

# SYMATREE



## **Regency Road DPA, Tree Management Plan**

**Report prepared for**

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Director  
URPS  
May 2019

**Report prepared by**

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# Introduction

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## Instructions

Symatree Pty Ltd was commissioned by URPS to assess trees that are subject to planning controls located within the subject land and all surrounding street trees bounded by Regency Road and Days Road, Croydon Park.

My brief was to undertake the following:

- Assess the general health and structure of the trees;
- Determine the classification of the trees under the Development Act 1993;
- Determine the Tree Protection and Structural Root Zones; and
- Recommend the immediate and ongoing management of the trees deemed worthy of retention.

## Site Visit

I carried out site inspection on the 3 April 2019.

## Limitations

This report is limited to the time and method of inspection. The trees were inspected from ground level only. Neither a climbing inspection or a below-ground investigation was performed. No soil or plant material samples were taken for laboratory analysis.

This report reflects the state of the trees as found on the day. Any changes to site conditions or surrounds, such as construction works undertaken after the inspection, may alter the findings of the report.

The inspection period to which this report applies is three months from the date of the site visit, on the basis that current site conditions remain unchanged.

## Date of Report

This report was written on the 4 April 2019.

## Scope of this report

This report is concerned only with those trees identified on the image referred to as Figure 1. All other trees and shrubs located within the proposed work zones are either a sufficient distance away, considered to be low value, immature specimens or weed species and have therefore not been included as part of this report.

Pruning requirements for the subject trees is beyond the scope of this report. However summarised pruning requirements have been included as part of the tree schedule.

## Methodology

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### Tree Schedule

For each tree the following information was collected. This information is recorded in the tree schedule (included as Appendix A).

#### Tree (Identifier Number - No) and Location

Each tree's location is identified using its unique identifier number. The identifier numbers used in the tree schedule correspond with those included as part of the site plan referred to as Figure 1.

#### Species

Tree names are provided as botanical names only.

#### Tree Height

Height is estimated and recorded as follows:

- Less than 5 metres
- 5 – 10 metres
- 10 – 20 metres
- Greater than 20 metres

#### Trunk Diameter at Breast Height and Base

An actual measure of trunk diameter at breast height (1.4 metres from ground) and base are provided for each tree within the study area deemed worthy of retention. The measurements are taken in accordance with the Australian Standard for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS 4970)

#### Structure

Overall structure is rated using one of the following categories:

- Good: Trees that are typical of the species with a structure that is free from notable defects fall within this category. Some maintenance pruning may be identified as required for subject trees/ shrubs that fall within this category.
- Fair: This category includes those trees that may have one or more of the following structural defects: minor bark inclusions, co-dominant leaders, minor trunk wounding or decay, branches that are overextended or end weighted, poor pruning history, leaning trunk, unbalanced canopy, moderate epicormic growth or a history of minor branch failures. Remedial and/or maintenance pruning is typically identified as required to address these structural issues.
- Poor: This category includes those trees that may have one or more of the following structural defects: co-dominant leaders with major bark inclusions, major bark inclusions present within the canopy, dieback to a significant proportion of the canopy, a history of major branch failure, a severely leaning trunk, extensive decay or wounding, excessive end-weighted and over-extended branches, excessive epicormic growth, root damage or the tree instability. Remedial and/or maintenance pruning typically will not address these structural issues identified in this category. Generally, removal is the only available option.

#### Health

The health and condition of a tree/ shrub is determined by its overall appearance, foliage colour, density, vigour and the presence/ absence of pests and diseases within the crown. Specifically tree health and condition is categorised as one of the following:

## Methodology (cont)

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- **Good:** This category includes trees that are growing vigorously, have no or only minor pest or disease infestation, only a small amount of dead wood present within the canopy, and good aesthetic appeal.
- **Fair:** This category includes trees with moderate growth rate, foliage density and vigour, moderate pest or disease infestation, minor growing tip dieback, a moderate amount of dead wood, and where aesthetic appeal is lacking and other stress factors are present.
- **Poor:** This category includes trees with low growth rate, poor foliage density and vigour, dieback to a significant proportion of the canopy, a high level of pest or disease infestation, a large amount of dead wood within the canopy, and that lacks aesthetic appeal and/or have other signs of severe stress.

