

arboricultural impact assessment report

AIA-01

Revision A, Issued for SSDA
29 May 2026



PROJECT

SENIORS LIVING

19-25 College Crescent,
St Ives, NSW, 2075

CLIENT / PRINCIPAL

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE JEWISH HOME

36 Dangar St,
Randwick, NSW 2031



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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 35 years' experience.



Disclaimer

This document is only to be used in relation to the project referenced in the title of the report and is only to be used for the purpose for which it was commissioned and in accordance with the specific brief and contract entered into between Arterra Design and the Client. Arterra Design accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect to any use, or reliance upon this report and its supporting material, by any third party.

i EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment report has been prepared by Arterra to accompany a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the development of seniors housing accommodation at 19 - 25 College Crescent, St Ives, NSW, in the Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area (LGA). This primary site is legally described as Lot 3 in DP 616326. A small part of site to be developed is the adjoining lot upon which the Masada College is located at 9-15 Link Road, St Ives (legally described as part of Lot 2 in DP 616326). This part of the development site will specifically be used for access purposes and provide a direct connection from the proposal to the Link Road frontage.

This report has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (**SEARs**) (SSD-98363228) issued by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure on 10th November 2025. This report assesses the potential tree impacts of the proposed construction and development works. A detailed tree assessment and impact schedule was completed for all the existing trees close to the proposed works. (Refer to Appendix 4.2 – Tree Impact Assessment Schedule). The trees were photographed, allocated 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 Contractors and relevant stakeholders (Refer to Appendix 4.1 – Tree Plans).

The site assessment identified a total of **260** trees, most of these are located outside of the actual area being developed. The following points arise from the impact assessment:

- **252** trees (97%) are to be retained and protected.
- **8** trees (3%) are to be removed. Of those trees, **3** are rated with a **Low or Nil / Very Low** retention value.
- All **High** Retention Value trees are to be retained and protected.

Table i - Ultimate Disposition - Trees to be Retained and Removed

Tree Retention Values	Total Trees	Trees Retained & Protected	Trees to be Removed
High	111	111	0
Moderate	90	85	5
Low	51	50	1
Nil /Very Low	8	6	2
TOTAL	260	252	8

The **8** trees to be removed are:

- 1 x *Acacia binervia* (Coastal Myall) – to facilitate access to Link Road.
- 1 x *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) – a small weed species on the southern boundary.
- 1 x *Olea europea subsp. cuspidata / africana* (African Olive) – a small weed species on southern boundary.
- 1 x *Liquidambar orientalis* (Oriental Sweetgum) one larger street tree along College Crescent to facilitate the access and services.
- 4 x *Eucalyptus curtsii* (Plunket Mallee) – being small streets along College Crescent to facilitate access and services.

Of the **252** trees to be retained and protected:

- **233** have no, or minimal, foreseeable impacts from the proposed works.
- **17** have a 'minor encroachment' (<10%) into their NRZs.
- **2** have a 'moderate encroachment' (10-20%) into their NRZs.
- **No trees** have a major encroachment' (>20%) into their NRZs.
- **No trees** will require canopy pruning, based on our current assessments of the work and the access requirements anticipated.

It is the author's opinion that the potential tree impacts can be managed with minimal impacts to the retained trees if the proposed tree protection measures and protocols are strictly implemented and the ground level construction work immediately around the trees is closely monitored by a suitably qualified Project Consulting Arborist. This report outlines the potential tree impacts and how the anticipated demolition, earthworks and future building proposed works are to be managed and mitigated, including the following key items:-

- Installation of the required tree protection measures prior to any works occurring on site.
- Meeting of the contractor and the Project Consulting Arborist on site prior to works to discuss the protection requirements, demolition equipment and methods and the construction period site access.

- Site inductions and regular 'tool box talks' by the Contractor reinforcing tree protection as the highest priority.
- It will be vital that the appointed Contractor ensures the required tree protection measures are implemented, then maintained, and that sufficient care is exercised during all works in close proximity to retained trees.

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).

ii CONSULTANT DECLARATION

PROJECT DETAILS	
PROJECT NAME	
Application number	SSD-98363228
Address of subject land	19-25 College Crescent St Ives NSW 2075.
Lot / DP	Lot 2 and 3 DP 616326.
APPLICANT DETAILS	
Applicant name	The Sir Moses Montefiore Jewish Home (Montefiore)
Applicant address	36 Dangar St, Randwick, NSW 2031
REPORT DETAILS	
Name of report this declaration relates	Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report
Report reference no.	Revision A – Issued For SSDA
Report date	29 May 2026
Company name (inc. ABN / ACN)	Arterra Design Pty Ltd - ABN: 40 069 552 610
Author name	Robert Smart
Author qualifications	Diploma of Horticulture (Arboriculture), Ryde TAFE, 2010 (AQF Level 5 Arborist) B. Landscape Architecture (1st Class Hons) University of NSW, Sydney, 1990 Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) Licence, 2014 Business Management Advanced Certificate, North Sydney TAFE, 1993
Author address	602/51 Rawson Street Epping NSW 2121
DECLARATION BY CONSULTANT	
Name	Robert Smart
Organisation and Registration no.	Accredited Member of the Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists (IACA) (No.086) Member - International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) (Member No. 192450) Registered Consulting Arborist - Arboriculture Australia (AA) (No. 1804) Licenced Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) Practitioner (No. 3806) Member - Australian Garden History Society (Member No. 7383) Registered Landscape Architect (No. 054)
Declaration	The undersigned declares that Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report (AIA-01): • does not contain information that is false or misleading; • has been prepared in accordance with the following policy, guidelines, or legislative requirements: - AS.4970:2025 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Industry specific SEARs, issued on XX October 2025 for the development • contains all available information relevant to the environmental assessment of the development, activity or infrastructure to which the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report relates; • identifies and addresses the relevant Planning Secretary's environmental assessment requirements (SEARs) for the project, the relevant statutory requirements for the project, including any relevant matters for consideration in environmental planning instruments to which the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report relates; and • contains a consolidated summary of the proposed or necessary mitigation measures.
Signature	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment report has been prepared by Arterra to accompany a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the development of seniors housing accommodation at 19 - 25 College Crescent, St Ives, NSW, in the Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area (LGA). The site is legally described as Lot 2 and Lot 3 in DP616326.

The proposed development comprises:

- Site preparation and demolition of existing structures.
- Construction of four buildings ranging in heights from five to eight storeys comprising:
 - approximately one hundred and twenty six (126) Independent Living Units.
 - approximately forty-eight (48) residential care beds.
 - a range of resident amenities and facilities.
 - basement car parking containing approximately 261 spaces.
- Vehicular and pedestrian access from Link Road and College Crescent.
- Associated landscaping works.

This report has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (**SEARs**) and accompanying cover letter issued for the project (reference SSD-98363228) dated 10th November 2025. Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to the SEARs requirement issued below.

Table.1.1 – SEARs Requirements

Item	Description of Requirement	Section Reference (this report)
14. Trees and Landscaping	If the proposal involves impacts to trees, provide and Arboricultural Impact Assessment that assesses the number, location, condition and significance of trees to be removed including: • any existing canopy coverage to be retained on site • tree root mapping if the proposal involves significant impacts to tree protection zones of retained trees identified as being significant.	Refer: - Section 2.4 Number of Trees - Section 2.8 Existing Canopy Cover - Appendix 4.2 – Detailed Schedule of Trees - Appendix 4.1 – Existing Tree Plans
	Provide a 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) • Provides evidence that opportunities to retain significant trees have been explored and/or informs the plan.	Refer: Separate Landscape Plan / Report by Arcadia.

Items listed above relating to the existing trees on the site are addressed directly by Arterra, however, the remaining items listed have been addressed by the Project Landscape Architect. Refer to relevant landscape documentation for the site wide landscape plan addressing the other landscape related matters.

1.2 The Site

The primary area of the site is located at 19-25 College Crescent, St Ives, within the Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area and is approximately 10 kilometres north of Chatswood and 19 kilometres north of Sydney CBD. This primary site is legally described as Lot 3 in DP 616326.

A small part of site to be developed is the adjoining lot upon which the Masada College is located at 9-15 Link Road, St Ives (legally described as part of Lot 2 in DP 616326). This part of the development site will specifically be used for access purposes and provide a direct connection from the proposal to the Link Road frontage.

On this basis, the site (for the purpose of this SSDA) comprises:

- the (primary) residual land, being 14,480 square metres (accommodating the proposed buildings and associated spaces); and
- part of the adjoining land, being 2,225 square metres (accommodating the proposed access driveway and pedestrian link from the proposed buildings to the Link Road frontage)

The site is zoned SP2 Infrastructure under the Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015.

The surrounding area is characterised by residential flat buildings, aged care facilities, educational uses and commercial/retail uses within St Ives Town Centre, which is located approximately 400 metres west of the site on Mona Vale Road.

- To the north of the site is 132-138 Killeaton Street, which comprises a residential development with six residential flat buildings.
- To the east of this development (at 142 Killeaton Street) comprises town houses and further east (at 144-146 Killeaton Street on the corner of Yarrabung Road) exists an aged care facility (Estia Healthcare). The site is bounded to the east by College Crescent, with tall street trees providing partial screening of the site. On the eastern side of College Crescent are detached houses, set back from the road and generally below street level, with significant street-front planting.
- To the south of the site is Chabad North Shore. Further south are large, detached houses along Stanley Street and Lancaster Avenue, and residential flat buildings to the south-west along Stanley Street
- To the west of the site is Masada College, which includes early learning, junior and secondary schools. An easement will be created on the edge of the campus to provide vehicle access from Link Road for the development. Link Road, a four-lane regional road, runs west of the school campus and connects to Mona Vale Road. West of Link Road are residential buildings along Newhaven Place, and further west are medium and higher-density housing and commercial premises in St Ives Town Centre. This includes five-six -storey buildings along Porters Lane, St Ives Shopping Centre and St Ives Village Green. The shopping centre precinct is expected to be subject to future major redevelopment.

A map of the regional context of the site and an aerial of the site is shown in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2.

The main portion of the site is primarily a turfed open space, used by Masada College. There is a vegetated buffer along the western portions to Link Road, some of which is shown on Council mapping as having Biodiversity Value. There are established street trees adjacent the eastern site boundary to College Crescent. There are stands of significant remnant trees to the south-eastern site boundary along the adjacent Chabad North Shore.

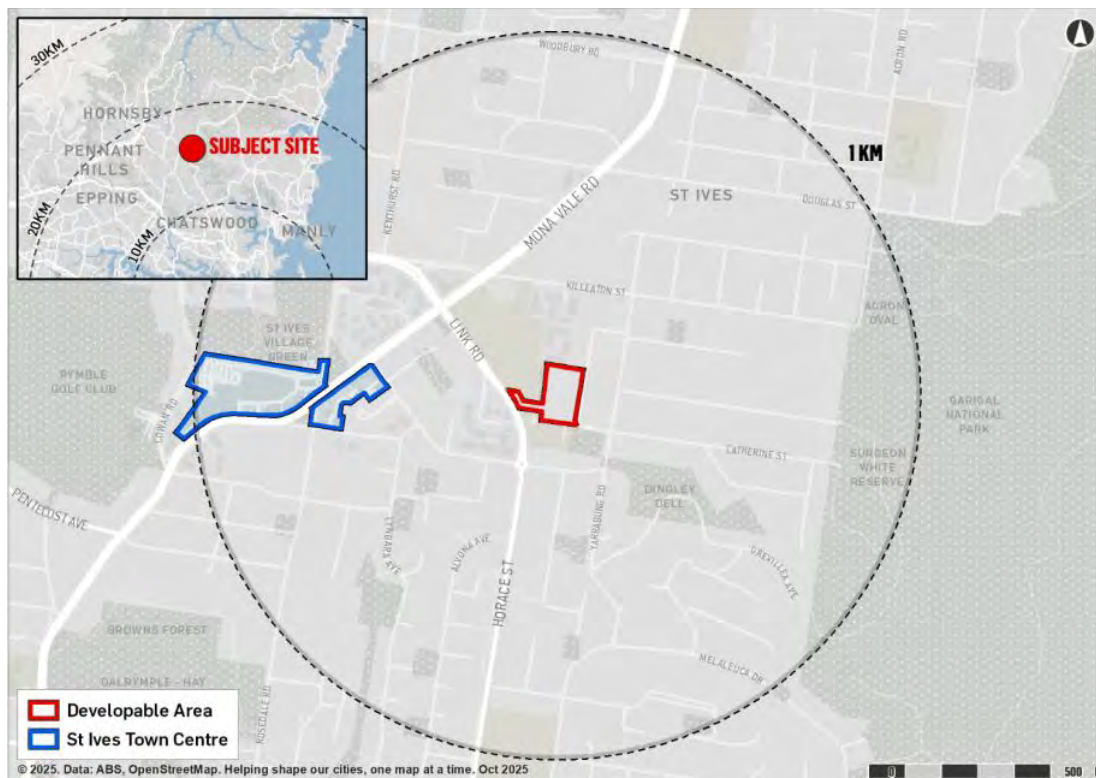


Figure 1.1 – Site and regional context and location – site outline shown in red. (Source: Urbis)



Figure 1.2 – Site and regional context and location – site outline shown in red. (Source: Urbis)



Figure 1.3 – Detailed site location – main development site outline shown in red. (Source: Arterra / Nearmap 2025)

1.3 The Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises the construction of four new buildings including:

- Two basement car parking levels.
- 4 x multi-storey buildings, with Buildings C and B along College Crescent being 5 storey buildings, with a set back top floor. Building A and D feature a stepped building form on the upper levels, ranging from 6 to 8 storeys.
- Landscaped terraces on Level 1 (All buildings), Level 2 (Building B), Level 3 (Building B), and Level 4 (Building B).
- Landscaping and external works.
- A new entrance road from Link Road.
- New vehicular entries from College Crescent into the Basement

1.4 Aims of this Report

This arboricultural impact assessment has been prepared to identify the trees to be retained and removed as part of the development project and to assess potential tree related impacts. The specific aims of the report are to:

- assess the health and condition of the trees and record all the relevant data for existing trees;
- assess significance, Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) and retention values of the existing trees;
- provide recommendations as to which trees should ideally be retained and protected;
- identify the proposed Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) of the trees being retained;
- identify and assess the likely arboricultural impacts of the development on the retained trees; and
- provide recommendations on the tree protection measures that will be required during construction to ensure the trees are successfully retained.

The assessment is restricted to the trees within or immediately adjacent the site that are likely to be impacted by the works proposed works. Other trees outside the extent of the proposed works and unlikely to be impacted, are not specifically addressed as part of this report.

The following limitations apply to this report's use:

1. Plans: All plans are based on information provided to Arterra, including site survey and architectural drawings. 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 Notional Root Zones (NRZs) or Tree Protection Zones (TPZs): Arterra must be clearly notified of any proposed alterations to the plans or additional disturbance in the NRZs / TPZs, so that we can advise on the implications before any work is undertaken.

1.5 Relevant Controls or Legislation

The site is currently zoned SP2 (Infrastructure, Educational Establishment) under the Ku ring gai Local Environmental Plan 2015 (LEP).

The site is not heritage listed, nor in a heritage conservation area. The site does however appear to be constrained by natural area / biodiversity mapping.

Following is a summary of the relevant DCP controls for vegetation.

Provisions of part 3 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021, Chapter2 Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas, Part 2.3 and Ku-ring-gai Development Control Plan 2024 (KDCP 2024) apply to the management and maintenance of existing trees and vegetation in Ku-ring-gai. Together these documents require that approval is obtained from Council before removing or altering any "Prescribed Vegetation". Council's definition of "Prescribed Vegetation" is provided under clause 13.1.1 of its DCP 2024. This defines prescribed vegetation to include:

- Trees;
- Other vegetation; and
- Native vegetation.

The DCP Dictionary defines the following terms:

A "tree" means:

- i. a perennial plant with at least one self-supporting woody, fibrous stem, whether native or exotic, of 5 metres or more in height; and
- ii. any plant that has a trunk diameter of 150mm or more measured at ground level.

“native vegetation” means:

- i. trees or other vegetation (as defined above) native to New South Wales. This includes plants established in NSW before European settlement.
(As referred to within PlantNet (<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/>)).

Section 13.2 of the DCP provides exemptions for tree and vegetation works. These exemptions don't apply to heritage items or items within Heritage Conservation Areas as defined in the DCP. This site is not identified as a heritage site. The following are exempt tree works:

- Removal or pruning of tree branches directly over the roofline of a residence or commercial building
- Removal or pruning of trees or vegetation within 3m of an approved habitable room of an approved dwelling.
- Removal or pruning of tree branches within 0.5m of electrical wires.
- Minor pruning or removal of dead wood.
- Removal of dead or dying trees / other vegetation.
- Removal of risk to human life / property (typically subject to Council approval except in emergencies).
- Removal of species listed under the Biosecurity Act 2015 (weeds and invasive species).
- Removal or pruning of the species listed in Table 8 (ii) below:

The above exceptions do not allow clearing of trees that are within areas mapped on Councils' Biodiversity Values maps or trees that are part of a Threatened Ecological Community. The *NSW State Vegetation Type Map* (SVTM 2022) shows portions of the site mapped as Plant Community Type (PCT) 3262 – *Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest*, which is associated with the state (NSW) listed, Critically Endangered Environmental Community (CEEC) Sydney Turpentine- Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion (STIF) and Commonwealth listed CEEC, Turpentine- Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion. Portions of the site are included on Council's interactive mapping for biodiversity and vegetation values.

Table 1.2 – Exempt Species

Common Name	Botanical Name
Queensland Silver Wattle	<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>
Golden Wreath Wattle	<i>Acacia saligna</i>
Box Elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Evergreen Alder	<i>Alnus jorullensis</i>
Queen Palm / Cocos Palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>
Nettle tree	<i>Celtis spp.</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Common Coral	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>
Indian Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina indica</i>
Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina x sykesii</i>
Rubber Tree	<i>Ficus elastica</i>
Liquidambar	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (only if less than 12m tall)
African Olive	<i>Olea europaea subsp. africana</i>
Crested Wattle	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>
Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha spp.</i>
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Golden Robinia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'</i>
Umbrella Tree	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>
Broad-leaf pepper tree	<i>Schinus terbinthifolius</i>
Rhus	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>

1.6 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 confirm that he has read and agrees to be bound by the NSW Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 2005, Part 31 Division 2 Provisions, Schedule 7 - Expert witness code of conduct. No portions of this report have been generated with the assistance of AI.

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.

1.7 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 more 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.

1.8 Documents Reviewed

The following plans and documents were reviewed as part of this tree impact assessment:

LTS - Surveyors:

- Detail and Levels Survey – Job No. 52005-001DT dated 11 May 2023.

