TREEAZ / SULE REPORT

Peter Anderson
ANDERSON PROJECTS (NSW)
PO Box 3254, Narellan D.C 2567

31st July, 2006

RODNEY M PAGE ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY, TREE MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST
ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST AU0010A DIP HORT / ARBORICULTURE
16 BELLEVUE DRIVE PORT MACQUARIE 2444 NSW PH 0419 416 192 EMAIL ARBCON@BIGPOND.NET.AU
LIFE MEMBER INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY ARBORICULTURE AND ISA AUSTRALIA CHAPTER

Index

INTRODUCTION; 3
GENERAL FINDINGS RECOMMENDATIONS: 3
METHODOLOGY: 4
Tree Numbering 4
Genus Species 4
Height: 4
Trunk diameter: 4
Maturity: 4
Vigour: 4
Retention category: 4
Notes: 4
Protective zone: 4
TREEAZ 4
Intended users: 5
Why Assess Trees and What Are The Important Assessment Criteria? 5
Establishing the Retention / Remove Threshold: 5
Continuous Cover Arboriculture (Sustained Amenity): 5
Summary of TreeAZ: 6
Categories and Subcategories: 6
Identifying the Best and Worst Trees: 6
NOTE 6
LIMIT OF OBSERVATIONS 7

Introduction;

This SULE report was carried out on a proposed property development at No 334 – 356 Gregory Street, South West Rocks. This is a 4 hectare property consisting of a stand of 174 trees of .300 diameter at breast height (Dbh) or greater.

The site is a northerly aspect and treed' predominantly by ***Eucalypts*** and ***Corymbia spp*** with ***Glochidion*** and ***Banksia*** species making up the lessor numbers.

There are intermittent stands of ***Melaleuca quinquinervia*** and ***Casuarina equesetifolia*** approximately 8 - 12 with a Dbh of .200 - .300, these were not identified in the final site survey. The Arborist considers these trees to be of little long term value Z (rating) had they been listed though they may be retained at this point of the design process.

General Findings Recommendations:

The stand is made up of ***Banksias' Eucalypts' Glochidion*** (Cheese Tree) including ***Corymbia*** (bloodwoods) and ***Melaleuca*** (paper barks) and ***Acacia*** (Wattle) and one rather rare in the domestic situation ***Persoonia levis*** or Geebung Tree # 1141.

The majority of trees in this survey have been listed as mature, of these some have reached maturity and others nearing over mature.

Of the 174 trees 53 have been placed in the Z rating (not suitable for material constraint) and may be removed from the planning process.

Z3	Annexure B	04 trees	1036, 1091, 1092, 103
Z4	Annexure C	16 trees	1039, 1053, 1067, 1078, 1080, 1083, 1084, 1089, 1094, 1099, 1108, 1143, 1144, 1162, 1172, 1174
Z5	Annexure D	01 trees	1170
Z6	Annexure E	17 trees	1008, 1025, 1031, 1033, 1069, 1076, 1077, 1081, 1086, 1096, 1101, 1117, 1126, 1130, 1158, 1159, 1165
ZZ6	Annexure F	06 trees	1042, 1044, 1045, 1071, 1093, 1169
Z11	Annexure G	08 trees	1038, 1058, 1061, 1064, 1065, 1106, 1129, 1171
Z12	Annexure H	01 trees	1074

The remaining 121 trees have been placed in an A category (suitable for material constraint) and should be included in the planning process.

A1	Annexure I	24 trees	1003, 1005, 1006, 1010, 1014, 1016, 1017, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1023, 1028, 1040, 1048, 1049, 1055, 1056, 1075, 1128, 1140, 1145, 1166, 1167, 1168
AA1	Annexure J	17 trees	1011, 1030, 1051, 1052, 1060, 1063, 1085, 1139, 1142, 1148, 1151, 1152, 1154, 1155, 1160, 1161, 1163
A2	Annexure K	73 trees	1007, 1009, 1012, 1013, 1015, 1018, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1027, 1029, 1035, 1037, 1041, 1043, 1046, 1047, 1050, 1054, 1057, 1059, 1062, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1073, 1079, 1082, 1087, 1088, 1090, 1097, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1127, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1146, 1147, 1149, 1150, 1153, 1156, 1157, 1164, 1173
AA2	Annexure L	06 trees	1000, 1001, 1004, 1032, 1034, 1095
AA3	Annexure M	01 trees	1141

Methodology:

Tree Numbering

All trees listed in the Tree Survey have been numbered from 1000 to 1174 being 175 trees in total. Each tree has been surveyed and plotted (Trees Plan A ref # 473833) attached to this report. The corresponding number has been either painted on the trunk or the trees number recorded on a tag attached to the trees trunk.

Genus Species

The Genus and species of each tree has been identified using its scientific name. Where the species name is not known the letters spp is used. The common name for trees may vary considerably in each area of geographical differences and so will not be used in the field survey.

Height:

Height has been estimated to + / - 2 metres.

Trunk diameter:

Trunk diameter or Dbh (diameter at breast height) has been measured with a diameter tape at 1.4m above ground level and recorded in centimetres. Measurements for trees with multiple trunks are averaged.

Maturity:

Tree maturity has been assessed as over mature (last one third of life expectancy), mature (one third to two thirds life expectancy) and semi mature (less than one third life expectancy).

Vigour:

This is an indication of the health of the tree. Trees have either been assessed as Normal Vigour or Low Vigour.

Retention category:

See retention category descriptions Annexure N.