### Useful Life Expectancy

Useful Life Expectancy is approximately how long a tree can be retained safely and usefully in the landscape:

- **20+ years:** The tree is a healthy specimen in good condition. It is expected to provide a degree of safety and contribution to the landscape for at least another 20 years with an appropriate level of management.
- **10-20 years:** The tree is a reasonably healthy specimen in good or fair condition. It is expected to provide a degree of safety and contribution to the landscape for 10-20 years with an appropriate level of management.
- **5-10 years:** The tree is in fair condition or a short lived species. It is likely to provide contribution to the landscape for 5-10 years with an appropriate level of management at which point removal may need to be considered.
- **1-5 years:** The tree is a poor specimen in decline and is likely to require removal within 1-5 years.
- **0 years:** The tree is either dead or has substantial defects requiring its removal in the short term.

### Tree Retention Rating

- **Very High:** The tree is an outstanding example of the species and it should be retained at all costs.
- **High:** The tree is a mature specimen in fair to good condition with a useful life expectancy of at least 10 years, is suitable to the site and should be retained in a new development.
- **Moderate:** The tree is a semi-mature or mature specimen, in fair to good condition that is suitable for retention; however, is located such that its loss would not have a significant impact on the landscape.
- **Low:** The tree is likely to be juvenile or in decline and could be retained; however design changes are not considered worthwhile to retain a tree in this category.
- **None:** The tree should be removed irrespective of a design as it is in severe decline, hazardous or dead.

### Regulatory Status (Planning Controls)

Identifies those trees that are subject to planning controls in accordance with the Development (Regulated Trees Variation) Regulations 2011. Where the trunk circumference of a tree is 2 metres or greater (measured 1 metre from natural ground level) it is classified as Regulated and 3 metres or above it is classified as Significant.

### Comments

The principle observations for some of the trees surveyed are contained in this section of the tree schedule.



# Findings

## Subject Sites

In total 37 trees were assessed, 17 trees were located on the proposed development site bound by Regency Road and Days Road and 20 trees are located within the road reserve under the care and control of Council. All the street trees are located on Days Road.

The approximate locations of the trees assessed are identified on the image included as part of the site plan below. The main findings from the survey are as follows:

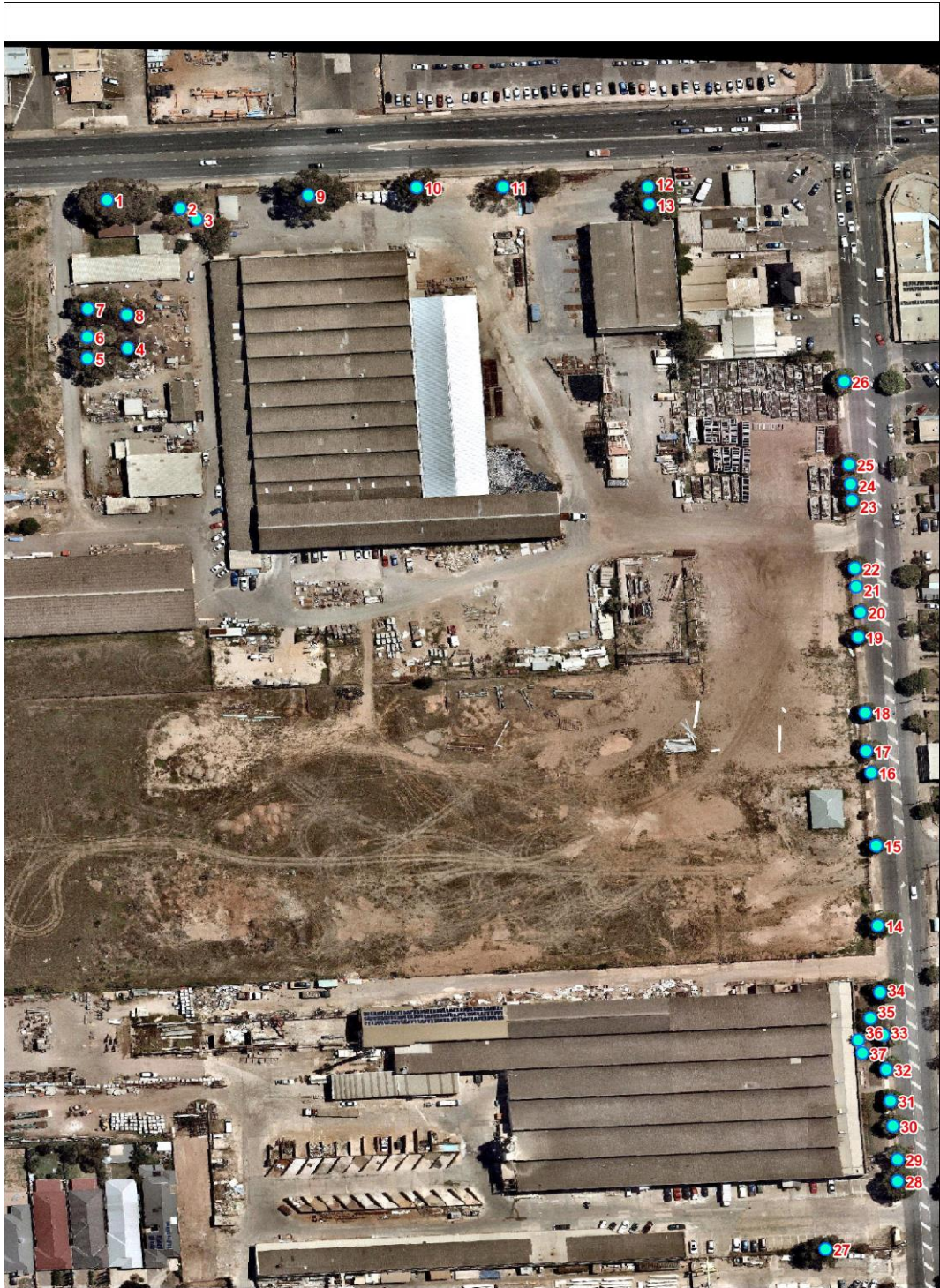


Figure 1 – Site Plan of the proposed development site.

**Findings (cont)**

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**Species**

The trees surveyed are dominated by native species. Species mix is broken down as follows:

<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	1
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	1
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	3
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	1
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	4
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	1
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	2
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	1
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	1
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	20
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	2

**Tree Health and Structure**

Three trees (Trees 2, 3 and 11) have been identified as being in poor health. The remaining trees have been identified to be fair to good health.

Six trees (Trees 2, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 35) have been identified as having poor structure. The remaining trees have been identified to be fair to good structure.

**Useful Life Expectancy (ULE)**

Nine trees have been identified as having a low remaining ULE. These trees are not recommended for retention.

Seven trees have been identified as having a ULE of 5 - 10 years and are worthy of short term retention or removal to allow the development to proceed.

The remaining trees have a ULE of 10 – 20+years. These trees are highly recommended for retention.

**Tree Retention Rating**

In total nine trees have been identified as having a low or no retention rating. These trees include 3, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 27, 35, 36 and 37.

Eight trees have a moderate retention rating. These trees include: 8, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 20 and 21. These trees could be removed to allow the development to proceed as proposed.

The remaining trees have a high to very high retention rating and consideration should be given to retain as many of these trees as possible. Trees with a high retention rating include 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

## Findings (cont)

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### Regulatory Status

Trees 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 27, 35, 36 and 37 have been identified as regulated with trunk circumferences between 2 – 3 metres when measured one metre from ground.

Trees 1 and 9 have been identified as significant with trunk circumferences greater 3 metres when measured one metre from ground.

All remaining trees have trunk circumferences less than two metres when measured one metre above ground or are considered an exempt species or within 10 metres of the nearest dwelling and are therefore not subject to planning controls under the current provisions of the Development Act.

### Project Considerations

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#### Tree Removals

Seven trees have been recommended for removal. These trees include 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 35. The majority of these trees are either dead or declining health and or structure. In some cases some of these trees are also considered to be of low value. All these trees are subject to planning controls and development approval must be obtained before these trees can be removed.