Jackson Teece Architects - Architectural Drawings – (as issued for SSDA 25 May 2026):

- DA-030 Site Plan
- DA-108-1 Floor Plan - Basement 02 - North
- DA-108-2 Floor Plan - Basement 02 - South
- DA-109-1 Floor Plan - Basement 01 - North
- DA-109-2 Floor Plan - Basement 01 - South
- DA-110-1 Floor Plan - Ground Floor - North
- DA-110-2 Floor Plan - Ground Floor - South
- DA-110-3 Floor Plan - Ground Floor - Link Road Access
- DA-111-1 Floor Plan - Level 01 - North
- DA-111-2 Floor Plan - Level 01 - South
- DA-112-1 Floor Plan - Level 02 - North
- DA-112-2 Floor Plan - Level 02 - South
- DA-113-1 Floor Plan - Level 03 - North
- DA-113-2 Floor Plan - Level 03 - South
- DA-114-1 Floor Plan - Level 04 - North
- DA-114-2 Floor Plan - Level 04 - South
- DA-115-1 Floor Plan - Level 05 - North
- DA-115-2 Floor Plan - Level 05 - South
- DA-116-1 Floor Plan - Level 06 - North
- DA-116-2 Floor Plan - Level 06 - South
- DA-117-1 Floor Plan - Level 07 - North
- DA-117-2 Floor Plan - Level 07 - South

Van Der Meer – Civil Engineers:

- Drainage Layout – Sheet 1 Plan (C401 rev A)
- Drainage Layout – Sheet 2 Plan (C402 rev A)
- Drainage Layout – Sheet 3 Plan (C403 rev A)
- External Works Plan (C501 rev A)

Arcadia Landscape Architects:

- Landscape SSD Design Report– Rev C – dated 15 May 2026

Based on the proposed architectural, landscape plans and services information currently reviewed we are currently satisfied that the 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. It is assumed that any existing services that are no longer required will be capped off and left in situ, if they are located with TPZs and under trees to be retained.

1.9 Assessment Methodology

Data Collection

On the 1 November 2023, Rob Smart of Arterra carried out a visual inspection of the site. Arterra attended the site to undertake a detailed assessment of the trees within the site 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 DSH, 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;
- canopy foliage size, colour and density;
- dieback and epicormic growth;
- trunk or branch wounding, branch tear outs and pruning history;
- structural defects such as co-dominant stems, cracks, splits, included bark, decay;

- pests and disease evidence or occurrence;
- above-ground obstructions; and
- evidence of recent site disturbance.

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. 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.

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 (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 TPZs or SRZs.

Historical aerial photography was gathered from NSW Spatial viewer. More recent aerial imagery was obtained from the NearMap website with aerial photos of the site dating from December 2025 imported into the above software for cross checking and assessment.

Climatic data was obtained from the Bureau of Meteorology using statistics from Sydney Airport AWS which is approximately 11.0km to the east of the site. (<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> accessed 29 April 2025)

1.10 Pre-Development Tree Assessments – 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.

Useful Life Expectance (ULE)

ULE is a system based on Jeremy Barrell's work developed in 1993. It determines the time a tree may be expected to be retained based on its age, health, condition, 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. **"Should Remove" / Nil 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 a 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 4970:2025 Section 3.5. No encroachments into the SRZ shall typically be warranted or allowed.

2.0 BACKGROUND, OBSERVATIONS & ASSESSMENT

2.1 Site History and Existing Trees

St Ives was originally known as Rosedale after the first land grant in the area. The wider suburb is bordered by Cowan Creek, the Ku-ring-gai Wildflower Garden and St Ives Showground to the north, Garigal National Park to the east, Ridge Creek and Eastern Arterial Road to the south, and a section of Pymble Golf Course, and a branch of Cowan Creek to the west. It is uncertain why the suburb was named St Ives in 1900 but most likely it was after the town of St Ives in Cornwall or after Isaac Ellis Ives, who was a Member of the Legislative Assembly for St Leonards in 1885-1889 and who worked hard to secure a post office and school for the district. The suburb is 16 kilometres north of Sydney CBD.

Timber getting was the first industry in the Ku-ring-gai area. The first land grant made in 1823 was called Rosedale. A year later the first sawmill in Ku-ring-gai was established on the corner of Cowan Road and Stoney Creek Road (now Mona Vale Road). When the most valuable timber had been removed from the district in the 1850s and 1860s the predominant land use became farming and orchards.

St Ives was the only settlement in the Ku-ring-gai Shire without a rail service. The area developed along Pittwater Road which had been built as a timber route to Pittwater around 1820. Another major transport route was Stoney Creek Road (later renamed Mona Vale Road), which was constructed to take timber to Sydney.

By 1890 St Ives had churches, a school and a post office, which opened in November 1885. Large orchards remained intact until the 1930s. It remained predominantly rural into the 1950s with market gardens, smaller orchards, piggeries and small farms.

[https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/st_ives/]

Review of available aerial imagery dating back to 1930s shows the following:

- 1930 and 1943 shows portions to the west for the site covered in what appears to be remnant native vegetation. Portions of this vegetation remain until present times, indicating many of the trees may be remnant forest vegetation. The land immediately north and east is cleared, open space and land to the south appears cleared for agricultural use.
- 1950s through to 1978 shows site remains unoccupied with vegetation remaining on the western portions of the site and increasingly cleared on the eastern portion. Street trees on College Crescent on the eastern side of the oval appear as small trees in 1978 indicating early to mid 1970s planting.
- 1986 shows the first buildings, with the north and eastern portions of the site entirely cleared of vegetation. There remains remnant vegetation along the Link Road frontage and in the south western portion of the site. Importantly no trees are visible immediately to the east, between the new building complex and the oval.
- 1998 shows the establishment of the row planting between the College buildings and the oval being now well established, indicating that many of these now significant trees are planted specimens dating from the early 1990s.
- 2009 shows the site similar to its current configuration. The row planting between the College and the oval have grown to be substantial trees. Street trees on College Crescent, on the eastern side of the oval are now very well established. The remnant vegetation on the Link Road frontage and site to the south appears much as it does in 2023.
- 2023 the site remains broadly unchanged since 2009. The trees have grown and the row planting to the east of the Masada College buildings are some of the most substantial on the site although they are around 30 years old.
- The remnant vegetation on the Link Road frontage and the southern portion of the site is the most significant vegetation both environmentally and aesthetically.

The following aerial images demonstrate the general development of the site and the ages of tree planting and changes that have occurred over time. Refer also to attached T-01 Tree Retention Value Plan for the locations of the trees currently on, or immediately adjacent to the site.



Figure 2.1 – Photo from 1930 – Site partially cleared with remnant native vegetation in the western portion. Note surrounding agricultural land use. (Photo: NSW Spatial 2023)

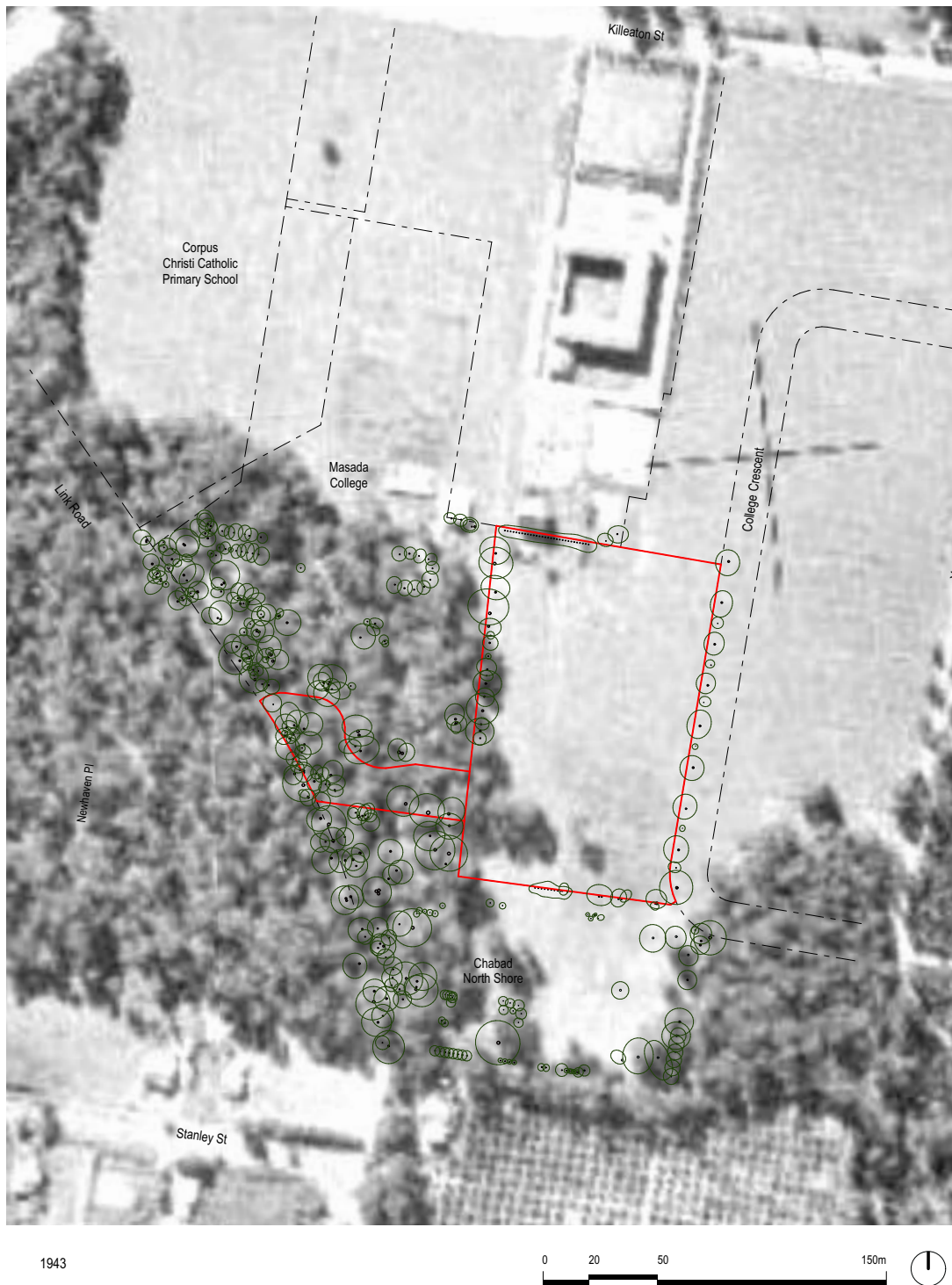


Figure 2.2 – Photo from 1943 – Site mostly cleared with remnant native vegetation in the western portion. Note surrounding agricultural land use. (Photo: NSW Spatial 2023)



Figure 2.3 – Photo from 1951 – Site partially cleared with remnant native vegetation in the western portion. Note surrounding agricultural land use. (Photo: NSW Spatial 2023)



Figure 2.4 – Photo from 1965 – Site increasingly cleared with remnant native vegetation still dominant in the western portion. Note increase in surrounding residential development. (Photo: NSW Spatial 2023)



Figure 2.5 – Photo from 1971 – Site increasingly cleared with remnant vegetation cleared much further into the western portion. Substantial remnant trees remain along the western site boundary. Note the substantial increase in surrounding residential development and Chabad North Shore constructed since 1965, adjacent the southern site boundary. (Photo: NSW Spatial 2023)



Figure 2.6 – Photo from 1978 –Some substantial remnant trees and vegetation remains along the very western and southern site boundary. Note that Masada College has not yet been developed. (Photo: NSW Spatial 2023)



Figure 2.7 – Photo from 1986 – College buildings constructed since 1978, with clearing further into the western portions. Substantial remnant vegetation remains along the western and southern site boundary, and adjacent the recently constructed Link Road to the west. Note there are no trees visible in the location of the current row planting between the College buildings and the northern portion of the oval to the east. (Photo: NSW Spatial 2023)



Figure 2.8 – Photo from 1998 – College parking and facilities continue to expand into the northern and western portions. Remnant vegetation remains along the very western site boundary, adjacent Link Road to the west. Well established trees are now visible in the location of the current row planting between the College buildings and the northern portion of the oval to the east. This row of trees assumed planted early 1990s. (Photo: NSW Spatial 2023)



Figure 2.9 – Photo from 2009 – College layout has remained similar since 1998. (Photo: NSW Spatial 2023)



Figure 2.10 – Photo from 2023 – College layout has remained similar since 2009. Remnant vegetation remains along the western site boundary. Substantial trees are visible in the location of the current row planting between the College buildings and the northern portion of the oval to the east. Street trees are well established along College Crescent to the east. (Photo: NSW Spatial 2023)



Figure 2.11 – View north-west to the site frontage along Link Road, St Ives. Tree population in this area appears to be a mix of both remnant endemic trees that pre-dated the school development, regrowth and self-sown specimens of these endemic trees and a few planted specimen. Some of the planted specimens are also reflective of the endemic species should generally be treated with equal weighting to remnant trees. There are relatively few non -endemic or exotic trees within these stands of trees. (Photo: Arterra 1 November 2023).



Figure 2.12 – View south-west across the Masada College oval to the southern site boundary and Chabad North Shore. We note that there are several significant High Retention Value, endemic trees (which are component species of Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest Critically Endangered Ecological Community) in the adjacent site. These have substantial Tree Protection Zones that extend into the College grounds. These have been provided with appropriate construction setbacks along this boundary to ensure the trees are retained and protected in good condition during any proposed works in this area. (Photo: Arterra 1 November 2023)



Figure 2.13 – View -west across the Masada College oval to the western site boundary. We note that there are several significant High Retention Value, endemic trees (which are component species of Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest Critically Endangered Ecological Community) in the adjacent site. These have substantial Tree Protection Zones that extend into the site. These have been provided with appropriate construction setbacks along this boundary to ensure the trees are retained and protected in good condition during any proposed works in this area. (Photo: Arterra 1 November 2023)



Figure 2.14 – View of the street trees along College Crescent along the eastern boundary. These trees are in good condition and provide valuable screening and amenity to the site. Being neighbouring street trees These have been provided with appropriate construction setbacks along this boundary to ensure the trees are retained and protected in good condition during any proposed works in this area. (Photo: Arterra 1 November 2023).

2.2 Climate and Microclimate

St Ives is one of Sydney's north-eastern suburbs 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 cool winters, with relatively uniform rainfalls greater than 800mm / year. There is no distinct dry season.

St Ives is located approximately 15km north of the Sydney CBD, and less than 12km from the coast at Dee Why. It has an approximate average annual rainfall of 1216mm, fairly evenly spread across the year but with a slightly drier period during the late winter and early spring months. The highest rainfall period is usually March with an average of 175mm and the driest month being September with an average of less than 67mm.

Maximum average daily temperatures range from 26.6°C in January and to 16.4°C in July. The minimum average daily temperatures range from a high of 18.4°C in January down to lows of 7.8°C in July.

The primary wind direction is from the south-east, east to the north-east in the afternoons while it is predominantly from the north-west and west in the mornings, particularly during cooler months. This is common of coastal areas dominated by "sea breeze" affects. Review of climate data indicates that the primary direction for strong winds is from the west and in the afternoons. There are no significant microclimatic influences that would be considered unusual for a developed urban area.

2.3 Soils, Landform and Native Vegetation

With regard to the expected naturally occurring soils. The site occurs within the mapping of the Blacktown Soil Landscape Association which occurs extensively around St Ives and Wahroonga and typically occurs on the adjacent broad plateaus and ridge tops associated with much of the Ku-ring-gai, Hornsby and Ryde. These soils are often related to the remnants of very highly weathered shales of the Wianamatta Shale Group. (Chapman & Murphy, 1989)

Typically these soils would be moderately deep Red or Brown Podzolic Soils, where the boundary the between topsoil and subsoils is relatively clear. They are generally friable loamy soils, but fertility is generally still low to moderate and usually acidic. Due to the higher clay contents they can have reasonable nutrient and water holding capacity. Of key concern is that the topsoils and subsoils can become hard setting and subject to compaction, particularly if trafficked when moist. They may also subject to localised waterlogging and their acidity may lead to aluminium toxicity issues for plants.



Figure 2.15 – Soil sample taken to a depth of 1.0m. (Photo: Arterra 1 November 2023)

A representative soil sample was taken in the field in the western portions of the site near tree T50. The results from the sample taken did indicate a deep brown podzolic soil with an extensive topsoil layer down to 500mm. From the topsoil sample taken at a 200mm depth, the soil structure was very weakly pedal with very fine sub angular blocky peds. The soil texture was a clay loam with the colour being very dark brown. The soil was pH very weakly acidic with a pH of 6.5. There was marginal change from the A to B horizons at around 500mm depth. The subsoil from a depth of 800mm was also sampled. The subsoil structure here was weakly pedal with fine sub angular blocky peds. The soil texture was a medium to heavy clay and its colour was orange brown. The subsoil pH was very strongly acidic at 5.0-5.5.

The natural vegetation that once characterised this part of the Blacktown Landscape Association has now been extensively cleared in the local area, but it would have been tall open forest known as Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest and intergrading with and into nearby Sydney Blue Gum High Forest. These are both now Critically Endangered Ecological Communities (CEEC) and were dominated by the following representative species:-

- *Eucalyptus paniculata* (Grey Ironbark)
- *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine)
- *Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple)
- *Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum)
- *Eucalyptus pilularis* (Blackbutt)
- *Eucalyptus resinifera* (Red Mahogany)
- *Eucalyptus acmenoides* (White Mahogany)
- *Eucalyptus globoidea* (White Stringybark)
- *Allocasuarina torulosa* (Forest She-Oak)

Where these communities graded towards nearby sandstone communities the following species may also be very common, and are represented in the current tree population.

- *Corymbia gummifera* (Red Bloodwood)
- *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She-Oak)
- *Eucalyptus punctata* (Grey Gum)

2.4 Identification and Assessment of Existing Trees

The tree assessment identified **260** trees on, or immediately adjacent the identified development site. We note many of these trees are located within the Masada College site adjoining. Below is a summary of the tree population assessed and the most significant tree related considerations that should be factored into the potential site planning of the proposed redevelopment.

- The *NSW State Vegetation Type Map* (SVTM 2022) shows portions of the site mapped as Plant Community Type (PCT) 3262 – *Sydney Turpentine ironbark Forest*, which is associated with the state (NSW) listed, Critically Endangered Environmental Community (CEEC) Sydney Turpentine- Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion (STIF) and Commonwealth listed CEEC, Turpentine- Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion. These mapped areas together with individual trees being component species of the CEEC and are considered very high priority for retention and protection.
- Of the total tree population **142** specimens (**69%**) would be considered **locally endemic** species.
- The trees to the western areas, along the Link Road Frontage and the trees adjacent the south-western corner site boundary, on the adjacent Chabad North Shore appear to be a mix of remnant trees, self-sown regrowth of native trees and planted trees. Some of these are still component species reflective of the STIF CEEC.
- The row planting aligned north – south between the College building and the oval, is relatively recent planting, likely dating from the very late 1980s or very early 1990s. Many of the trees are now significant specimens, and some are representative of the STIF CEEC and likely to be viewed as significant by consent authorities. These trees will also require consideration during the design phase to minimise the likely tree impacts from any proposed redevelopment, although minor incursions within the nominal TPZs can likely be managed.
- **111 High Retention Value** trees are scattered on and adjacent to the site. All are endemic and component species representative of the STIF CEEC. Most locally endemic trees have been allocated a high retention value because of this association.
- **All High Retention Value** trees should be considered a material constraint to future development and retained and protected wherever possible.
- **90 Moderate Retention Value** trees are scattered on and adjacent to the site, of which,
 - **22** are endemic and component species representative of the STIF CEEC,
 - **19** are Australian native species but not locally endemic and
 - **49** are exotic species.
- **Moderate Retention Value** trees should still be considered an asset to the ecological, environmental and aesthetic values of any future development, to be retained and protected wherever feasible and practical. Within this grouping highest priority should be given to retaining and protecting endemic species (STIF CEEC component species).