Notes:

This column records any relevant features that may help clarify the retention category allocation.

Protective zone:

The distance of temporary protective fencing is measured in metres. Distances are calculated with reference to the trunk diameter and canopy spread and represents the extent of RPZ (root protection zone). The RPZ is the area around the tree, under the canopy (generally) where any construction or construction activity may in fact cause sufficient harm to the tree so as to cause decline in health and vigor or tree failure. This zone should be considered as optimal for tree growth and sustainability however the size of the zone is subjective and should be reassessed when individual design and construction methods are being discussed.

TreeAZ

What is TreeAZ: The A/Z method of assessing trees (**TreeAZ** for short and pronounced treeez) is a system for categorising the relative importance of trees on development/construction sites. It is an evolution of the safe useful life expectancy methods of assessing trees, reflecting the modern development scenario. **TreeAZ** revolves around the principles of tree management to reduce risk and to sustain amenity.

Intended users:

TreeAZ is designed for use by Arboriculturists who have been trained in assessing trees and have experience of dealing with trees in a planning context. The assessment of trees is inherently difficult because of the biological and structural complexities that require subjective interpretation. A high level of experience and expertise will always be essential elements of an effective method of tree assessment. Only an Arboriculturist experienced and knowledgeable in the management of trees can carry out a competent **TreeAZ** assessment. **TreeAZ** as a method of assessing trees is not intended for use by tree enthusiasts from other professions such as Landscape Architects, Architects, Surveyors and Planners because they will not have the expertise to make the subjective judgements that the method requires. However, the information **TreeAZ** delivers on tree suitability is intended for use by these professionals. The key point is that they cannot have it without using an Arboriculturist.

Why Assess Trees and What Are The Important Assessment Criteria?

Rarely in Australia is there sufficient space on a development site to achieve the desired design whilst retaining all the trees. Choices have to be made about which trees to keep and that requires reliable information on the quality of individuals. Effective planning is about making changes now that will improve benefits and reduce problems for the duration of the new design. The benefits that trees offer are wide and varied but often difficult to quantify; reduction of pollution, increased sense of well-being and improvement of the landscape being obvious examples. In a planning context, potential contribution to visual amenity is one of their most important benefits and is a fundamental assessment criterion. The length of time that trees can contribute to visual amenity is also important; the longer they contribute, the more important they are. Trees with the potential to provide amenity for a long time are more important than large trees that will soon be gone although this may not be obvious from first impressions.

Establishing the Retention / Remove Threshold:

How to decide at what point a tree becomes suitable for retention and when it ceases to be sufficiently important to be a material constraint is a difficult judgement to make! There is no definitive answer but some indicators can be found from considering situations outside the development scenario but still related to the planning system. The tree preservation order (TPO) system uses visual amenity as a primary indicator of the importance of trees in the environment (*Tree Preservation Orders: A Guide to the Law and Good Practice* – Section 3.2). In 1983, Wilson suggested in a paper titled *Tree Protection* (Wilson D, Journal of Planning & Environmental Law pp 83–96, February 1983) that for a tree to be suitable for inclusion in a TPO, it should have a safe life expectancy of at least 10 years. This has generally been accepted as a reasonable benchmark, more because it has a common sense appeal than for any technical merit. Most people can relate to a time interval of 10 years because it is within their experience memory and it can be realistically imagined. On this basis, it seems reasonable to set the arbitrary threshold at 10 years; if a tree has a SULE of less than 10 years it is not worthy of retention; if it has a SULE of more than 10 years it should be a material constraint in any planning proposal. This does not have to be rigidly applied and there may well be situations where the threshold can be moved. However, for most planning scenarios it is probably a realistic and justifiable cut off point.

Continuous Cover Arboriculture (Sustained Amenity):

Continuous Cover Forestry is a forest management phrase that embodies the principle of growing trees of all ages in the same area for the multiple benefits that delivers. One of those benefits is that the visual amenity of forests managed in this way does not fluctuate wildly. As visual amenity is one of the main reasons for having trees in towns, this principle with all its other associated benefits can be transferred to the urban situation and called Continuous Cover Arboriculture. As in many forestry situations, a common feature of urban tree planting is large tracts of trees of a similar size or age. The implications of this are that many trees will reach maturity and need removing at about the same time, resulting in rapid changes to the local landscape. It is inevitable that as trees mature they will need removing and replacing; good management should seek to spread these operations over the whole rotation, reducing the number and impact of removals at any one time. Sustained amenity is achieved by establishing a range of age classes within a local population; from new planting right through to mature trees. An effective way of achieving this is to remove and replace trees that are not performing because they are not suited to the site or they are interfering with better trees.

Summary of TreeAZ:

TreeAZ is a method of assessing the relative suitability for retention of trees on development sites. It revolves around two categories; category '**A**' trees that are worthy of retention for more than 10 years and category '**Z**' trees that are not.

Categories and Subcategories:

In the context of the above discussions, simple is best and only two categories are necessary to provide effective planning information. All the complexity of assessing the attributes of each tree can be refined down to a simple categorisation of 'worthy' or 'unworthy' based on whether they have a SULE of more or less than 10 years. These two categories are all that are needed to make effective planning decisions. However, it is often useful to have an indication of why a particular allocation was made and a sub-categorisation provides helpful background information without adding an obvious layer of complication.