Consideration for the removal of Trees 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 20, 21, 27, 36 and 37 could also occur to accommodate the proposed development.

#### Retentions

Consideration should be given to the retention of the remaining trees 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 the majority of which are street trees except Tree 1. However this is subject to ongoing future management by Council for the street trees and future design options with regards to the future development of the subject land.

#### Tree Protection and Structural Root Zones (TPZs & SRZs)

A tree protection zone (TPZ) is the principal means of protecting trees on development sites. A TPZ is required to retain the critical root zone (CRZ), protect the crown and to ensure that tree health and viability is maintained. The TPZ should be maintained for the entire life of the proposed development.

Establishment of the TPZs will mean that traditional building practices (such as standard crossover construction) will need to be adapted.

The TPZ is also calculated and applied with consideration to the possible impacts that encroachments may have on a tree's health and long term viability.

In addition to the TPZ, the structural root zones (SRZ) also needs to be calculated to determine the area required to ensure tree stability. The TPZ is typically a larger area and is required to maintain a healthy viable tree.

TPZs and SRZs have been calculated according to AS4970-2009 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites* for all trees deemed worthy of retention. These figures have been provided in the table below:



## Project Considerations (cont)

Tree ID	Botanical Name	Tree protection zone radius (metres)	Structural Root Zone radius (metres)
1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	11.2	3.7
2*	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	8.3	3.1
3*	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	7.6	3.0
4*	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	7.6	3.2
5*	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	8.0	3.2
6*	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	7.7	3.1
7*	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	9.4	3.3
8*	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	9.4 (estimate)	3.3 (estimate)
9*	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	15	4.4
10*	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	9.0	3.5
11*	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	9.1	3.4
12*	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	10.2	3.4
13*	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	8.8	3.2
14	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	6.0	2.7
15	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3.6	2.2
16	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	4.3	2.0
17	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	4.3	2.3
18	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	4.1	2.3
19	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	6.8	2.7
20*	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	2.0	1.8
21*	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	2.2	1.9
22	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	4.2	2.4
23	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3.2	2.2
24	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	5.8	2.8
25	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	4.4	2.4
26	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	5.9	2.7
27*	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	8.5	3.0
28	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	7.0	2.9
29	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	5.6	2.6
30	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3.7	2.2
31	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	5.7	2.5
32	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3.9	2.3
33	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	4.3	2.5
34	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	5.4	2.7
35*	<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	5.70	2.7
36*	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	3.00	Na
37*	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	3.00	Na

\* Denotes those trees that could be removed, but if retained then the above tree protection and structural root zones apply.

## Project Considerations (cont)

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Trees can tolerate some encroachment into their calculated respective TPZs by an estimated 10% according to AS4970-2009. No encroachment into the calculated SRZ is recommended. If the level of encroachment is to exceed the recommended 10% threshold then tree sensitive construction measures must be utilised to ensure tree health and stability are maintained for those trees considered worth of retention. Tree sensitive construction measures have been specified in following sections of this report.

### Prior to the Start of Works

Contractors and trade staff must be informed by the site supervisor and project arborist to take precautions when working within the designated SRZs and TPZs, to prevent tree damaging activity occurring at and below ground level.

Allowances should be made in the project budget for tree sensitive construction techniques and protection measures. This should include the appointment and subsequent site visits and monitoring by an arborist.

The relevant contractors should meet with the project arborist on site prior to works commencing to discuss all aspects of the project that may impact the subject tree. **Tree Protection Measures**

Protective fencing must be erected around those trees that are deemed worthy of retention that will be impacted by the proposed works, to the full extent, if possible, of the TPZ radius. A tree protection fence should be designed to be robust and withstand easy movement or ingress. Chain mesh fencing, temporary fencing panels or solid hoarding are all good examples (Figure 2). Noted existing vehicle and pedestrian access must be maintained within the TPZ areas at all times. If the TPZ radius exceeds the existing verge area then the total verge area should be fenced.