Other trees that we have recommended working to retain and protect as part of the redevelopment would be:-

- Council street trees along Link Road and College Crescent.
- All the trees adjacent the southern site boundary to Chabad North Shore.
- **Low and Nil Retention Value** trees within the site should not constrain the development. Low value trees not impacting the development can be retained, if required. This is particularly relevant to any small, recently planted trees around the site that have only been given a low value due to their currently small size.

The tables following provide a summary of the existing tree population.

Table 2.1 – Existing Tree Retention Values

Tree Retention Values	Total Trees	% Total Population
High	111	43%
Moderate	90	35%
Low	51	20%
Nil / Very Low	8	2%
TOTAL	260	(100%)

Table 2.2 – Species Distribution – The Top Five Species by Prevalence

Species Name	Common Name	Number of Trees	% Total Population
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	75	29%
<i>Xylosma senticosum</i>	Shiny Xylosma	30	12%
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	27	10%
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo	17	7%
<i>Photinia x fraseri</i> 'Robusta'	Photinia	12	5%

Table 2.3 – High Retention Value Trees – By Species

Species Name	Common Name	Number of Trees
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	64
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	24
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	5
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	7
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	6
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	4
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	1
	TOTAL	111

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'.

2.5 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.

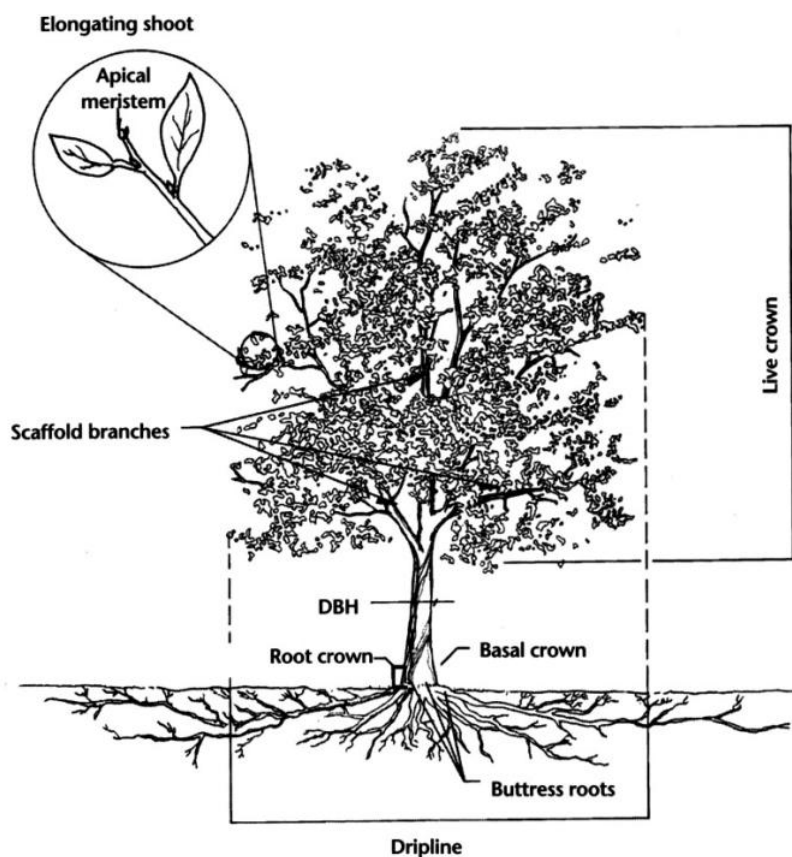


Figure 2.16 – Typical form and structure of a tree illustrating the typical form, location and extent of root growth (Source: Matheny and Clark, 1998)

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 grow 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.

2.6 The Proposed Works

The proposed works will result in a major site disturbance which may have potentially significant impacts on the trees within and adjacent to the site.

The proposed development will involve:

- Use of large scale civil and earthmoving equipment;
- Access to and from the site with large trucks and construction plant;
- Extensive basement excavations;
- Large stockpiles of excavated material and demolition waste;
- Stockpiles/ storage of building materials;
- 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:

- New pedestrian paths within the TPZs shall be constructed at or above the existing surface levels to minimise surface root impacts.
- Temporary battering, stockpiling or grading will not occur in the designated TPZ. Excavation for footings or basements adjacent to the TPZ will be undertaken using piling or other temporary vertical shoring methods.
- Despite the above, the line of disturbance outside of the building line has been typically estimated at a minimum of 2.5m from the face of the building to allow for provision of water proofing, services, access and scaffolding around the building during construction.
- All construction access, haulage routes and deliveries are to be away from trees and TPZs as much as possible.
- 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 or remediation 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 TPZs.
- For any retaining walls situated near trees, their footings will be oriented away from the trees (ie footings will extend no further than the face closest to the tree). Other construction approaches and details can be considered, with review and approval from Project Consulting Arborist.

2.7 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 development. It is also to determine any incursions into the retained trees' root zones and canopies by the proposed development and evaluate the likely impacts 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.

The site assessment identified a total of **260** on, and surrounding, the site trees. Following points arise from the impact assessment:

- **252** trees (97%) are to be retained and protected.
- **8** trees (3%) are to be removed. Of those trees
 - **3** of these are rated with a **Low or Nil / Very Low** retention value.
- All **High** Retention Value trees are to be retained and protected.

Table 2.4 - Ultimate Disposition - Trees to be Retained and Removed

Tree Retention Values	Total Trees	Trees Retained & Protected	Trees to be Removed
High	111	111	0
Moderate	90	85	5
Low	51	50	1
Nil / Very Low	8	6	2
TOTAL	260	252	8

The **8** trees to be removed are:

- 1 x *Acacia binervia* (Coastal Myall) – to facilitate access to Link Road.
- 1 x *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) – small weed species on southern boundary.
- 1 x *Olea europea subsp. cuspidata / africana* (African Olive) – small weed species on southern boundary.
- 1 x *Liquidambar orientalis* (Oriental Sweetgum) one larger street tree along College Crescent to facilitate access and services.
- 4 x *Eucalyptus curtsii* (Plunket Mallee) – small non-endemic street trees along College Crescent to facilitate access and services.

Of the **252** trees to be retained and protected:

- **233** have no, or minimal, foreseeable impact from the proposed works.
- **17** have a 'minor encroachment' (<10%) into their NRZs.
- **2** have a 'moderate encroachment' (10-20%) into their NRZs.
- **No trees** have a major encroachment' (>20%) into their NRZs.
- **No trees** will require any significant canopy pruning based on current assessments.

Table 2.5 –NRZ Incursions Involving Potential Root Loss (as per AS4970-2025)

Tree ID	Species	NRZ Area	NRZ Incursion	NRZ % Incursion	Comment
T85	<i>Angophora costata</i>	163m ²	16m ²	10%	Minor incursion and considered acceptable
T91	<i>Angophora costata</i>	132m ²	10m ²	8%	Minor incursion and considered acceptable with proper ground protection applied
T92	<i>Syncarpia hillii</i>	168m ²	15m ²	10%	Minor incursion and considered acceptable with proper ground protection and grading applied
T111	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	157m ²	minor surface	0%	Very minor incursions and considered acceptable with proper ground protection and grading applied
T159	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	434m ²	43m ²	10%	Minor incursion and considered acceptable
T161	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	335m ²	25m ²	7%	Minor incursion and considered acceptable
T162	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	215m ²	8m ²	4%	Minor incursion and considered acceptable
T172	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	203m ²	16m ²	8%	Minor incursion and considered acceptable
T173	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	49m ²	1m ²	2%	Minor incursion and considered acceptable
T179	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	275m ²	36m ²	13%	Moderate incursion at the extremity of TPZ and considered acceptable with proper management and the fact that the area affected is already occupied by hardcourt
T180	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	619m ²	71m ²	11%	Moderate incursion at extremity of TPZ and considered acceptable with proper management and the fact that the area affected is already occupied by hardcourt
T181	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	297m ²	24m ²	8%	Minor incursion and considered acceptable
T184	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	215m ²	7m ²	3%	Very minor incursion and considered acceptable
T185	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	518m ²	53m ²	10%	Minor incursion and considered acceptable
T193	<i>Angophora costata</i>	367m ²	30m ²	8%	Very minor incursion and considered acceptable
T199	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	185m ²	8m ² + minor surface	5%	Very minor incursion and considered acceptable
T201	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	157m ²	8m ² + minor surface	5%	Very minor incursion and considered acceptable
T203	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	127m ²	11m ² + minor surface	9%	Minor incursion and considered acceptable
T205	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	147m ²	8m ² + minor surface	5%	Minor incursion and considered acceptable
T207	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	142m ²	3m ² + minor surface	3%	Very minor incursion and considered acceptable

2.8 Existing Canopy Cover

Canopy coverage has been calculated as a percentage (%) of the total site area (total site area 14,480m²). This has been calculated using the m² of 'projected' canopy onto the underlying ground surface and only within the main site boundary. Overlapping canopy is not counted twice. Table 2.6 outlines the existing canopy cover for the site. Refer to accompanying and separate Landscape Plans and Report prepared by Arcadia Landscape Architects for the proposed canopy coverage expected as part of the ultimate landscape and development outcomes.

Table 2.6 - Existing Canopy Cover

Tree Canopy Coverage	Canopy Coverage (m ²)	% of Total Site Area
Existing Site Area	14,480 m ²	100%
Existing Canopy Coverage – Total	1,216 m ²	8.4%
Existing Canopy Coverage –to be retained	1,174 m ²	8.1%
Existing Canopy Coverage – to be removed	42 m ²	0.3%

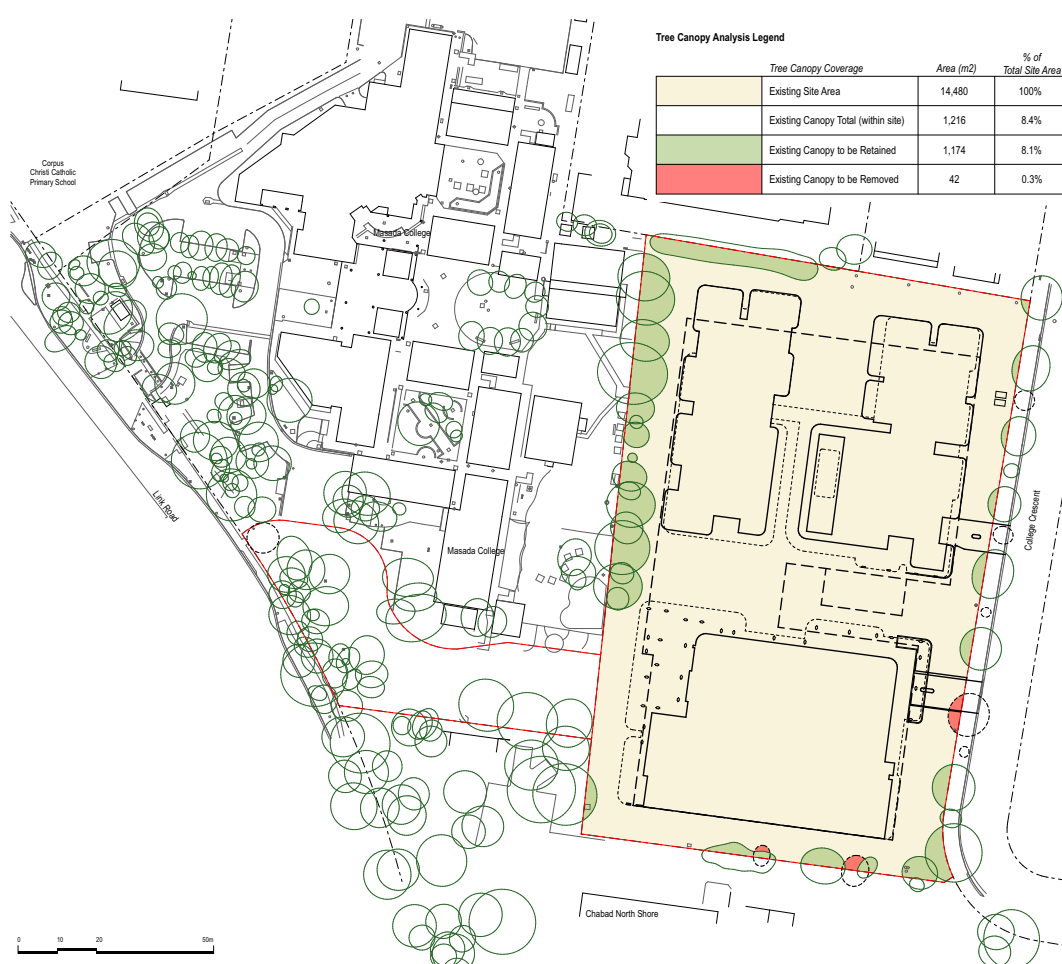


Figure 2.17 – Overall site plan showing the site and its existing urban canopy cover and relative percentages. (Source: Arterra)

3.0 TREE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Potential Tree Related Impacts Needing to be Managed During Construction

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

- Root loss and disturbance due to inappropriate excavation 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; and
- Inappropriate or excessive pruning for construction access.

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

3.2 Management of Construction Period Tree Impacts

The following recommendations are made to specifically reduce the negative construction impacts on the existing trees identified to be retained.

- 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 arborist before proceeding further.
- Basement walls to be formed via piling or other suitable shoring to prevent the need for any temporary battering into the adjacent TPZ.
- Appropriately fence all TPZs outside of the already noted incursions for the duration of all major site construction work. See Appendix 4.1 Tree Plans for locations and extent.
- Carefully control and fence access to and from the construction areas so that movement does not occur through any TPZs other than for the already identified building and basement construction incursions.
- Ensure all the new above and below ground services are excluded from running through any TPZs beyond any already noted incursions.
- Minimise the re-grading of the ground surface within the identified TPZs, beyond the noted building incursions, to meet and match proposed pathways and other building levels. No excavation below existing levels shall typically be allowed.
- Mulching of the specific TPZ areas as specified in the 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 200-300mm to enable the new planting to occur without disturbing existing tree roots.
- Do not allow storage or stockpiling of any materials or site sheds within established TPZs unless it can be demonstrated that this will not impact on the tree retention, and it is specifically approved in writing by the Project Consulting Arborist.

3.3 Canopy Pruning and Pruning Methodology

No pruning is currently anticipated. Should it be required, pruning shall be minimised, and branches pushed out of the way and suitably secured outside of the scaffolding where possible. Should pruning be required, the following must be undertaken:

- A suitably qualified Tree Contractor/Utility Arborist shall be employed to undertake the pruning and they shall be a member of Arboriculture Australia or equivalent body. They are to be employed, instructed, and directly supervised in their activities by an Arborist with a minimum AQF level 4 qualification in arboriculture.
- The Head Contractor/Development Manager is to submit to the Project Consulting Arborist the name(s), relevant qualifications, trade certificates, first aid and memberships, licenses and experience of the chosen utility arborist personnel.
- Only the specified 'selective pruning' is to be undertaken as overseen and directed by the Project Consulting Arborist. Work shall be done 'incrementally' until the appropriate construction vehicle, building or scaffold clearance is achieved.

- All pruning works are to be completed according to AS4373 Pruning of Amenity Trees.
- The Tree Contractor shall prune only the parts of trees as directed by the Project Consulting Arborist. The resulting pruning wounds are not to be treated.
- The Tree Contractor shall minimise the size and number of wounds resulting from all pruning and ensure the remaining canopy is balanced with appropriate foliage weight and crown distribution. They shall use only clean, sharp pruning implements for all pruning work, ensuring that cuts are made without damage, tearing, or bruising to remaining vascular tissue.
- Access to the foliage shall be from the ground using equipment with suitable reach to access the required canopy.
- Where the tree work can result in a danger to other workers on the site, 'spotter' personnel shall be placed to ensure the work is undertaken safely.
- All branches and foliage that is pruned is to be chipped and removed from the site. All chipping activities shall be undertaken within the site boundaries, where feasible.

3.4 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 the 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 (including 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. Trees identified for removal on the Tree Protection and Removal Plan (T-02) are to be identified on site and clearly marked. Removal and clearing of existing trees should be done by qualified arboricultural staff with care not to impact or damage other surrounding trees throughout the process. 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.
5. The 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.
6. Ground protection boards, or equivalent, are to be placed in areas where the Tree Protection Area is not able to be completely fenced or any unanticipated access is required.
7. 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 TPZs where temporary access is required.
8. Plywood (or similar) is to be placed under any scaffolds or pedestrian works paths when they are running through any identified TPZs.
9. Building works to be completed (external).
10. 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.

3.5 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. Paving sections being removed must not be dragged across exposed roots. With existing pavement removed, the ground and roots are to be appropriately protected until new paving is installed and trafficking of the area minimised.

3.6 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 50m 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 where noted. No stockpiling, excavation, trenching, re-fuelling or material storage should be allowed in this area without prior approval from the project consulting arborist.

3.7 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.

Another appropriate alternative would be to install HDPE Ground Protection Mats. This mat can be laid as two parallel tracks or a single roadway, linked together with metal connections. These are extremely durable and manoeuvrable and can withstand vehicle weights up to 80 tonnes.



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)

3.8 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 unsocked 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 meters 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 – Acceptable Trunk Protection batten installation – height of boards to be at least 2.4m or to the first branches. (Photo: Arterra)

3.9 Provision of Temporary Irrigation

A temporary irrigation system is proposed for some trees. Refer to T-02 Tree protection and Removal Plan for specific locations. In addition to this, if unexpected ground disturbance, other climatic factors or pest and disease dictate, 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 20-30 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.

3.10 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 200-300mm 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.

3.11 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 Council.

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 should 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.