Identifying the Best and Worst Trees:

Much of the feedback from the field testing has focused on the usefulness of having each main category of good or poor being subdivided to enable the identification of very good and very poor individuals. This is done by using the categorisation AA for the very best trees and ZZ for the very worst trees. This has the effect of creating four sub-categories within the original two category structure. This has been incorporated into the survey and is summarised as follows:-

AA	Most suitable for retention
A	Suitable for retention
Z	Not particularly suitable for retention
ZZ	Unsuitable for retention

NOTE

The potential for a tree to be damage or fail during a storm exists regardless of its' health and vigour. The strength & unusual direction of winds during a storm is the dominant contributor. Disturbance to the trees environment may amplify the effects of a storm through the initiation of decay or disrupting the harmonics of the tree by pruning or the removal of adjacent trees.

The potential for a failing branch to cause damage to life or property may only be managed through the detection of potential faults within a tree. However, trees are a living organism existing in an ever changing environment and such defects that not so obvious today or indeed exist may develop and be the site of failure in the future.

Conditions that bring about failure may occur over night i.e. storm event or they may form over a long period as in decay development. This report is based on a snap shot in time and only ongoing monitoring can hopefully foresee deterioration of a tree and allow remedial action to be taken to prevent injury or damage.

At no time is this report suggesting that the potential for tree or branch failure storm or no storm can or will be eliminated under any circumstances or the decline in health be avoided entirely.

Limit of Observations

There are many factors that may contribute to limb or total tree failure. Factors include, decay (in the trunk, crown or branch junctions), external damage to branches leading to decay, poor branch taper, included bark, root rot / decay. Not all these symptoms are visible i.e. internal decay; of these some external symptoms may indicate the presence of dead internal wood but not the extent of decay.

The most solid looking piece of timber may be riddled with breaks in continuity of growth caused by insect damage or poor pruning practices or other physical damage caused many years previous. Trees do not heal; they simply box in the damaged area (CODIT) Compartmentalisation of Decay in Trees and continue to expand in girth, completely disguising the fact that the branch or trunk has a hollow or decayed section. Having said this, not all areas of decay, past or present suggests a point of failure.

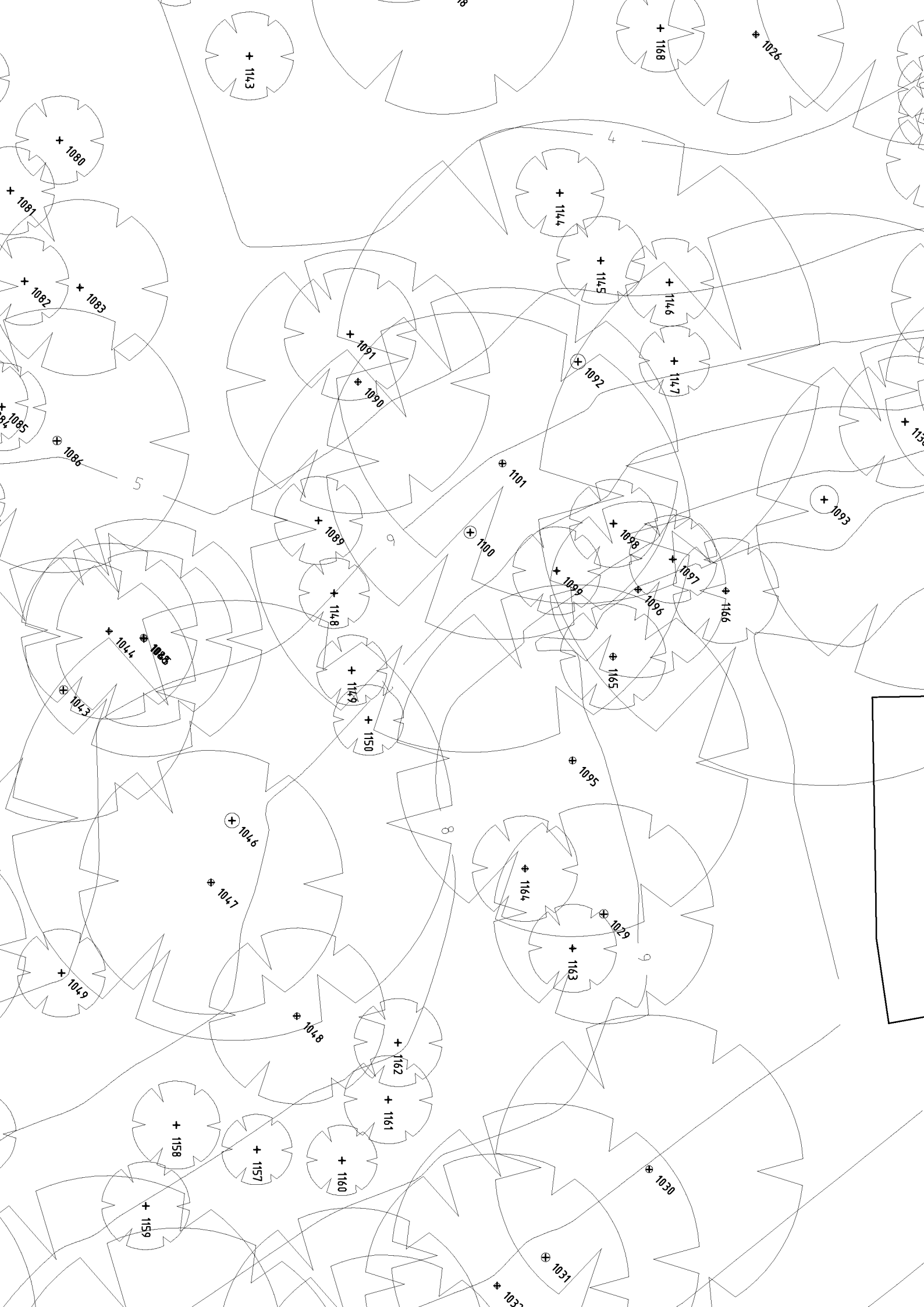
Only sophisticated equipment i.e. Resitograph ® or Tomograph ® can detect the existence of decay or compartments within a trees' branch or trunk. The use of this highly technical equipment is expensive and is usually required when a dispute over the soundness of a tree part is made.

