being carried out throughout the College (1997-1998).

The 1990s also provided further opportunity to expand and significantly improve the facilities of the College through the acquisition of the first of three nearby properties that would become the new 'Wyvern Campus' on Cambridge Road, Stanmore. In 1993 the then Adult Deaf Society Headquarters at 113-125 Cambridge Street was offered for sale. An offer to purchase the site was made in early 1994 and the purchase was finally completed in February 1995. Significant remodelling was undertaken and the College's Preparatory school relocated to the new 'Wyvern House' after the mid-year vacation in 1998.

The program of improvements to the College grounds and facilities has continued apace into the 21st Century with the completion in 2012-2013 of the Rae Centre and Pyke Centre, the establishment of a formal courtyard between these new facilities and the Founders Wing and the refit of the Le Couteur Wing for use as a new science block. The most recent building works completed during 2016, include the construction of the new year 7 centre and drama centre between the Le Couteur wing and the Old Methodist Church (old drama rooms).

Together with the building works there has been an intensive and ongoing program of tree planting throughout the grounds. Hundreds of trees (mainly *Juniperus*) have been planted as screening along the eastern boundary of the Buchanan and Old Boys' Ovals together with many Robinia and Eucalypts throughout the main Campus grounds. Much of this planting had been carried out in a somewhat isolated and non-strategic fashion leading to sometimes less than ideal landscape outcomes for the College. Since the original tree management plan in 2013, a slightly more integrated approach appears to have been taken with recent tree planting, however there is still further opportunity to develop a more holistic campus-wide approach to tree and landscape management generally.



Figure 2.14 – Current view of Dixon Gates - Entry off Stanmore Road. (Photo: Arterra 12/1/2021)

2.2 Trees and Landscape Heritage Significance

The Newington College Stanmore Campus is listed in the Inner West LEP 2022 as being a site of local heritage significance. It was part of the original 100-acre Crown Grant signed by Governor Grose in 1794, that ultimately became Stanmore. The current site of the College has a long and well documented history. From the time the College took ownership of the land in 1873 there has been an ongoing process of works to improve the built facilities and landscape of the College.

1881 saw the official opening of Newington College, Stanmore and in 1893 the then new Headmaster Arthur Lucas, instigated an extensive tree-planting program across the College grounds. Study of photographs documenting the development of the College landscape from the late 19th Century to the present day indicate that very few of these very early plantings remain. The most historically significant trees that are still present on the site are noted below in chronological order:

- Early 1900s - *Ficus macrophylla* (T01) located in the NW corner of "The Parsonage," is visible as a 6-7 metre tree along with the two *Ficus rubiginosa* (T18, T19 (noting T19 – failed and was removed in February 2025)) flanking the driveway, in a photograph noted as being from early 1900s (there is no sign of the Camphor Laurel that is now adjacent to the Fig (T01) in the NW corner of the property). The size of the figs in this image would indicate a planting date of between late 1880s to early 1890s.
- 1925 - The group of Figs along the Newington Road boundary, on the bank below the ovals (T214, T215, T217, T219) are visible above the buildings in a panorama of the College grounds, C.1925. Their size in the 1925 image indicates planting in the very late 1800s or early 1900s.
- 1943 Aerial photograph shows the trees noted above together with:
 - Two Camphor Laurels, one on the NE corner boundary (A01), not tagged, now outside the site due to boundary changes in 1953), the other (T130) on the NW boundary along College Lane, adjacent to the "Old Chapel" Drama Theatre.
 - Two Cupressus (T131, T132) framing the front of the "Old Chapel" Drama Theatre.

- A single *Lophostemon confertus* (T123) on the Northern (Stanmore Road) boundary just to the east of "Old Chapel" Drama Theatre.
- A Camphor Laurel (T02) is also visible in the front yard of the Head Master's Residence, adjacent to the *Ficus macrophylla* (T01).
- The *Afrocarpus falcatus* (T63) present in the open space to the SW of Sevington (now located in the main car park).
- Two *Lophostemon confertus* (T163, T164) along the College Lane boundary to the rear of the current Chapel.
- *Phoenix canariensis* (T312) currently located west of the Glasson Pavilion. This tree can be seen in the 1943 aerial planted on the bank at the SE corner of the Johnson Oval. It was planted some time after 1925 as it is not present at the SE corner of the oval in a C.1925 panorama photograph looking south across the Johnson Oval. This tree was later transplanted to its current position in 1991.

These trees noted above are the most historically significant trees remaining on the site today and visible in the various historical aerial photography. Most other trees appear to have been planted in the period since 1940. It is worth noting that the memorial planting of *Lophostemon confertus* lining the main driveway (Cowlshaw Drive – designated in memory of George Cowlshaw in 1940) and currently surrounding the main car park were not present in the 1943 aerial photograph. Similarly, they were not present in photographs depicting the funeral of Reverend Dr CJ Prescott in 1946. The exact date of planting has not been ascertained however the trees can be seen clearly as very young specimens in a 1951 aerial photograph. Due to their size in these images, it is likely they were planted some time around the late 1940s or very early 1950s.



Figure 2.15 – Photo from the Founders Wing Tower looking north, circa 1960. Note the Brush Box planted along the main drive, many of which remain, and the Poplars, now removed. The Figs associated with the Parsonage are clearly visible in the background. (Photo: Newington College).



Figure 2.16 – Photo from Buchanan Oval looking towards Newington Road and the large Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) planted along the frontage, which are likely to date from the early 1900s. (Photo: Arterra 21/3/25).

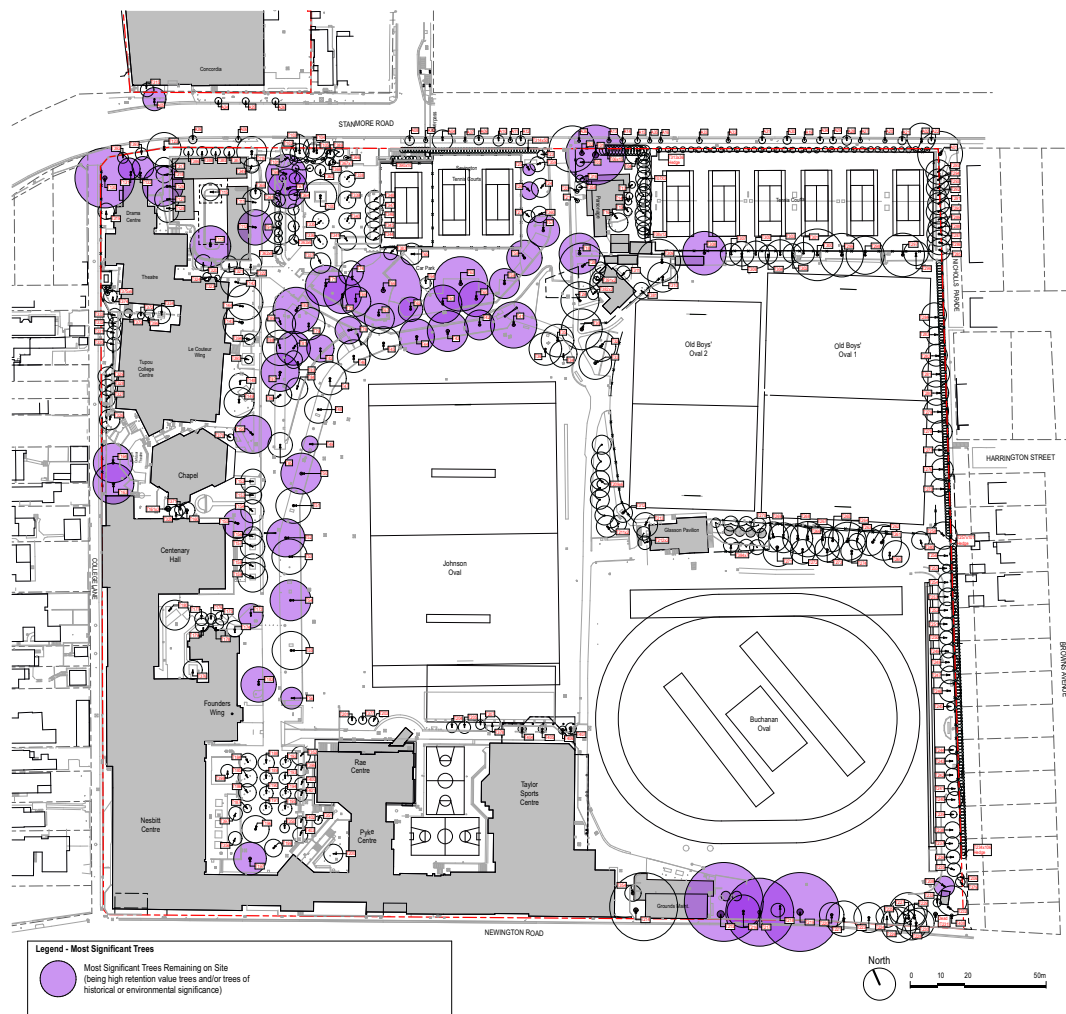


Figure 2.17 – Significant Trees - Plan location of the most significant and historically important trees remaining on the site (2025)

2.3 Climate and Microclimate

Stanmore is one of Sydney's inner western suburbs, approximately 6km from the coast and therefore shares the general climate of this region with moderate temperatures, good rainfall and minimal climatic and weather extremes. It is typically described as a "temperate" climate with hot to warm summers and cold winters, with relatively uniform rainfalls greater than 800mm / year. There is no distinct dry season.

The nearest weather recording station is Canterbury Racecourse, approximately 4.7km away. It has an average annual rainfall of 972mm, fairly evenly spread across the year but with a slightly drier period from July - October. The highest rainfall usually occurs in February with an average of 116mm and the driest month is September with an average of 48mm. Maximum average daily temperatures, recorded range from 28.0°C in January and 17.7°C in July. The minimum average daily temperatures range from 18.6°C in February down to lows of 5.7°C in July. The site is located with a generally south easterly aspect and may typically be defined as a relatively protected location.

The primary wind direction is from the north-east to south-east in the afternoons while it is predominantly from the west and north-west in the mornings. This is common of coastal areas dominated by "sea breeze" affects. Sea breezes are caused by unequal heating and cooling of adjacent land and sea surfaces. A sea breeze is one that blows from the sea to the land in consequence of this differential heating. With a weak general wind circulation, a sea breeze, will commence over the coastline soon after the land temperature begins to exceed the sea temperature (late morning to early afternoon). As the difference increases, so the sea breeze will become stronger and will extend farther inland. The strongest winds (>30km/h) are normally experienced from the southeast and southerly directions and later in the day. (Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_066194.shtml accessed 29/04/2025)

There are no significant microclimatic influences on the site.

2.4 Soils and Landform

The natural geology of the site is common throughout the inner west of Sydney where the Blacktown soil landscape association is dominant. This soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating landforms on Wianamatta Group shales and Hawkesbury shales, with local relief to 30m and slopes generally less than 5%. The natural soil landscape only warrants passing comment as the soil profile across the site has been highly modified due to the varied history of the site and the extensive earthworks associated with the development of the College facilities and ovals.

The site is now generally characterised by gentle slopes, punctuated by open, flat, turfed terraces areas used as sporting ovals. These are surrounded by relatively steep grassed spectator batters with grades commonly between 1:6 and 1:4.

It is likely the site originally sloped in a gentle south-east direction from the high point at the north-west corner of College Lane and Stanmore Road (RL 38.0m) to the lowest point at the south-east corner on Newington Road (RL 16.2m). Today the site is separated into four distinct landform terraces; the main driveway and court yard adjacent to the Founders wing (RL 29.5m), the Johnson Oval (RL 24.4m), with its steep grassed batter to the west leading up to the main driveway and Founders wing, the Old Boys Oval to the north-east of the Johnson Oval (RL 25.8m) and the Buchanan Oval (RL 19.8m) to the south and below the Old Boys Oval. There is a very steep embankment dropping almost four metres from the Buchanan Oval down to a retaining wall down on Newington Road in the south-eastern boundary of the site. Over time, the landform of the site has been significantly modified to create these level areas for buildings, playgrounds, sporting fields and multipurpose courts together with parking and access to the main campus.

A simple soil analysis (structure and pH) was carried out on a sample taken from the front yard of the current Parsonage (Gate House). The results are summarised as follows:

The soil may be described as a very well defined Brown Podzolic soil. The topsoil horizon was well defined, moist, dark brown and friable. It was relatively deep at 450-550mm depth, and the pH recorded as 7.0 (neutral). The

texture of the topsoil was a clay / silty clay loam with a very low proportion of sand particles and a very high proportion of clay. It was very plastic when wet. The soil structure displayed a very defined pedal structure with 2-5mm rough faced angular and friable peds. The soil displayed increasing acidity moving downward through the profile becoming quite acid in the subsoil, recording a pH of 5.0 - 5.5. There was a distinct line between the topsoil and subsoil horizons and the subsoil was medium to heavy plastic clay with a strongly pedal and blocky structure.

The soil would typically have very good water holding capacity and may be subject to waterlogging. It would have good cation exchange capacity (CEC) and although naturally low fertility, it would have good nutrient holding capacity if fertilizers were applied. The high clay contents of both the topsoil and subsoils however make the soils highly subject to compaction if trafficked when wet and would then set hard when dry, often leading to difficulty in then absorbing surface water and soil oxygenation.



Figure 2.18 – Soil sample taken in the northern yard of the Parsonage near Stanmore Road. (Photo: Arterra)

The natural soils would typically have very good water holding capacity and will be subject to waterlogging, particularly in flatter areas and depressions. It would have good cation exchange capacity (CEC) and although naturally low fertility, it would have good nutrient holding capacity if fertilisers were applied. The high clay contents of both the topsoil and subsoils make the soils highly subject to compaction, if trafficked when wet, and would then set hard when dry, often leading to great difficulty in then absorbing surface water and reduced soil oxygenation.

The natural vegetation that once characterised the area has now been extensively cleared in the local area, but it would have been open forest (dry sclerophyll forest) with Turpentine Ironbark Forests transitioning to Cumberland Plain Woodland. They would have been dominated by the following representative species.

- *Eucalyptus paniculata* (Grey Ironbark)
- *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine)
- *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple)
- *Eucalyptus punctata* (Grey Gum)
- *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Grey Box)
- *Acacia implexa* (Hickory Wattle)
- *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum)
- *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum)
- *Eucalyptus longifolia* (Woollybutt)
- *Eucalyptus globoidea* (White Stringybark)

2.5 Identification and Assessment of Existing Trees

The trees on and immediately adjacent the site represent a relatively wide range of species, sizes and age groups. The tree population is spread across 80 different species, with 34 species native to Australia, including 5 species that are endemic to the Sydney region (eg. *Eucalyptus botryoides*, and *Casuarina glauca*). The remaining 46 are exotic species. Three of these, *Celtis sinensis* (Chinese Hackberry), *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) and

Robinia pseudoacacia (Black Locust), are currently considered by Inner West Council to be invasive and generally undesirable species. Excluding the Robinia, the other species represent only four individual trees and are therefore not considered to be a significant issue within the context of the campus landscape.

There are currently a total of 731 trees within or adjacent to the Newington college site. This is 18 more trees than was recorded in 2021. 559 trees (76.5%) represent exotic species and 172 trees (23.5%) are Australian native species. The top 10 species total 542 trees and represent 76.5% of the total tree population.

Most of the trees on the site appear to be of reasonable health and vigour. Only 26 trees (3.7%) are in poor health or dead. Conversely, 159 trees, (22.8%) are in excellent condition. It should be noted however that 101 of these are Juniper hedging.

There are extensive hedge plantings (over 300 individual trees) of *Juniperus chinensis* 'Spartan' (Green Spartan Juniper) along the eastern boundary of the ovals as a screening to the adjacent residences. Generally, these group or hedge plantings of the same species of similar age have been assessed and recorded as a single item (group).

It is worth noting that there are many new, young trees planted throughout the College grounds, apart from the Juniper hedging. *Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Raywood' (Claret Ash), *Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Frisia' (Black Locust) and *Corymbia ficifolia* cv. (Red Flowering Gum) are the predominant species that have been recently planted.

Generally, the trees noted on the site are considered suitable for a suburban and school environment. Most appear to be relatively hardy species that are exotics or common native species readily cultivated in Sydney.

Detailed information on each tree including heights, trunk diameters, canopy spreads, age classes and condition are all provided in Appendix 4.2 - 'Tree Impact Assessment Schedule'. The following is a summary of the trees found on the site and some relevant factors regarding development of the site. These are the trees that would be considered 'prescribed trees' under the DCP. Small trees, shrubs (<4.0m) and dead trees have typically not been included in our assessment or statistics.