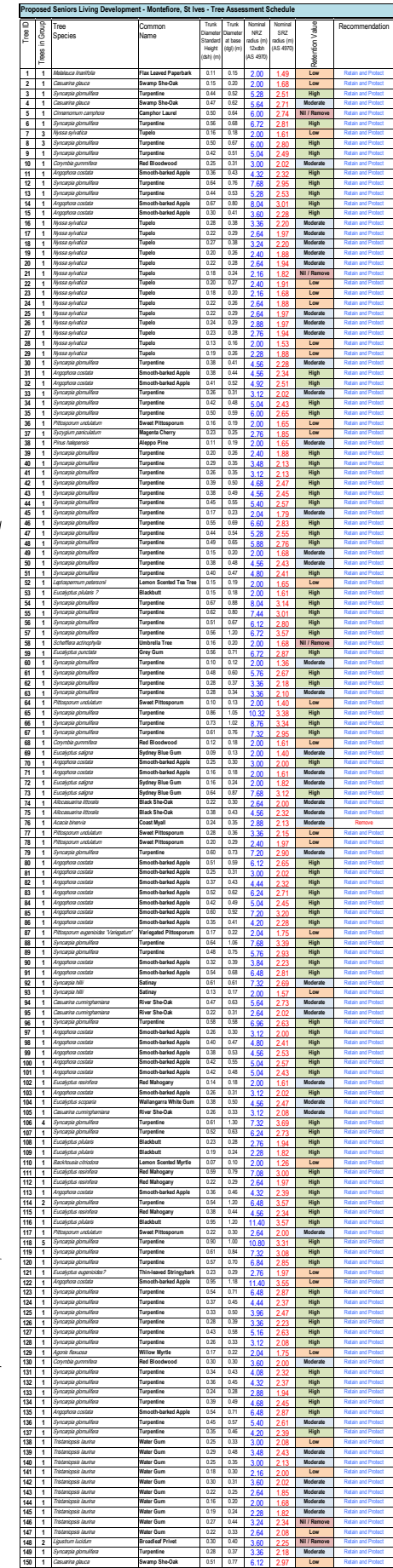
3.12 References

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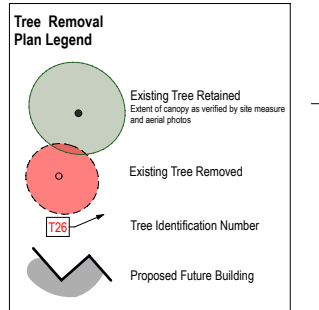
- End of report -

4.0 APPENDICES

4.1 Tree Plans



151	30	<i>Alseia ornata</i>	Elbow Yaghis	0.31	0.25	2.40	0.85	Moderate	Not Present
152	31	<i>Hemiphaedusa bouletii</i>	Naine Fungahs	0.38	0.42	4.56	2.30	Low	Not Present
153	32	<i>Alseia ornata</i>	Naine Fungahs	0.18	0.18	2.40	0.85	Low	Not Present
154	1	<i>Clusia virens</i>	Mann Fungahs	0.18	0.18	2.00	0.31	Low	Not Present
155	33	<i>Alseia virens</i>	Mann Fungahs	0.32	0.28	2.76	0.84	Low	Not Present
156	34	<i>Hemiphaedusa bouletii</i>	Mann Fungahs	0.11	0.11	2.00	0.40	Low	Not Present
157	35	<i>Alseia albopallens</i>	Pearson Site One	0.41	0.44	3.24	1.34	Moderate	Not Present
158	1	<i>Eucalyptus sagittalis</i>	Spray Site One	0.50	0.60	6.76	2.76	Moderate	Not Present
159	2	<i>Eucalyptus sagittalis</i>	Spray Site One	0.52	0.52	11.76	4.47	High	Not Present
160	3	<i>Eucalyptus sagittalis</i>	Spray Site One	0.51	0.51	10.28	3.98	High	Not Present
161	4	<i>Eucalyptus sagittalis</i>	Spray Site One	0.68	1.09	10.28	3.43	High	Not Present
162	5	<i>Eucalyptus nerioides</i>	Tahewee	0.50	0.50	6.28	2.30	Moderate	Not Present
163	6	<i>Eucalyptus nerioides</i>	Tahewee	0.19	0.19	2.40	0.85	Low	Not Present
164	7	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.31	0.31	4.44	1.64	Moderate	Not Present
165	8	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.37	0.51	4.44	2.49	High	Not Present
166	9	<i>Alseia albopallens</i>	Water Gun	0.14	0.17	2.00	0.57	Low	Not Present
167	10	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Water Gun	0.33	0.33	2.40	0.85	High	Not Present
168	11	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.30	0.30	2.40	0.85	High	Not Present
169	12	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.30	0.30	2.40	0.85	Moderate	Not Present
170	13	<i>Eucalyptus sagittalis</i>	Spray Site One	0.72	0.86	8.60	3.11	High	Not Present
171	14	<i>Eucalyptus sagittalis</i>	Spray Site One	0.72	0.86	8.60	3.11	High	Not Present
172	15	<i>Alseia albopallens</i>	Smoothed Bark Agave	0.38	0.44	4.56	2.34	Moderate	Not Present
173	16	<i>Alseia albopallens</i>	Smoothed Bark Agave	0.27	0.27	2.40	0.85	High	Not Present
174	17	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.33	0.40	3.96	2.25	High	Not Present
175	18	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.33	0.40	3.96	2.25	High	Not Present
176	19	<i>Eucalyptus amoenoides</i>	White Mangrove	0.41	0.51	5.64	2.43	Low	Not Present
177	20	<i>Eucalyptus amoenoides</i>	White Mangrove	0.41	0.51	5.64	2.43	High	Not Present
178	21	<i>Eucalyptus amoenoides</i>	White Mangrove	0.43	0.50	7.56	3.01	High	Not Present
179	22	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.42	0.52	6.48	3.34	High	Not Present
180	23	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.42	0.52	6.48	3.34	High	Not Present
181	24	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
182	25	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
183	26	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
184	27	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
185	28	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
186	29	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
187	30	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
188	31	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
189	32	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
190	33	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
191	34	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
192	35	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
193	36	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
194	37	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
195	38	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
196	39	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
197	40	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
198	41	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
199	42	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
200	43	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
201	44	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
202	45	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
203	46	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
204	47	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
205	48	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
206	49	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
207	50	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
208	51	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
209	52	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
210	53	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
211	54	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
212	55	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
213	56	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
214	57	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
215	58	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
216	59	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
217	60	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
218	61	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
219	62	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
220	63	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
221	64	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
222	65	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
223	66	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
224	67	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
225	68	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
226	69	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
227	70	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
228	71	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
229	72	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
230	73	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
231	74	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
232	75	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
233	76	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
234	77	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
235	78	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
236	79	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
237	80	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
238	81	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
239	82	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
240	83	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
241	84	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
242	85	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
243	86	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
244	87	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
245	88	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
246	89	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
247	90	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
248	91	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
249	92	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
250	93	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
251	94	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
252	95	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
253	96	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
254	97	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
255	98	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
256	99	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
257	100	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
258	101	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
259	102	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
260	103	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
261	104	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
262	105	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
263	106	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
264	107	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
265	108	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
266	109	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
267	110	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
268	111	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
269	112	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
270	113	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
271	114	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
272	115	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
273	116	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
274	117	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
275	118	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
276	119	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
277	120	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
278	121	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
279	122	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
280	123	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
281	124	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
282	125	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
283	126	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
284	127	<i>Synurda phyllanthi</i>	Tahewee	0.51	0.58	7.56	3.57	High	Not Present
285									



Temporary irrigation to be applied to the area around T159 and T161 to compensate for incursions and maintain tree condition. TPZ along school western boundary to seniors site is to be mulched with 50mm of ANL Forest Blend or equivalent to relieve pre-existing soil compaction and cover and protect roots and improve conditions. Mulch can be buried by imported topsoil during final landscaping to improve soil carbon/ organic matter.

Retaining wall to maintain levels adjoining trees. Incursion maintained at minor to very moderate incursions and considered acceptable.

Low impact sandstone log walls to create terraces. Regrading of bank to be minimised. Surface impacts to be managed and minimal impacts expected.

Proposed Electrical kiosks positioned to minimise tree impacts and trees either side to be retained and protected. T206 removed to facilitate access requirements and trenching

Road and footpath routed through existing asphalt carpark at the same level. Minimal root impact expected. Minor incursions calculated and considered acceptable

Road and footpath routed through existing asphalt carpark at the same level. Minimal root impact expected. Surface impacts to be managed.

Temporary irrigation to be applied to the area around T179 and T180 to compensate for incursion and improve tree condition.

Retaining wall to maintain levels adjoining trees for driveway grading and level changes. Incursions to site and neighbouring trees maintained at minor incursion and considered acceptable.

Existing sewer retained. No new services connections required within TPZ. No impacts to tree expected. Minor regrading to top of bank maintained at less than 10% incursion and considered acceptable.

New footpath along College Cres to be installed at or above existing surface levels and located to prevent scalping or severing roots >40mm ø. Minor filling of verge levels may be required with no 'boxing out' for pavement profiles allowed in TPZs. Project Arborist to be on site to monitor path grading near T194

Large street trees with low branches and surface root flares. Water filled barriers to be used to provide trunk and root flare protection along College Cres. Contractor to impose truck parking restrictions and manage all truck movements and parking/site access to prevent foliage and low branch damage via trucks. There is to be no parking of vehicles on verge. Barriers may need to be placed on road at particularly low branches over road if accessed by larger trucks.

Proposed Seniors Living Development - Montefiore, St Ives - Tree Assessment Schedule									
Tree ID	Tree Species	Common Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Trunk Height (m)	Normal Canopy Spread (m)	Normal Canopy Volume (m³)	Canopy Density	Recommendation	
1	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.11	0.15	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
2	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
3	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
4	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
5	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
6	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
7	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
8	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
9	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
10	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
11	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
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115	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
116	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
117	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
118	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
119	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
120	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
121	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
122	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
123	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
124	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
125	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
126	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
127	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
128	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
129	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
130	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
131	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
132	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
133	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
134	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
135	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
136	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
137	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
138	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
139	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
140	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
141	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.49	Low	Retain and Protect	
142	Albizia julibrissis	White Silk Tree	0.15	0.20	2.00				

TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. Tree Protection Measures and Protocols.

All work around existing trees to be retained shall be in accordance with AS 4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites with the clear establishment of the required Tree Protection Zones (TPZ's). If the scope of work allowed within or the extent of the Tree Protection Zones of existing trees is not clear, please refer to the Contract Manager or Project Consulting Arborist for clarification.

Before any site works commence tree protection zones and other measures must be established and conveyed to those all working on the site. The Contractor shall ensure all subcontractors are 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.

Damage to roots or degradation of the soil through compaction and/or excavation within TPZ's is likely to cause serious damage to the tree. Any work operations required within TPA's must be carried out with extreme care. All trees, palms and other shrubs within TPZ's are to be retained unless shown otherwise on the Tree Protection Plan(s). Trees marked for retention shall not be used to display signage, or as fence or cable supports for any reason. No materials stockpiling, chemicals or washout areas are permitted immediately upslope of or within the Tree Protection Area. The washing down of wheel barrows, paint cans/brushes, acids and the like shall not be done near existing trees as the runoff is very harmful to tree roots.

No fuel powered pumps or generators or air compressors are to be placed within TPZ's. No fuel or chemicals shall be stored and no equipment or vehicles shall be serviced or re-fuelled within a TPZ.

2. Controlled Construction Access

Construction access points, stockpiling and storage areas shall be clearly identified on site and fenced off where appropriate. Uncontrolled access and parking of vehicles inside TPZ's shall be avoided. If access is required through a tree protection area, the access way shall be treated with ground protection.

3. Tree Protection Fencing & Signage

The Tree Protection Plan(s) shows the extent of areas to be fenced and protected. Protection measures shall be certified as adequate by the Project Consulting Arborist. This fencing may form part of the general construction site fencing, where practical. It shall remain in place as long as possible and typically not be removed until the final landscape installation in those areas begins.

All tree protection fencing shall be 1800mm high galvanised chain wire or welded steel mesh. Fencing must be bolted together and secured with the necessary back stays and bracing.

Star pickets with bunting or danger tape shall not constitute acceptable tree protection fencing.

Suitable signage as defined by AS 4970-2025 Appendix C shall be affixed to the external side of the fencing at a spacing of not less than 1 sign per 50 lineal metres of fence, with at least one sign per designated area.

If fence locations conflict with the proposed works, contact the Project Consulting Arborist and Contract Manager for resolution. No new services (unless under-bored) shall be located within or through the Tree Protection Area.

4. 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 2 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 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.

5. Works within the TPZ's

All work within the root zone of existing trees shall be undertaken with the utmost care. If by necessity a tree requires removal of branches for building or access, pruning shall be done in strict accordance with accepted arboriculture techniques and AS 4373-2007. No rubbish, spoil or new materials shall be placed on the root zone of any existing tree or against their trunks.

6. Ground Protection

If it is proposed to create any access route, or similar, within the TPZ of a retained tree, the Contractor shall install rumble boards over the TPA 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. 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. Suitably robust and proprietary ground protection mats or boards manufactured for ground protection and heavy vehicle access may also be used.

7. Provision of Temporary Irrigation

A temporary irrigation requirement is anticipated for this project. In addition, if accidental damage or other weather extremes dictate and the Project Consulting Arborist considers one is necessary it shall be installed as per the following. A temporary and automated (battery powered timer is sufficient) watering system to be placed within the specified TPZs of the trees nominated to maintain adequate water to the retained trees and help maintain their healthy condition. This shall be a surface mounted 'residential-style' soaker hose and/or similar surface sprinkler systems. It is to be surface visible and spray delivered so that is 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 prolonged rain. The system is to remain in place for the duration of construction, or until the Project Consulting Arborist approves it's removal. It may be removed to allow final landscape treatments to proceed. If accidentally disturbed or damaged by construction activities, it is to be reinstated as soon as practicable.

8. Structural Demolition Within TPZ's

Project Consulting Arborist shall be on site during all demolition work within the TPZ's to monitor and advise on tree protection. Secateurs and a handsaw shall be available to deal with and cleanly cut any exposed roots that have to be cut. Machines with a long reach may be used if they can work from outside TPZ's or from protected areas within TPZ's. They shall not encroach onto unprotected soil in TPZ's.

Debris to be removed from TPZ's must be moved across existing hard surfacing or temporary ground protection in a way that prevents compaction and disturbance of soil. Alternatively, it can be lifted out by machines provided this does not disturb TPZ's or damage the canopy. If appropriate, leave below ground structures such as footings and disused pipes in place if their removal will cause excessive root disturbance.

When pulling up existing paving the Contractor shall work backwards, lifting demolished paving back onto the existing paving. Roots may be found growing under the pavement and should not be trafficked. Roots growing into existing sub-base should be left and new surface finishes placed over the top without disturbance.

9. Excavations or Trenching within TPZ's

Excavation within TPA's shall not be allowed using mechanical equipment such as excavators or backhoes. Excavation within TPZ's shall only be carried out carefully by hand taking care not to damage the bark and wood of any roots. Specialist tools for removing soil around roots using compressed air (air spade), or water vacuum extraction shall be an appropriate alternative to hand digging and is the preferred method.

Exposed roots to be removed shall be cut cleanly with a sharp saw or secateurs at the face of the excavation. Roots temporarily exposed must be protected by appropriate covering with damp hessian or sand. Roots greater than 50mm in diameter are to be retained and shall only be cut in exceptional circumstances and only after consultation with the Project Consulting Arborist. Roots greater than 100mm in diameter shall typically not be allowed to be cut and must be worked around.

10. Soft Landscaping Installation

Final trimming and planting shall be judiciously undertaken around trees. All soft landscaping within the tree protection zones will be installed with care to avoid root disturbance from irrigation trenching, lighting installation and the planting of larger plants. Permanent irrigation (if used) shall be installed as spray heads located outside of TPZ's and spraying inwards. All other services such as small-scale electrical services shall also be designed and installed to avoid any excavation or trenching around the trees.

No significant excavation or cultivation, especially by rotary hoes or excavators, shall occur within TPZ's. Where new designs require the levels to be increased, good quality and permeable top soil shall be used. It should be firmed into place but not over compacted. All areas close to tree trunks shall be kept at the original ground level. Where turf is to be installed tree trunks shall have mulched rings applied rather than grass laid up to the trunk.

The size of the installed plants shall typically be less than 5L pots so that the maximum depth of the new root balls is less than 200mm. Any planting proposed that is larger than this shall be only installed outside of the SRZ and with care to not injure roots while digging planting holes.

11. Canopy Pruning

The Contractor shall prune branches of protected trees only as directed by the Project Consulting Arborist. Pruning is only to be undertaken by a qualified arborist (under the supervision of a person with AQF Level 4 or above). The Project Consulting Arborist is to be present at all times during the pruning work. Work is to be in strict accordance with AS4373 Pruning of Amenity Trees. Do not treat wounds.

12. Root Pruning

Pruning of roots of protected trees shall only be as directed the Project Consulting Arborist. The Tree Contractor shall use only a qualified arborist (AQF Level 4 or above). The Project Consulting Arborist is to be present at all times during the root pruning.

Roots are not to be cut using normal excavation machinery of any sort. This usually results in splitting and massive disturbance well past the intended line of cut. When required to cut roots, use hand methods and sharp hand tools (e.g. secateurs, hand saw) such that the remaining root systems are preserved intact and undamaged. Roots are to be cut back by hand square to the direction of the root travel (or edge of the excavation). Do not cut any tree roots exceeding 40mm diameter unless permitted. Excavations within root zones should be kept open for as short a period as possible. Any excavated face containing roots is to be temporarily supported, where necessary, to prevent soil loss from around the other retained roots.

13. Accidental Tree Damage

Should a tree be accidentally damaged, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Project Consulting Arborist. Timing can be of the essence, particularly with bark injuries, trunk damage or chemical contaminations.

If a branch has been broken, it shall be removed and the damaged end pruned to a suitable branch collar. If the branch has been torn out of the trunk, assessment shall be made and the damage cleaned up by as much as possible without further damage to the tree.

If roots are accidentally disturbed or excavated, any broken, crushed and torn sections shall be exposed and pruned leaving clean cuts to minimise risk of infection by fungal pathogens and promote good conditions for new root growth.

Example image of acceptable tree protection fencing measures to be applied. (1.8m high chainlink fencing with posts driven into ground)



Example image of acceptable tree protection fencing measures to be applied. (1.8m high rigid metal fencing with appropriate lateral bracing)



Example image of acceptable trunk protection battens



Example image of acceptable ground protection rumble boards



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NOTE

Refer to the accompanying Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report for full description of trees, measurements and methods used to assess the trees, and proposed tree protection measures.