CAUTION: The Resitograph ® should only be used when a cavity in a tree is thought to be of sufficient size that the tree will need to be removed. The purpose of using a Resitograph ® is to prove this belief. The Tomograph ® is none invasive and may be used to detect decayed sections in a tree when the existence of such hollows is suspected but unknown as to its extent.

I trust this meets your satisfaction, if you have any enquires please do not hesitate in contacting me.

Respectfully

Rodney M Page
Dip Hort / Arb
ISA Cert Arb
AU0010A


1168
1026
1143
1080
1081
1144
1145
1146
1082
1083
1091
1092
1147
1090
1085
1086
1101
1089
1100
1093
1098
1097
1099
1096
1166
1148
1044
1165
1043
1149
1150
1095
1046
1047
1164
1029
1163
1049
1048
1162
1161
1158
1157
1160
1030
1159
1031

Annexure A

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1000	Bansksia integrifolia	.370	5 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA2		2.96
1001	Bansksia integrifolia	.330	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA2		2.64
1003	Bansksia integrifolia	.300	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.40
1004	Bansksia integrifolia	.330	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA2		2.64
1005	Bansksia integrifolia	.280	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.24
1006	Bansksia integrifolia	.330	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.64
1007	Bansksia integrifolia	.355	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Prune to rectify	2.84
1008	E tereticornis	.460	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z6	Structural defects will compromise the tree at maturity	3.68
1009	Bansksia integrifolia	.315	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.52
1010	E tereticornis	.330	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.64
1011	Bansksia integrifolia	.330	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		2.64
1012	E tereticornis	.280	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2		2.24
1013	E tereticornis	.200	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2	May be pruned to rectify	1.60
1014	E tereticornis	.315	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		2.52
1015	E tereticornis	.355	5 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Monitor trunk wound	2.84
1016	Bansksia integrifolia	.280	5 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.24

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1017	E tereticornis	.550	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		4.40
1018	E tereticornis	.900	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		7.20
1019	Eucalyptus spp	.025	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		0.20
1020	E tereticornis	.300	5 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.40
1021	E tereticornis	.240	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		1.92
1022	E tereticornis	.300	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.40
1023	E tereticornis	.300	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.40
1024	E tereticornis	.400	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.20
1025	E tereticornis	1.200	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Further investigation if tree is be retained	9.60
1026	E tereticornis	.550	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.40
1027	Glochidion ferdinandi	.460	5 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Mechanical damage may be remediated	3.68
1028	E tereticornis	.430	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		3.44
1029	E microcorys	.900	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		7.20
1030	E microcorys	.820	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		6.56
1031	E microcorys	1.300	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Over mature	Z6	Termite colony is not a threat to the trees structural integrity at this time	10.40

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1032	E microcorys	.700	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA2		5.60
1033	E microcorys	1.100	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Over mature	Z6	Inspect further if retained	8.80
1034	E microcorys	.835	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA2		6.68
1035	Corymbia gummifera	.700	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		5.60
1036	E microcorys	.655	14 - 16	Low Vigor	Mature	Z3	Tree in serious decline	5.24
1037	E microcorys	1.000	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		8.00
1038	E pilularis	1.175	32 - 34	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z11	Poor species choice for domestic site	9.40
1039	E signata	1.670	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Large wound wood around inclusions suggests cracks are propagating within junction	13.36
1040	Bansksia integrifolia	.240	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		1.92
1041	Bansksia integrifolia	.280	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2		2.24
1042	E signata	.550	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	ZZ6	Second leader removed, decay resulted	4.40
1043	E signata	.940	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		7.52
1044	Corymbia gummifera	.800	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Mature	ZZ6		6.40
1045	E signata	1.000	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	ZZ6		8.00
1046	E microcorys	1.500	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		12.00

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1047	E signata	.900	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		7.20
1048	E signata	.550	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		4.40
1049	Melaleuca quinquinervia	.370	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.96
1050	Melaleuca quinquinervia	.460	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.68
1051	E signata	.750	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		6.00
1052	E signata	.790	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		6.32
1053	E signata	.330	6 - 8	Low Vigor	Mature	Z4	Possible ongoing decay in major junction	2.64
1054	E signata	.820	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Reassess	6.56
1055	Melaleuca quinquinervia	.550	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		4.40
1056	E signata	.590	18 - 20	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		4.72
1057	E signata	.420	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.36
1058	E pilularis	.900	30 - 32	Low Vigor	Mature	Z11	High potential for sudden limb failure	7.20
1059	E microcorys	.655	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		5.24
1060	E microcorys	.900	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		7.20
1061	E pilularis	.460	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z11	High potential for sudden limb failure	3.68