Table 2.1 – Tree Retention Values

Tree Retention Values	Total Trees	% Population
High	50	7%
Moderate	577	79%
Low	95	13%
Nil/Should Remove	12	1%
TOTAL	734	100

The following tables summarise the general information regarding the existing population of trees found on the site:

Table 2.2 – Species Distribution by Prevalence

Species Name	Common Name	# of Trees	% Population
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Spartan'	Spartan Juniper	304	41.4%
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	41	5.6%
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	Golden Robinia	37	5.1%
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	33	4.5%
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	29	4.0%
<i>Cupressocyparis</i> x <i>leylandii</i> cv.	Leyland Cypress	28	3.8%
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	25	3.4%
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> cv.	Red Flowering Gum	22	3.0%
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> cv.	Callery Pear	15	2.1%
<i>Acmena smithii</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	14	1.9%
<i>Tibouchina lepidota</i>	Lasiandra	12	1.6%
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	11	1.5%
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	10	1.4%

<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	10	1.4%
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	9	1.2%
<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Magnolia	8	1.1%
<i>Corymbia maculata</i> **	Spotted Gum	7	1.0%
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	6	0.8%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar	5	0.7%
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	5	0.7%
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> **	Prickly Paperbark	5	0.7%
<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Giant Yucca	5	0.7%
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	4	0.5%
<i>Prunus x blireana</i>	Flowering Plum	4	0.5%
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage Tree	4	0.5%
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Plum	3	0.4%
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistachio	3	0.4%
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	3	0.4%
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Cherry	3	0.4%
<i>Cupressus sp. cv.</i>	Cypress (unknown variety)	2	0.3%
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle	2	0.3%
<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'</i>	Purple-leaved Cherry-plum	2	0.3%
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Tulipwood	2	0.3%
<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	Outeniqua Yellow-wood	2	0.3%
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa cv.</i>	Monterey Cypress	2	0.3%
<i>Citrus sp.</i>	Citrus Fruit Trees	2	0.3%
<i>Corymbia eximia</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	2	0.3%
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark	2	0.3%
<i>Thuja orientalis cv.</i>	Chinese Arborvitae	2	0.3%
<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	2	0.3%
<i>Cupressus sempervirens 'Swane's Golden'</i>	Swane's Golden Cypress	2	0.3%
<i>Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'</i>	Japanese Zelkova	2	0.3%
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm	2	0.3%
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Japanese Camellia	2	0.3%
<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina 'Luscious'</i>	Water Gum	2	0.3%
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Himalayan Cedar	2	0.3%
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	American Bull Bay Magnolia	2	0.3%
<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Myrtle	1	0.1%
<i>Schinus areira</i>	Peppercorn Tree	1	0.1%
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> **	Grey Ironbark	1	0.1%
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> **	Forest Red Gum	1	0.1%
<i>Agathis robusta</i>	Queensland Kauri Pine	1	0.1%
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	1	0.1%
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon var. rosea</i>	Pink Flowering Yellow Gum/ South Australian Blue Gum	1	0.1%
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Hackberry	1	0.1%
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Umbraculifera'</i>	Moptop Robinia	1	0.1%
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad Leafed Paperbark	1	0.1%
<i>Cupressus glabra</i>	Smooth Cypress	1	0.1%
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia	1	0.1%
<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus	1	0.1%
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo	1	0.1%
<i>Prunus serrulata cv.</i>	Japanese Cherry	1	0.1%
<i>Olea europaea subsp. europea</i>	European Olive	1	0.1%
<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	Kaffir Plum	1	0.1%
<i>Ficus microcarpa var. hillii</i>	Hills Weeping Fig	1	0.1%

<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	1	0.1%
<i>Photinia x fraseri</i> 'Robusta'	Photinia	1	0.1%
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallow Tree	1	0.1%
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	1	0.1%
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> cv.	Weeping Bottlebrush	1	0.1%
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> **	Port Jackson Fig	1	0.1%
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak	1	0.1%
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Kohuhu	1	0.1%
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	1	0.1%
<i>Aurantiarpa rhombifolia</i>	Hollywood	1	0.1%
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	1	0.1%
<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	Plum Pine	1	0.1%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> cv.	Green Ash	1	0.1%
<i>Acer rubrum</i> cv.	Red Maple	1	0.1%
<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight'	Grevillea Cultivar	1	0.1%
TOTAL		734	100%

** Locally Endemic Native Species

Table 2.3 – Summary of Existing Trees Age Classes

Age Class	Number of Trees	% of Population
Mature	589	80.6%
Semi-mature	104	13.8%
Young	18	2.5%
Over-mature	21	2.9%
Dead	2	0.3%
TOTAL	734	100%

Table 2.4 – Summary of Existing Trees by Health and Condition

Vigour / Condition	Number of Trees	% of Population
Good	453	61.7%
Excellent	159	21.7%
Fair	96	13.0%
Poor	24	3.3%
Dead	2	0.3%
TOTAL	734	100%

Table 2.5 – Summary of Existing Trees by Origin

Tree Origin	Number of Trees	% of Population
Endemic to the region	9	1.2%
Australian Native	163	22.2%
Exotic	558	76.0%
Invasive / Weed Species	4	0.5%
TOTAL	734	100%

Table 2.6– Summary of High Retention Value Trees – By Species

Species Name	Common Name	Number of Trees	High Value Population %
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	20	40.0%
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	4	8.0%
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	4	8.0%
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	3	6.0%
<i>Cupressus</i> sp. cv.	Cypress (unknown variety)	2	4.0%
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	2	4.0%

<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Tulipwood	1	2.0%
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	1	2.0%
<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus	1	2.0%
<i>Agathis robusta</i>	Queensland Kauri Pine	1	2.0%
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> **	Port Jackson Fig	1	2.0%
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> **	Grey Ironbark	1	2.0%
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	1	2.0%
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark	1	2.0%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar	1	2.0%
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	1	2.0%
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallow Tree	1	2.0%
<i>Photinia x fraseri</i> 'Robusta'	Photinia	1	2.0%
<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	Outeniqua Yellow-wood	1	2.0%
TOTAL		50	100%

** Locally Endemic Native Species

2.6 Tree Biology and Tree Care Basics

Trees are dynamic living organisms. Trees can be very susceptible to damage, stress and declining rapidly if overly impacted by construction. Trees take decades to grow but can be injured and killed in a very short time frame. This is particularly due to the irreparable damage to the often shallow, extensive and unseen root systems. It is rarely possible to repair a stressed or damaged tree, after the damage has occurred. Proper protection is the key to minimising construction related impacts. Severing of roots within the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) can also lead to potentially unsafe instability of the tree as a structure.

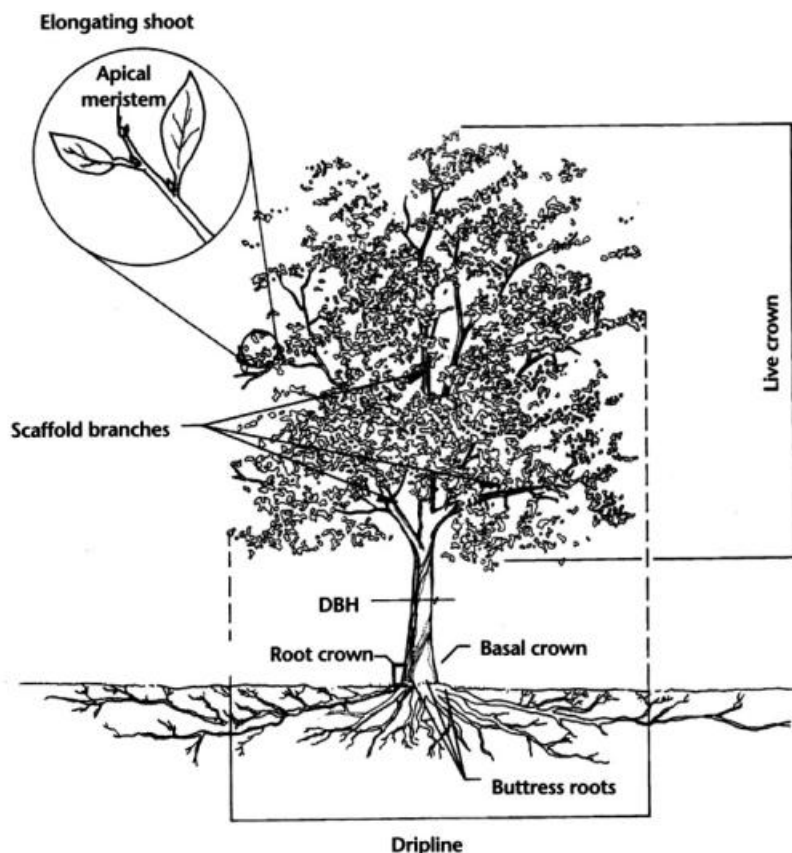


Figure 2.19 – Typical form and structure of a tree illustrating the typical form, location and extent of root growth (Source: Matheny and Clark, 1998)

Basic Tree Needs

As a living organism a tree remains alive by completing the following chemical reaction -

Carbon Dioxide and water in combination with chlorophyll and light is converted to Glucose and Oxygen [$\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{light} = \text{sugar (C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \text{ [Glucose])} + \text{O}_2$]

The process ultimately leads to the plant cells 'respiring' and producing energy for survival, a natural requirement for all living cells. Anything that affects a plant's photosynthesis and then cellular respiration will affect the overall plant health. The limiting factors of photosynthesis and respiration will typically be the availability of oxygen, water and nutrients that make up the important chemical molecules and reactions.

Trees therefore have five basic requirements to survive and successfully grow:

1. Oxygen (and particularly oxygen within the soil);
2. Water (a cellular necessity and primarily taken up by the tree roots);
3. Light & Sufficient Foliage (to photosynthesise and create the resources needed for cellular survival);
4. Soil (for physical anchorage and critical chemical nutrients) and
5. Physical Space (both above and below ground to grow).

Importantly, a minimum of 15% soil oxygen is required for active root growth and nutrient uptake. Less than 10% available soil oxygen starts to restrict root extension and growth and a minimum of 3% soil oxygen is required to just maintain root existence. Less than this will result in root death (Harris 1999).

One of the most insidious effects of construction on trees is often that of soil compaction or covering of root zones with impervious surfaces, as it:

- Reduces infiltration rates of surface water;
- Reduces the availability of water to the roots as they can't naturally extract remaining moisture when soil becomes too dry;
- Reduces air to roots (roots cease to function properly and die without oxygen);
- Increased soil strength caused by compaction mean that roots need more energy to growth through it or can't even physically penetrate the soil;
- Roots are physically broken or crushed and there is increased potential for fungal and pathogen attack. (Harris 1999).

Tree Tolerance

Typically, older and larger trees are less tolerant of construction impacts. Different species also have different tolerance of injury and disturbance. Importantly it needs to be stressed, that a tree does not "heal" from injury as animals do. Typically, any injury made to a tree results in the tree expending considerable energy reserves to create new growth that "seals" and surrounds a wound and then attempting to compensate structurally and physically for any losses. Impacts to trees are therefore cumulative and a series of otherwise small and unrelated impacts can easily result in the death of a tree.

A tree that is already compromised or showing signs of stress is far less likely to tolerate construction impacts due to its lower levels of energy reserves and already weakened state. Therefore, a tree that is only in a fair condition or poor condition is less likely to tolerate construction impacts than a young tree in good or excellent condition.

Weakened or stressed trees are also far less able to combat the myriad of normal environmental stresses and pathogens that are naturally imposed against them such as drought, decay, fungi, bacteria and insect pests.

2.7 The Proposed Development

The SSDA seeks consent for staged alterations and additions to the Newington College Senior Campus comprising:

Concept Proposal for the provision of new and upgraded facilities, including:

- Building envelope for the redevelopment of Sevington Courts to accommodate recreational facilities and teaching spaces (refer to detailed Stage 1 Works below).
- Building envelope for alterations and additions to Centenary Hall and development of an adjoining, four storey teaching and learning facility (College Lane building). This development will accommodate a cafeteria and dining hall, lecture theatre, multi-purpose teaching spaces and additional pastoral spaces.

- Building envelope for the redevelopment of the Concordia building to accommodate a performance theatre, multi-purpose gallery and exam centre, new teaching spaces and basement car parking. The Concordia redevelopment includes a new pedestrian bridge across Stanmore Road to the main campus.
- Landscaping design strategy across the campus.
- Car parking provision and circulation arrangements.
- Increase of 368 students and 45 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

The **Detailed Stage 1 Works**, including:

- Earthworks and the associated demolition of Sevington Courts.
- Construction, fit-out and operation of 3 storey building comprising multi-purpose indoor and rooftop courts, fitness centre, multi-purpose teaching spaces, amenities and basement car parking.
- Construction, fit-out and operation of 4 storey building comprising multi-purpose teaching spaces, administrative functions and amenities.
- Alterations to the existing driveway within the site to facilitate vehicle access to the new basement car park.
- Temporary car park during construction phase of Stage 1 Works.
- Tree removal and new landscaping adjacent to the Stage 1 development site.
- Increase of 368 students and 45 FTE staff.



Figure 5 – Indicative concept masterplan. (Source: AJC / Oculus)

Arterra have worked closely with the College and the Architects (AJ&C) to create and implement an holistic design approach to the proposed site wide master plan. As the Consulting Arborists on the project, Arterra has worked hard to ensure the appropriate retention and inclusion of the high value trees that exist on the site. The proposal integrates the proposed architecture, infrastructure improvements and landscape to provide greatly improved environmental and landscape outcomes for the college including increased urban canopy coverage to ultimately provide increased landscape amenity, natural urban heat reductions via shade and evapotranspiration and the reintroduction of increased endemic species where appropriate for improved habitat and ecological outcomes.

The development of the site, in summary involves the following:

- Demolition of some existing buildings and surrounding infrastructure,
- Significant re-grading of parts of the site to improve the intrinsic connections between buildings, the landscape and improve accessibility, pedestrian and vehicular circulation.
- Extension and augmentation of existing services and infrastructure as, and where, required.
- Construction of new buildings, such as the Sevington Building, Concordia and College Lane Building
- General Landscaping, including new vehicular access, pedestrian circulation pathways, main pedestrian spine road upgrade and a variety of tree and appropriate lower level planting.

The proposed works will result in a major site disturbance which will have potentially significant impacts on some of the trees within and adjacent to the campus and require some tree removals. The proposed development will involve:

- Major demolition works;
- Use of large scale civil and earthmoving equipment;
- Access to and from the site with large trucks and construction plant;
- Major excavations;
- Large stockpiles of excavated material and demolition waste;
- Stockpiles/ storage of building materials;
- Regrading and filling of the existing surface levels;
- Trenching for services;
- Major building works involving concreting, painting and general construction;
- Use of large cranes;
- Parking for site personnel and deliveries;
- Paving and retaining walls and
- Landscaping.

Key Assumptions:

- All excavations and demolition work within the defined retained tree's TPZs shall be done using hand tools and or other non-destructive methods only and only under the oversight of an appropriately qualified consulting arborist. Roots of 50mm diameter or greater are not to be cut or damaged unless specifically approved by the supervising consulting arborist.
- Pedestrian paths and pavement upgrades within the TPZs shall be constructed at or above the existing surface levels to minimise surface root impacts, unless otherwise noted.
- Temporary battering or grading is not to be applied within any designated TPZs.
- Despite the above, the line of disturbance outside of the building line has been typically estimated at a minimum of 1.5m from the face of the building to allow for provision of water proofing, services, access and scaffolding around the building during construction.
- All new services will typically be clear of any TPZs.
- All construction access and deliveries are to be made via existing site access from surrounding streets and will not typically require vehicular movements through unprotected TPZs.
- Where no spot levels or proposed contours are indicated it is assumed that the existing surface levels are retained.
- It is assumed that any new landscape grading within the nominated tree protection areas will be minimal and installed using high quality, imported manufactured topsoil. No cultivation of the existing soils shall be undertaken within the defined TPZ.
- That retaining wall footings, when near trees, will be oriented away from the trees (ie: footings extending to the front of the face of the wall).
- General demolition and or excavations within any defined TPZ will be under the supervision and direction of an AQF5 Project Consulting Arborist.

2.8 General Tree Impact and Removal Assessment

The intention of this assessment is to clearly illustrate the trees to be retained and removed as part of the Master Plan development. It is also to determine any incursions into the retained trees' root zones and canopies by the

proposed development and evaluate the likely impact of the proposed works on the trees. A detailed listing of the incursions and likely impacts of the proposed development on each tree is shown in Appendix 4.2 – Tree Impact Assessment Schedule and Appendix 4.1 – Tree Plans.

Table 2.8 – Ultimate Tree Disposition vs Retention Values – Site-wide Master Plan

Tree Retention Values	Total Existing Trees	Trees Anticipated to be Retained	Trees Anticipated for Removal
High	50 (7%)	41 (82%)	9 (18%)
Moderate	577 (78%)	499 (86%)	78 (14%)
Low	95 (13%)	70 (83%)	25 (17%)
Nil/Should Remove	12 (2%)	2 (17%) (a street tree+stag tree)	10 (83%)
TOTAL	734 (100%)	612 (79%)	122 (21%)

A total of **734** trees were recorded and assessed for the site wide College Master Plan and most were generally determined to be in good to fair health. Arterra has been involved in tree management advise for the College since 2011 and some trees have also been noted for removal because of other relevant factors such as unacceptable tree related risks and poor health, and have been captured in this application for completeness.

Most trees are predominantly located on the perimeters of the site as screening and general amenity planting. The following points are summarised from our tree impact assessment, and assume that the Master Plan is implemented, and realised, as proposed:

- **734** trees on or immediately adjacent the site
- **627** (85% of the total population) are **High and Moderate** retention value trees.
- **612** (79%) of the trees are to be retained and protected on the site, of these:
 - **540** of the **High and Moderate** retention value trees are to be retained and protected
 - **41** (82%) of the **High** value trees are to be retained and protected.
 - **499** (86%) of the **Moderate** value trees are being retained and protected.
- **122** trees are suggested for **removal**, to ultimately achieve the longer term and site-wide master plan of the campus. These include:
 - **87** trees that are proposed to be removed are **High or Moderate** retention value trees but are within the footprints of the proposed master plan buildings and potential major re-grading works and therefore can't be retained.
 - Only **9 High** retention value trees proposed to be removed to facilitate the master plan.
 - **35** (29%) of the trees removed are rated with a **Low or Nil/ Remove** retention value
 - Some of the trees proposed for removal are low quality trees or trees with unacceptable tree related risks that would be recommended for removal regardless of any development.

Detailed information on each tree including heights, trunk diameters, canopy spreads, age classes and condition are all provided in Appendix 4.2 - 'Tree Impact Assessment Schedule'.