A	For SSDA Submission	RWS	29/5/2026
REVISION	DESCRIPTION	CHKD	DATE

PROJECT & CLIENT

Seniors Living Development

Montefiore Community Aged Care

DRAWING TITLE

Tree Protection Specifications

Project No : 23.18

Designed : RWS

Drawn : RWS/BT

Scale : N/A

North

DRAWING NUMBER

T-04

REVISION

A

Plotted at : 5:44 pm 29/5/2026

4.2 Tree Impact Assessment Schedule

Proposed Seniors Living Development - Montefiore, St Ives - Tree Assessment Schedule																					
Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Breast Height (dbh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dgl) (m)	Nominal TPZ radius (m) 12xdbh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Tree History	Noted Defects	SULE Rating	Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Incursion and Impact	Recommendation	
1	1	Melaleuca linariifolia	Flax Leaved Paperbark	6.5	3.0	0.11	0.15	2.00	1.49	Mature	Poor	Suppressed	Native	Planted	Very Asymmetric Form, Lean-Minor, Deadwood-Minor, Tip Dieback	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Asymmetric and minor lean to west. Very sparse foliage.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
2	1	Casuarina glauca	Swamp She-Oak	12.0	4.0	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.68	Mature	Fair	Suppressed	Native	Planted	Poor Taper	Long (>40 years)	Low	Minimal foliage	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
3	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	14.0	9.0	0.44	0.52	5.28	2.51	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to west.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
4	1	Casuarina glauca	Swamp She-Oak	17.0	7.0	0.47	0.62	5.64	2.71	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
5	1	Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Laurel	12.0	12.0	0.50	0.64	6.00	2.74	Mature	Fair	Poor	Invasive	Planted	Deadwood-Minor, Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	Nil / Remove	Very close to kerb and road and together with adjoining tree is lifting displacing adjacent kerb. Invasive species, should be removed when within CEEC.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
6	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	15.0	9.0	0.56	0.68	6.72	2.81	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Deadwood-Minor, Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	High	Very close to kerb and road and together with adjoining tree is lifting displacing adjacent kerb.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
7	3	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	8.0	6.0	0.16	0.18	2.00	1.61	Mature	Poor	Suppressed	Exotic	Planted	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Low	Row of three small trees growing beneath larger trees, quite suppressed with poor form and condition.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
8	3	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	16.0	8.0	0.50	0.67	6.00	2.80	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Very closely spaced grouping. Need to be treated as one tree. Measurements from largest tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
9	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	17.0	5.0	0.42	0.51	5.04	2.49	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
10	1	Corymbia gummifera	Red Bloodwood	13.0	4.0	0.25	0.31	3.00	2.02	Mature	Fair	Suppressed	Endemic	Self Sown	Deadwood-Minor, Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Very sparse canopy and a lot of minor deadwood.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
11	1	Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple	13.0	9.0	0.36	0.43	4.32	2.32	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Slightly asymmetric to east.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
12	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	12.0	10.0	0.64	0.76	7.68	2.95	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
13	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	11.0	6.0	0.44	0.53	5.28	2.53	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
14	1	Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple	18.5	10.0	0.67	0.80	8.04	3.01	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Decay-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Historic branch tearout at 8.0m. Birds nest within upper canopy. Some small stem cankers and numerous large branches previously pruned. Prominent tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
15	1	Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple	10.0	6.0	0.30	0.41	3.60	2.28	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to west.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
16	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	7.5	6.0	0.28	0.38	3.36	2.20	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
17	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	7.0	6.0	0.22	0.29	2.64	1.97	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
18	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	9.5	8.0	0.27	0.38	3.24	2.20	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Largest and best tree in the row.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
19	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	8.5	5.0	0.20	0.26	2.40	1.88	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
20	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	9.5	6.0	0.22	0.28	2.64	1.94	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
21	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	6.0	2.0	0.18	0.24	2.16	1.82	Senescent	Moribund	Poor	Exotic	Planted	Deadwood-Major, Epicormic Growth	Remove (<5 years)	Nil / Remove	Moribund tree. Should be removed.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
22	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	9.0	6.0	0.20	0.27	2.40	1.91	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Planted	Poor Taper	Long (>40 years)	Low	Very elongated form.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
23	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	6.5	5.0	0.18	0.20	2.16	1.68	Mature	Fair	Poor	Exotic	Planted		Medium (15-40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
24	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	5.0	5.0	0.22	0.26	2.64	1.88	Mature	Fair	Poor	Exotic	Planted	Major Wounding, Tip Dieback, Epicormic Growth	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Poor form and dieback in upper canopy.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
25	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	6.5	6.0	0.22	0.29	2.64	1.97	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
26	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	8.0	7.0	0.24	0.29	2.88	1.97	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
27	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	7.0	6.0	0.23	0.28	2.76	1.94	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
28	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	7.0	5.0	0.13	0.16	2.00	1.53	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Planted		Medium (15-40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
29	1	Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	6.5	5.0	0.19	0.26	2.28	1.88	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Planted	Tip Dieback	Medium (15-40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
30	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	9.0	6.0	0.38	0.41	4.56	2.28	Mature	Good	Poor	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form, Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Asymmetric to north.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
31	1	Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple	17.0	9.0	0.38	0.44	4.56	2.34	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to north-west	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
32	1	Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple	18.0	8.0	0.41	0.52	4.92	2.51	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Deadwood-Minor, Poor Taper	Long (>40 years)	High	Minimal lower foliage.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
33	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	11.0	6.0	0.26	0.31	3.12	2.02	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Asymmetric to north.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
34	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	16.0	9.0	0.42	0.48	5.04	2.43	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to north-west.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
35	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	17.0	8.0	0.50	0.59	6.00	2.65	Mature	Good	Excellent	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
36	1	Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum	7.0	3.0	0.16	0.19	2.00	1.65	Over-mature	Poor	Poor	Endemic	Planted	Decay-Minor, Tip Dieback, Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
37	1	Syzygium paniculatum	Magenta Cherry	9.0	7.0	0.23	0.25	2.76	1.85	Mature	Poor	Average	Native	Planted	Epicormic Growth, Tip Dieback, Co-dominant Stems	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Very sparse foliage	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
38	1	Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine	5.0	4.0	0.11	0.19	2.00	1.65	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Butt sweep at base.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
39	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	10.0	6.0	0.20	0.26	2.40	1.88	Mature	Fair	Poor	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to north-west. Part of tight cluster of trees, most with asymmetric canopy towards outside edge of cluster.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
40	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	10.0	7.0	0.29	0.35	3.48	2.13	Mature	Good	Poor	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Very asymmetric to north. Part of tight cluster of trees, most with asymmetric canopy towards outside edge of cluster.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
41	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	13.0	8.0	0.26	0.35	3.12	2.13	Mature	Good	Poor	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to north-east. Part of tight cluster of trees, most with asymmetric canopy towards outside edge of cluster.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
42	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	13.0	6.0	0.39	0.50	4.68	2.47	Mature	Good	Poor	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to north-east. Part of tight cluster of trees, most with asymmetric canopy towards outside edge of cluster.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
43	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	13.0	8.0	0.38	0.49	4.56	2.45	Mature	Good	Poor	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Very asymmetric to east. Part of tight cluster of trees, most with asymmetric canopy towards outside edge of cluster.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
44	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	14.0	7.0	0.45	0.55	5.40	2.57	Mature	Good	Poor	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to south-east. Part of tight cluster of trees, most with asymmetric canopy towards outside edge of cluster.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
45	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	9.0	4.0	0.17	0.23	2.04	1.79	Mature	Fair	Suppressed	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Part of tight cluster of trees, most suppressed specimen.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	
46	1	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	16.5	8.0	0.55	0.69	6.60	2.83	Mature	Good	Excellent	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Part of tight cluster of trees. Largest specimen.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect	

Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Breast Height (dbh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dgl) (m)	Nominal TPZ radius (m) 12xdbh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Tree History	Noted Defects	SULE Rating	Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Incursion and Impact	Recommendation
47	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	15.0	8.0	0.44	0.54	5.28	2.55	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to north-west.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
48	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	16.0	10.0	0.49	0.65	5.88	2.76	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Lean-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Minor lean to east.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
49	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	8.0	3.0	0.15	0.20	2.00	1.68	Mature	Fair	Suppressed	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
50	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	16.0	8.0	0.38	0.48	4.56	2.43	Mature	Fair	Poor	Endemic	Remnant	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Decay-Minor, Tip Dieback, Congested Branches, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Dysfunction and dead branch at primary junction. Inclusions and congested branching.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
51	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	16.0	8.0	0.40	0.47	4.80	2.41	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
52	1	<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	Lemon Scented Tea Tree	8.5	6.0	0.15	0.19	2.00	1.65	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted		Medium (15-40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
53	1	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> ?	Blackbutt	11.0	4.0	0.15	0.18	2.00	1.61	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	High	Semi-mature specimen with no fruit or bud for identification. Form and leaves concolorous and consistent with <i>E.pilularis</i> . (9-16cm x 1.6-3.0cm).	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
54	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	16.0	10.0	0.67	0.88	8.04	3.14	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	High	Twin trunked tree from base. Prominent tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
55	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	17.0	10.0	0.62	0.80	7.44	3.01	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
56	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	14.0	7.0	0.51	0.67	6.12	2.80	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Slightly asymmetric to west.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
57	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	15.0	10.0	0.56	1.20	6.72	3.57	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	High	Multitrunked from base. Slightly asymmetric to west.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
58	1	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Umbrella Tree	6.0	3.0	0.16	0.20	2.00	1.68	Mature	Good	Poor	Invasive	Planted	Lean-Major	Long (>40 years)	Nil / Remove	Invasive and out of character with bushland species.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
59	1	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	18.5	14.0	0.56	0.71	6.72	2.87	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Epicormic Growth, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
60	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	5.0	3.0	0.10	0.12	2.00	1.36	Semi-mature	Fair	Suppressed	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Asymmetric to north.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
61	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	15.0	9.0	0.48	0.60	5.76	2.67	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
62	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	12.5	6.0	0.28	0.37	3.36	2.18	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
63	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	12.0	7.0	0.28	0.34	3.36	2.10	Mature	Fair	Poor	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Very symmetric to south-west.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
64	1	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	6.0	3.0	0.10	0.13	2.00	1.40	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Self Sown		Long (>40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
65	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	17.0	9.0	0.86	1.05	10.32	3.38	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	High	Part of tight cluster of trees, most with slightly asymmetric canopy towards outside edge of cluster.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
66	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	18.0	9.0	0.73	1.02	8.76	3.34	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
67	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	16.5	9.0	0.61	0.76	7.32	2.95	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	High	Slightly asymmetric to west,	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
68	1	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	10.0	2.0	0.12	0.18	2.00	1.61	Semi-mature	Fair	Suppressed	Endemic	Planted	Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
69	1	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	7.0	2.0	0.09	0.13	2.00	1.40	Semi-mature	Poor	Suppressed	Endemic	Unknown		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
70	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	13.5	5.0	0.25	0.30	3.00	2.00	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
71	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	11.0	4.0	0.16	0.18	2.00	1.61	Semi-mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
72	1	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	9.0	4.0	0.16	0.24	2.00	1.82	Semi-mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Unknown		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
73	1	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	22.0	14.0	0.64	0.87	7.68	3.12	Mature	Good	Excellent	Endemic	Remnant	Pest/Disease, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Small basal borer blaze to south-east. Prominent tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
74	1	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	8.5	5.0	0.22	0.30	2.64	2.00	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Unknown		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
75	1	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	9.5	7.0	0.38	0.43	4.56	2.32	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Unknown	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
76	1	<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall	8.5	8.0	0.24	0.35	2.88	2.13	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted	Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Within footprint of driveway to Link Rd	Remove
77	1	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	8.0	4.0	0.28	0.36	3.36	2.15	Over-mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Self Sown	Lean-Minor, Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	Low	Asymmetric to north-east.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
78	1	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	8.0	3.0	0.20	0.29	2.40	1.97	Mature	Poor	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Epicormic Growth, Tip Dieback, Deadwood-Major	Long (>40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
79	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	14.0	11.0	0.60	0.73	7.20	2.90	Mature	Poor	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Tip Dieback, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Very sparse canopy.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
80	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	19.0	10.0	0.51	0.59	6.12	2.65	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	High	One of best in group. Part of tightly spaced cluster of trees same species tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
81	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	15.0	8.0	0.25	0.31	3.00	2.02	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	High	Part of tightly spaced cluster of trees same species tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
82	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	15.0	8.0	0.37	0.43	4.44	2.32	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	High	Part of tightly spaced cluster of trees same species tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
83	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	20.0	10.0	0.52	0.62	6.24	2.71	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	High	One of best in group. Part of tightly spaced cluster of trees same species tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
84	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	18.0	9.0	0.42	0.49	5.04	2.45	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Planted	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to east. Part of tightly spaced cluster of trees same species tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
85	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	19.0	9.0	0.60	0.92	7.20	3.20	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Planted	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	High	Largest in group. Smaller second trunk. Part of tightly spaced cluster of trees same species tree.	Minor (10%) incursion for driveway construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
86	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	15.0	8.0	0.35	0.41	4.20	2.28	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Planted	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to west. Part of tightly spaced cluster of trees same species tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
87	1	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i> 'Variegatum'	Variegated Pittosporum	5.5	3.0	0.17	0.22	2.04	1.75	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Planted	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
88	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	16.5	10.0	0.64	1.06	7.68	3.39	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	High	Multitrunked from base.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
89	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	15.5	8.0	0.48	0.75	5.76	2.93	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form, Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	High	Very symmetric to south. Multitrunked from base.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
90	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	16.5	8.0	0.32	0.39	3.84	2.23	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to south west.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
91	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	17.5	14.0	0.54	0.68	6.48	2.81	Mature	Good	Excellent	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Minor (8%) incursion for driveway construction together with some minor surrace impacts from driveway areas that are constructed at or above existing levels. Minimal root loss expected. Already an existing car park. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
92	1	<i>Syncarpia hillii</i>	Satinay	12.0	10.0	0.61	0.61	7.32	2.69	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Native to Queensland. Assumed intentionally planted.	Minor (10%) incursion for driveway construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect

Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Breast Height (dbh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dg) (m)	Nominal TPZ radius (m) 12xdbh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Tree History	Noted Defects	SULE Rating	Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Incursion and Impact	Recommendation
93	1	<i>Syncarpia hillii</i>	Satinay	8.0	3.0	0.13	0.17	2.00	1.57	Semi-mature	Fair	Suppressed	Native	Self Sown		Long (>40 years)	Low	Native to Queensland. Assumed self sown from adjoining much older specimen. Somewhat suppressed.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
94	1	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak	20.0	8.0	0.47	0.63	5.64	2.73	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
95	1	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak	15.0	5.0	0.22	0.31	2.64	2.02	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
96	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	11.0	6.0	0.58	0.58	6.96	2.63	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
97	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	17.0	8.0	0.26	0.30	3.12	2.00	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to west	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
98	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	18.5	8.0	0.40	0.47	4.80	2.41	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
99	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	16.5	10.0	0.38	0.53	4.56	2.53	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to north-west.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
100	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	18.5	9.0	0.42	0.55	5.04	2.57	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Slightly adymmetric to east.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
101	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	19.0	12.0	0.42	0.48	5.04	2.43	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
102	1	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	10.0	3.0	0.14	0.18	2.00	1.61	Mature	Fair	Suppressed	Endemic	Self Sown		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	No fruit or bud for positive identification but leaves and bark consistent with <i>E. resinifera</i> (discolorous 10-17cm x 1.8-3cm with long fine point).	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
103	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	16.5	6.0	0.26	0.31	3.12	2.02	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Poor Taper	Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
104	1	<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra White Gum	17.0	10.0	0.38	0.50	4.56	2.47	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted	Deadwood-Major, Tip Dieback	Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
105	1	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak	14.5	8.0	0.26	0.33	3.12	2.08	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
106	4	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	12.5	9.0	0.61	1.30	7.32	3.69	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Cluster of 4 extremely closed spaced trees. Need to treat as one.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
107	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	12.0	6.0	0.52	0.63	6.24	2.73	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
108	1	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	11.5	8.0	0.23	0.28	2.76	1.94	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Unknown		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
109	1	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	11.0	8.0	0.19	0.24	2.28	1.82	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Unknown		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
110	1	<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Myrtle	5.0	3.0	0.07	0.10	2.00	1.26	Semi-mature	Good	Average	Native	Planted		Replaceable (Small/Young)	Low	Small tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
111	1	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	24.0	9.0	0.59	0.79	7.08	3.00	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Self Sown	Tip Dieback	Long (>40 years)	High		Some minor surrace impacts from driveway areas that are constructed at or above existing levels. Minimal root loss expected. Already an existing car park. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
112	1	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	10.0	6.0	0.22	0.29	2.64	1.97	Mature	Fair	Suppressed	Endemic	Self Sown	Branch Tearouts, Decay-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
113	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	14.0	9.0	0.36	0.46	4.32	2.39	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Asymmetric to east.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
114	2	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	11.0	8.0	0.54	1.20	6.48	3.57	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	High	Extremely closed cluster of two trees. Need to treat as one.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
115	1	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	16.5	9.0	0.38	0.44	4.56	2.34	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
116	1	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	23.0	17.0	0.95	1.20	11.40	3.57	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Very large and prominent tree on neighbouring property.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
117	1	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	8.5	4.0	0.22	0.30	2.64	2.00	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
118	5	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	16.0	6.0	0.90	1.00	10.80	3.31	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Tightly spaced cluster of 5 trees on neighbouring property.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
119	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	17.5	8.0	0.61	0.84	7.32	3.08	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road. Twin trunked from base.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
120	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	13.5	8.0	0.57	0.70	6.84	2.85	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
121	1	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides?</i>	Thin-leaved Stringybark	6.5	6.0	0.23	0.29	2.76	1.97	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Endemic	Self Sown	Pest/Disease, Tip Dieback, Deadwood-Major, Major Wounding, Very Asymmetric Form	Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Street tree on Link Road. Numerous galls, basal wounding and major deadwood. Asymmetric to north-west.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
122	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	23.0	15.0	0.95	1.18	11.40	3.55	Mature	Poor	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Cracks/Splits, Decay-Major, Major Wounding, Deadwood-Minor, Pest/Disease	Long (>40 years)	Low	Large tree street tree on Link Road, but sparse canopy and major basal wounding to footpath and road side. Signs of decay and wood cracking in basal area could be signs of potential movement and weakness. Hollow soundings with mallet. Borer exit wounds. No significant reaction wood production.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
123	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	13.5	8.0	0.54	0.71	6.48	2.87	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road. Sparse canopy.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
124	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	13.5	6.0	0.37	0.45	4.44	2.37	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road. Asymmetric to north-east.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
125	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	13.0	6.0	0.33	0.50	3.96	2.47	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road. Twin trunked from base	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
126	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	12.5	6.0	0.28	0.39	3.36	2.23	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road. Asymmetric to south-east.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
127	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	13.0	9.0	0.43	0.58	5.16	2.63	Mature	Fair	Excellent	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
128	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	12.0	7.0	0.26	0.33	3.12	2.08	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Very Asymmetric Form	Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road. Asymmetric to north-east.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
129	1	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Willow Myrtle	6.0	3.0	0.17	0.22	2.04	1.75	Mature	Poor	Poor	Native	Planted		Medium (15-40 years)	Low	Street tree on Link Road.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
130	1	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	9.5	8.0	0.30	0.30	3.60	2.00	Mature	Fair	Poor	Endemic	Self Sown	Very Asymmetric Form, Lean-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on Link Road. Very asymmetric to west.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
131	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	13.5	7.0	0.34	0.43	4.08	2.32	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
132	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	13.5	6.0	0.36	0.45	4.32	2.37	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
133	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	12.0	4.0	0.24	0.28	2.88	1.94	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
134	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	12.0	6.0	0.39	0.49	4.68	2.45	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
135	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	18.0	6.0	0.54	0.71	6.48	2.87	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
136	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	14.0	5.0	0.45	0.57	5.40	2.61	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Inclusions, Co-dominant Stems, Major Wounding, Decay-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on Link Road.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
137	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	14.0	5.0	0.35	0.46	4.20	2.39	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Street tree on Link Road.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
138	1	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	6.5	6.0	0.25	0.33	3.00	2.08	Mature	Fair	Poor	Native	Planted	Inclusions, Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	Low	Part of memorial planting	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
139	1	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	7.5	6.0	0.29	0.48	3.48	2.43	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Planted	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Part of memorial planting	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
140	1	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	7.0	5.5	0.25	0.35	3.00	2.13	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Part of memorial planting	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
141	1	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	5.0	4.0	0.18	0.30	2.16	2.00	Mature	Poor	Poor	Native	Planted	Major Wounding, Tip Dieback, Cracks/Splits, Co-dominant Stems, Decay-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Low	Part of memorial planting	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
142	1	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	6.0	5.5	0.30	0.31	3.60	2.02	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Part of memorial planting	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
143	1	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	6.0	4.5	0.22	0.25	2.64	1.85	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Part of memorial planting	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect

Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Breast Height (dbh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dg) (m)	Nominal TPZ radius (m) 12xdbh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Tree History	Noted Defects	SULE Rating	Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Incursion and Impact	Recommendation
144	1	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	5.5	4.5	0.16	0.20	2.00	1.68	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Part of memorial planting	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
145	1	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	6.0	5.0	0.19	0.24	2.28	1.82	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted	Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Part of memorial planting	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
146	1	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	7.0	5.5	0.27	0.44	3.24	2.34	Mature	Poor	Poor	Native	Planted	Decay-Minor, Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Tip Dieback, Major Wounding	Long (>40 years)	Nil / Remove	Part of memorial planting.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
147	1	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	6.5	6.0	0.22	0.33	2.64	2.08	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Tip Dieback	Long (>40 years)	Low	Part of memorial planting	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
148	2	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Broadleaf Privet	15.0	8.0	0.30	0.40	3.60	2.25	Mature	Good	Poor	Weed	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Nil / Remove		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
149	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	8.0	6.0	0.28	0.37	3.36	2.18	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
150	1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	12.5	8.0	0.51	0.77	6.12	2.97	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted	Cracks/Splits	Long (>40 years)	Low	Asymmetric to west. Cracks evident in base.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
151	30	<i>Xylosma santicosum</i>	Shiny Xylosma	7.5	5.0	0.20	0.25	2.40	1.85	Mature	Excellent	Average	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Extensive and effective hedge screen to and from adjoining property.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
152	1	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani	8.5	7.0	0.38	0.42	4.56	2.30	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted	Co-dominant Stems, Epicormic Growth	Medium (15-40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
153	1	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani	8.0	6.0	0.18	0.24	2.16	1.82	Mature	Fair	Poor	Native	Planted	Epicormic Growth, Lean-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
154	1	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> cv.	Mandarin	5.5	3.0	0.08	0.11	2.00	1.31	Mature	Fair	Average	Exotic	Self Sown		Replaceable (Small/Young)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
155	1	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani	7.5	4.0	0.23	0.28	2.76	1.94	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Planted		Medium (15-40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
156	1	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani	5.5	3.0	0.11	0.13	2.00	1.40	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted		Remove (<5 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
157	1	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Persian Silk Tree	9.5	11.0	0.41	0.44	4.92	2.34	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Planted	Decay-Minor	Medium (15-40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
158	1	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	26.0	12.0	0.50	0.65	6.00	2.76	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Planted	Major Wounding, Pest/Disease	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Major wounding and borer blaze to south.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
159	1	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	24.0	14.0	0.98	1.12	11.76	3.47	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Planted	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	High	Fused trunk at 3.0m	Minor (10%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
160	1	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowood	21.0	11.0	0.57	0.72	6.84	2.88	Mature	Good	Poor	Native	Planted	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Low	Inclusion on primary branch	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
161	1	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	27.0	17.0	0.86	1.09	10.32	3.43	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Endemic	Planted	Cavity, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Habitat hollow at 10m and small spout at 5m on west. Highly prominent and well formed tree.	Minor (7%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
162	1	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowood	18.0	9.0	0.69	0.92	8.28	3.20	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Planted	Epicormic Growth, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Minor (4%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
163	1	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	6.0	3.0	0.10	0.16	2.00	1.53	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Endemic	Remnant		Replaceable (Small/Young)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
164	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	9.5	7.0	0.37	0.51	4.44	2.49	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Planted	Co-dominant Stems, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
165	1	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	5.0	4.0	0.14	0.17	2.00	1.57	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted		Replaceable (Small/Young)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
166	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	8.5	7.0	0.51	0.55	6.12	2.57	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Planted	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions, Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
167	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	8.5	5.0	0.20	0.25	2.40	1.85	Mature	Fair	Suppressed	Endemic	Planted	Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	Moderate		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
168	1	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	18.5	12.0	0.72	0.94	8.64	3.22	Mature	Good	Excellent	Endemic	Planted	Major Wounding, Branch Tearouts, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High	Borer blaze and wounding to north.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
169	1	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	12.0	8.0	0.45	0.54	5.40	2.55	Mature	Good	Excellent	Endemic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
170	1	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	23.5	13.0	0.70	0.86	8.40	3.11	Mature	Good	Excellent	Endemic	Planted	Branch Tearouts, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
171	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	12.0	7.0	0.38	0.44	4.56	2.34	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Planted	Very Asymmetric Form, Co-dominant Stems, Deadwood-Minor	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Asymmetric to north	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
172	1	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	18.5	11.0	0.67	0.73	8.04	2.90	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Planted	Major Wounding	Long (>40 years)	High	Basal wounds and to north at 2-3m	Minor (8%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
173	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	9.0	8.0	0.33	0.40	3.96	2.25	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Planted	Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	High		Minor (2%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
174	1	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	9.0	5.0	0.45	0.53	5.40	2.53	Over-mature	Poor	Poor	Endemic	Remnant	Major Wounding, Very Asymmetric Form, Deadwood-Major, Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Low		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
175	1	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	19.0	9.0	0.45	0.58	5.40	2.63	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
176	1	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	19.5	10.0	0.63	0.80	7.56	3.01	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Tip Dieback, Epicormic Growth, Decay-Minor	Long (>40 years)	High		Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
177	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	17.5	8.0	0.54	1.02	6.48	3.34	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	High	Two trunks. Slight asymmetric to east.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
178	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	19.5	9.0	0.64	1.20	7.68	3.57	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	High	3 trunks from base.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
179	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	16.5	9.0	0.78	1.13	9.36	3.48	Mature	Fair	Excellent	Endemic	Remnant	Deadwood-Major	Long (>40 years)	High		Moderate (13%) incursion for driveway construction. Only just above the extent of a minor incursion and already in an area occupied by a sportscourt and therefore considered readily acceptable. Large contiguous area unaffected to south of tree.	Retain and Protect
180	1	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	15.5	14.0	1.17	1.50	14.04	3.92	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Co-dominant Stems, Inclusions	Long (>40 years)	High	3 trunks from base.	Moderate (11%) incursion for driveway construction. Only just above the extent of a minor incursion and already in an area occupied by a sportscourt and therefore considered readily acceptable. Large contiguous area unaffected to south of tree.	Retain and Protect
181	1	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	24.5	10.0	0.81	1.00	9.72	3.31	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Epicormic Growth, Tip Dieback	Long (>40 years)	High	Slightly asymmetric to east.	Minor (8%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
182	1	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	20.5	10.0	0.60	0.80	7.20	3.01	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Neighbouring property tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
183	1	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	21.5	14.0	1.00	1.25	12.00	3.63	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Neighbouring property tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
184	1	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	21.5	10.0	0.70	0.89	8.40	3.15	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant		Long (>40 years)	High	Neighbouring property tree.	Minor (3%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
185	1	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	26.5	12.0	1.20	1.30	14.40	3.69	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Planted	Cavity, Deadwood-Minor, Branch Tearouts	Long (>40 years)	High	Neighbouring property tree. Spout at 10.5m to east.	Minor (10%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect

Tree ID	Trees in Group	Tree Species	Common Name	Height (m)	Spread Average (m)	Trunk Diameter Breast Height (dbh) (m)	Trunk Diameter at base (dg) (m)	Nominal TPZ radius (m) 12xdbh (AS 4970)	Nominal SRZ radius (m) (AS 4970)	Age Class	Current Vigour	Current Form	Tree Origin	Tree History	Noted Defects	SULE Rating	Retention Value	General Comments and Notes	Incursion and Impact	Recommendation
186	1	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	17.0	8.0	0.55	0.70	6.60	2.85	Mature	Fair	Average	Endemic	Remnant	Deadwood-Major	Long (>40 years)	High	Neighbouring property tree.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
187	10	<i>Photinia x fraseri 'Robusta'</i>	Photinia	6.5	8.0	0.18	0.25	2.16	1.85	Mature	Fair	Poor	Exotic	Planted	Root Impacts, Co-dominant Stems	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Neighbouring property tree. Row planting in very small space between fence and large retaining wall in neighbouring property. Unsustainable location.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
188	1	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	8.0	4.0	0.18	0.20	2.16	1.68	Mature	Good	Average	Invasive	Self Sown	Root Impacts	Long (>40 years)	Nil / Remove	Neighbouring property tree. Self sown specimen in small space between fence and neighbouring property retaining wall. Unsustainable location. Should be removed.	Weed species, recommended for removal	Remove
189	2	<i>Photinia x fraseri 'Robusta'</i>	Photinia	7.5	7.0	0.30	0.45	3.60	2.37	Mature	Fair	Poor	Exotic	Planted	Co-dominant Stems, Epicormic Growth, Root Impacts	Short (5-15 years)	Low	Neighbouring property tree. Row planting in very small space between fence and large retaining wall in neighbouring property. Unsustainable location.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
190	1	<i>Olea europaea subsp. africana</i>	African Olive	7.0	8.0	0.30	0.50	3.60	2.47	Mature	Good	Poor	Weed	Self Sown		Medium (15-40 years)	Nil / Remove	Weed species in neighbouring property. In very small space between fence and large retaining wall in neighbouring property. Unsustainable location.	Weed species, recommended for removal	Remove
191	1	<i>Callistemon viminalis cv.</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	6.0	7.0	0.28	0.35	3.36	2.13	Mature	Poor	Poor	Native	Planted	Very Asymmetric Form, Root Impacts	Replaceable (Small/Young)	Low	Very asymmetric to north. Tree in neighbouring property. In very small space between fence and large retaining wall in neighbouring property. Unsustainable location.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
192	1	<i>Callistemon viminalis cv.</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	6.0	4.0	0.18	0.25	2.16	1.85	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted		Replaceable (Small/Young)	Low	Tree in neighbouring property. In very small space between fence and large retaining wall in neighbouring property. Unsustainable location.	Nil impacts expected.	Retain and Protect
193	1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	19.5	9.0	0.90	1.10	10.80	3.44	Mature	Good	Average	Endemic	Planted	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	High		Minor (8%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
194	1	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	Oriental Sweet Gum	10.5	15.0	0.80	0.86	9.60	3.11	Mature	Excellent	Excellent	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Surface impacts to be managed from footpath construction.	Retain and Protect
195	1	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett Mallee	11.0	4.0	0.18	0.20	2.16	1.68	Mature	Fair	Average	Native	Planted	Co-dominant Stems, Epicormic Growth	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Surface impacts to be managed from footpath construction.	Retain and Protect
196	1	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	Oriental Sweet Gum	11.0	11.0	0.60	0.74	7.20	2.92	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Surface impacts to be managed from footpath construction.	Retain and Protect
197	1	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett Mallee	6.0	2.5	0.10	0.12	2.00	1.36	Mature	Poor	Average	Native	Planted	Deadwood-Minor, Tip Dieback	Replaceable (Small/Young)	Low	Street tree on College Crescent.	Within footprint of driveway to basement and construction period access	Remove
198	1	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	Oriental Sweet Gum	10.0	10.0	0.60	0.72	7.20	2.88	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Within footprint of driveway to basement and construction period access	Remove
199	1	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	Oriental Sweet Gum	9.5	10.0	0.64	0.77	7.68	2.97	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Minor (5%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
200	1	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett Mallee	5.0	4.0	0.07	0.11	2.00	1.31	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Planted	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Within footprint of main pedestrian access	Remove
201	1	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	Oriental Sweet Gum	9.5	11.0	0.59	0.74	7.08	2.92	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Minor (5%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
202	1	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett Mallee	6.5	5.0	0.16	0.25	2.00	1.85	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Planted	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Within footprint of driveway to basement and construction period access	Remove
203	1	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	Oriental Sweet Gum	9.0	9.0	0.53	0.67	6.36	2.80	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Minor (9%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
204	1	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett Mallee	4.5	4.0	0.10	0.16	2.00	1.53	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Planted	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Surface impacts to be managed from footpath construction. Hydrant booster supply to north of tree but to be maintained outside TPZ.	Retain and Protect
205	1	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	Oriental Sweet Gum	8.5	10.0	0.57	0.67	6.84	2.80	Mature	Good	Excellent	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Minor (5%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Also included trenching for supply to hydrant booster to south of tree. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
206	1	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett Mallee	6.5	5.0	0.19	0.27	2.28	1.91	Mature	Good	Average	Native	Planted	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Within access required for new substation and trench to substation	Remove
207	1	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	Oriental Sweet Gum	8.0	11.0	0.56	0.70	6.72	2.85	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Planted		Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Minor (3%) incursion for building area grading and construction. Considered acceptable.	Retain and Protect
208	1	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	Oriental Sweet Gum	9.0	11.0	0.62	0.78	7.44	2.98	Mature	Good	Average	Exotic	Planted	Co-dominant Stems	Long (>40 years)	Moderate	Street tree on College Crescent.	Surface impacts to be managed from footpath construction.	Retain and Protect

4.3 Tree Data Summary Sheets

ID # 001

Species: *Melaleuca linariifolia*

Common: Flax Leaved Paperbark

Height (m): 6.50
DBH (m): 0.11 DGL (m): 0.15
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.5

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Short (5-15 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 005

Species: *Cinnamomum camphora*

Common: Camphor Laurel

Height (m): 12.0
DBH (m): 0.50 DGL (m): 0.64
TPZ (m): 6 SRZ (m): 2.74

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Nil / Remove



ID # 002

Species: *Casuarina glauca*

Common: Swamp She-Oak

Height (m): 12.0
DBH (m): 0.15 DGL (m): 0.20
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.68

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 006

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 15.00
DBH (m): 0.56 DGL (m): 0.68
TPZ (m): 6.72 SRZ (m): 2.81

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 003

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 14.0
DBH (m): 0.44 DGL (m): 0.52
TPZ (m): 5.28 SRZ (m): 2.51

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 007

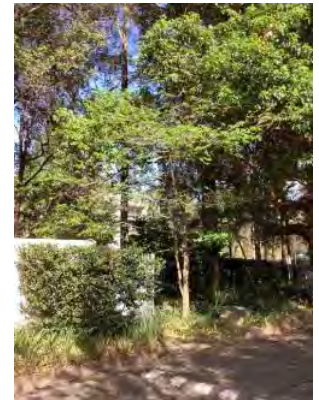
Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 8.0
DBH (m): 0.16 DGL (m): 0.18
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.61

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 004

Species: *Casuarina glauca*

Common: Swamp She-Oak

Height (m): 17.0
DBH (m): 0.47 DGL (m): 0.62
TPZ (m): 5.64 SRZ (m): 2.71

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 008

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 16.0
DBH (m): 0.50 DGL (m): 0.67
TPZ (m): 6 SRZ (m): 2.8

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 009

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 17.0
DBH (m): 0.42 DGL (m): 0.51
TPZ (m): 5.04 SRZ (m): 2.49

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 013

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 11.0
DBH (m): 0.44 DGL (m): 0.53
TPZ (m): 5.28 SRZ (m): 2.53

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 010

Species: *Corymbia gummifera*

Common: Red Bloodwood

Height (m): 13.0
DBH (m): 0.25 DGL (m): 0.31
TPZ (m): 3 SRZ (m): 2.02

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 014

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 18.50
DBH (m): 0.67 DGL (m): 0.80
TPZ (m): 8.04 SRZ (m): 3.01

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 011

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 13.0
DBH (m): 0.36 DGL (m): 0.43
TPZ (m): 4.32 SRZ (m): 2.32

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 015

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 10.0
DBH (m): 0.30 DGL (m): 0.41
TPZ (m): 3.6 SRZ (m): 2.28

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 012

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 12.0
DBH (m): 0.64 DGL (m): 0.76
TPZ (m): 7.68 SRZ (m): 2.95

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 016

Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 7.50
DBH (m): 0.28 DGL (m): 0.38
TPZ (m): 3.36 SRZ (m): 2.2

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 017

Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 7.0
 DBH (m): 0.22 DGL (m): 0.29
 TPZ (m): 2.64 SRZ (m): 1.97

Current Form: Average
 Current Vigour: Fair
 Age Class: Mature
 SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 021

Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 6.0
 DBH (m): 0.18 DGL (m): 0.24
 TPZ (m): 2.16 SRZ (m): 1.82

Current Form: Poor
 Current Vigour: Moribund
 Age Class: Senescent
 SULE: Remove (<5 years)

Retention Value: Nil / Remove



ID # 018

Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 9.5
 DBH (m): 0.27 DGL (m): 0.38
 TPZ (m): 3.24 SRZ (m): 2.2

Current Form: Excellent
 Current Vigour: Good
 Age Class: Mature
 SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 022

Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 9.0
 DBH (m): 0.20 DGL (m): 0.27
 TPZ (m): 2.4 SRZ (m): 1.91

Current Form: Average
 Current Vigour: Fair
 Age Class: Mature
 SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 019

Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 8.50
 DBH (m): 0.20 DGL (m): 0.26
 TPZ (m): 2.4 SRZ (m): 1.88

Current Form: Average
 Current Vigour: Fair
 Age Class: Mature
 SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 023

Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 6.50
 DBH (m): 0.18 DGL (m): 0.20
 TPZ (m): 2.16 SRZ (m): 1.68

Current Form: Poor
 Current Vigour: Fair
 Age Class: Mature
 SULE: Medium (15-40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 020

Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 9.50
 DBH (m): 0.22 DGL (m): 0.28
 TPZ (m): 2.64 SRZ (m): 1.94

Current Form: Average
 Current Vigour: Fair
 Age Class: Mature
 SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 024

Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 5.0
 DBH (m): 0.22 DGL (m): 0.26
 TPZ (m): 2.64 SRZ (m): 1.88

Current Form: Poor
 Current Vigour: Fair
 Age Class: Mature
 SULE: Short (5-15 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 025

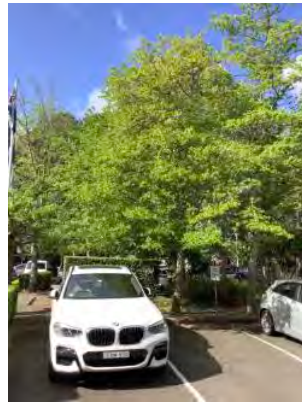
Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 6.50
DBH (m): 0.22 DGL (m): 0.29
TPZ (m): 2.64 SRZ (m): 1.97