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1062	E microcorys	.790	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.32
1063	E microcorys	.880	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		7.04
1064	E pilularis	.760	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z11	Poor species choice for domestic site	6.08
1065	E pilularis	.390	18 - 20	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z11	Poor species choice for domestic site	3.12
1066	E signata	.580	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Pruned for power lines	4.64
1067	E signata	.330	18 - 20	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z4	Trunk has been spike climbed	2.64
1068	E microcorys	.820	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.56
1069	Casuarina equesetifolia	.280	6 - 8	Low Vigor	Mature	Z6	Decay may lead to trunk failure	2.24
1070	E microcorys	.760	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Needs to be monitored	6.08
1071	E microcorys	1.200	30 - 32	Low Vigor	Mature	ZZ6	Failure immanent	9.60
1072	E signata	.370	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.96
1073	E signata	.460	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.68
1074	E signata	.180	5 - 6	Low Vigor	Semi mature	Z12	Trees mature habit is permanently compromised	1.44
1075	E signata	.315	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		2.52
1076	E signata	.330	18 - 20	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z6	Lean of trunk will lead to branch failure at junctions where inclusions exist.	2.64

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1077	E microcorys	.940	30 - 32	Low Vigor	Mature	Z6	Inclusions may lead to branch failure	7.52
1078	E microcorys	.940	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Root damage too extensive for retention	7.52
1079	E microcorys	.840	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.72
1080	Bansksia integrifolia	.355	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Crown and trunk decay is too extensive for retention	2.84
1081	Bansksia integrifolia	.315	8 - 10	Low Vigor	Mature	Z6	Trunk lean will lead to crown failure	2.52
1082	Bansksia integrifolia	.330	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.64
1083	Bansksia integrifolia	.390	10 - 12	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Trunk and crown have been compromised	3.12
1084	Bansksia integrifolia	.460	16 - 18	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Strip tear branch failure	3.68
1085	E signata	.280	16 - 18	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	AA1		2.24
1086	E signata	.700	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Crack has formed within leaders	5.60
1087	Bansksia integrifolia	.370	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.96
1088	E signata	.355	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.84
1089	Corymbia gummifera	.370	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z4	Mechanical damage	2.96
1090	E signata	.580	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.64
1091	Bansksia integrifolia	.370	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z3	Tree is in decline	2.96

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1092	E microcorys	.750	30 - 32	Low Vigor	Mature	Z3	Tree is in decline	6.00
1093	E microcorys	1.300	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	ZZ6		10.40
1094	E microcorys	.790	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Co dominant leaders subject to failure	6.32
1095	E microcorys	.700	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA2		5.60
1096	E microcorys	.940	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Crown failure likely	7.52
1097	E microcorys	.430	28 - 30	Low Vigor	Mature	A2		3.44
1098	Corymbia gummifera	.300	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.40
1099	E microcorys	.460	20 - 22	Low Vigor	Mature	Z4	Crown damage extensive	3.68
1100	E microcorys	1.200	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		9.60
1101	E microcorys	1.900	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Failure potential within leaders	15.20
1102	E microcorys	.940	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		7.52
1103	E signata	.280	6 - 8	Low Vigor	Mature	Z3	Tree in decline	2.24
1104	Corymbia gummifera	.750	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.00
1105	Glochidion ferdinandi	.420	12 - 14	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.36
1106	Acacia spp	.315	14 - 16	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z11	Short lived tree	2.52

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1107	Corymbia gummifera	.550	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Monitor	4.40
1108	Corymbia gummifera	.750	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Branch failure potential	6.00
1109	E saligna	.750	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.00
1110	Corymbia gummifera	.315	18 - 20	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.52
1111	E microcorys	.580	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.64
1112	E microcorys	.840	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.72
1113	Corymbia gummifera	.400	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.20
1114	E microcorys	.240	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2		1.92
1115	E signata	.520	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.16
1116	E microcorys	.330	14 - 16	Low Vigor	Semi mature	A2		2.64
1117	E microcorys	.750	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Failure imminent	6.00
1118	E signata	.600	30 - 32	Low Vigor	Mature	A2		4.80
1119	E signata	.550	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.40
1120	E microcorys	.760	28 - 30	Low Vigor	Mature	A2		6.08
1121	E microcorys	.940	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		7.52

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1122	Corymbia gummifera	.580	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.64
1123	E microcorys	.835	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Hazard assessment	6.68
1124	E microcorys	.580	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.64
1125	Eucalyptus spp	.330	8 - 10	Low Vigor	Mature	A2		2.64
1126	E microcorys	.500	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Failure at crown	4.00
1127	E microcorys	.700	28 - 30	Low Vigor	Mature	A2		5.60
1128	Corymbia gummifera	.280	10 - 12	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		2.24
1129	Acacia spp	.315	6 - 8	Low Vigor	Mature	Z11	Short lived tree	2.52
1130	E signata	.760	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Armilaria luteobublini fungi will continue to decay anchor roots	6.08
1131	E signata	.315	20 - 22	Low Vigor	Mature	A2		2.52
1132	E propinqua	.330	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.64
1133	E propinqua	.420	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.36
1134	Corymbia gummifera	.220	18 - 20	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2		1.76
1135	Corymbia gummifera	.370	22 - 24	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.96
1136	E signata	.500	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.00

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1137	E signata	.550	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.40
1138	E signata	.400	22 - 24	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.20
1139	Bansksia integrifolia	.420	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		3.36
1140	Bansksia integrifolia	.240	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		1.92
1141	Persoonia levis	.355	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA3	Rare tree	2.84
1142	Bansksia integrifolia	.430	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		3.44
1143	E tereticornis	.330	10 - 12	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z4	Co dominant leaders will be of issue at maturity	2.64
1144	E tereticornis	.220	12 - 14	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z4	Co dominant leaders may be pruned	1.76
1145	E microcorys	.280	16 - 18	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		2.24
1146	E microcorys	.370	14 - 16	Low Vigor	Semi mature	A2		2.96
1147	E microcorys	.420	16 - 18	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.36
1148	E microcorys	.280	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	AA1		2.24
1149	E microcorys	.370	14 - 16	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.96
1150	E microcorys	.330	12 - 14	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2		2.64
1151	Bansksia integrifolia	.280	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		2.24