Table 2.9 – Proposed Trees to be Removed (By Species)

Species Name	Common Name	# of Trees	% Trees Removed
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	27	22.1%
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> cv.	Red Flowering Gum	22	18.0%
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Spartan'	Spartan Juniper	15	12.3%
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	9	7.3%
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	6	4.9%
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	5	4.1%
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	Golden Robinia	5	4.1%
<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Magnolia	4	3.3%
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly Paperbark	3	2.5%
<i>Acmena smithii</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	2	1.6%
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	2	1.6%
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> cv.	Chinese Arborvitae	2	1.6%

<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Tulipwood	2	1.6%
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> cv.	Monterey Cypress	2	1.6%
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	1	0.8%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> cv.	Green Ash	1	0.8%
<i>Cupressus glabra</i>	Smooth Cypress	1	0.8%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar	1	0.8%
<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	1	0.8%
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage Tree	1	0.8%
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Plum	1	0.8%
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Cherry	1	0.8%
<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	1	0.8%
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark	1	0.8%
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Green Vase'	Japanese Zelkova	1	0.8%
<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i> 'Luscious'	Water Gum	1	0.8%
<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	Outeniqua Yellow-wood	1	0.8%
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Nigra'	Purple-leaved Cherry-plum	1	0.8%
<i>Agathis robusta</i>	Queensland Kauri Pine	1	0.8%
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	1	0.8%
TOTAL		122	100%

** Locally Endemic Native Species

The master plan is proposed to be implemented in stages over the next 10-15 years and this report sets out the potential extent of tree removals that may be required through the implementation of the plan. Intentionally, and by careful design, most of the trees proposed for removal are rated **Low or Nil/ Remove** retention values - being either poor specimens, undesirable species, small and easily replaced or displaying a combination of these attributes.

The site-wide master plan sets the course for the on-going development of both the built form and the landscape of the college which may, or may not, be ultimately realised. The landscape masterplan sets a vision for future tree planting that will increase not only the number of trees on the site, but also the quality of those trees and the canopy cover they will ultimately provide. As the master plan is progressively implemented, a more detailed AIA report would be expected to be prepared for the approval process for each stage. Importantly, the trees proposed for removal should only be removed, when the proposed works in that area necessitate. Otherwise, it would be expected the trees are retained for the short term. The exception to this may be trees that are in particularly poor condition, are self-sown within an inappropriate location or are consider invasive and their removal would be warranted.

3.0 TREE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Potential Tree Related Impacts to be Managed During Construction

The main potential impacts from the proposed construction activity can be summarised as tree damage and 'reduced life expectancy' caused by:

- Root loss and disturbance due to inappropriate excavations for the building and services;
- Compaction of the root zone from storage or stockpiling of materials;
- Contamination of the soil from; the preparation of chemicals, wash down/ cleaning of equipment, refuelling of vehicles and dumping of waste;
- Compaction of the root zones from haul roads and the parking or use of vehicles/ plant equipment;
- Root disturbances from unauthorised cut and fill and soil level changes;
- Physical damage to the tree trunks and branches from passing machinery;
- Damage to the tree roots from landscaping and pedestrian pathway construction.

The following Section of this report provides the recommendations and proposed measures that will aim to minimise and avoid these impacts as much as realistically possible.

3.2 Key Recommendations to Reduce Tree Impacts

The following general recommendations are made to reduce the potential negative construction impacts on the existing trees identified to be retained and should be considered during all future detailed DAs for the site.

- Ensure that all work within the identified TPZs is carried out with appropriate skill and care to limit surface impacts. If roots greater than 40mm Ø are encountered, works shall cease, and direction sought from the project consulting arborist before proceeding further.
- Appropriately fence all TPZs outside of the already noted with incursions for the duration of all major site construction work. See Appendix 4.1 Tree Plans for locations and extent of TPZs.
- Carefully control and fence access to and from future construction areas so that movement does not occur through any defined TPZs.
- Ensure all the new above and below ground services are excluded from running through any TPZs beyond any already noted, and approved incursions.
- Minimise re-grading of the ground surfaces within defined TPZs, beyond the noted building incursions, to meet and match proposed pathways and other building levels. Where it is required, limit re-grading to a maximum filling of 300mm above existing ground levels and ensure only quality sandy manufactured organic garden mix or other suitable site topsoils are used. No excavation below existing levels shall typically be allowed.
- Where appropriate, mulch the entire TPZs as specified in Tree Plans. This will aid tree health with moisture retention, limit possible compaction from pedestrian traffic, and improve soil conditions within the TPZs.
- Avoid digging into existing root zones for the installation of any proposed landscaping around the trees and the installation sizes of new plants to be 5L or less to ensure that excavations are less than 200mm in depth. It is recommended to build up soil levels for any new planting areas to a maximum of 200mm to enable the new planting to occur without disturbing existing tree roots.
- Do not allow storage or stockpiling of any materials or installation of site sheds within established TPZs unless it can be demonstrated that this will not impact on tree retention and it is specifically approved in writing by the Project Consulting Arborist.
- Any trenching to a new electrical kiosk is to be conducted non-destructively and under the oversight of the Project Consulting Arborist if occurring through a TPZ.

3.3 Proposed Tree Protection & Construction Activity Sequencing

The following sequence of activities should be followed for this project:

1. A Tree Protection Specification & Plan is to be prepared and issued as part of each construction contract prior to any construction work.
2. The Project Consulting Arborist, Landscape Architect, Civil and Structural Engineers, Client and Contractor Site Foreman are to meet prior to beginning any work on the site to discuss and review all work procedures, construction access routes, stockpiling and tree protection measures (ie: fence types and locations, access, craneage points, piling methods etc.).

3. Contractors to discuss locations and type of any sediment and erosion controls (if any) and install them with minimal tree impact when within or passing through the TPZ.
4. Existing pathways, fences, driveways, furniture and shrubs are to be carefully removed from within the TPZ.
5. Existing surrounding trees are to be removed. Stumps are to be ground when near remaining trees to avoid the use of excavators and the like from grubbing out stumps, which may lead to damage of any intertwined roots.
6. Designated TPZs are to be mulched with 75mm of recycled hardwood woodchip mulch to improve soil conditions around tree and remain in place until future final landscaping.
7. Trunk protection to be placed on all trees to be retained as shown on Tree Plans.
8. A utility Arborist is to undertake selective pruning of canopy or branches to facilitate construction of the building and provide pedestrian access clearances without accidental damage to the tree canopy. Pruning to be done in accordance with AS4373 - Pruning of Amenity Trees and performed by staff with appropriate qualifications and equipment.
9. The Construction Phase TPZ is to be clearly defined and fenced off with a 1.8m high metal or plywood temporary fence prior to any further work within the vicinity of the trees as shown on the Tree Plans. Any required rumble boards shall be installed to protect TPZ ground areas where access is required.
10. Plywood (or similar) is to be placed under any scaffolds or pedestrian works paths when they are running through any identified TPZs.
11. Building works to be completed (external).
12. Contractor to remove the TPZ fencing and only then install final pathways and landscaping within the TPZs under the trees, but only after construction of the building exterior and all civil works are completed.

3.4 Demolition Work Near Trees or within TPZs

Demolition of paths and other structures required within a TPZ shall be done with small, tracked equipment or by hand, with care to limit surface damage and disturbance of the root zone. All such work within TPZs shall be supervised and overseen by a qualified Project Consulting Arborist.

3.5 Tree Protection Fencing & Definition of TPZs

Establish a clearly defined tree protection zone as indicated in Appendix 4.1 Tree Plans. Install a 1.8m high temporary fence with either plywood hoarding or temporary steel mesh or chain wire fencing with adequate lateral bracing. Fencing shall comply with the requirements of AS 4687-2007 Temporary fencing and hoardings. These areas around the trees shall be delineated as a "Tree Protection Zone" during the remaining construction process, via appropriate weatherproof signage at not more than 30m spacing. Access will typically be excluded from these zones and the levels will be left largely at the existing levels except for the installation of the 75mm of mulch. No stockpiling, excavation, trenching, re-fuelling or material storage should be allowed in this area.

3.6 Ground Protection within TPZs

Vehicular movement and access shall typically not be required or approved through the TPZs. If it is absolutely necessary and it is proposed to create any access or haul road, or similar, within the TPZ of a retained tree, the Contractor shall install rumble strips / boards over the designated TPZ ground surface. No excavation shall be allowed. Contractor shall first place a suitable permeable geotextile to the extent required and then a 100mm thick layer of wood chip mulch or coarse no-fines gravel over the extent to be covered with the rumble strip / boards. Then place hardwood boards (minimum 3600 x 200 x 75mm) on their flat edge, side by side, with a 30 - 50mm gap to form a rumble strip. These boards are to be held together with three galvanised metal bracing straps nailed to each board. The two outer straps are to be approximately 200mm in from the ends of the boards. The third strap is to be along the centre line of the boards.



Figure 3.1 – Example of acceptable Tree Protection Area ground protection (Photo: Arterra)



Figure 3.2 – Example of acceptable Tree Protection Area ground protection (Source: Samson/Envirex)

3.7 Trunk and Lower Branch Protection

A trunk barrier is to be erected around the circumference of the tree trunk and root buttress where shown. This barrier will consist of two to three 'rings' of 50mm diameter socked ag-line wrapped around tree trunk or branch and the ends cable tied to secure in place. A layer of battens is to be placed over and tight to the ag-lines. The battens are to have a maximum spacing of 50mm. The height of the battens is to be at least 2.4 metres or to the height of the first branches. Lower large branches may require the same protection if likely to be damaged by passing vehicles or equipment. Secure battens in place with galvanised steel bracing straps. Do not nail or screw into or otherwise injure the trunk or bark. Battens may be made from any suitable waste timber of similar sizes and depths. All sharp or protruding edges are to be properly covered with tape or similar padding.



Figure 3.3 – Example of acceptable Trunk Protection batten installation. (Photo: Arterra)

3.8 Provision of Temporary Irrigation

At the sole discretion of the Project Consulting Arborist, a temporary and automated (battery powered timer is sufficient) watering system may need to be placed within the TPZs to maintain adequate water to the retained trees and help maintain their healthy condition. This can be a surface mounted 'residential-style' soaker hose and/or surface sprinkler systems. It is to be surface visible and spray delivered so that its operation can be easily visible and verified. It should be on a designated supply line, separate from other construction related water supplies to minimise its likelihood of being disconnected.

Typically, during spring and summer months it should be set to run for a minimum of 30 minutes every day, in the early morning. During, autumn and winter months it should be set to run for 1 hour once every week. The operation can be suspended temporarily in periods of extensive and/or prolonged rain.

The system is to remain in place for the duration of construction, or until the Project Consulting Arborist approves its removal. It may be removed to allow the final landscape treatments to proceed. If accidentally disturbed or damaged by construction activities, it is to be reinstated as soon as practicable.

3.9 Final Landscaping within TPZs

Once final levels are set by the finished structural elements. The final trimming and landscaping shall be judiciously undertaken. The final pedestrian pavements shall be installed without undue excavation or compaction to the soil and all soft landscaping within the tree protection zone will be installed with care to avoid root disturbance via irrigation trenching, lighting installation and the planting of larger plants. The installation of 100-300mm of new garden mix topsoil over the pre-existing soil will provide a suitable medium in which to plant new plants without damage to existing tree roots. Permanent irrigation (if used) shall be installed as spray heads located outside of TPZs and spraying inwards. All other services such as electrical services shall also be designed and installed to avoid any excavation or trenching around the trees.

3.10 Final Building and Pedestrian Clearance Pruning

Once the final levels and finishes are in place the Project Consulting Arborist shall direct and supervise any remaining selective pruning of any lower peripheral branches to the retained trees to achieve any clearances for

final pedestrian or building access. This shall be minimised as much as possible. It is anticipated that the final pruning of any of the retained trees will be less than 5% of the existing canopy and will not have any serious impact to the tree's health or habit.

The branches of the tree shall only be pruned as specifically needed and directed by the Project Consulting Arborist. Work is to be in strict accordance with AS4373 - Pruning of Amenity Trees. Do not treat wounds. Only clean, sharp pruning implements shall be used for all pruning work, ensuring that cuts are made without damage, tearing or bruising of the vascular tissue.

3.11 Other Tree Protection Measures to be Implemented

The following is a summary of the main measures that will be required during construction. These should be adopted for the Construction Contract and conditioned by relevant consent authorities.

Controlled Construction Access & Parking

Construction access points and stockpiling and storage areas shall be clearly identified and fenced where appropriate. Uncontrolled access points and parking of vehicles outside of designated areas is to be avoided. If temporary access is required through a tree protection zone, ground protection shall be employed to limit soil compaction and root damage and disturbance.

Clearing and Removal of Trees to be Removed

Removal and clearing of existing trees shall be done by qualified arboricultural staff with care not to impact or damage other surrounding trees throughout the process. Existing stumps should be grubbed out or ground in a controlled fashion to remove wood that may decay and promote unwanted pathogens.

Communication - Tool Box Meetings and Construction Inductions

All contractors and subcontractors shall be inducted prior to working on the site. All inductions shall include description and identification of the Tree Protection Zones and the restriction on work and activities with regard to trees. The site foreman shall ensure that all new staff and contractors are appropriately inducted and that brief "tool box" meetings are conducted regularly to ensure Tree Protection is maintained at the forefront of all construction workers minds.

3.12 References

- Bannerman, S.M and Hazelton, P.A 1990, *Soil Landscapes of the Penrith 1:100 000 Sheet Report*, Soil Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney, NSW.
- Harris, R.W, Clark, J.R & Matheny, Nelda P, 1999, *Arboriculture: Integrated management of landscape trees, shrubs and vines*. 3rd Ed. Prentice Hall. New Jersey, US
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- Matheny, Nelda P and Clark J.R, 1998, *Trees and development - a technical guide to preservation of trees during land development*, International Society of Arboriculture, Illinois, US.
- Newington College Website –<http://www.newingtoncollege.nsw.edu.au/> (accessed 21/01/2021)
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- Roberts, J. Jackson, N. and Smith, M. 2006. *Tree roots in the built environment. No.8* Research for Amenity Trees, Dept. for Communities and Local Government, London.
- Standards Australia, 2007, *AS 4373-2007 Pruning of amenity trees*. Standards Australia, Sydney.
- Standards Australia, 2025, *AS 4970-2025 Protection of Trees on Development Sites*. Standards Australia, Sydney.
- Standards Australia, 2007, *AS 4687-2007 Temporary fencing and hoardings*. Standards Australia, Sydney.
- Swain, P.L, 1999, *Newington Across the Years: A history of Newington College 1863-1998*. Brown Prior Anderson, Melbourne.

- End of report.

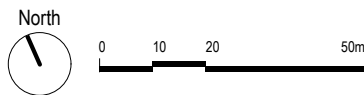
4.0 APPENDICES

4.1 Tree Plans – Master Plan



Tree Inventory Legend

- Existing Tree
- Tree Identification Number
- Site Boundary
- Existing Buildings



ARTERRA DESIGN PTY LTD ABN 40 069 552 610
SUITE 602 / 51 RAWSON STREET, EPPING, NSW 2121
P 02 9957 2466 W ARTERRA.COM.AU



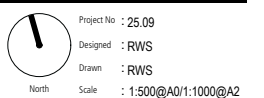
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B	For SSDA Lodgement	RWS	1/4/26
A	For SSDA Lodgement	RWS	9/12/25
REVISION	DESCRIPTION	CHKD	DATE

PROJECT & CLIENT
Newington College Stanmore Campus

Newington College

DRAWING TITLE

Master Plan - Existing Tree Inventory Plan



Project No : 25.09

Designed : RWS

Drawn : RWS

Scale : 1:500@A0/1:1000@A2

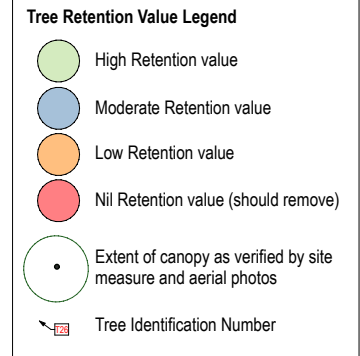
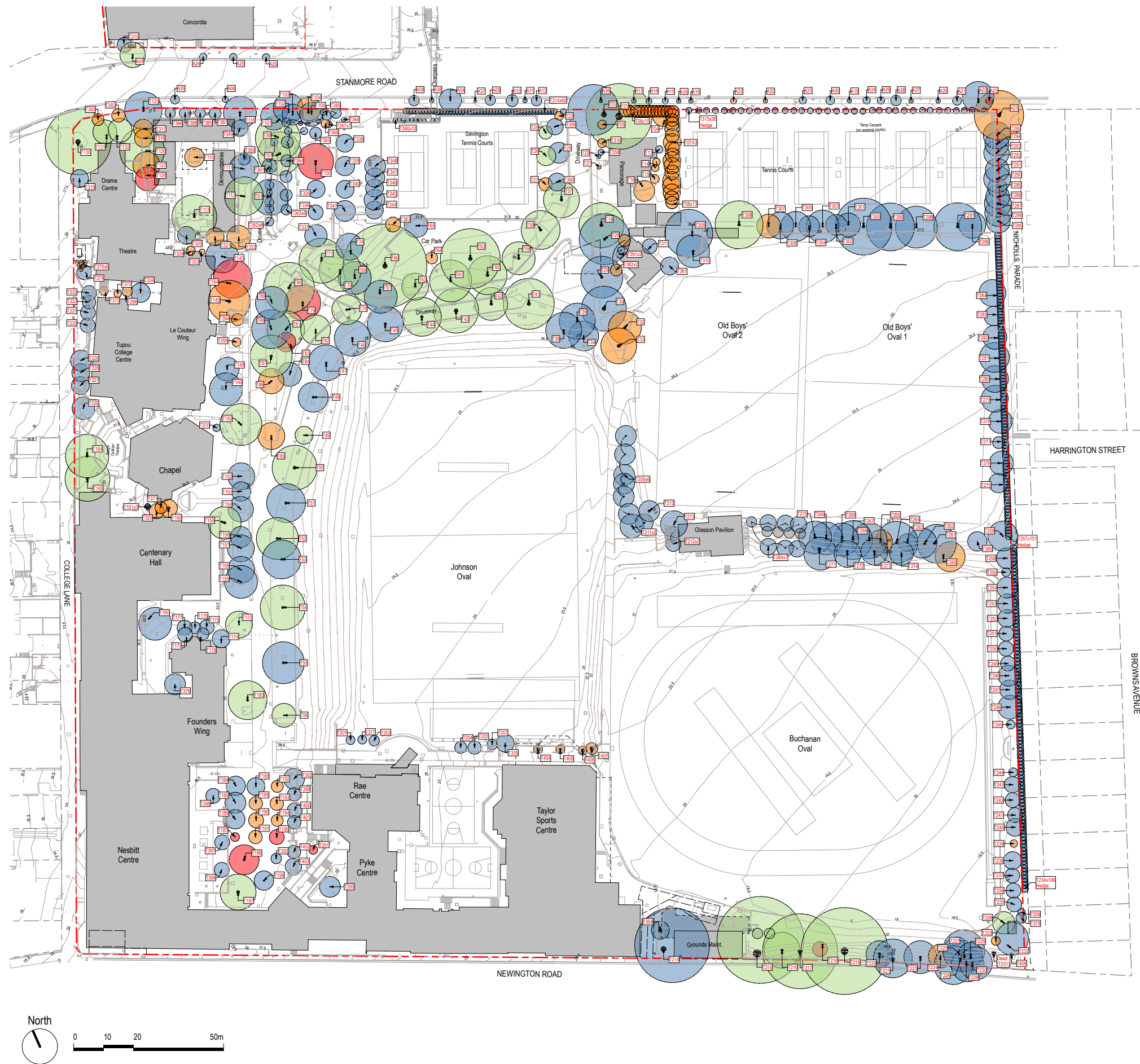
DRAWING NUMBER

REVISION

TMP-01

C

Plotted at : 7:39 am 8/5/2026



TREE RETENTION VALUE NOTES

The proposed retention value of the trees was determined based on a considered combination of the size, age, condition and suitability of the tree. Each tree was then ranked according to one of 4 retention categories:

- "High" Retention Value** — these are trees that are typically in good or very good condition, large and visually prominent, historically or environmentally important. They should represent a serious physical constraint to development and their removal avoided where possible and feasible.
- "Moderate" Retention Value** — these are trees that are in good to reasonable condition, with no major structural defects and could be retained where possible and feasible to do so.
- "Low" Retention Value** — these are trees that are of poor condition or have structural defects, are particularly small or common place, are not historically, environmentally or socially significant and should not be considered as a constraint to development. They could be retained only if they are not likely to be impacted by or constrain potentially desirable development outcomes.
- "Nil" Retention Value** — these are trees that are in very poor health, or poor form, or have serious structural defects, are considered weeds or combination of all these, and therefore should be considered for removal regardless of any development.