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 029

Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 6.50
DBH (m): 0.19 DGL (m): 0.26
TPZ (m): 2.28 SRZ (m): 1.88

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Medium (15-40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 026

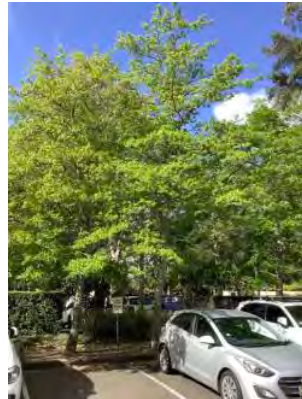
Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 8.0
DBH (m): 0.24 DGL (m): 0.29
TPZ (m): 2.88 SRZ (m): 1.97

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 030

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 9.0
DBH (m): 0.38 DGL (m): 0.41
TPZ (m): 4.56 SRZ (m): 2.28

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 027

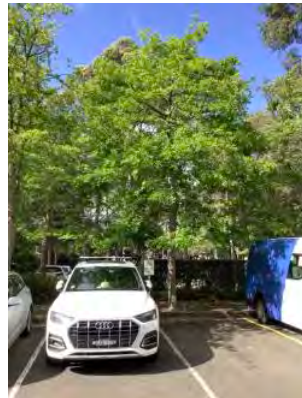
Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 7.0
DBH (m): 0.23 DGL (m): 0.28
TPZ (m): 2.76 SRZ (m): 1.94

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 031

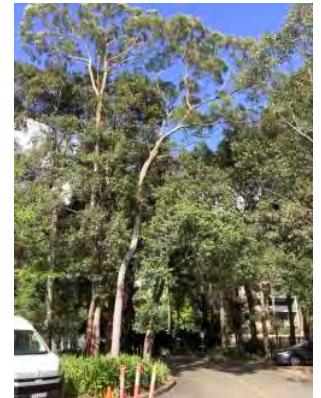
Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 17.0
DBH (m): 0.38 DGL (m): 0.44
TPZ (m): 4.56 SRZ (m): 2.34

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 028

Species: *Nyssa sylvatica*

Common: Tupelo

Height (m): 7.0
DBH (m): 0.13 DGL (m): 0.16
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.53

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Medium (15-40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 032

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 18.0
DBH (m): 0.41 DGL (m): 0.52
TPZ (m): 4.92 SRZ (m): 2.51

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 033

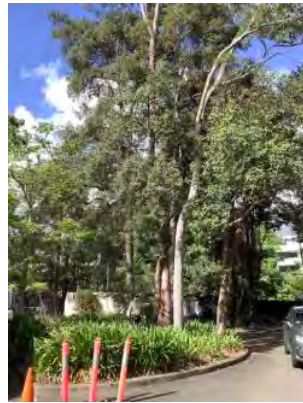
Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 11.0
DBH (m): 0.26 DGL (m): 0.31
TPZ (m): 3.12 SRZ (m): 2.02

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 037

Species: *Syzygium paniculatum*

Common: Magenta Cherry

Height (m): 9.0
DBH (m): 0.23 DGL (m): 0.25
TPZ (m): 2.76 SRZ (m): 1.85

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Medium (15-40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 034

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 16.0
DBH (m): 0.42 DGL (m): 0.48
TPZ (m): 5.04 SRZ (m): 2.43

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 038

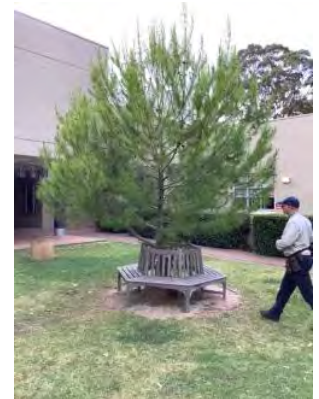
Species: *Pinus halepensis*

Common: Aleppo Pine

Height (m): 5.0
DBH (m): 0.11 DGL (m): 0.19
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.65

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Semi-mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 035

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 17.0
DBH (m): 0.50 DGL (m): 0.59
TPZ (m): 6 SRZ (m): 2.65

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 039

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 10.0
DBH (m): 0.20 DGL (m): 0.26
TPZ (m): 2.4 SRZ (m): 1.88

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 036

Species: *Pittosporum undulatum*

Common: Sweet Pittosporum

Height (m): 7.0
DBH (m): 0.16 DGL (m): 0.19
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.65

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Over-mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 040

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 10.0
DBH (m): 0.29 DGL (m): 0.35
TPZ (m): 3.48 SRZ (m): 2.13

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 041

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 13.0
DBH (m): 0.26 DGL (m): 0.35
TPZ (m): 3.12 SRZ (m): 2.13

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 045

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 9.0
DBH (m): 0.17 DGL (m): 0.23
TPZ (m): 2.04 SRZ (m): 1.79

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 042

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 13.0
DBH (m): 0.39 DGL (m): 0.50
TPZ (m): 4.68 SRZ (m): 2.47

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 046

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 16.50
DBH (m): 0.55 DGL (m): 0.69
TPZ (m): 6.6 SRZ (m): 2.83

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 043

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 13.0
DBH (m): 0.38 DGL (m): 0.49
TPZ (m): 4.56 SRZ (m): 2.45

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 047

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 15.00
DBH (m): 0.44 DGL (m): 0.54
TPZ (m): 5.28 SRZ (m): 2.55

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 044

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 14.0
DBH (m): 0.45 DGL (m): 0.55
TPZ (m): 5.4 SRZ (m): 2.57

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 048

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 16.0
DBH (m): 0.49 DGL (m): 0.65
TPZ (m): 5.88 SRZ (m): 2.76

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 049

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 8.0
DBH (m): 0.15 DGL (m): 0.20
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.68

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 053

Species: *Eucalyptus pilularis* ?

Common: Blackbutt

Height (m): 11.0
DBH (m): 0.15 DGL (m): 0.18
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.61

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Semi-mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 050

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 16.0
DBH (m): 0.38 DGL (m): 0.48
TPZ (m): 4.56 SRZ (m): 2.43

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 054

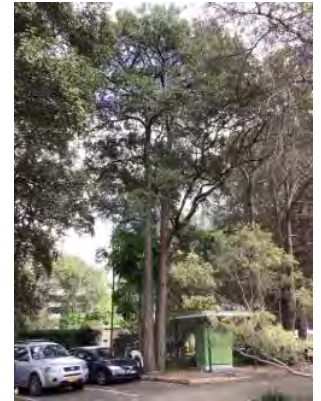
Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 16.0
DBH (m): 0.67 DGL (m): 0.88
TPZ (m): 8.04 SRZ (m): 3.14

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 051

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 16.0
DBH (m): 0.40 DGL (m): 0.47
TPZ (m): 4.8 SRZ (m): 2.41

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 055

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 17.0
DBH (m): 0.62 DGL (m): 0.80
TPZ (m): 7.44 SRZ (m): 3.01

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 052

Species: *Leptospermum petersonii*

Common: Lemon Scented Tea Tree

Height (m): 8.50
DBH (m): 0.15 DGL (m): 0.19
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.65

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Medium (15-40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 056

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 14.0
DBH (m): 0.51 DGL (m): 0.67
TPZ (m): 6.12 SRZ (m): 2.8

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 057

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 15.00
DBH (m): 0.56 DGL (m): 1.20
TPZ (m): 6.72 SRZ (m): 3.57

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 061

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 15.00
DBH (m): 0.48 DGL (m): 0.60
TPZ (m): 5.76 SRZ (m): 2.67

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 058

Species: *Schefflera actinophylla*

Common: Umbrella Tree

Height (m): 6.0
DBH (m): 0.16 DGL (m): 0.20
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.68

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Nil / Remove



ID # 062

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 12.50
DBH (m): 0.28 DGL (m): 0.37
TPZ (m): 3.36 SRZ (m): 2.18

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 059

Species: *Eucalyptus punctata*

Common: Grey Gum

Height (m): 18.50
DBH (m): 0.56 DGL (m): 0.71
TPZ (m): 6.72 SRZ (m): 2.87

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 063

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 12.0
DBH (m): 0.28 DGL (m): 0.34
TPZ (m): 3.36 SRZ (m): 2.1

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 060

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 5.0
DBH (m): 0.10 DGL (m): 0.12
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.5

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Semi-mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 064

Species: *Pittosporum undulatum*

Common: Sweet Pittosporum

Height (m): 6.0
DBH (m): 0.10 DGL (m): 0.13
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.5

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 065

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 17.0
DBH (m): 0.86 DGL (m): 1.05
TPZ (m): 10.32 SRZ (m): 3.38

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 069

Species: *Eucalyptus saligna*

Common: Sydney Blue Gum

Height (m): 7.0
DBH (m): 0.09 DGL (m): 0.13
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.5

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Semi-mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 066

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 18.0
DBH (m): 0.73 DGL (m): 1.02
TPZ (m): 8.76 SRZ (m): 3.34

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 070

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 13.50
DBH (m): 0.25 DGL (m): 0.30
TPZ (m): 3 SRZ (m): 2

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 067

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 16.50
DBH (m): 0.61 DGL (m): 0.76
TPZ (m): 7.32 SRZ (m): 2.95

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 071

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 11.0
DBH (m): 0.16 DGL (m): 0.18
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.61

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Semi-mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 068

Species: *Corymbia gummiifera*

Common: Red Bloodwood

Height (m): 10.0
DBH (m): 0.12 DGL (m): 0.18
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.61

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Semi-mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 072

Species: *Eucalyptus saligna*

Common: Sydney Blue Gum

Height (m): 9.0
DBH (m): 0.16 DGL (m): 0.24
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.82

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Semi-mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 073

Species: *Eucalyptus saligna*

Common: Sydney Blue Gum

Height (m): 22.0
DBH (m): 0.64 DGL (m): 0.87
TPZ (m): 7.68 SRZ (m): 3.12

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 077

Species: *Pittosporum undulatum*

Common: Sweet Pittosporum

Height (m): 8.0
DBH (m): 0.28 DGL (m): 0.36
TPZ (m): 3.36 SRZ (m): 2.15

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Over-mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 074

Species: *Allocasuarina littoralis*

Common: Black She-Oak

Height (m): 8.50
DBH (m): 0.22 DGL (m): 0.30
TPZ (m): 2.64 SRZ (m): 2

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 078

Species: *Pittosporum undulatum*

Common: Sweet Pittosporum

Height (m): 8.0
DBH (m): 0.20 DGL (m): 0.29
TPZ (m): 2.4 SRZ (m): 1.97

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 075

Species: *Allocasuarina littoralis*

Common: Black She-Oak

Height (m): 9.50
DBH (m): 0.38 DGL (m): 0.43
TPZ (m): 4.56 SRZ (m): 2.32

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 079

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 14.0
DBH (m): 0.60 DGL (m): 0.73
TPZ (m): 7.2 SRZ (m): 2.9

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 076

Species: *Acacia binervia*

Common: Coast Myall

Height (m): 8.50
DBH (m): 0.24 DGL (m): 0.35
TPZ (m): 2.88 SRZ (m): 2.13

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 080

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 19.0
DBH (m): 0.51 DGL (m): 0.59
TPZ (m): 6.12 SRZ (m): 2.65

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 081

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 15.00
DBH (m): 0.25 DGL (m): 0.31
TPZ (m): 3 SRZ (m): 2.02

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 085

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 19.0
DBH (m): 0.60 DGL (m): 0.92
TPZ (m): 7.2 SRZ (m): 3.2

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 082

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 15.00
DBH (m): 0.37 DGL (m): 0.43
TPZ (m): 4.44 SRZ (m): 2.32

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 086

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 15.00
DBH (m): 0.35 DGL (m): 0.41
TPZ (m): 4.2 SRZ (m): 2.28

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 083

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 20.0
DBH (m): 0.52 DGL (m): 0.62
TPZ (m): 6.24 SRZ (m): 2.71

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 087

Species: *Pittosporum eugenioides*
'Variegatum'

Common: Variegated Pittosporum

Height (m): 5.50
DBH (m): 0.17 DGL (m): 0.22
TPZ (m): 2.04 SRZ (m): 1.75

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 084

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 18.0
DBH (m): 0.42 DGL (m): 0.49
TPZ (m): 5.04 SRZ (m): 2.45

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 088

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 16.50
DBH (m): 0.64 DGL (m): 1.06
TPZ (m): 7.68 SRZ (m): 3.39

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 089

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 15.50
DBH (m): 0.48 DGL (m): 0.75
TPZ (m): 5.76 SRZ (m): 2.93

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 093

Species: *Syncarpia hillii*

Common: Satinay

Height (m): 8.0
DBH (m): 0.13 DGL (m): 0.17
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.57

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Semi-mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 090

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 16.50
DBH (m): 0.32 DGL (m): 0.39
TPZ (m): 3.84 SRZ (m): 2.23

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 094

Species: *Casuarina cunninghamiana*

Common: River She-Oak

Height (m): 20.0
DBH (m): 0.47 DGL (m): 0.63
TPZ (m): 5.64 SRZ (m): 2.73

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 091

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 17.5
DBH (m): 0.54 DGL (m): 0.68
TPZ (m): 6.48 SRZ (m): 2.81

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 095

Species: *Casuarina cunninghamiana*

Common: River She-Oak

Height (m): 15.00
DBH (m): 0.22 DGL (m): 0.31
TPZ (m): 2.64 SRZ (m): 2.02

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 092

Species: *Syncarpia hillii*

Common: Satinay

Height (m): 12.0
DBH (m): 0.61 DGL (m): 0.61
TPZ (m): 7.32 SRZ (m): 2.69

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 096

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 11.0
DBH (m): 0.58 DGL (m): 0.58
TPZ (m): 6.96 SRZ (m): 2.63

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 097

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 17.0
DBH (m): 0.26 DGL (m): 0.30
TPZ (m): 3.12 SRZ (m): 2

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 101

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 19.0
DBH (m): 0.42 DGL (m): 0.48
TPZ (m): 5.04 SRZ (m): 2.43

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 098

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 18.50
DBH (m): 0.40 DGL (m): 0.47
TPZ (m): 4.8 SRZ (m): 2.41

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 102

Species: *Eucalyptus resinifera*

Common: Red Mahogany

Height (m): 10.0
DBH (m): 0.14 DGL (m): 0.18
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.61

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 099

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 16.50
DBH (m): 0.38 DGL (m): 0.53
TPZ (m): 4.56 SRZ (m): 2.53

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 103

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 16.50
DBH (m): 0.26 DGL (m): 0.31
TPZ (m): 3.12 SRZ (m): 2.02

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 100

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 18.50
DBH (m): 0.42 DGL (m): 0.55
TPZ (m): 5.04 SRZ (m): 2.57

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 104

Species: *Eucalyptus scoparia*

Common: Wallangarra White Gum

Height (m): 17.0
DBH (m): 0.38 DGL (m): 0.50
TPZ (m): 4.56 SRZ (m): 2.47

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 105

Species: *Casuarina cunninghamiana*

Common: River She-Oak

Height (m): 14.50
DBH (m): 0.26 DGL (m): 0.33
TPZ (m): 3.12 SRZ (m): 2.08

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 109

Species: *Eucalyptus pilularis*

Common: Blackbutt

Height (m): 11.0
DBH (m): 0.19 DGL (m): 0.24
TPZ (m): 2.28 SRZ (m): 1.82

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 106

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 12.50
DBH (m): 0.61 DGL (m): 1.30
TPZ (m): 7.32 SRZ (m): 3.69

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 110

Species: *Backhousia citriodora*

Common: Lemon Scented Myrtle

Height (m): 5.0
DBH (m): 0.07 DGL (m): 0.10
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.5

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Semi-mature
SULE: Replaceable
(Less than 40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 107

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 12.0
DBH (m): 0.52 DGL (m): 0.63
TPZ (m): 6.24 SRZ (m): 2.73

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 111

Species: *Eucalyptus resinifera*

Common: Red Mahogany

Height (m): 24.0
DBH (m): 0.59 DGL (m): 0.79
TPZ (m): 7.08 SRZ (m): 3

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 108

Species: *Eucalyptus pilularis*

Common: Blackbutt

Height (m): 11.50
DBH (m): 0.23 DGL (m): 0.28
TPZ (m): 2.76 SRZ (m): 1.94

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 112

Species: *Eucalyptus resinifera*

Common: Red Mahogany

Height (m): 10.0
DBH (m): 0.22 DGL (m): 0.29
TPZ (m): 2.64 SRZ (m): 1.97

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 113

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 14.0
DBH (m): 0.36 DGL (m): 0.46
TPZ (m): 4.32 SRZ (m): 2.39

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 117

Species: *Pittosporum undulatum*

Common: Sweet Pittosporum

Height (m): 8.50
DBH (m): 0.22 DGL (m): 0.30
TPZ (m): 2.64 SRZ (m): 2

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 114

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 11.0
DBH (m): 0.54 DGL (m): 1.20
TPZ (m): 6.48 SRZ (m): 3.57

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 118

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 16.0
DBH (m): 0.90 DGL (m): 1.00
TPZ (m): 10.8 SRZ (m): 3.31

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 115

Species: *Eucalyptus resinifera*

Common: Red Mahogany

Height (m): 16.50
DBH (m): 0.38 DGL (m): 0.44
TPZ (m): 4.56 SRZ (m): 2.34

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 119

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 17.50
DBH (m): 0.61 DGL (m): 0.84
TPZ (m): 7.32 SRZ (m): 3.08

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 116

Species: *Eucalyptus pilularis*

Common: Blackbutt

Height (m): 23.0
DBH (m): 0.95 DGL (m): 1.20
TPZ (m): 11.4 SRZ (m): 3.57

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 120

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 13.50
DBH (m): 0.57 DGL (m): 0.70
TPZ (m): 6.84 SRZ (m): 2.85

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 121

Species: *Eucalyptus eugenioides?*

Common: Thin-leaved Stringybark

Height (m): 6.50
DBH (m): 0.23 DGL (m): 0.29
TPZ (m): 2.76 SRZ (m): 1.97

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Semi-mature
SULE: Medium (15-40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 125

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 13.0
DBH (m): 0.33 DGL (m): 0.50
TPZ (m): 3.96 SRZ (m): 2.47

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 122

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 23.0
DBH (m): 0.95 DGL (m): 1.18
TPZ (m): 11.4 SRZ (m): 3.55

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 126

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 12.50
DBH (m): 0.28 DGL (m): 0.39
TPZ (m): 3.36 SRZ (m): 2.23

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 123

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 13.50
DBH (m): 0.54 DGL (m): 0.71
TPZ (m): 6.48 SRZ (m): 2.87

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 127

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 13.0
DBH (m): 0.43 DGL (m): 0.58
TPZ (m): 5.16 SRZ (m): 2.63

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 124

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 13.50
DBH (m): 0.37 DGL (m): 0.45
TPZ (m): 4.44 SRZ (m): 2.37

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 128

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 12.0
DBH (m): 0.26 DGL (m): 0.33
TPZ (m): 3.12 SRZ (m): 2.08