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1152	E signata	.460	16 - 18	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	AA1		3.68
1153	Bansksia integrifolia	.420	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.36
1154	Bansksia integrifolia	.315	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		2.52
1155	Corymbia gummifera	.280	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	AA1		2.24
1156	E microcorys	.880	10 - 12	Low Vigor	Mature	A2	Subject to hazard assessment, may be retained as habitat	7.04
1157	E signata	.460	16 - 18	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2		3.68
1158	E signata	.220	12 - 14	Low Vigor	Mature	Z6	Failure potential in leaders	1.76
1159	Casuarina equesetifolia	.420	8 - 10	Low Vigor	Mature	Z6	Mistle toe / mechanical damage	3.36
1160	E signata	.330	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	AA1		2.64
1161	E signata	.390	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	AA1		3.12
1162	E signata	.460	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Structural faults	3.68
1163	Glochidion ferdinandi	.330	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1	Prune sucker / lignotuber	2.64
1164	E microcorys	.600	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.80
1165	E microcorys	.835	28 - 30	Low Vigor	Mature	Z6	Leaders prone to failure	6.68
1166	E microcorys	.520	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		4.16

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1167	E signata	.330	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		2.64
1168	E tereticornis	.370	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		2.96
1169	Corymbia gummifera	.280	16 - 18	Low Vigor	Semi mature	ZZ6	Tree will never be a suitable specimen due to damage	2.24
1170	Glochidion ferdinandi	.280	12 - 14	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z5	Crack in co dominance	2.24
1171	Glochidion ferdinandi	.300	10 - 12	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z11	Structurally unsound	2.40
1172	E signata	.655	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Lean will labor included junctions	5.24
1173	Corymbia gummifera	.790	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.32
1174	E signata	.420	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Lean will labor included junctions	3.36

Annexure B

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1036	E microcorys	.655	14 - 16	Low Vigor	Mature	Z3	Tree in serious decline	5.24
1091	Bansksia integrifolia	.370	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z3	Tree is in decline	2.96
1092	E microcorys	.750	30 - 32	Low Vigor	Mature	Z3	Tree is in decline	6.00
1103	E signata	.280	6 - 8	Low Vigor	Mature	Z3	Tree in decline	2.24

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1039	E signata	1.670	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Large wound wood around inclusions suggests cracks are propagating within junction	13.36
1053	E signata	.330	6 - 8	Low Vigor	Mature	Z4	Possible ongoing decay in major junction	2.64
1067	E signata	.330	18 - 20	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z4	Trunk has been spike climbed	2.64
1078	E microcorys	.940	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Root damage too extensive for retention	7.52
1080	Bansksia integrifolia	.355	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Crown and trunk decay is too extensive for retention	2.84
1083	Bansksia integrifolia	.390	10 - 12	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Trunk and crown have been compromised	3.12
1084	Bansksia integrifolia	.460	16 - 18	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Strip tear branch failure	3.68
1089	Corymbia gummifera	.370	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z4	Mechanical damage	2.96
1094	E microcorys	.790	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Co dominant leaders subject to failure	6.32
1099	E microcorys	.460	20 - 22	Low Vigor	Mature	Z4	Crown damage extensive	3.68
1108	Corymbia gummifera	.750	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Branch failure potential	6.00

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1143	E tereticornis	.330	10 - 12	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z4	Co dominant leaders will be of issue at maturity	2.64
1144	E tereticornis	.220	12 - 14	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z4	Co dominant leaders may be pruned	1.76
1162	E signata	.460	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Structural faults	3.68
1172	E signata	.655	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Lean will labor included junctions	5.24
1174	E signata	.420	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z4	Lean will labor included junctions	3.36

Annexure D

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1170	Glochidion ferdinandi	.280	12 - 14	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z5	Crack in co-dominance	2.24

Annexure E

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1008	E tereticornis	.460	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z6	Structural defects will compromise the tree at maturity	3.68
1025	E tereticornis	1.200	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Further investigation if tree is be retained	9.60
1031	E microcorys	1.300	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Over mature	Z6	Termite colony is not a threat to the trees structural integrity at this time	10.40
1033	E microcorys	1.100	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Over mature	Z6	Inspect further if retained	8.80
1069	Casuarina equesetifolia	.280	6 - 8	Low Vigor	Mature	Z6	Decay may lead to trunk failure	2.24
1076	E signata	.330	18 - 20	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z6	Lean of trunk will lead to branch failure at junctions where inclusions exist.	2.64
1077	E microcorys	.940	30 - 32	Low Vigor	Mature	Z6	Inclusions may lead to branch failure	7.52
1081	Bansksia integrifolia	.315	8 - 10	Low Vigor	Mature	Z6	Trunk lean will lead to crown failure	2.52
1086	E signata	.700	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Crack has formed within leaders	5.60
1096	E microcorys	.940	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Crown failure likely	7.52
1101	E microcorys	1.900	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Failure potential within leaders	15.20
1117	E microcorys	.750	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Failure imminent	6.00
1126	E microcorys	.500	30 - 32	Normal	Mature	Z6	Failure at crown	4.00