Consideration has also been given to the relationship of the trees to one another and their proximity to the likely development areas on the site. For example, trees that are part of a closely spaced group, or are likely to be significantly misshapen or unstable with the removal of surrounding trees and structures are considered with these factors in mind.



ARTERRA DESIGN PTY LTD ABN 40 069 552 610
SUITE 602 / 51 RAWSON STREET, EPPING, NSW 2121
P 02 9957 2466 W ARTERRA.COM.AU



C	For SSDA Lodgement	RWS	8/5/26
B	For SSDA Lodgement	RWS	1/4/26
A	For SSDA Lodgement	RWS	9/12/25
REVISION	DESCRIPTION	CHKD	DATE

PROJECT & CLIENT
Newington College Stanmore Campus

Newington College

DRAWING TITLE

Master Plan - Tree Retention Value Plan

Project No : 25.09
Designed : RWS
Drawn : RWS
North
Scale : 1:500@A0/1:1000@A2

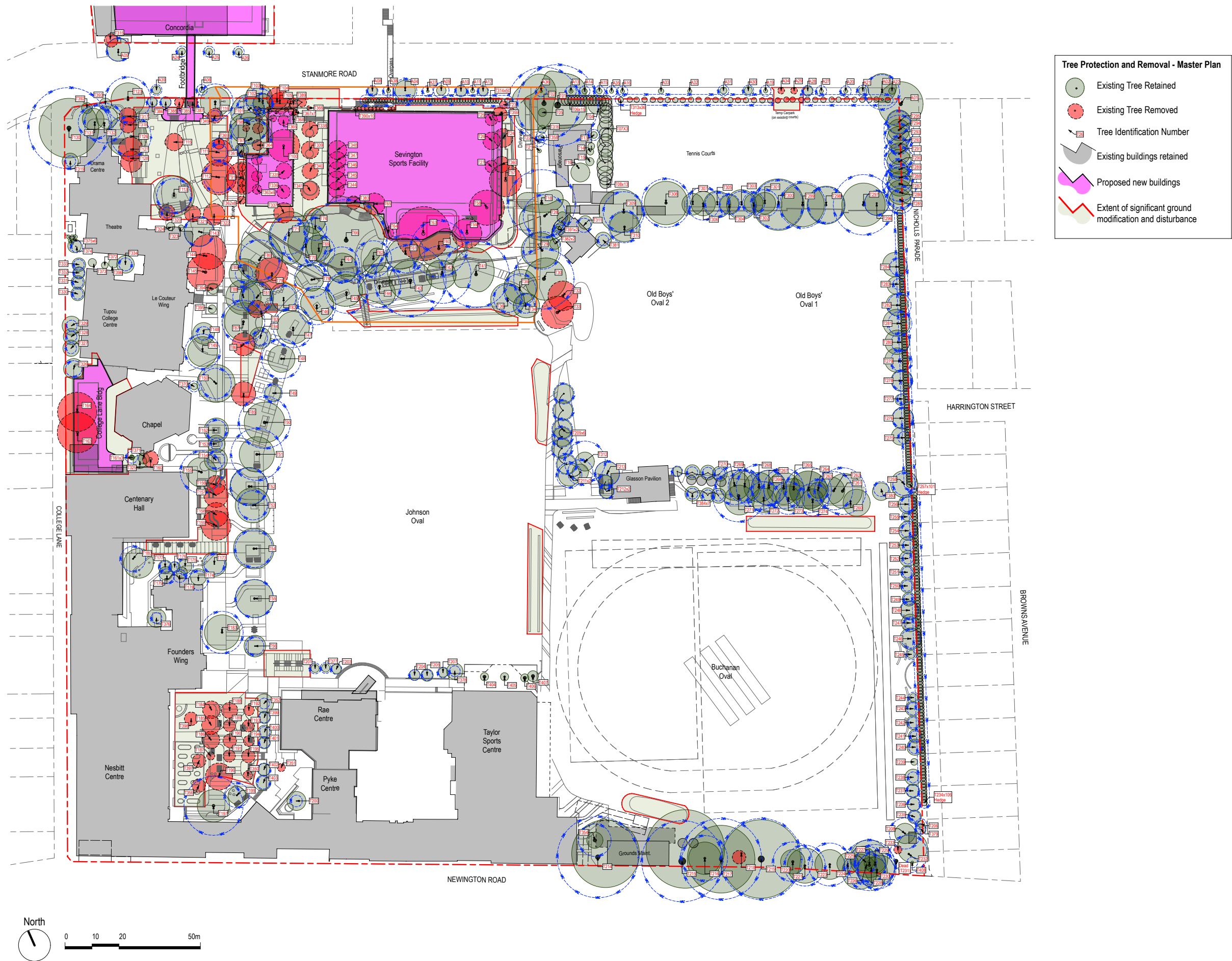
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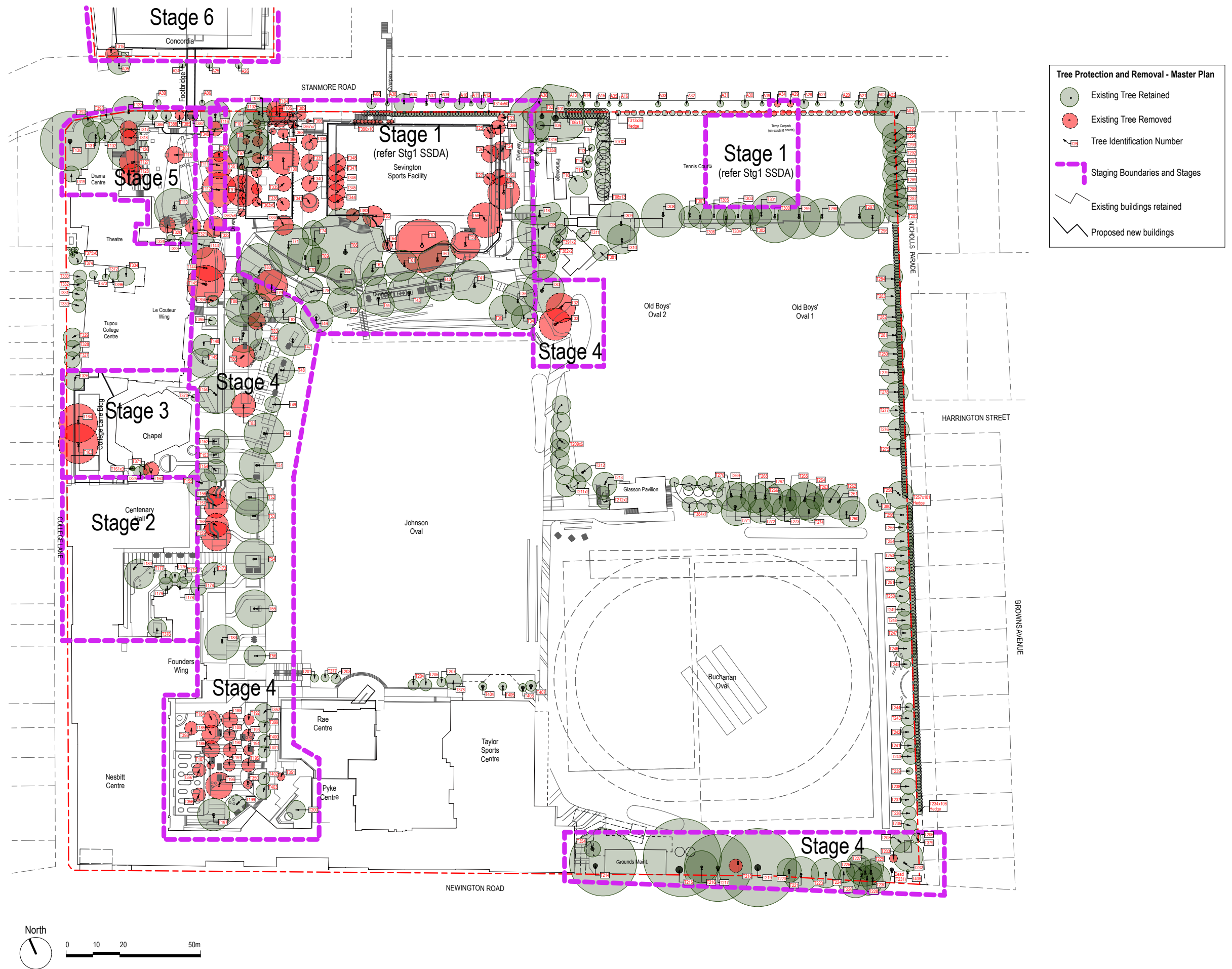
TMP-02

REVISION

C

Plotted at : 7:39 am 8/5/2026





ARTERRA DESIGN PTY LTD ABN 40 069 552 610
SUITE 602 / 51 RAWSON STREET, EPPING, NSW 2121
P 02 9957 2466 W ARTERRA.COM.AU



REVISION	DESCRIPTION	CHKD	DATE
B	For SSDA Lodgement	RWS	8/5/26
A	For SSDA Lodgement	RWS	1/4/26

PROJECT & CLIENT
Newington College Stanmore Campus

Master Plan - Proposed Tree Removals - Staging **TMP-04** **B**

Plotted at : 7:40 am 8/5/2026

4.2 Conceptual Site-wide Master Plan - Tree Assessment Schedule

Newington College, Stanmore Campus - Tree Assessment Schedule 2025 - SSDA Master Plan																		
Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Standard Height (dsh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dgl) (m)	NRZ radius (m) 12xdsh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Noted Defects	ULE Rating	Significance Rating / Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Recommendation
1	1	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	15.0	22.0	1.27	2.25	15.00	4.65	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Co-dominant Stems, Decay-Minor, Epicormic, Branch Tearout, Epicormic Growth, Cavity	Long (>40 years)	High	Thinning canopy compared to last inspections in 2017 and 2021. Multi-trunked specimen, growing in garden area. Some poor pruning on branches resulting in tears. Large root buttresses for 5.5m to south and east/west. No current signs of psyllid or other insect attack. Root damage was previously noted from street side footpath works undertaken in 2021. Some minor deadwood, and tip dieback, primarily on southern side of tree. Northern side of canopy appears healthier. Risk of sunscald to upper side of branches if canopy remains thin. No obvious root plate or basal decay evident. Some crossing and rubbing branches at 10.0m above ground in centre of tree. Minor cavities within tree at old branch failure or pruning site, now largely occluded. Recommend implementing a documented succession plan.	Retain
2	1	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	14.0	17.0	1.12	1.62	13.44	4.05	Mature	Fair	Average	Invasive	Decay-Minor, Tip Dieback, Assymetric Canopy, Co-dominant Stems, Epicormic, Very Asymmetric Form, Cavity	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Asymmetrical canopy over driveway and road to north and west. Suppressed from and intertwined with adjoining fig tree. Probably subjected to historical early coppicing like adjoining fig, resulting in multiple stems from about 1m. One minor cavity in south-western lower branch. Minimal decay evident. No obvious defects that would suggest elevated risk of failure. Recommend implementing removal in 2-3 years as part of the adjoining fig succession plan.	Retain
4	1	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Himilayan Cedar	10.5	7.0	0.37	0.48	4.44	2.43	Over-mature	Poor	Poor	Exotic	Lean-Minor	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Generally poor form and vigour, heavily canopy raised pruning, and overshadowed by dense and overgrown hedge. Very short internodes, minimal foliage and short needles. Potentially suffering from root impacts or disease. Recommend planning a removal and replacement as part of a holistic and longer term treatment of overly large hedges. No sign of any obvious defects that would indicate elevated risk of failure. Tree related risks are low.	Retain
5	1	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Plum	3.5	3.0	0.11	0.11	2.00	1.31	Semi-mature	Fair	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Small tree growing under canopy of adjoining Camphor Laurel.	Retain
6	15	<i>Cupressocyparis x leylandii cv.</i>	Leyland Cypress	8.0	4.0	0.22	0.24	2.64	1.82	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Pest/Disease, Epicormic	Long (>40 years)	Low	Very closely spaced hedge, creating dense shade to adjoining lawn and garden. Some are very suppressed specimens with borer. All have been previously topped equally at approx. 4.5m. Suggest a holistic replacement with a more appropriate hedging plant more is capable of being contained and pruned to desired height.	Retain
7	3	<i>Tibouchina lepidota</i>	Lasiandra	4.5	6.0	0.15	0.23	2.00	1.79	Over-mature	Poor	Poor	Exotic	Epicormic, Branch Tearout, Assymetric Canopy, Epicormic Growth, Asymmetric Canopy	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Historical branch tearouts on east side facing fence. Now very suppressed by hedge and surrounding trees. Very asymmetric canopies. Recommend removing the hedge and replacing these with new and more worthwhile tree planting.	Retain
8	13	<i>Cupressocyparis x leylandii cv.</i>	Leyland Cypress	9.0	5.0	0.31	0.35	3.72	2.13	Over-mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Epicormic	Long (>40 years)	Low	Dense screening and very tall hedge. Spaced further apart than the northern hedge. Trees to southern end left un-pruned and displaying overall better forms and health. All now intergrown as a hedge therefore very difficult to remove some without leaving others disfigured. Recommend a holistic but staged removal but following after northern hedge.	Retain
13	1	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Japanese Camellia	4.0	2.5	0.17	0.20	2.04	1.68	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Pest/Disease, Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Somewhat sparse foliage due to heavy shade.	Retain
14	2	<i>Citrus sp.</i>	Citrus Fruit Trees	4.5	2.5	0.10	0.12	2.00	1.36	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Pest/Disease	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Sparse canopy, heavily overshadowed. One lemon and one mandarin fruit tree. Some leaf miner and other minor disease attack. Generally these would benefit from far greater sunlight.	Retain
15	1	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Japanese Camellia	4.5	3.0	0.17	0.18	2.04	1.61	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Pest/Disease	Long (>40 years)	Low	Somewhat sparse foliage due to heavy shade.	Retain
16	1	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Plum	6.0	7.0	0.36	0.44	4.32	2.34	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Assymetric Canopy, Epicormic, Decay-Minor, Pest/Disease, Branch Tearouts, Co-dominant Stems, Epicormic Growth	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Some decay on top of south-east branches. Reaction wood has been formed. Recommend monitoring and removing the tree if any noticable decline in health. Previous pruning has resulted in some long branch stubs being left. Recommend application of general fertiliser.	Retain
18	1	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	12.5	15.0	1.04	1.00	12.48	3.31	Over-mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Tip Dieback, Co-dominant Stems, Epicormic, Root Impacts, Deadwood, Decay-Major, Epicormic Growth	Medium (15-40 years)	High	Multiple pruning events and/or tearouts in canopy. Tree further exposed by recent failure of adjoining tree. Relatively sparse canopy and declining condition over last 10 years. Evidence of minor decay and cavities. Suspected internal decay within trunk. Recommend holistic replacement strategy be developed and be presented to Council. Risks now calculated as unacceptable.	Retain
21	1	<i>Cupressus sempervirens 'Swane's Golden'</i>	Swanes' Golden Cypress	9.0	1.4	0.15	0.18	2.00	1.61	Mature	Good	Poor	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Low	Symmetrical pair flanking Parsonage main entry door. Damaged mid-canopy from nearby large fig failure that occurred in January 2025.	Retain
22	1	<i>Cupressus sempervirens 'Swane's Golden'</i>	Swanes' Golden Cypress	9.0	1.4	0.14	0.20	2.00	1.68	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Symmetrical pair flanking Parsonage main entry door.	Retain
23	1	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Plum	4.0	3.0	0.09	0.11	2.00	1.31	Semi-mature	Fair	Suppressed	Exotic	Epicormic	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Suppressed by surrounding confers.	Remove - Stage 1
24	1	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Magnolia	6.0	7.0	0.22	0.23	2.64	1.79	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Remove - Stage 1
25	1	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	Queensland Kauri Pine	14.5	4.5	0.44	0.53	5.28	2.53	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Native		Long (>40 years)	High	Excellent early-mature specimen.	Remove - Stage 1
26	1	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Tulipwood	7.0	6.5	0.27	0.30	3.24	2.00	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Congested Branches	Long (>40 years)	High	Good tree apart from slightly congested branch union.	Remove - Stage 1
27	1	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Tulipwood	6.5	4.5	0.23	0.23	2.76	1.79	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Native	Co-dominant Stems, Epicormic, Congested Branches, Inclusions	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Historically the main leader snapped out leaving remaining branches poorly attached. Previously advise to remove and replace which has not occurred. Tree is forever highly compromised and subject to increased risks of failures as it matures. Continue to recommend removal and replacement, even though risks of harm is currently tolerable.	Remove - Stage 1
28	1	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Hackberry	14.5	17.0	0.66	0.84	7.92	3.08	Mature	Excellent	Average	Invasive	Root Impacts, Assymetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Causing some dminor amage to adjoining driveway and walkway. Minor asymmetrical canopy due to Fig on northern side. Otherwise very good specimen and creating excellent canopy and summer shade. Despite invasiveness, it is recommended to now retain and protect as a significant shade tree but College must monitor and remove all seedlings throughout grounds.	Retain
29	1	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	12.5	14.0	0.58	0.80	6.96	3.01	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems, Epicormic, Congested Branches, Epicormic Growth, Root Impacts, Decay-Minor, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Previously tested by Picus tomography which proved internal decay was minor and tolerable.	Retain
30	1	<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	Kaffir Plum	11.0	15.0	0.93	1.21	11.16	3.59	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches, Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Multiple branches from ground level. Several main branches pruned but no evidence of serious decay or dysfunction.	Retain
32	1	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa cv.</i>	Monterey Cypress	10.5	11.0	0.91	0.91	10.92	3.18	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems, Assymetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	Low	Large branches pruned to east leaving gap in canopy. Multi-trunked from base. Previous wall and grading to immediate east undertaken well within SRZ of these trees.	Remove - MP
33	1	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa cv.</i>	Monterey Cypress	10.0	12.0	1.04	1.04	12.48	3.36	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems, Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Low	Multi-trunked from base. New wall and grading to immediate east undertaken close to SRZ of these trees. Minor asymmetry to south.	Remove - MP
34	1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	17.5	10.0	0.30	0.35	3.60	2.13	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Deadwood	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Minor deadwood and small branch loss to north. Normal for species.Suggest mulching around base to avoid grass up against trunk.	Retain
35	1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	19.5	12.0	0.50	0.70	6.00	2.85	Mature	Good	Excellent	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Minor dead wood and small branch losses noted. Normal for species.Suggest mulching around base to avoid grass up against trunk.	Retain

Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Standard Height (dsh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dgl) (m)	NRZ radius (m) 12xdsh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Noted Defects	ULE Rating	Significance Rating / Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Recommendation
36	1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	16.0	12.0	0.43	0.57	5.16	2.61	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Very good tree. Minor deadwood and small branch losses to south. Normal for species. Suggest mulching around base to avoid grass up against trunk.	Retain
41	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	13.0	17.0	1.02	1.09	12.24	3.43	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Decay-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Minor decay in old branch stub to east at 1.8m. Suggest mulching around base to avoid grass up against trunk.	Retain
42	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	11.5	11.0	0.89	0.91	10.68	3.18	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Co-dominant Stems, Decay-Minor, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Good wound occlusion observed from previous years.	Retain
43	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	13.0	15.0	1.10	1.23	13.20	3.61	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	High		Retain
44	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	13.0	12.0	0.65	0.86	7.80	3.11	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High		Retain
45	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	11.0	12.0	0.64	0.78	7.68	2.98	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Co-dominant Stems	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Large basal flare.	Retain
46	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	10.0	12.0	0.59	0.67	7.08	2.80	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Tip Dieback	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
47	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	12.0	12.0	0.61	0.67	7.32	2.80	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Tip Dieback	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Somewhat sparse canopy.	Retain
48	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	10.0	10.0	0.61	0.71	7.32	2.87	Mature	Poor	Average	Native	Tip Dieback, Deadwood-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Very sparse canopy. Recommended monitoring and pruning out any minor deadwood.	Retain
49	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	8.5	6.0	0.28	0.37	3.36	2.18	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Native	Root Impacts, Lean-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Girdling root noted otherwise good early mature tree establishing well.	Retain
50	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	15.0	15.0	0.80	1.03	9.60	3.35	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Native	Deadwood	Long (>40 years)	High		Retain
51	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	12.0	13.0	0.80	0.83	9.60	3.06	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Tip Dieback, Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Fungal fruiting bodies previously observed around trunk base. Cankers noted on branches, particularly on north lowest branch. Prune out minor deadwood.	Retain
52	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	12.5	14.0	0.57	0.75	6.84	2.93	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Branch Tearout, Tip Dieback	Long (>40 years)	High	General improvement in condition from previous assessments.	Retain
53	1	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar	12.0	13.0	0.45	0.61	5.40	2.69	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Deadwood	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Canopy slightly asymmetrical due to adjoining Brush Box to north. Minor dead wood. Fruit cleanup present largest ongoing maintenance issue.	Retain
54	1	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallow Tree	13.0	15.0	0.58	0.73	6.96	2.90	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic	Deadwood	Long (>40 years)	High	Very minor deadwood, otherwise good tree.	Retain
55	1	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar	14.5	14.0	0.59	0.73	7.08	2.90	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Good example of the species. Fruit cleanup present largest ongoing maintenance issue.	Retain
56	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	7.0	8.0	0.28	0.37	3.36	2.18	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Native		Long (>40 years)	High	Good early mature tree, establishing well.	Retain
57	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	9.5	12.0	0.74	0.88	8.88	3.14	Mature	Good	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	High	Minor deadwood.	Remove - Stage 1
58	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	9.5	13.0	0.72	0.85	8.64	3.09	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Deadwood, Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	High	Good tree. Large growth splits in outer bark. No obvious sign of other dysfunction. Splits attributed to rapid growth and wood production. No work recommended other than to monitor.	Remove - Stage 1
59	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	10.0	11.0	0.74	0.84	8.88	3.08	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	High	Good tree.	Remove - Stage 1
60	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	15.5	13.0	0.87	0.92	10.44	3.20	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Deadwood, Assymetric Canopy, Assymmetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	High	Minor deadwood needs removal. Canopy impacted by Afrocarpus to the west. Will require outlying north-eastern branch to be pruned to accommodate any newly planned development to north.	Retain
61	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	12.5	14.0	0.59	0.70	7.08	2.85	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Deadwood, Tip Dieback, Assymmetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	High	Minor deadwood. Impacted by canopy of Afrocarpus and other Brush Box to east.	Retain
62	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	10.0	9.0	0.56	0.74	6.72	2.92	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymmetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	High	Suppressed form and impacted by surrounding trees, otherwise reasonable tree.	Retain
63	1	<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	Outeniqua Yellow-wood	16.0	20.0	1.14	1.20	13.68	3.57	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	High	Excellent specimen of the species.	Remove - Stage 1
64	1	<i>Tristanopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	5.0	4.0	0.16	0.20	2.00	1.68	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Native	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Low		Remove - Stage 1
65	1	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	12.5	8.0	0.34	0.46	4.08	2.39	Mature	Good	Poor	Native	Inclusions, Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Significantly included branch unions at main stem junction. Increased probability of failure as tree becomes larger, particularly in storms.	Remove - Stage 1
66	1	<i>Ficus microcarpa var. hillii</i>	Hills Weeping Fig	19.5	28.0	1.47	1.47	15.00	3.89	Mature	Excellent	Average	Native	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Very minor inclusions. Otherwise a very large and prominent tree. Recommend periodic inspections and deadwooding of internal canopy.	Retain
67	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	12.0	11.0	0.55	0.76	6.60	2.95	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Co-dominant Stems, Assymmetric Canopy, Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Asymmetrical canopy to the south due to larger fig to north.	Retain
69	1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	22.0	11.0	0.49	0.60	5.88	2.67	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Asymmetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Retain
70	1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	18.5	14.0	0.66	0.73	7.92	2.90	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High		Retain
71	1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	16.5	15.0	0.58	0.70	6.96	2.85	Mature	Excellent	Average	Native	Congested Branches, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Good tree.	Retain
74	1	<i>Auranticarpa rhombifolia</i>	Hollywood	12.0	9.0	0.35	0.44	4.20	2.34	Mature	Excellent	Average	Native	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Congested Branches, Assymmetric Canopy, Deadwood-Minor, Very Asymmetric Form, Lean-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Minor lean to north. Inclusion at congested branching union at 2.5m. Canopy impacted by larger trees to the south. Minor deadwood, should prune dead wood out. Risk of harm tolerable due to low target rating.	Retain
78	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	11.0	10.0	0.54	0.70	6.48	2.85	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Tip Dieback	Long (>40 years)	High	Sparse canopy, otherwise good tree.	Retain
79	1	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark	13.0	12.0	0.47	0.58	5.64	2.63	Mature	Poor	Poor	Native	Deadwood, Tip Dieback, Buldges, Epicormic, Deadwood-Minor, Branch Tearouts, Pest/Disease, Major Wounding	Remove (<5 years)	Nil / Remove	Signs of internal dysfunction at both 3.0m and 6.0m on main trunk. Continuing signs of significant dieback in upper canopy. Significant kino production. Suspected major ongoing borer attack to trunk of tree. Condition has not improved within last 10 years. Recommend removal and replacement within the next 12 months due to poor health and risks.	Remove - Risk
80	1	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark	15.0	17.0	0.62	0.80	7.44	3.01	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Congested Branches	Long (>40 years)	High	Congested branches at potential site of old tear outs, otherwise good and prominent tree. Some minor deadwood.	Retain
81	1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	16.5	12.5	0.46	0.58	5.52	2.63	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Deadwood, Deadwood-Minor, Branch Tearouts, Lean-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Very minor deadwood otherwise good tree. Branch tear out noted to west at 8.0m. Suggest mulching around base to avoid grass up against trunk.	Retain
82	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	12.0	10.0	0.38	0.48	4.56	2.43	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Decay-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Previous wound to trunk on south east side, now displaying good reaction wood production and almost complete closure. Suggest mulching around base to avoid grass up against trunk.	Retain
83	1	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	12.0	6.5	0.31	0.41	3.72	2.28	Mature	Poor	Poor	Exotic	Inclusions, Tip Dieback, Deadwood-Minor, Lean-Major, Root Impacts	Short (5-15 years)	Nil / Remove	Potential inclusions in upper canopy. General decline and very sparse canopy. Tree likely to continue to decline. Position and general climate not conducive to long and healthy growth of this species. Partial root plate failure and prominent lean noted. (Refer separate report previously prepared in 2019) Recommend purchase of new young specimen to plant in a more open area in full sun with better space and better airflow. Recommend that this could occur as part of Sevington development and replacement of the declining T100.	Remove - Risk
84	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	9.0	8.0	0.23	0.33	2.76	2.08	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Tip Dieback	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recommend mulch around base to avoid whipper sniper damage and grass competition.	Retain
85	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'</i>	Claret Ash	10.5	9.0	0.39	0.46	4.68	2.39	Over-mature	Poor	Average	Exotic	Deadwood, Tip Dieback, Hangers, Epicormic Growth	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Ongoing removal of deadwood. Substantial upper canopy dieback noted as was noted 3 and 6 years ago. Decline likely to continue. Cause is likely to be from previous footpath and service installations. Should consider staged replacement over next 1-3 years. Significant basal suckering.	Remove - MP

Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Standard Height (dsh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dgl) (m)	NRZ radius (m) 12xdsh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Noted Defects	ULE Rating	Significance Rating / Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Recommendation
86	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> "Raywood"	Claret Ash	9.0	9.0	0.49	0.55	5.88	2.57	Over-mature	Poor	Average	Exotic	Deadwood, Branch Tearout, Root Impacts, Co-dominant Stems, Epicormic Growth, Deadwood-Major, Tip Dieback, Inclusions	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Ongoing decline in condition. Significant deadwood and evidence of previous minor branch tearouts. Cause is likely to be from previous footpath and service installations. Should consider staged replacement over next 1-3 years.	Remove - MP
87	1	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	17.5	14.0	0.66	0.83	7.92	3.06	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Pruned for crown lifting over road. Prominent tree providing excellent shade and canopy.	Retain
88	1	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	17.0	13.0	0.33	0.45	3.96	2.37	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Retain
89	1	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	14.0	11.0	0.27	0.31	3.24	2.02	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Pest/Disease, Epicormic, Decay-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Condition improving. Early major wound to to base of tree to south west but evidence of good wound wood response and increasingly occluded in 2021 and now almost fully occluded in 2025.	Retain
91	1	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	18.0	12.0	0.48	0.66	5.76	2.78	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic	Branch Tearout	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Previous central leader snapped out at 7.5m, but tree form has now fully recovered. Generally condition good.	Remove - Stage 1
97	1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	20.0	14.5	0.62	0.90	7.44	3.17	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Native	Deadwood	Long (>40 years)	High	Minor evidence of borer exit holes noted in lower trunk but likely related to bark only. Very minor deadwood throughout canopy otherwise good tree with good form.	Retain
98	1	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	15.0	15.0	0.58	0.65	6.96	2.76	Mature	Excellent	Average	Endemic	Branch Tearout, Assymetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	High	Canopy partially affected by larger adjoining tree to south, otherwise excellent tree.	Retain
100	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	16.0	12.0	0.60	0.72	7.20	2.88	Mature	Poor	Average	Native	Branch Tearout, Tip Dieback, Epicormic Growth, Deadwood-Major	Long (>40 years)	Nil / Remove	Extensive construction work undertaken around base of tree in 2016/17. Historical basal wound to east but no signs of decay. Old branch tearout in main fork with some wounding but little evidence of decay. Condition has significantly declined in recent years. Further decline likely even if remedial treatments were applied. Recommend a better long term solution is to replace with a young and healthy specimen shade tree that can grow to current prevailing conditions. Recommend removal of failing Pinus halipensis (T83) and then reinstatement in this more prominent location.	Remove - Stage 1
101	1	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Cherry	10.5	9.0	0.42	0.47	5.04	2.41	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Assymetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Slightly suppressed by the adjoining larger Eucalypt but otherwise healthy and competing. Good northerly aspect.	Retain
102	1	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly Paperbark	8.5	10.0	0.41	0.46	4.92	2.39	Mature	Excellent	Average	Endemic	Assymetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Growing close to fence and very close to existing water valve, and overhanging footpath. Recommend tree sensitive relocation and decommissioning of the plumbing infrastructure away from tree before tree growth causes failure. (ie. non destructive digging).	Retain
103	1	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Cherry	12.5	7.0	0.31	0.42	3.72	2.30	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Slightly suppressed by surrounding trees. Improving health and condition now partially above surrounding trees.	Retain
104	1	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly Paperbark	11.0	8.0	0.47	0.68	5.64	2.81	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Co-dominant Stems, Tip Dieback, Deadwood, Assymetric Canopy	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Very asymmetrical canopy due to adjoining trees, but most healthy foliage to north-west. Three trunks. Minor borer exit holes noted.	Remove - Stage 1
105	1	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Cherry	11.5	8.0	0.38	0.48	4.56	2.43	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Branch Tearout	Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Remove - Stage 1
111	1	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	11.0	10.0	0.26	0.32	3.12	2.05	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic	Lean-Minor, Assymetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Remove - MP
112	1	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	15.0	13.0	0.47	0.60	5.64	2.67	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	High	Excellent tree.	Remove - MP
113	1	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	16.0	15.0	0.53	0.64	6.36	2.74	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic	Deadwood	Long (>40 years)	High		Retain
115	1	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	8.5	6.5	0.16	0.22	2.00	1.75	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Low	Suppressed growth, relatively sparse foliage. Recommend to de-compact and mulch surrounds of tree. Apply general purpose fertiliser to available surrounds. Remove fairly lights.	Remove - MP
116	1	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak	14.5	11.0	0.55	0.76	6.60	2.95	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Deadwood	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Growing in close proximity to walls. Landscape infrastructure upgrade work occurring around tree in 2021. Tree protection measures appear to have been adequate.	Retain
123	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	13.0	12.5	0.70	0.76	8.40	2.95	Mature	Fair	Excellent	Native	Deadwood, Decay-Minor, Co-dominant Stems, Buldges	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Fungal fruiting bodies noted around base of tree in 2013. Wounding to trunk on east. Large basal flare. Suspected potential decay in root crown. Landscape infrastructure upgrade works occurred around tree in 2021. Partial upper canopy die-back now noted in 2025. Monitor ongoing health and condition. Apply general purpose slow release fertiliser to surrounds of tree. Prune minor deadwood.	Retain
126	1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	17.0	15.0	0.62	0.79	7.44	3.00	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Branch Tearout	Long (>40 years)	High	Large branch extending towards chapel. Historical summer branch drop evident within tree, which is common for species. Tree in good health and condition, significant or serious failures currently unlikely.	Retain
127	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> "Frisia"	Golden Robinia	10.5	9.0	0.24	0.28	2.88	1.94	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Deadwood, Lean-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Low		Remove - MP
128	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> "Frisia"	Golden Robinia	11.5	8.0	0.24	0.28	2.88	1.94	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Deadwood, Assymetric Canopy, Tip Dieback, Branch Tearouts, Deadwood-Major, Decay-Major	Short (5-15 years)	Nil / Remove	Major decay in base. Tree impacted by previous construction related disturbances. Condition declining further since last inspection. Recommend replacement with new and a more appropriate species.	Remove - MP
130	1	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	14.5	22.0	1.30	1.54	15.00	3.97	Mature	Good	Excellent	Invasive	Deadwood, Hangers, Tip Dieback, Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	High	Good tree and likely related to early Chapel landscape. Minor tip dieback otherwise in good vigour. Prominent tree with good form. Root flare causing impacts to adjoining laneway road surface.	Retain
131	1	<i>Cupressus sp. cv.</i>	Cypress (unkown variety)	13.0	8.0	0.51	0.60	6.12	2.67	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Assymetric Canopy, Branch Tearout, Pest/Disease	Medium (15-40 years)	High	Cankers on smaller branches in canopy. Previous basal wounding. Reasonable reaction wood production but wounds not occluded.	Retain
132	1	<i>Cupressus sp. cv.</i>	Cypress (unkown variety)	13.0	8.0	0.61	0.73	7.32	2.90	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Branch Tearout, Pest/Disease	Long (>40 years)	High	Cankers on smaller branches in canopy. Previous basal wounding. Reasonable reaction wood production but wounds not occluded.	Retain
143	1	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar	14.0	11.0	0.45	0.56	5.40	2.59	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Deadwood, Assymetric Canopy, Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Retain
144	1	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar	13.5	13.0	0.44	0.52	5.28	2.51	Mature	Good	Poor	Exotic	Branch Tearout, Inclusions, Deadwood-Minor, Very Asymmetric Form, Decay-Major, Branch Tearouts	Remove (<5 years)	Nil / Remove	Recent branch failure on western included branch facing building at 5.5m. Numerous other branch inclusions within canopy and at major remaining branch junction. Probability of further large branch failures is high. Tree now very biased towards the east and overhanging main driveway access way and pedestrian paths. Evidence of decay at branch junctions around 5-6m above ground at sites of previous failures. Recommend a holistic and staged removal and replacement of trees in this area with similar large canopy shade trees. Risks of further failure unacceptable. Recommend removal under the SEPP.	Remove - Risk
145	1	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	15.0	14.0	0.83	1.00	9.96	3.31	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Termites, Decay-Major, Buldges, Tip Dieback, Deadwood-Minor, Cavity	Long (>40 years)	Low	Morphology and bulges in basal 2.0m indicates internal decay. Risk of harm elevated but tolerable due to target rating but on balance, it is recommend that a holistic and staged removal and replacement of trees in this area be undertaken with similar but more climate resilient and large canopy shade trees.	Remove - MP
148	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> "Raywood"	Claret Ash	8.0	8.0	0.21	0.35	2.52	2.13	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems, Congested Branches	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Extensive inclusion but formative pruning will no longer improve structure of tree. Monitor tree for any signs of cracking.	Retain
149	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> "Raywood"	Claret Ash	10.5	11.0	0.54	0.55	6.48	2.57	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Significant inclusion at major branch junctions. Difficult to now rectify at this stage without disfigurement. Monitor tree for any signs of cracking.	Retain
150	1	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar	13.0	14.0	0.47	0.63	5.64	2.73	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Root Impacts, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Minor deadwood only. Tree very close and conflicting with path otherwise good tree.	Retain
152	1	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistachio	8.0	9.0	0.32	0.35	3.84	2.13	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches, Root Impacts, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted within a confined planter. Corrective pruning for inclusions now difficult and likely to result in disfigurement.	Retain
153	1	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistachio	7.0	6.5	0.18	0.24	2.16	1.82	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in confined planter.	Retain
154	1	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistachio	8.0	8.5	0.27	0.31	3.24	2.02	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Hangers, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in confined planter.	Retain

Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Standard Height (dsh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dgl) (m)	NRZ radius (m) 12xdsh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Noted Defects	ULE Rating	Significance Rating / Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Recommendation
155	1	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus	10.0	11.0	0.65	0.79	7.80	3.00	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic	Epicormic, Bulges, Cavity, Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	High	Ants nesting in trunk, may indicate internal hollow or cavity. Otherwise excellent example of species. Fruits known to cause irritation.	Retain
156	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	8.0	7.0	0.24	0.28	2.88	1.94	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted in confined raised planter. Long term growth questionable.	Remove - MP
157	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	9.0	9.0	0.30	0.34	3.60	2.10	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Deadwood-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted in confined raised planter. Long term growth questionable	Remove - MP
158	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	9.5	9.0	0.26	0.29	3.12	1.97	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted in confined raised planter. Long term growth questionable	Remove - MP
159	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	10.5	11.0	0.36	0.42	4.32	2.30	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted in confined raised planter. Long term growth questionable.	Remove - MP
160	1	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage Tree	9.0	6.0	0.75	1.10	9.00	3.44	Over-mature	Fair	Poor	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems, Decay-Major, Deadwood, Cavity	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Extensive hollows and decay in basal flare. Main branch to north with significant decay and cambial die back. Soundings revealed substantial hollows throughout tree. Failure is unlikely to cause any impact due to location.	Remove - MP
161	3	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage Tree	5.0	2.0	0.10	0.15	2.00	1.49	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Epicormic Growth, Co-dominant Stems, Decay-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Previously tree cut to ground. Stump has now re-sprouted and recovered with multiple trunks.	Retain
163	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	15.0	15.0	0.74	0.88	8.88	3.14	Mature	Excellent	Average	Native	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Good tree.	Remove - MP
164	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	16.0	14.5	0.75	0.83	9.00	3.06	Mature	Excellent	Average	Native	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	High	Good tree.	Remove - MP
173	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	8.0	9.0	0.32	0.33	3.84	2.08	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	High	Good form and specimen.	Retain
174	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	8.0	6.0	0.30	0.28	3.60	1.94	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic	Assymetric Canopy, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted very close to building otherwise OK.	Retain
175	1	<i>Prunus x blirea</i>	Flowering Plum	6.0	5.0	0.26	0.23	3.12	1.79	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions, Congested Branches	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Previously pollarded, congested branches 500mm from ground level.	Retain
176	1	<i>Prunus serulata</i> cv.	Japanese Cherry	3.5	4.0	0.11	0.12	2.00	1.36	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Small tree, leans away from building.	Retain
177	1	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Nigra'	Purple-leaved Cherry-plum	5.0	5.0	0.18	0.25	2.16	1.85	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions, Congested Branches	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
178	1	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Magnolia	4.0	4.0	0.20	0.40	2.40	2.25	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Assymetric Canopy, Co-dominant Stems, Epicormic Growth	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted too close to building. Recommend that any epicormic growth at base be removed as part of general maintenance.	Retain
179	1	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Magnolia	6.5	5.0	0.23	0.38	2.76	2.20	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Assymetric Canopy, Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Lean-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted too close to building, and leans away from building.	Retain
180	1	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> 'Frisia'	Golden Robinia	12.0	11.0	0.39	0.48	4.68	2.43	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic	Pest/Disease, Branch Tearout, Deadwood-Minor, Decay-Minor, Inclusions, Co-dominant Stems, Lean-Major	Short (5-15 years)	Moderate	Hollow soundings but good evidence of reasonable reaction wood occurring around old wound site. Leaning away from building, but somewhat corrected in upper canopy.	Retain
183	1	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i> 'Robusta'	Photinia	8.0	13.0	0.65	0.72	7.80	2.88	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic	Epicormic Growth, Congested Branches, Cavity, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Excellent tree. Any minor deadwood to be removed as part of general maintenance. Minor cavity near base.	Retain
184	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	8.0	6.5	0.29	0.34	3.48	2.10	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic	Asymmetric Canopy, Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Remove - MP
185	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	7.0	7.0	0.25	0.28	3.00	1.94	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Root Impacts	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Girdling roots. Lifting paving.	Remove - MP
186	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	9.5	6.5	0.27	0.30	3.24	2.00	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic	Deadwood-Minor, Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Lifting paving.	Remove - MP
187	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	5.5	3.0	0.18	0.20	2.16	1.68	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Exotic	Congested Branches, Epicormic Growth, Tip Dieback	Short (5-15 years)	Nil / Remove	Extensive canopy dieback. Very congested branching structure. Recommend removal and replacement. Decline probably due to poor drainage and planting conditions.	Remove - MP
188	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	7.5	6.0	0.23	0.28	2.76	1.94	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches, Tip Dieback, Deadwood-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Remove - MP
189	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	6.0	4.5	0.20	0.23	2.40	1.79	Semi-mature	Poor	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches, Epicormic Growth, Tip Dieback	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Extensive canopy dieback. Very congested branching structure. Recommend removal and replacement. Decline probably due to poor drainage and planting conditions.	Remove - MP
190	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	5.5	5.0	0.19	0.27	2.28	1.91	Semi-mature	Poor	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches, Tip Dieback	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Canopy dieback. Recommend removal and replacement. Decline probably due to poor drainage and planting conditions.	Remove - MP
191	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	6.0	4.5	0.14	0.17	2.00	1.57	Semi-mature	Poor	Average	Exotic	Tip Dieback, Congested Branches	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Canopy dieback. Recommend removal and replacement. Decline probably due to poor drainage and planting conditions.	Remove - MP
192	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	6.5	4.0	0.13	0.16	2.00	1.53	Semi-mature	Poor	Average	Exotic	Tip Dieback, Root Impacts	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Extensive canopy dieback. Recommend removal and replacement. Decline probably due to poor drainage and planting conditions.	Remove - MP
193	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	7.0	4.5	0.20	0.27	2.40	1.91	Mature	Good	Poor	Exotic	Congested Branches, Inclusions, Co-dominant Stems	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Main junction with 2 inclusions. This is now very difficult to rectify.	Remove - MP
194	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	5.5	4.0	0.22	0.27	2.64	1.91	Semi-mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches, Tip Dieback	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Extensive canopy dieback. Very congested branching structure. Recommend removal and replacement. Decline probably due to poor drainage and planting conditions.	Remove - MP
195	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	7.0	5.0	0.24	0.29	2.88	1.97	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Exotic	Congested Branches, Tip Dieback	Short (5-15 years)	Nil / Remove	Extensive canopy dieback. Very congested branching structure. Recommend removal and replacement. Decline probably due to poor drainage and planting conditions.	Remove - MP
196	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	10.5	10.0	0.55	0.72	6.60	2.88	Mature	Poor	Average	Native	Deadwood, Root Impacts, Tip Dieback, Deadwood-Minor, Epicormic Growth	Remove (<5 years)	Nil / Remove	Disturbed by previous construction works with major dieback and thinning canopy. Sparse foliage, tree in slow decline but with new epicormic growth since last assessment. Continue to recommend replacement as a better long term outcome. In short term would recommend removal of the upper outlying branches to create smaller and more pleasing general form and remove any remaining deadwood.	Remove - MP
197	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	13.5	12.0	0.91	1.02	10.92	3.34	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Tip Dieback, Asymmetric Canopy	Medium (15-40 years)	High	Disturbed by previous construction work with some notable decline and thinning canopy. Pruned to southern side for building clearance. Condition seems to have stabilised and improved marginally from previous assessments.	Retain
199	1	<i>Eucalyptus tereticomis</i>	Forest Red Gum	15.0	6.5	0.38	0.49	4.56	2.45	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Deadwood-Minor, Cracks/Splits	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Lowest southern branch appears to be cracked at 1.5m out from trunk. Should prune to the upward internal branch. While being climbed to prune the above, please ask climber to inspect and assess severity of potential inclusion at the main junction at 9m.	Retain
200	1	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo	9.5	7.0	0.18	0.23	2.16	1.79	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Formatively prune and subordinate the eastern smaller and included leader to remove potential long term defect and improve tree structure.	Retain
201	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	6.0	3.0	0.09	0.10	2.00	1.26	Semi-mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Leaf scorch remains evident. Recommend expanding the mulched area at base and applying fertiliser and soil conditioner.	Retain
203	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	5.0	3.5	0.13	0.13	2.00	1.40	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Ground built up at base. Recommend expanding the mulched area at base and applying fertiliser and soil conditioner.	Retain
204	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	5.0	4.0	0.13	0.17	2.00	1.57	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Remove suckering growth at base as part of general maintenance.	Retain
205	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	6.0	4.5	0.16	0.17	2.00	1.57	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Good form.	Retain
206	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	3.5	2.5	0.13	0.14	2.00	1.45	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Epicormic Growth, Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Relocated specimen. Previously located on southern side of Johnson oval. Recommend applying mulched area at base and applying fertiliser and soil conditioner.	Retain
207	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	5.0	3.5	0.14	0.18	2.00	1.61	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Remove suckering growth at base as part of general maintenance.	Retain
208	1	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	16.0	7.5	0.48	0.53	5.76	2.53	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	High		Retain

Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Standard Height (dsh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dgl) (m)	NRZ radius (m) 12xdsh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Noted Defects	ULE Rating	Significance Rating / Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Recommendation
209	6	<i>Tibouchina lepidota</i>	Lasiandra	6.0	7.0	0.32	0.44	3.84	2.34	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems, Deadwood, Epicormic, Decay-Minor, Deadwood-Minor, Congested Branches, Epicormic Growth	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Relatively small trees, historically heavily pruned, most with some cambium dieback and major branch and trunk wounding . No obvious signs of very serious decay that would lead to structural failure at this stage. Recommend any minor deadwood be removed.	Retain
211	2	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	8.5	8.0	0.39	0.54	4.68	2.55	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Decay-Minor, Deadwood, Co-dominant Stems, Epicormic, Congested Branches	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Previously pollarded down to approx.1.5m and now left to re-grow more naturally. Multi-trunked from ground level. Largest of the trees DGL/DBHs recorded. Good reaction wood and vitality. Previously a larger group of 5, but with only 2 still remaining to north.	Retain
212	2	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	6.0	5.0	0.23	0.20	2.76	1.68	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems, Epicormic, Deadwood, Asymmetric Canopy	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Larger tree to the south given as measurement.	Retain
213	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Umbraculifera'</i>	Moptop Robinia	8.5	9.0	0.38	0.48	4.56	2.43	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches, Epicormic, Branch Tearout, Epicormic Growth, Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Good tree but growing in very confined space near building. Previous flush cut pruning noted. Numerous inclusions.	Retain
214	1	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	15.0	25.0	1.66	1.66	15.00	4.09	Mature	Poor	Average	Native	Cavity, Deadwood-Major, Tip Dieback, Co-dominant Stems, Decay-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	DGL taken at 1.4m due to buttress roots. Tree continues to appear to be in slow decline, compared to 2013. Sparse foliage, small leaves, some yellowing, especially compared to other figs. Old pruning wounds with reasonable reaction wood production. Recommended to continue to regularly remove creeping Ivy from trunk. Prune any minor deadwood as it occurs. Monitor tree regularly.	Retain
215	1	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	14.0	29.0	2.61	2.61	15.00	4.95	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Decay-Minor, Cavity, Epicormic Growth, Root Impacts, Buldges, Deadwood-Major	Long (>40 years)	High	Decay noted in eastern branch, but with good reaction wood flanking and below. Condition appears stable compared to previous years. Recommended to fertilise around tree base and provide aged organic mulch to exposed soil.	Retain
216	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	14.0	12.0	0.70	0.78	8.40	2.98	Mature	Good	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	High	Ground build up noted at base, mainly to north and east.	Retain
217	1	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	14.5	25.0	1.35	1.35	15.00	3.75	Mature	Good	Poor	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Decay-Minor, Epicormic Growth, Root Impacts, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Condition appears stable compared to 2013, 2017 and 2021 inspections. Recommended to fertilise around tree base and provide aged organic mulch to exposed soil.	Retain
218	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	7.5	5.0	0.36	0.55	4.32	2.57	Mature	Fair	Poor	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Tip Dieback, Co-dominant Stems, Asymmetric Canopy, Decay-Major, Deadwood-Minor, Cavity, Hangers	Remove (<5 years)	Nil / Remove	Risk of harm tolerable due to low target rating but tree with very poor form with extensive decay. Recommend removal to improve conditions for other more significant surrounding trees.	Remove - MP
219	1	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	16.0	29.0	2.30	2.30	15.00	4.70	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Deadwood, Decay-Minor, Cavity, Epicormic, Co-dominant Stems, Deadwood-Minor, Hangers, Branch Tearouts, Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	High	Good reaction wood evident around old wounds and decay from previous branch failures. Condition appears stable compared to 2013, 2017 and 2021 inspections. Recommended to fertilise around tree base and provide aged organic mulch to exposed soil.	Retain
220	1	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm	7.5	9.0	0.61	0.90	5.50	1.45	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Retain
221	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	15.0	13.0	0.63	0.74	7.56	2.92	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Continue to remove ivy at base. Condition appears stable compared to previous inspections.	Retain
223	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	14.0	11.0	0.66	0.74	7.92	2.92	Mature	Excellent	Average	Native	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Continue to remove ivy at base. Condition appears stable compared to previous inspections.	Retain
224	1	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon var. rosea</i>	Pink Flowering Yellow Gum/ S	11.5	8.0	0.32	0.35	3.84	2.13	Mature	Poor	Suppressed	Native	Tip Dieback, Assymetric Canopy, Pest/Disease, Decay-Minor, Buldges, Deadwood-Major	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Signs of borer, and insect frass, but no extensive decay evident. No obvious decay from soundings. Tree suppressed and in slow decline with sparse foliage and tip dieback.	Retain
225	1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	12.0	9.0	0.35	0.41	4.20	2.28	Mature	Good	Poor	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Decay-Minor, Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Very asymmetrical, growing in a tight group.	Retain
226	1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	13.0	13.0	0.59	0.61	7.08	2.69	Mature	Good	Poor	Native	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Assymetric Canopy, Hangers, Lean-Minor, Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Burls on trunk, co-dominant trunk with inclusion.	Retain
227	1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	23.0	14.0	0.78	0.86	9.36	3.11	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Branch Tearout, Deadwood, Pest/Disease, Asymmetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Grown as part of tight group. Co-dominant trunk with inclusion.	Retain
228	1	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	20.0	11.0	0.43	0.52	5.16	2.51	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Hangers, Deadwood-Minor, Asymmetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Tight group and one of the largest of the trees.	Retain
229	1	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	17.0	8.0	0.63	0.81	7.56	3.03	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Asymmetric Canopy, Deadwood-Major	Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Retain
230	1	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	21.0	11.0	0.59	0.73	7.08	2.90	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Hangers	Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Retain
231	1	<i>Schinus areira</i>	Peppercorn Tree	4.0	0.0	1.40	1.40	15.00	3.81	Dead	Dead	Average	Exotic	Tip Dieback, Cavity, Deadwood-Minor, Epicormic Growth, Buldges	Remove (<5 years)	Nil / Remove	Tree now dead and left as a stag/ stump. Large shade tree planted as a replacement to east.	Retain
232	1	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Himilayan Cedar	10.0	11.0	0.58	0.65	6.96	2.76	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Assymetric Canopy, Lean-Minor, Asymmetric Canopy, Deadwood-Minor, Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Buttress sweep towards sports field otherwise reasonable tree.	Retain
233	1	<i>Cupressus glabra</i>	Smooth Cypress	6.0	3.0	0.22	0.30	2.64	2.00	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Pest/Disease, Asymmetric Canopy	Short (5-15 years)	Low	General poor form and some pests starting to impact. Poor pruning history for site screen installation has left long dead stubs. Currently contributing little to landscape.	Remove - MP
234	106	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Spartan'</i>	Spartan Juniper	6.0	2.0	0.12	0.18	2.00	1.61	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Extensive boundary hedge planting. Now a significant landscape feature and screen.	Retain
235	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	8.5	5.0	0.18	0.22	2.16	1.75	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
236	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	9.0	5.0	0.20	0.25	2.40	1.85	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions, Co-dominant Stems	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring.	Retain
237	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	7.5	5.0	0.19	0.24	2.28	1.82	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor, Branch Tearouts, Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring. Prune broken branch to eastern side.	Retain
238	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	8.0	6.0	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.68	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor, Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Deadwood-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring.	Retain
239	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	3.0	2.5	0.03	0.05	2.00	0.94	Young	Fair	Average	Exotic	Tip Dieback, Epicormic Growth, Lean-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Monitor for inclusions and formatively prune accordingly.	Retain
240	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	9.0	6.0	0.20	0.25	2.40	1.85	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions, Co-dominant Stems	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring.	Retain
241	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	7.0	5.0	0.16	0.22	2.00	1.75	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring.	Retain
242	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	7.0	5.0	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.68	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor, Decay-Minor, Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring.	Retain
243	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	8.5	5.5	0.19	0.25	2.28	1.85	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions, Co-dominant Stems	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring.	Retain

Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Standard Height (dsh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dgl) (m)	NRZ radius (m) 12xdsh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Noted Defects	ULE Rating	Significance Rating / Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Recommendation
244	1	<i>Tibouchina lepidota</i>	Lasiandra	3.0	3.0	0.10	0.12	2.00	1.36	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Replaceable (Small/Young)	Moderate		Retain
245	1	<i>Tibouchina lepidota</i>	Lasiandra	3.0	3.0	0.12	0.13	2.00	1.40	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Tip Dieback	Replaceable (Small/Young)	Moderate	Memorial planting. Plaque at base of tree in memory of Scott Jennings.	Retain
246	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	9.0	8.0	0.29	0.35	3.48	2.13	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring.	Retain
247	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	7.0	6.5	0.19	0.24	2.28	1.82	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
248	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	9.0	7.0	0.27	0.33	3.24	2.08	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring.	Retain
249	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	5.0	5.0	0.08	0.10	2.00	1.26	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Replaceable (Small/Young)	Moderate	Replacement of previously failed tree with the same species. ID number retained. Formatively prune to remove and subordinate any inclusions.	Retain
250	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	8.0	5.0	0.16	0.22	2.00	1.75	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
251	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	7.5	5.0	0.16	0.20	2.00	1.68	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor, Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring.	Retain
252	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	7.5	6.0	0.17	0.22	2.04	1.75	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
253	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	8.5	6.5	0.16	0.22	2.00	1.75	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor, Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring.	Retain
254	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	8.5	7.0	0.22	0.29	2.64	1.97	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring.	Retain
255	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	5.0	3.0	0.09	0.12	2.00	1.36	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Replacement of previously failed tree with same species. ID number retained. Continue to formatively prune to remove and minimise future defects. Recommend selective pruning to remove central stem in main crotch.	Retain
256	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	9.0	7.0	0.23	0.30	2.76	2.00	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Cavity and minor decay in main crotch. Good reaction wood. Risk of harm tolerable due to low target rating in this location. Included branch unions now difficult to rectify without disfiguring.	Retain
257	101	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Spartan'</i>	Spartan Juniper	7.0	2.0	0.12	0.18	2.00	1.61	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Extensive boundary hedge planting, at typically 1m spacing along fence line. No serious pests evident. Now a significant landscape feature and screen.	Retain
258	1	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	10.0	10.0	0.35	0.45	4.20	2.37	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Asymmetric Canopy, Lean-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Lean towards boundary, but now correcting in upper canopy.	Retain
260	1	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	10.5	10.0	0.49	0.53	5.88	2.53	Mature	Fair	Poor	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Lean-Major, Epicormic, Tip Dieback, Deadwood-Minor, Epicormic Growth	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Major lean. Roots exposed at surface. Crossed branches. Epicormic growth along trunk now correcting balance of tree towards west. Recommend pruning lowest eastern most branch back to collar to reduce future weight of tree on this side and allow vertical epicormic growth to dominate.	Retain
261	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	18.0	13.0	0.72	0.97	8.64	3.27	Mature	Good	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping.	Retain
262	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	19.0	10.0	0.59	0.84	7.08	3.08	Mature	Good	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping.	Retain
263	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	17.5	6.0	0.33	0.43	3.96	2.32	Mature	Good	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping. Smallest tree in group	Retain
264	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	19.0	14.0	0.71	0.99	8.52	3.30	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Cavity, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping.	Retain
265	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	16.5	8.0	0.55	0.70	6.60	2.85	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Cavity, Deadwood-Minor, Major Wounding	Long (>40 years)	Low	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping. Significant wounding along trunk, possibly from a lightning strike. Minor cracking noted, but appears superficial. No work recommended.	Retain
266	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	18.0	12.0	0.62	0.75	7.44	2.93	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping.	Retain
267	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	17.0	13.0	0.54	0.74	6.48	2.92	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping.	Retain
268	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	16.5	11.0	0.70	0.88	8.40	3.14	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Cavity	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping.	Retain
269	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	15.5	11.0	0.51	0.69	6.12	2.83	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping.	Retain
270	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	15.5	11.0	0.59	0.80	7.08	3.01	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Asymmetric Canopy, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping.	Retain
271	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	18.5	11.0	0.80	1.02	9.60	3.34	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping. Surface roots marginally impacted by previous mowing and use beneath tree.	Retain
272	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	19.0	9.0	0.50	0.64	6.00	2.74	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Cavity, Deadwood-Minor, Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping. Asymmetric to south.	Retain
273	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	20.0	9.0	0.50	0.70	6.00	2.85	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping.	Retain
274	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	20.0	8.0	0.50	0.73	6.00	2.90	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Assymetric Canopy, Deadwood-Minor, Branch Tearouts	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted on steep bank in closely spaced grouping. Numerous surface and exposed roots.	Retain
275	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	9.0	6.5	0.19	0.25	2.28	1.85	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
276	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	10.5	8.0	0.32	0.39	3.84	2.23	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Branch Tearout, Deadwood-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
277	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	6.0	4.0	0.07	0.08	2.00	1.15	Young	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor	Replaceable (Small/Young)	Moderate	Replacement of previously failed tree with same species. ID number retained. Monitor and formatively prune to remove and subordinate any inclusions.	Retain
278	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	9.5	8.0	0.31	0.39	3.72	2.23	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions, Co-dominant Stems	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
279	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	10.0	9.0	0.33	0.42	3.96	2.30	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions, Deadwood-Minor, Hangers	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Prune deadwood on eastern side.	Retain
280	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	10.0	9.0	0.29	0.40	3.48	2.25	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor, Deadwood-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Prune deadwood on eastern side.	Retain
281	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	10.5	10.0	0.37	0.45	4.44	2.37	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions, Branch Tearout, Congested Branches, Deadwood-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Old Branch tearout at main branch junction, good reaction wood, insect frass evident, no extensive decay or hollow from soundings.	Retain
282	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	11.0	8.5	0.36	0.40	4.32	2.25	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions, Co-dominant Stems, Decay-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Inclusion at main branch junction.	Retain
283	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	8.5	6.5	0.14	0.19	2.00	1.65	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Asymmetric Canopy, Inclusions, Co-dominant Stems, Deadwood-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Replacement of previously failed tree with same species. ID number retained. Recommend continuing to formatively prune to remove future defects.	Retain
284	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	8.5	9.0	0.27	0.40	3.24	2.25	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions, Pest/Disease	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Main junction with inclusion. Recommend selective pruning to remove northern lower branch.	Retain
285	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	16.0	8.0	0.43	0.54	5.16	2.55	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Grown as a tightly spaced row planting less than 1m from tennis court retaining wall and 1m from adjoining boundary and public walk way.	Retain
286	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	19.0	9.0	0.48	0.57	5.76	2.61	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts, Branch Tearout, Cavity	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Grown as a tightly spaced row planting less than 1m from tennis court retaining wall and 1m from adjoining boundary and public walk way. Ivy growing up trunk bases, suggest removal of Ivy. Old branch tearout at 1.6m on south now almost occluded.	Retain
287	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	20.0	9.0	0.53	0.70	6.36	2.85	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Grown as a tightly spaced row planting less than 1m from tennis court retaining wall and 1m from adjoining boundary and public walk way. Ivy growing up trunk bases, suggest removal of Ivy.	Retain

Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Standard Height (dsh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dgl) (m)	NRZ radius (m) 12xdsh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Noted Defects	ULE Rating	Significance Rating / Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Recommendation
288	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	20.0	8.0	0.42	0.52	5.04	2.51	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Grown as a tightly spaced row planting less than 1m from tennis court retaining wall and 1m from adjoining boundary and public walk way. Ivy growing up trunk bases, suggest removal of Ivy.	Retain
289	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	13.0	6.5	0.32	0.41	3.84	2.28	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Root Impacts, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Grown as a tightly spaced row planting less than 1m from tennis court retaining wall and 1m from adjoining boundary and public walk way. Ivy growing up trunk bases, suggest removal of Ivy.	Retain
290	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	20.0	9.0	0.46	0.55	5.52	2.57	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts, Epicormic, Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Grown as a tightly spaced row planting less than 1m from tennis court retaining wall and 1m from adjoining boundary and public walk way. Ivy growing up trunk bases, suggest removal of Ivy. Buldge/beak at the primary junction at 6.5m	Retain
291	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	19.0	8.0	0.46	0.58	5.52	2.63	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Grown as a tightly spaced row planting less than 1m from tennis court retaining wall and 1m from adjoining boundary and public walk way. Ivy growing up trunk bases, suggest removal of Ivy.	Retain
292	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	15.0	6.0	0.29	0.36	3.48	2.15	Mature	Good	Suppressed	Native	Root Impacts, Decay-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Grown as a tightly spaced row planting less than 1m from tennis court retaining wall and 1m from adjoining boundary and public walk way. Ivy growing up trunk bases, suggest removal of Ivy.	Retain
293	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	18.0	8.5	0.44	0.54	5.28	2.55	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts, Congested Branches	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Grown as a tightly spaced row planting less than 1m from tennis court retaining wall and 1m from adjoining boundary and public walk way. Ivy growing up trunk bases, suggest removal of Ivy.	Retain
294	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	17.5	8.0	0.46	0.59	5.52	2.65	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Grown as a tightly spaced row planting less than 1m from tennis court retaining wall and 1m from adjoining boundary and public walk way.	Retain
295	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	17.0	9.0	0.35	0.47	4.20	2.41	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Grown as a tightly spaced row planting less than 1m from tennis court retaining wall and 1m from adjoining boundary and public walk way. Very close to wall.	Retain
296	1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	14.0	9.0	0.38	0.50	4.56	2.47	Mature	Good	Poor	Native	Epicormic, Root Impacts, Pest/Disease	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted in a raised garden area with tennis courts to the northern side and retaining wall to south.	Retain
297	1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	17.0	16.0	0.93	0.93	11.16	3.21	Mature	Good	Poor	Native	Epicormic, Root Impacts, Lean-Minor, Deadwood-Major, Epicormic Growth	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted in a raised garden area with tennis courts to the northern side and retaining wall to south. Trunk impacting with fence.	Retain
298	1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	16.0	14.0	0.56	0.65	6.72	2.76	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Epicormic, Root Impacts, Deadwood-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted in a raised garden area with tennis courts to the northern side and retaining wall to south.	Retain
299	1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	17.0	16.0	0.71	0.86	8.52	3.11	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Epicormic, Root Impacts	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted in a raised garden area with tennis courts to the northern side and retaining wall to south.	Retain
300	1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	18.0	18.0	0.76	0.90	9.12	3.17	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Epicormic, Root Impacts, Pest/Disease	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
301	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	12.0	8.0	0.42	0.56	5.04	2.59	Mature	Good	Poor	Native	Root Impacts	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
302	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	11.0	7.0	0.34	0.50	4.08	2.47	Mature	Good	Poor	Native	Root Impacts	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
303	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	10.5	11.0	0.41	0.55	4.92	2.57	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
304	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	10.5	7.0	0.32	0.45	3.84	2.37	Mature	Fair	Poor	Native	Root Impacts	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
305	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	9.5	10.0	0.38	0.50	4.56	2.47	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
306	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	12.0	9.0	0.51	0.70	6.12	2.85	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts, Co-dominant Stems	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Expand gap around trunk and deck.	Retain
307	1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	12.0	8.0	0.43	0.50	5.16	2.47	Mature	Fair	Poor	Native	Root Impacts, Co-dominant Stems, Asymmetric Canopy, Deadwood-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Planted in a raised garden area with tennis courts to the northern side and retaining wall to south. Expand gap around trunk and deck.	Retain
308	1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	17.0	16.0	0.75	0.90	9.00	3.17	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts, Co-dominant Stems	Medium (15-40 years)	High	Expand gap around trunk and deck.	Retain
309	1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	16.0	16.0	0.63	0.90	7.56	3.17	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Root Impacts, Lean-Minor, Branch Tearout, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Monitor and prune for minor deadwood.	Retain
310	1	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	Plum Pine	12.0	11.0	0.49	0.72	5.88	2.88	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Growing close to base of fence. Recommend fence base is trimmed back to reduce future impact on trunk.	Retain
311	1	<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Myrtle	6.5	5.0	0.22	0.22	2.64	1.75	Mature	Excellent	Average	Native	Root Impacts, Assymetric Canopy, Asymmetric Canopy	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted less than 0.3m from house wall.	Retain
312	1	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm	8.0	7.0	0.63	0.83	4.50	1.42	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic	Pest/Disease, Lean-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Height to underside of fronds. Some uplift to paving. No obvious signs of disease. Regularly trim off spent fronds with good hygiene processes in place to prevent disease transmission.	Retain
313	32	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Spartan'</i>	Spartan Juniper	7.0	2.0	0.15	0.18	2.00	1.61	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Pest/Disease, Root Impacts	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted as hedge screen from road in narrow planting bed along north side of tennis court at approx 2.2m spacing. Root impacts due to footpath replacement works undertaken in 2021. Now a prominent landscape screen.	Retain
313	4	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Spartan'</i>	Spartan Juniper	7.0	2.0	0.15	0.18	2.00	1.61	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Pest/Disease, Root Impacts	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted as hedge screen from road in narrow planting bed along north side of tennis court at approx 2.2m spacing. Root impacts due to footpath replacement works undertaken in 2021. Now a prominent landscape screen.	Remove - Stage 1
314	50	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Spartan'</i>	Spartan Juniper	8.0	2.0	0.20	0.24	2.40	1.82	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Pest/Disease	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted as hedge screen from road in narrow planting bed along north side of tennis court at approx 1.5m spacing. Overshadowing tennis courts. Now a prominent landscape screen.	Retain
315	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	7.5	5.0	0.18	0.20	2.16	1.68	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Very Asymmetric Form, Deadwood-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Concordia Site - Within raised planting area close to building and under overhang. Exposed roots at base.	Remove - MP
316	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	7.0	3.0	0.11	0.14	2.00	1.45	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Deadwood	Remove (<5 years)	Low	Remove ivy growing up trunk.	Retain
317	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	9.0	6.5	0.15	0.19	2.00	1.65	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Low		Remove - MP
318	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	9.0	6.0	0.11	0.15	2.00	1.49	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor, Deadwood-Minor, Tip Dieback	Medium (15-40 years)	Low		Remove - MP
319	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	7.0	6.0	0.13	0.16	2.00	1.53	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Retain
320	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'</i>	Claret Ash	8.5	6.0	0.11	0.15	2.00	1.49	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Tip Dieback	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Recently planted in 2016. Some minor tip dieback.	Remove - MP
321	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'</i>	Claret Ash	8.0	6.0	0.17	0.21	2.04	1.72	Semi-mature	Fair	Suppressed	Exotic	Very Asymmetric Form	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Recently planted in 2016. Fused and crossing branches at main junction.	Remove - MP
322	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'</i>	Claret Ash	9.0	8.0	0.21	0.27	2.52	1.91	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Recently planted in 2016.	Remove - MP
323	1	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	American Bull Bay Magnolia	2.5	2.0	0.04	0.07	2.00	1.08	Semi-mature	Poor	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Planted in 2016. Very close to building. Failing to thrive after 4 years. Recommend replacement with a new very small growing specimen.	Retain
324	1	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	American Bull Bay Magnolia	5.0	3.0	0.09	0.12	2.00	1.36	Semi-mature	Fair	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Planted in 2016. Very close to building.	Retain
325	1	<i>Olea europaea subsp. europea</i>	European Olive	6.5	5.0	0.13	0.20	2.00	1.68	Semi-mature	Fair	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Low	Replacement of previous small olive tree that had failed. Recommend formative pruning and selective crown reduction / shaping to create better structure and more compact form.	Retain
326	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	11.0	7.5	0.25	0.32	3.00	2.05	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Native	Lean-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted 2016. Performing very well.	Retain
327	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei cv.</i>	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	6.0	6.0	0.16	0.20	2.00	1.68	Semi-mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2016. Performing very well. Remove suckers.	Retain
328	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei cv.</i>	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	6.0	6.0	0.16	0.21	2.00	1.72	Semi-mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2016. Performing very well.	Retain

Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Standard Height (dsh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dgl) (m)	NRZ radius (m) 12xdsh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Noted Defects	ULE Rating	Significance Rating / Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Recommendation
329	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	6.0	7.0	0.17	0.23	2.04	1.79	Semi-mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2016. Performing very well.	Retain
330	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	5.5	5.0	0.13	0.16	2.00	1.53	Semi-mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2016. Performing very well.	Retain
331	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	6.0	5.0	0.11	0.17	2.00	1.57	Semi-mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2016. Performing very well.	Retain
332	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	6.0	4.5	0.12	0.16	2.00	1.53	Semi-mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2016. Performing very well.	Retain
333	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	4.5	5.0	0.14	0.17	2.00	1.57	Semi-mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2016. Performing very well.	Retain
334	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> cv.	Callery Pear	9.0	6.5	0.20	0.22	2.40	1.75	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2016. Performing very well.	Retain
335	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	7.5	6.0	0.26	0.29	3.12	1.97	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2017.	Remove - Stage 1
336	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	6.5	5.0	0.16	0.22	2.00	1.75	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2017.	Remove - Stage 1
337	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	8.0	7.5	0.20	0.22	2.40	1.75	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2017. Prune minor deadwood.	Remove - Stage 1
338	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	7.0	6.0	0.28	0.30	3.36	2.00	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2017.	Remove - Stage 1
339	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	6.5	6.5	0.29	0.36	3.48	2.15	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2017. Major pruning or failure of leader at 2.5m noted in 2025.	Remove - Stage 1
340	1	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	6.5	6.0	0.24	0.30	2.88	2.00	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2017.	Remove - Stage 1
341	1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	Golden Robinia	8.0	7.0	0.24	0.27	2.88	1.91	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2017.	Remove - Stage 1
344	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	6.0	6.0	0.15	0.17	2.00	1.57	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2017.	Remove - Stage 1
345	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	5.0	7.0	0.24	0.24	2.88	1.82	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2017.	Remove - Stage 1
346	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	5.0	6.0	0.14	0.16	2.00	1.53	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2017.	Remove - Stage 1
347	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	6.0	6.5	0.21	0.24	2.52	1.82	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2017.	Remove - Stage 1
348	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	4.5	7.0	0.15	0.19	2.00	1.65	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Planted in 2017.	Remove - Stage 1
349	1	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Green Vase'	Japanese Zelkova	6.5	5.5	0.15	0.18	2.00	1.61	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recent planting 2017.	Remove - MP
350	1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	8.0	3.5	0.17	0.26	2.04	1.88	Semi-mature	Fair	Average	Native	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Sparse canopy and fair vigour noted in 2025. Likely to be result of compacted and poor planting conditions.	Remove - MP
351	1	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Nigra'	Purple-leaved Cherry-plum	3.5	3.0	0.10	0.12	2.00	1.36	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Exotic	Congested Branches, Epicormic Growth, Root Impacts, Tip Dieback, Lean-Minor	Remove (<5 years)	Nil / Remove	Very poor root development. Substantial movement in rootball still noted under Burnley test 2025. Poor stock and root structure suspected from nursery. Recommend tree to be replaced with marginally bigger deciduous shade tree such as Tabebuia.	Remove - MP
352	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	5.0	7.0	0.16	0.20	2.00	1.68	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Congested Branches	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	One of a row of trees planted in raised garden area.	Retain
354	1	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Giant Yucca	6.5	6.0	0.50	1.25	6.00	3.63	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Root Impacts	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Planted close to top of a retaining wall. Monitor wall for general impact or bowing.	Retain
356	1	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Magnolia	6.0	5.0	0.20	0.13	2.40	1.40	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Lost opportunity for planting of much larger trees with minimal impact to surroundings and providing much greater shade and visual impact.	Remove - MP
358	1	<i>Prunus x bireana</i>	Flowering Plum	6.5	2.0	0.07	0.11	2.00	1.31	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Assymetric Canopy, Inclusions	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Fastigate form.	Retain
359	1	<i>Thuja orientalis</i> cv.	Chinese Arborvitae	7.0	5.5	0.50	0.50	6.00	2.47	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Very multistem from base.	Remove - Stage 1
360	1	<i>Thuja orientalis</i> cv.	Chinese Arborvitae	7.0	6.0	0.50	0.50	6.00	2.47	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Very multistem from base.	Remove - Stage 1
361	1	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Green Vase'	Japanese Zelkova	7.0	5.0	0.16	0.21	2.00	1.72	Semi-mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Retain
362	8	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> cv.	Red Flowering Gum	3.0	3.0	0.07	0.11	2.00	1.31	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Average dimension of the group given. Most quite small. Area generally too shady for this species.	Remove - Stage 1
363	6	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> cv.	Red Flowering Gum	3.5	4.0	0.12	0.14	2.00	1.45	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Average dimension of group given. Area generally too shady for this species.	Remove - Stage 1
364	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	2.5	4.0	0.20	0.23	2.40	1.79	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Heavily pruned, and pollarded at 1.5m.	Remove - Stage 1
365	1	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> cv.	Green Ash	8.0	4.0	0.11	0.15	2.00	1.49	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Remove - Stage 1
366	1	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Spartan'	Spartan Juniper	3.5	1.5	0.10	0.12	2.00	1.36	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Previously a row of 3, now only one remaining.	Remove - Stage 1
367	7	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> cv.	Red Flowering Gum	2.5	3.5	0.17	0.24	2.04	1.82	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Largest specimen dimension given. Most quite small and suppressed. Area beneath existing trees generally too shady for this species.	Remove - Stage 1
368	1	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly Paperbark	4.0	3.0	0.07	0.09	2.00	1.20	Semi-mature	Poor	Average	Endemic	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Low	Very sparse foliage in 2025. Prune minor deadwood.	Remove - Stage 1
369	1	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> cv.	Red Flowering Gum	3.5	4.0	0.17	0.20	2.04	1.68	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Southern specimens smaller and in only fair condition.	Remove - MP
370	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> cv.	Callery Pear	7.5	2.5	0.09	0.12	2.00	1.36	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Retain
371	1	<i>Tibouchina lepidota</i>	Lasiandra	5.0	4.0	0.15	0.19	2.00	1.65	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems	Medium (15-40 years)	Low		Retain
372	1	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> cv.	Weeping Bottlebrush	2.5	2.5	0.10	0.10	2.00	1.26	Young	Fair	Average	Native	Co-dominant Stems	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Small tree. Regular pruning recommended to create bushy form and healthy lower foliage.	Retain
373	1	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia	7.0	3.0	0.12	0.15	2.00	1.49	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Low		Retain
374	1	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	7.0	5.0	0.18	0.23	2.16	1.79	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recommend formative pruning. Remove embedded stake while possible.	Retain
375	6	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	1.5	1.5	0.12	0.12	2.00	1.36	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Very dense copse. Recommend maintaining these trees as a less than 2.5m hedge. Very multi-stemmed from base.	Retain
376	1	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	8.5	7.0	0.09	0.11	2.00	1.31	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Lean-Minor, Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Retain
377	1	<i>Acer rubrum</i> cv.	Red Maple	6.5	3.0	0.12	0.13	2.00	1.40	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recommend urgent formative pruning to reduce impact of inclusion at main junction. Recommended to subordinate western most leader. Recommend decompacting and expand mulched area at base and fertiliser application.	Retain
378	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	5.0	6.0	0.13	0.17	2.00	1.57	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic	Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Remove suckers.	Retain
379	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	5.0	3.5	0.10	0.11	2.00	1.31	Semi-mature	Fair	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recommend mulching around base.	Retain
380	1	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	9.0	6.5	0.23	0.31	2.76	2.02	Semi-mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recommend mulching around base.	Retain
381	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	4.5	6.0	0.15	0.19	2.00	1.65	Mature	Fair	Excellent	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Retain
382	2	<i>Prunus x bireana</i>	Flowering Plum	5.0	4.0	0.10	0.15	2.00	1.49	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic		Replaceable (Small/Young)	Low	Group of two specimens.	Retain
383	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	6.0	5.0	0.09	0.09	2.00	1.20	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Low		Remove - Stage 1
384	7	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> cv.	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	4.0	5.5	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.68	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recent group screen planting surrounding water tanks. Pruned to form low branching bushy habits.	Retain
385	1	<i>Tristanopsis laurina</i> 'Luscious'	Water Gum	3.0	2.5	0.10	0.15	2.00	1.49	Semi-mature	Fair	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Newly planted tree in 2021 adjacent Stanmore Road, north of carpark.	Remove - MP
386	1	<i>Tristanopsis laurina</i> 'Luscious'	Water Gum	2.5	2.5	0.12	0.15	2.00	1.49	Semi-mature	Fair	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Newly planted tree in 2021 adjacent Stanmore Road, north of carpark.	Retain
387	1	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly Paperbark	5.0	4.0	0.16	0.20	2.00	1.68	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Endemic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Newly planted tree in 2021 adjacent Stanmore Road, north of carpark.	Remove - MP
388	1	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly Paperbark	4.5	2.5	0.15	0.21	2.00	1.72	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Endemic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Newly planted tree in 2021 adjacent Stanmore Road, north of carpark.	Retain
389	1	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	4.0	3.0	0.05	0.11	2.00	1.31	Young	Good	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Newly planted tree around 2023 adjacent Stanmore Road, north of entry concourse.	Remove - Stage 1

Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Standard Height (dsh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dgl) (m)	NRZ radius (m) 12xdsh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Noted Defects	ULE Rating	Significance Rating / Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Recommendation
390	10	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Spartan'</i>	Spartan Juniper	4.0	2.0	0.10	0.15	2.00	1.49	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Young hedge screen along overpass stairs.	Remove - Stage 1
391	2	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle	4.5	2.5	0.10	0.16	2.00	1.53	Semi-mature	Fair	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Group of two trees near house.	Retain
392	1	<i>Corymbia eximia</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	4.0	4.0	0.09	0.09	2.00	1.20	Young	Good	Poor	Native		Long (>40 years)	Low	Recommend reduction prune of northern leaning stem to correct lean and promote epicormic growth and better formed tree. Monitor and manage epicormic growth that develops.	Retain
393	1	<i>Corymbia eximia</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	3.5	4.5	0.11	0.14	2.00	1.45	Young	Good	Poor	Native		Long (>40 years)	Low		Retain
394	1	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Magnolia	3.0	4.0	0.04	0.05	2.00	0.94	Young	Fair	Average	Exotic		Replaceable (Small/Young)	Low		Retain
395	1	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Magnolia	4.0	3.0	0.07	0.10	2.00	1.26	Young	Fair	Average	Exotic		Replaceable (Small/Young)	Low		Retain
396	1	<i>Grevillea 'Moonlight'</i>	Grevillea Cultivar	5.0	3.5	0.10	0.12	2.00	1.36	Mature	Fair	Average	Native		Replaceable (Small/Young)	Low		Retain
397	1	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Magnolia	6.0	5.0	0.19	0.23	2.28	1.79	Semi-mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Lost opportunity for planting of much larger trees with minimal impact to surroundings and providing much greater shade and visual impact.	Remove - MP
398	1	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Magnolia	5.5	5.0	0.20	0.25	2.40	1.85	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Lost opportunity for planting of much larger trees with minimal impact to surroundings and providing much greater shade and visual impact, particularly in this area.	Remove - MP
399	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei cv.</i>	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	4.0	4.5	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.68	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Part of a row of trees planted in raised garden area.	Retain
400	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei cv.</i>	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	5.0	5.0	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.68	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Part of a row of trees planted in raised garden area.	Retain
401	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei cv.</i>	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	4.0	5.5	0.14	0.19	2.00	1.65	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Part of a row of trees planted in raised garden area.	Retain
402	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei cv.</i>	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	4.0	5.5	0.20	0.15	2.40	1.49	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Part of a row of trees planted in raised garden area.	Retain
403	1	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei cv.</i>	Hybrid Crepe Myrtle	4.0	5.5	0.20	0.19	2.40	1.65	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Part of a row of trees planted in raised garden area.	Retain
404	1	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Giant Yucca	4.0	3.0	0.30	1.10	3.60	3.44	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Row of trees planted in raised garden area beneath building overhang.	Retain
405	1	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Giant Yucca	4.0	3.0	0.31	0.70	3.72	2.85	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Row of trees planted in raised garden area beneath building overhang.	Retain
406	1	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Giant Yucca	4.0	3.0	0.26	1.20	3.12	3.57	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Row of trees planted in raised garden area beneath building overhang.	Retain
407	1	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Giant Yucca	6.0	4.0	0.50	1.20	6.00	3.57	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Congested Branches	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Row of trees planted in raised garden area beneath building overhang.	Retain
408	1	<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	Outeniqua Yellow-wood	1.0	1.0	0.02	0.03	2.00	0.76	Young	Good	Average	Exotic		Replaceable (Small/Young)	Moderate	Recently planted, but ultimately a large specimen tree. Recommend installing a mulch ring of 3m diameter. Formatively prune to ensure good form and remove any defects that become apparent. Monitor health and condition.	Retain
A01	1	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	14.5	16.5	0.95	1.22	11.40	3.60	Mature	Good	Average	Invasive	Tip Dieback, Deadwood-Minor, Decay-Minor, Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Low	Adjacent to school site. Pruned for clearances to courts and powerlines. Species considered an environmental weed. Minor deadwood and epicormic growth noted and minor decay at end of previous pruning sites.	Retain
A02	1	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad Leafed Paperbark	8.0	10.5	0.54	0.62	6.48	2.71	Mature	Good	Poor	Native	Pest/Disease, Assymetric Canopy, Root Impacts, Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Adjacent to school site on street. Excessively pruned for powerline clearance. Evidence of borer exit holes. Damage at base from whipper snipper.	Retain
A04	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	8.5	7.5	0.36	0.46	4.32	2.39	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Root Impacts, Major Wounding	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Adjacent street tree. Large pruning wound to north side at 1m.	Retain
A05	1	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	16.0	8.5	0.36	0.45	4.32	2.37	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Native		Long (>40 years)	High	Good street tree.	Retain
A06	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	4.0	2.0	0.08	0.13	2.00	1.40	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Major Wounding	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recently planted street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A08	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	4.5	3.5	0.17	0.22	2.04	1.75	Mature	Poor	Average	Native	Pest/Disease	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A09	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	5.0	3.5	0.24	0.25	2.88	1.85	Mature	Fair	Average	Native		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A10	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	4.5	4.0	0.18	0.25	2.16	1.85	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Pest/Disease	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A11	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	2.5	1.5	0.04	0.08	2.00	1.15	Young	Fair	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recently planted street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A12	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	4.5	3.5	0.14	0.20	2.00	1.68	Mature	Fair	Average	Native		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A13	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	3.0	1.5	0.05	0.07	2.00	1.08	Young	Fair	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recently planted street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A14	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	4.0	2.0	0.13	0.18	2.00	1.61	Mature	Fair	Average	Native		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A15	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	3.0	2.0	0.04	0.06	2.00	1.02	Young	Fair	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recently planted street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A16	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	2.5	1.5	0.05	0.08	2.00	1.15	Young	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recently planted street tree adjacent. Top leader recently broken.	Retain
A19	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	2.5	1.5	0.04	0.06	2.00	1.02	Young	Fair	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recently planted street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A20	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	3.0	1.5	0.06	0.08	2.00	1.15	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recently planted street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A21	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	5.5	3.0	0.18	0.23	2.16	1.79	Mature	Good	Average	Native		Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate	Street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A22	1	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Kohuhu	4.5	2.5	0.13	0.10	2.00	1.26	Dead	Dead	Average	Exotic		Remove (<5 years)	Nil / Remove	Street tree adjacent to school. Multi-stemmed from base.	Retain
A24	1	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	8.0	2.5	0.10	0.12	2.00	1.36	Semi-mature	Good	Excellent	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree adjacent to Concordia. Recent planting 2023-2024.	Retain
A25	1	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	5.5	2.5	0.08	0.10	2.00	1.26	Semi-mature	Good	Excellent	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree adjacent to Concordia. Recent planting 2023-2024.	Retain
A26	1	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	7.0	2.5	0.12	0.17	2.00	1.57	Semi-mature	Good	Excellent	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree adjacent to Concordia. Recent planting 2023-2024.	Retain
A27	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	2.0	1.5	0.05	0.07	2.00	1.08	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree.	Retain
A28	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	3.0	3.5	0.14	0.16	2.00	1.53	Mature	Good	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree.	Retain
A29	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	2.0	2.5	0.09	0.11	2.00	1.31	Mature	Fair	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree.	Remove - Stage 1
A30	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	2.5	2.5	0.08	0.13	2.00	1.40	Mature	Fair	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree.	Retain
A31	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	2.0	2.5	0.10	0.14	2.00	1.45	Mature	Fair	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree.	Retain
A32	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	2.0	1.5	0.05	0.12	2.00	1.36	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Native		Long (>40 years)	Low	Street tree.	Retain
A33	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.12	2.00	1.36	Mature	Poor	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Low	Street tree.	Retain
A34	1	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i>	Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	2.0	2.5	0.07	0.14	2.00	1.45	Mature	Fair	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree.	Remove - Stage 1
A35	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	2.5	1.5	0.04	0.06	2.00	1.02	Young	Fair	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recently planted street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A36	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	2.0	1.0	0.03	0.05	2.00	0.94	Young	Fair	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recently planted street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A37	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	2.5	1.0	0.04	0.07	2.00	1.08	Young	Good	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recently planted street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A38	1	<i>Pyrus calleryana cv.</i>	Callery Pear	2.0	1.5	0.05	0.07	2.00	1.08	Young	Fair	Average	Exotic		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recently planted street tree adjacent to school.	Retain
A39	1	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	7.0	3.0	0.11	0.13	2.00	1.40	Semi-mature	Excellent	Average	Native		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Recently installed street tree adjacent to school. Poorly positioned in too small grassed strip. Is highly likely to impact kerb and pedestrian footpath in very near future.	Retain