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 129

Species: *Agonis flexuosa*

Common: Willow Myrtle

Height (m): 6.0
DBH (m): 0.17 DGL (m): 0.22
TPZ (m): 2.04 SRZ (m): 1.75

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Medium (15-40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 133

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 12.0
DBH (m): 0.24 DGL (m): 0.28
TPZ (m): 2.88 SRZ (m): 1.94

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 130

Species: *Corymbia gummifera*

Common: Red Bloodwood

Height (m): 9.50
DBH (m): 0.30 DGL (m): 0.30
TPZ (m): 3.6 SRZ (m): 2

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 134

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 12.0
DBH (m): 0.39 DGL (m): 0.49
TPZ (m): 4.68 SRZ (m): 2.45

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 131

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 13.50
DBH (m): 0.34 DGL (m): 0.43
TPZ (m): 4.08 SRZ (m): 2.32

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 135

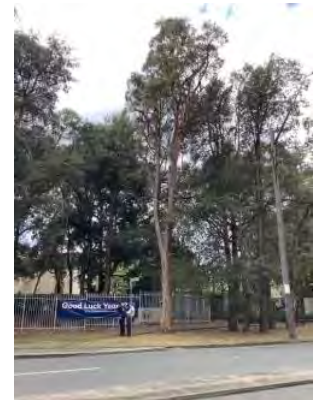
Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 18.0
DBH (m): 0.54 DGL (m): 0.71
TPZ (m): 6.48 SRZ (m): 2.87

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 132

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 13.50
DBH (m): 0.36 DGL (m): 0.45
TPZ (m): 4.32 SRZ (m): 2.37

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 136

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 14.0
DBH (m): 0.45 DGL (m): 0.57
TPZ (m): 5.4 SRZ (m): 2.61

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 137

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 14.0
DBH (m): 0.35 DGL (m): 0.46
TPZ (m): 4.2 SRZ (m): 2.39

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 141

Species: *Tristaniaopsis laurina*

Common: Water Gum

Height (m): 5.0
DBH (m): 0.18 DGL (m): 0.30
TPZ (m): 2.16 SRZ (m): 2

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 138

Species: *Tristaniaopsis laurina*

Common: Water Gum

Height (m): 6.50
DBH (m): 0.25 DGL (m): 0.33
TPZ (m): 3 SRZ (m): 2.08

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 142

Species: *Tristaniaopsis laurina*

Common: Water Gum

Height (m): 6.0
DBH (m): 0.30 DGL (m): 0.31
TPZ (m): 3.6 SRZ (m): 2.02

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 139

Species: *Tristaniaopsis laurina*

Common: Water Gum

Height (m): 7.50
DBH (m): 0.29 DGL (m): 0.48
TPZ (m): 3.48 SRZ (m): 2.43

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 143

Species: *Tristaniaopsis laurina*

Common: Water Gum

Height (m): 6.0
DBH (m): 0.22 DGL (m): 0.25
TPZ (m): 2.64 SRZ (m): 1.85

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 140

Species: *Tristaniaopsis laurina*

Common: Water Gum

Height (m): 7.0
DBH (m): 0.25 DGL (m): 0.35
TPZ (m): 3 SRZ (m): 2.13

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 144

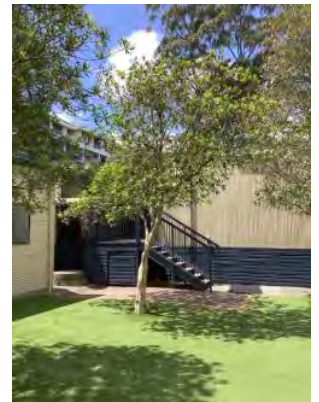
Species: *Tristaniaopsis laurina*

Common: Water Gum

Height (m): 5.50
DBH (m): 0.16 DGL (m): 0.20
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.68

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 145

Species: *Tristania laurina*

Common: Water Gum

Height (m): 6.0
DBH (m): 0.19 DGL (m): 0.24
TPZ (m): 2.28 SRZ (m): 1.82

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 149

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 8.0
DBH (m): 0.28 DGL (m): 0.37
TPZ (m): 3.36 SRZ (m): 2.18

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 146

Species: *Tristania laurina*

Common: Water Gum

Height (m): 7.0
DBH (m): 0.27 DGL (m): 0.44
TPZ (m): 3.24 SRZ (m): 2.34

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Nil / Remove



ID # 150

Species: *Casuarina glauca*

Common: Swamp She-Oak

Height (m): 12.50
DBH (m): 0.51 DGL (m): 0.77
TPZ (m): 6.12 SRZ (m): 2.97

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 147

Species: *Tristania laurina*

Common: Water Gum

Height (m): 6.50
DBH (m): 0.22 DGL (m): 0.33
TPZ (m): 2.64 SRZ (m): 2.08

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 151

Species: *Xylosma senticosum*

Common: Shiny Xylosma

Height (m): 7.50
DBH (m): 0.20 DGL (m): 0.25
TPZ (m): 2.4 SRZ (m): 1.85

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Excellent
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 148

Species: *Ligustrum lucidum*

Common: Broadleaf Privet

Height (m): 15.00
DBH (m): 0.30 DGL (m): 0.40
TPZ (m): 3.6 SRZ (m): 2.25

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Nil / Remove



ID # 152

Species: *Hymenosporum flavum*

Common: Native Frangipani

Height (m): 8.50
DBH (m): 0.38 DGL (m): 0.42
TPZ (m): 4.56 SRZ (m): 2.3

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Medium (15-40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 153

Species: *Hymenosporum flavum*

Common: Native Frangipani

Height (m): 8.0
DBH (m): 0.18 DGL (m): 0.24
TPZ (m): 2.16 SRZ (m): 1.82

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Medium (15-40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 157

Species: *Albizia julibrissin*

Common: Persian Silk Tree

Height (m): 9.50
DBH (m): 0.41 DGL (m): 0.44
TPZ (m): 4.92 SRZ (m): 2.34

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Medium (15-40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 154

Species: *Citrus reticulata* cv.

Common: Mandarin

Height (m): 5.50
DBH (m): 0.08 DGL (m): 0.11
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.5

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Replaceable (<10 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 158

Species: *Eucalyptus saligna*

Common: Sydney Blue Gum

Height (m): 26.0
DBH (m): 0.50 DGL (m): 0.65
TPZ (m): 6 SRZ (m): 2.76

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 155

Species: *Hymenosporum flavum*

Common: Native Frangipani

Height (m): 7.50
DBH (m): 0.23 DGL (m): 0.28
TPZ (m): 2.76 SRZ (m): 1.94

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Medium (15-40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 159

Species: *Eucalyptus saligna*

Common: Sydney Blue Gum

Height (m): 24.0
DBH (m): 0.98 DGL (m): 1.12
TPZ (m): 11.76 SRZ (m): 3.47

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 156

Species: *Hymenosporum flavum*

Common: Native Frangipani

Height (m): 5.50
DBH (m): 0.11 DGL (m): 0.13
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.5

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Remove (<5 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 160

Species: *Eucalyptus microcorys*

Common: Tallowood

Height (m): 21.0
DBH (m): 0.57 DGL (m): 0.72
TPZ (m): 6.84 SRZ (m): 2.88

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 161

Species: *Eucalyptus saligna*

Common: Sydney Blue Gum

Height (m): 27.0
DBH (m): 0.86 DGL (m): 1.09
TPZ (m): 10.32 SRZ (m): 3.43

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Excellent
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 165

Species: *Tristaniopsis laurina*

Common: Water Gum

Height (m): 5.00
DBH (m): 0.14 DGL (m): 0.17
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.57

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Replaceable

Retention Value: Low



ID # 162

Species: *Eucalyptus microcorys*

Common: Tallowood

Height (m): 18.0
DBH (m): 0.69 DGL (m): 0.92
TPZ (m): 8.28 SRZ (m): 3.2

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 166

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 8.50
DBH (m): 0.51 DGL (m): 0.55
TPZ (m): 6.12 SRZ (m): 2.57

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 163

Species: *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*

Common: Blueberry Ash

Height (m): 6.0
DBH (m): 0.10 DGL (m): 0.16
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.53

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Semi-mature
SULE: Replaceable

Retention Value: Low



ID # 167

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 8.50
DBH (m): 0.20 DGL (m): 0.25
TPZ (m): 2.4 SRZ (m): 1.85

Current Form: Suppressed
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 164

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 9.50
DBH (m): 0.37 DGL (m): 0.51
TPZ (m): 4.44 SRZ (m): 2.49

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 168

Species: *Eucalyptus saligna*

Common: Sydney Blue Gum

Height (m): 18.50
DBH (m): 0.72 DGL (m): 0.94
TPZ (m): 8.64 SRZ (m): 3.22

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 169

Species: *Eucalyptus pilularis*

Common: Blackbutt

Height (m): 12.0
DBH (m): 0.45 DGL (m): 0.54
TPZ (m): 5.4 SRZ (m): 2.55

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 173

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 9.0
DBH (m): 0.33 DGL (m): 0.40
TPZ (m): 3.96 SRZ (m): 2.25

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 170

Species: *Eucalyptus saligna*

Common: Sydney Blue Gum

Height (m): 23.50
DBH (m): 0.70 DGL (m): 0.86
TPZ (m): 8.4 SRZ (m): 3.11

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 174

Species: *Eucalyptus acmenoides*

Common: White Mahogany

Height (m): 9.0
DBH (m): 0.45 DGL (m): 0.53
TPZ (m): 5.4 SRZ (m): 2.53

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Over-mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 171

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 12.0
DBH (m): 0.38 DGL (m): 0.44
TPZ (m): 4.56 SRZ (m): 2.34

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 175

Species: *Eucalyptus acmenoides*

Common: White Mahogany

Height (m): 19.0
DBH (m): 0.45 DGL (m): 0.58
TPZ (m): 5.4 SRZ (m): 2.63

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 172

Species: *Eucalyptus pilularis*

Common: Blackbutt

Height (m): 18.50
DBH (m): 0.67 DGL (m): 0.73
TPZ (m): 8.04 SRZ (m): 2.9

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 176

Species: *Eucalyptus acmenoides*

Common: White Mahogany

Height (m): 19.50
DBH (m): 0.63 DGL (m): 0.80
TPZ (m): 7.56 SRZ (m): 3.01

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 177

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 17.50
DBH (m): 0.54 DGL (m): 1.02
TPZ (m): 6.48 SRZ (m): 3.34

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 181

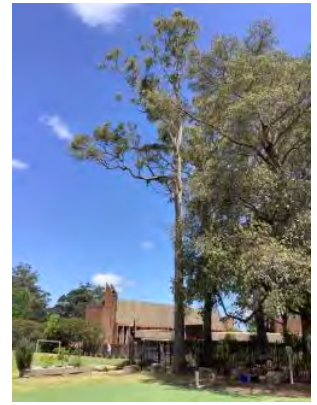
Species: *Eucalyptus acmenoides*

Common: White Mahogany

Height (m): 24.5
DBH (m): 0.81 DGL (m): 1.00
TPZ (m): 9.72 SRZ (m): 3.31

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 178

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 19.50
DBH (m): 0.64 DGL (m): 1.20
TPZ (m): 7.68 SRZ (m): 3.57

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 182

Species: *Eucalyptus resinifera*

Common: Red Mahogany

Height (m): 20.50
DBH (m): 0.60 DGL (m): 0.80
TPZ (m): 7.2 SRZ (m): 3.01

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 179

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 16.50
DBH (m): 0.78 DGL (m): 1.13
TPZ (m): 9.36 SRZ (m): 3.48

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 183

Species: *Eucalyptus resinifera*

Common: Red Mahogany

Height (m): 21.5
DBH (m): 1.00 DGL (m): 1.25
TPZ (m): 12 SRZ (m): 3.63

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 180

Species: *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Common: Turpentine

Height (m): 15.50
DBH (m): 1.17 DGL (m): 1.5
TPZ (m): 14.04 SRZ (m): 3.92

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 184

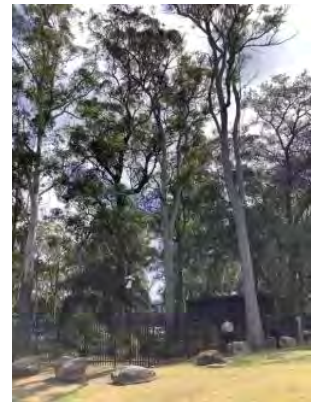
Species: *Eucalyptus acmenoides*

Common: White Mahogany

Height (m): 21.50
DBH (m): 0.70 DGL (m): 0.89
TPZ (m): 8.4 SRZ (m): 3.15

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 185

Species: *Eucalyptus pilularis*

Common: Blackbutt

Height (m): 26.50
DBH (m): 1.20 DGL (m): 1.30
TPZ (m): 14.4 SRZ (m): 3.69

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 189

Species: *Photinia x fraseri 'Robusta'*

Common: Photinia

Height (m): 7.50
DBH (m): 0.30 DGL (m): 0.45
TPZ (m): 3.6 SRZ (m): 2.37

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Short (5-15 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 186

Species: *Eucalyptus resinifera*

Common: Red Mahogany

Height (m): 17.0
DBH (m): 0.55 DGL (m): 0.70
TPZ (m): 6.6 SRZ (m): 2.85

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 190

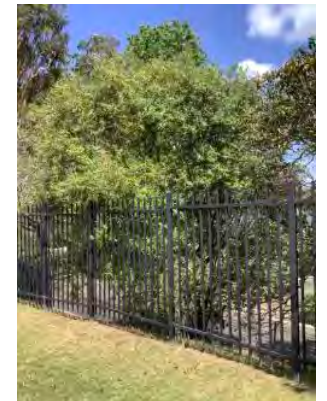
Species: *Olea europaea subsp. africana*

Common: African Olive

Height (m): 7.0
DBH (m): 0.30 DGL (m): 0.50
TPZ (m): 3.6 SRZ (m): 2.47

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Medium (15-40 years)

Retention Value: Nil / Remove



ID # 187

Species: *Photinia x fraseri 'Robusta'*

Common: Photinia

Height (m): 6.50
DBH (m): 0.18 DGL (m): 0.25
TPZ (m): 2.16 SRZ (m): 1.85

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Short (5-15 years)

Retention Value: Low



ID # 191

Species: *Callistemon viminalis cv.*

Common: Weeping Bottlebrush

Height (m): 6.0
DBH (m): 0.28 DGL (m): 0.35
TPZ (m): 3.36 SRZ (m): 2.13

Current Form: Poor
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Replaceable

Retention Value: Low



ID # 188

Species: *Cinnamomum camphora*

Common: Camphor Laurel

Height (m): 8.0
DBH (m): 0.18 DGL (m): 0.20
TPZ (m): 2.16 SRZ (m): 1.68

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Nil / Remove



ID # 192

Species: *Callistemon viminalis cv.*

Common: Weeping Bottlebrush

Height (m): 6.0
DBH (m): 0.18 DGL (m): 0.25
TPZ (m): 2.16 SRZ (m): 1.85

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Replaceable

Retention Value: Low



ID # 193

Species: *Angophora costata*

Common: Smooth-barked Apple

Height (m): 19.50
DBH (m): 0.90 DGL (m): 1.10
TPZ (m): 10.8 SRZ (m): 3.44

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: High



ID # 197

Species: *Eucalyptus curtisii*

Common: Plunkett Mallee

Height (m): 6.0
DBH (m): 0.10 DGL (m): 0.12
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.5

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Poor
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Replaceable

Retention Value: Low



ID # 194

Species: *Liquidambar orientalis*

Common: Oriental Sweet Gum

Height (m): 10.5
DBH (m): 0.80 DGL (m): 0.86
TPZ (m): 9.6 SRZ (m): 3.11

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Excellent
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 198

Species: *Liquidambar orientalis*

Common: Oriental Sweet Gum

Height (m): 10.0
DBH (m): 0.60 DGL (m): 0.72
TPZ (m): 7.2 SRZ (m): 2.88

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 195

Species: *Eucalyptus curtisii*

Common: Plunkett Mallee

Height (m): 11.0
DBH (m): 0.18 DGL (m): 0.20
TPZ (m): 2.16 SRZ (m): 1.68

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Fair
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 199

Species: *Liquidambar orientalis*

Common: Oriental Sweet Gum

Height (m): 9.50
DBH (m): 0.64 DGL (m): 0.77
TPZ (m): 7.68 SRZ (m): 2.97

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 196

Species: *Liquidambar orientalis*

Common: Oriental Sweet Gum

Height (m): 11.0
DBH (m): 0.60 DGL (m): 0.74
TPZ (m): 7.2 SRZ (m): 2.92

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 200

Species: *Eucalyptus curtisii*

Common: Plunkett Mallee

Height (m): 5.0
DBH (m): 0.07 DGL (m): 0.11
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.5

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 201

Species: *Liquidambar orientalis*

Common: Oriental Sweet Gum

Height (m): 9.50
DBH (m): 0.59 DGL (m): 0.74
TPZ (m): 7.08 SRZ (m): 2.92

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 205

Species: *Liquidambar orientalis*

Common: Oriental Sweet Gum

Height (m): 8.50
DBH (m): 0.57 DGL (m): 0.67
TPZ (m): 6.84 SRZ (m): 2.8

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 202

Species: *Eucalyptus curtisii*

Common: Plunkett Mallee

Height (m): 6.50
DBH (m): 0.16 DGL (m): 0.25
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.85

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 206

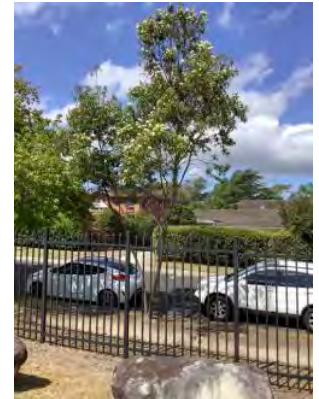
Species: *Eucalyptus curtisii*

Common: Plunkett Mallee

Height (m): 6.5
DBH (m): 0.19 DGL (m): 0.27
TPZ (m): 2.28 SRZ (m): 1.91

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 203

Species: *Liquidambar orientalis*

Common: Oriental Sweet Gum

Height (m): 9.0
DBH (m): 0.53 DGL (m): 0.67
TPZ (m): 6.36 SRZ (m): 2.8

Current Form: Excellent
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 207

Species: *Liquidambar orientalis*

Common: Oriental Sweet Gum

Height (m): 8.0
DBH (m): 0.56 DGL (m): 0.70
TPZ (m): 6.72 SRZ (m): 2.85

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 204

Species: *Eucalyptus curtisii*

Common: Plunkett Mallee

Height (m): 4.50
DBH (m): 0.10 DGL (m): 0.16
TPZ (m): 2 SRZ (m): 1.53

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate



ID # 208

Species: *Liquidambar orientalis*

Common: Oriental Sweet Gum

Height (m): 9.0
DBH (m): 0.62 DGL (m): 0.78
TPZ (m): 7.44 SRZ (m): 2.98

Current Form: Average
Current Vigour: Good
Age Class: Mature
SULE: Long (>40 years)

Retention Value: Moderate