				Vigor				
1130	E signata	.760	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z6	Armilaria luteobublini fungi will continue to decay anchor roots	6.08
1158	E signata	.220	12 - 14	Low Vigor	Mature	Z6	Failure potential in leaders	1.76
1159	Casuarina equesetifolia	.420	8 - 10	Low Vigor	Mature	Z6	Mistle toe / mechanical damage	3.36
1165	E microcorys	.835	28 - 30	Low Vigor	Mature	Z6	Leaders prone to failure	6.68

Annexure F

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1042	E signata	.550	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	ZZ6	Second leader removed, decay resulted	4.40
1044	Corymbia gummifera	.800	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Mature	ZZ6		6.40
1045	E signata	1.000	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	ZZ6		8.00
1071	E microcorys	1.200	30 - 32	Low Vigor	Mature	ZZ6	Failure immanent	9.60
1093	E microcorys	1.300	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	ZZ6		10.40
1169	Corymbia gummifera	.280	16 - 18	Low Vigor	Semi mature	ZZ6	Tree will never be a suitable specimen due to damage	2.24

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1038	E pilularis	1.175	32 - 34	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z11	Poor species choice for domestic site	9.40
1058	E pilularis	.900	30 - 32	Low Vigor	Mature	Z11	High potential for sudden limb failure	7.20
1061	E pilularis	.460	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z11	High potential for sudden limb failure	3.68
1064	E pilularis	.760	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z11	Poor species choice for domestic site	6.08
1065	E pilularis	.390	18 - 20	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z11	Poor species choice for domestic site	3.12
1106	Acacia spp	.315	14 - 16	Normal Vigor	Mature	Z11	Short lived tree	2.52
1129	Acacia spp	.315	6 - 8	Low Vigor	Mature	Z11	Short lived tree	2.52
1171	Glochidion ferdinandi	.300	10 - 12	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	Z11	Structurally unsound	2.40

Annexure H

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1074	E signata	.180	5 - 6	Low Vigor	Semi mature	Z12	Trees mature habit is permanently compromised	1.44

Annexure I

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1003	Bansksia integrifolia	.300	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.40
1005	Bansksia integrifolia	.280	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.24
1006	Bansksia integrifolia	.330	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.64
1010	E tereticornis	.330	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.64
1014	E tereticornis	.315	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		2.52
1016	Bansksia integrifolia	.280	5 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.24
1017	E tereticornis	.550	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		4.40
1019	Eucalyptus spp	.025	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		0.20
1020	E tereticornis	.300	5 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.40
1021	E tereticornis	.240	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		1.92
1023	E tereticornis	.300	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.40
1028	E tereticornis	.430	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		3.44
1040	Bansksia integrifolia	.240	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		1.92
1048	E signata	.550	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		4.40

Annexure I

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1049	Melaleuca quinquinervia	.370	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		2.96
1055	Melaleuca quinquinervia	.550	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		4.40
1056	E signata	.590	18 - 20	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		4.72
1075	E signata	.315	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		2.52
1128	Corymbia gummifera	.280	10 - 12	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		2.24
1140	Bansksia integrifolia	.240	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		1.92
1145	E microcorys	.280	16 - 18	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		2.24
1166	E microcorys	.520	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	A1		4.16
1167	E signata	.330	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		2.64
1168	E tereticornis	.370	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A1		2.96

Annexure J

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1011	Bansksia integrifolia	.330	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		2.64
1030	E microcorys	.820	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		6.56
1051	E signata	.750	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		6.00
1052	E signata	.790	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		6.32
1060	E microcorys	.900	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		7.20
1063	E microcorys	.880	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		7.04
1085	E signata	.280	16 - 18	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	AA1		2.24
1139	Bansksia integrifolia	.420	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		3.36
1142	Bansksia integrifolia	.430	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		3.44
1148	E microcorys	.280	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	AA1		2.24
1151	Bansksia integrifolia	.280	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		2.24
1152	E signata	.460	16 - 18	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	AA1		3.68
1154	Bansksia integrifolia	.315	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1		2.52
1155	Corymbia gummifera	.280	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	AA1		2.24

1160	E signata	.330	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	AA1		2.64
1161	E signata	.390	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	AA1		3.12
1163	Glochidion ferdinandi	.330	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA1	Prune sucker / lignotuber	2.64

Annexure K

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1007	Bansksia integrifolia	.355	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Prune to rectify	2.84
1009	Bansksia integrifolia	.315	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.52
1012	E tereticornis	.280	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2		2.24
1013	E tereticornis	.200	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2	May be pruned to rectify	1.60
1015	E tereticornis	.355	5 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Monitor trunk wound	2.84
1018	E tereticornis	.900	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		7.20
1022	E tereticornis	.300	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.40
1024	E tereticornis	.400	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.20
1026	E tereticornis	.550	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.40
1027	Glochidion ferdinandi	.460	5 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Mechanical damage may be remediated	3.68
1029	E microcorys	.900	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		7.20
1035	Corymbia gummifera	.700	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		5.60
1037	E microcorys	1.000	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		8.00
1041	Bansksia integrifolia	.280	4 - 6	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2		2.24
1043	E signata	.940	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		7.52
1046	E microcorys	1.500	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		12.00

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1047	E signata	.900	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		7.20
1050	Melaleuca quinquinervia	.460	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.68
1054	E signata	.820	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Reassess	6.56
1057	E signata	.420	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.36
1059	E microcorys	.655	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		5.24
1062	E microcorys	.790	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.32
1066	E signata	.580	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Pruned for power lines	4.64
1068	E microcorys	.820	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.56
1070	E microcorys	.760	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Needs to be monitored	6.08
1072	E signata	.370	24 - 26	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.96
1073	E signata	.460	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.68
1079	E microcorys	.840	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.72
1082	Bansksia integrifolia	.330	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.64
1087	Bansksia integrifolia	.370	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.96
1088	E signata	.355	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.84
1090	E signata	.580	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.64
1097	E microcorys	.430	28 - 30	Low	Mature	A2		3.44

				Vigor				
1098	Corymbia gummifera	.300	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.40
1100	E microcorys	1.200	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		9.60
1102	E microcorys	.940	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		7.52
1104	Corymbia gummifera	.750	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.00
1105	Glochidion ferdinandi	.420	12 - 14	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.36
1107	Corymbia gummifera	.550	26 - 28	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Monitor	4.40
1109	E saligna	.750	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.00
1110	Corymbia gummifera	.315	18 - 20	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.52
1111	E microcorys	.580	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.64
1112	E microcorys	.840	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.72
1113	Corymbia gummifera	.400	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.20
1114	E microcorys	.240	8 - 10	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2		1.92
1115	E signata	.520	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.16
1116	E microcorys	.330	14 - 16	Low Vigor	Semi mature	A2		2.64
1118	E signata	.600	30 - 32	Low Vigor	Mature	A2		4.80
1119	E signata	.550	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.40

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1120	E microcorys	.760	28 - 30	Low Vigor	Mature	A2		6.08
1121	E microcorys	.940	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		7.52
1122	Corymbia gummifera	.580	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.64
1123	E microcorys	.835	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2	Hazard assessment	6.68
1124	E microcorys	.580	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.64
1125	Eucalyptus spp	.330	8 - 10	Low Vigor	Mature	A2		2.64
1127	E microcorys	.700	28 - 30	Low Vigor	Mature	A2		5.60
1131	E signata	.315	20 - 22	Low Vigor	Mature	A2		2.52
1132	E propinqua	.330	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.64
1133	E propinqua	.420	20 - 22	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.36
1134	Corymbia gummifera	.220	18 - 20	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2		1.76
1135	Corymbia gummifera	.370	22 - 24	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.96
1136	E signata	.500	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.00
1137	E signata	.550	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.40
1138	E signata	.400	22 - 24	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.20

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1146	E microcorys	.370	14 - 16	Low Vigor	Semi mature	A2		2.96
1147	E microcorys	.420	16 - 18	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.36
1149	E microcorys	.370	14 - 16	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		2.96
1150	E microcorys	.330	12 - 14	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2		2.64
1153	Bansksia integrifolia	.420	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		3.36
1156	E microcorys	.880	10 - 12	Low Vigor	Mature	A2	Subject to hazard assessment, may be retained as habitat	7.04
1157	E signata	.460	16 - 18	Normal Vigor	Semi mature	A2		3.68
1164	E microcorys	.600	28 - 30	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		4.80
1173	Corymbia gummifera	.790	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	A2		6.32

Annexure L

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1000	Bansksia integrifolia	.370	5 - 6	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA2		2.96
1001	Bansksia integrifolia	.330	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA2		2.64
1004	Bansksia integrifolia	.330	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA2		2.64
1032	E microcorys	.700	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA2		5.60
1034	E microcorys	.835	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA2		6.68
1095	E microcorys	.700	30 - 32	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA2		5.60

Annexure M

Tree #	Genus species	DBH	Height	Vigor	Age Class	SULE Rating	Notes	Protective Zone
1141	Persoonia levis	.355	6 - 8	Normal Vigor	Mature	AA3	Rare tree	2.84

Annexure N

TreeAZ Categories (Version 3.08)

Z **Trees not worthy of being a material constraint:** Not suitable for retention for more than 10 years

(Small, young or regularly pruned trees/hedges that could be replaced like for like)

Z1	Small or young
Z2	Formal hedges and trees regularly pruned to restrict size

(Trees that would be removed within 10 years because they are a high risk)

Z3	Dead, dying, diseased or declining
Z4	Severe damage/structural defects that cannot be properly addressed by remedial care including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds and excessively unbalanced
Z5	Present or future instability because of poor anchorage or recently increased exposure

(Trees that need severe pruning or removal within 10 years for good management reasons)

Z6	Severe damage/structural defects that can be temporarily addressed by remedial care including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds and excessively unbalanced
Z7	Overgrown/unmanaged hedge that is beyond recovery by remedial pruning
Z8	Causing damage to existing structures
Z9	Causing unreasonable inconvenience to existing properties
Z10	Adversely interfering with better trees
Z11	Poor trees occupying space for potentially better new trees
Z12	Unacceptably expensive to retain

A **Trees worthy of being a material constraint:** Suitable for retention for more than 10 years (**Note:** This excludes small and young trees)

A1	No significant defects and could be retained without remedial care
A2	Minor defects that could be addressed by limited remedial care or work to adjacent trees
A3	Special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to retain for more than 10 years
A4	Trees that may have legislative protection for ecological reasons (Advisory and will require specialist investigation)

NOTE: Trees that are very good examples of category A can be noted as AA and trees that are the worst examples of category Z can be noted as ZZ summarised as follows:-

AA **Most suitable for retention**
A **Suitable for retention**
Z **Not particularly suitable for retention**
ZZ **Unsuitable for retention**