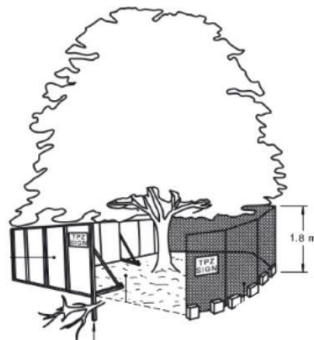


Figure 2: Indicative TPZ fencing

The following should be prohibited within a SRZ and TPZ for all trees deemed worth of retention (adapted from AS 4970-2009):

- built structures or hard landscape features (i.e. paving, retaining walls)
- materials storage (i.e. equipment, fuel, building waste or rubble)
- soil disturbance (i.e. stripping or grade changes)
- excavation works including soil cultivation (specifically surface-dug trenches for underground utilities)
- placement of fill
- lighting of fires
- preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products
- pedestrian or vehicular access (i.e. pathways) unless they are already present.

Include the following procedures in setting up and maintaining any TPZ (adapted from AS 4970-2009):

- erect warning signs at regular intervals along the entire length of any protective TPZ fencing
- construct TPZ fencing to prevent construction worker access into the protected area.

## **Project Considerations (cont)**

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### **Tree Sensitive Construction Techniques**

To reduce any potential impacts from the development activities that may occur within the respective TPZs for those trees worthy of retention the following measures must be adhered to at all times.

### **Paths, Crossovers Placement and Construction**

Traditional construction methods are likely to cause a significant damage to existing trees. Design work will be required to mitigate impacts to trees or modify the locations. Some options for new path or crossover locations may include:

- Building above natural grade using porous paving;
- Utilizing a bridging structure over the root zones of trees designated worthy of retention;
- Moving the paths and or crossovers so no encroachment into SRZ occurs and any encroachment within the TPZ area is less than 10%;
- Utilising existing crossovers and paths where possible;
- Undertaking non-root destructive excavation to identify the size and location of tree roots, modify locations/designs such to the location of roots identified.
- Identifying and removing lower value trees to accommodate the paths/crossovers and avoid higher value trees.

Any hard surfacing within the TPZs should be minimised and/or designed to be porous. No encroachment into the designated SRZ is permitted. This allows for water exchange between the soil and a continuous exchange of air with the atmosphere, thereby maintaining a high soil oxygen level. Avoiding the SRZs will ensure tree stability.

All paving must be constructed using a no dig method. Finished surfaces would have to be paved using permeable paving materials such as Eco Pave, Perma pave or similar.

Sub base materials used should be uniformly graded aggregate between 5 – 7 mm to ensure there are adequate pore spaces between particles to allow for air and moisture movement. There should be no fines particles in the mix. Compaction should be to the minimum level required to support the intended load.

### **Excavation**

Any excavation that is to occur within any of the designated TPZs greater than the 10% allowable encroachment must use non-invasive methods such as air-spade, hyro-vac or hand digging.

Excavation within any of the designated TPZs should be carried out under the supervision of the project arborist to identify roots critical to tree stability. The following should be adhered to for proper management of the root zone:

### **Underground Services**

The following should guide underground service installation:

- Existing services running through the SRZ/TPZ areas must be re-used or the service relocated outside of these areas.

## **Project Considerations (cont)**

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- If installation of new underground services within the TPZ areas is absolutely unavoidable, only non-invasive methods, such as directional boring, hydro vac, air spade or hand digging should be used. Trenching by machinery should not be used under any circumstances.
- The installation of new underground services must avoid the designated SRZs.
- Manual excavation should be carried out under the supervision of the project arborist to identify roots critical to tree stability.

### **Site Access and Storage**

Machinery movements on to and from the subject site should occur via existing paths and driveway outside the designated TPZs of the subject trees if possible.

If the access point for any construction vehicle or machinery passes over unsealed areas of the TPZ areas then ground protection measures such as load bearing boards/plates must be used on top of the existing surfaces. The ground protection measures may need to be designed by an engineer to accommodate the likely load.

A defined storage area for building materials and hazardous chemicals and a wash out area should be marked out well away from any of the designated TPZs of the subject trees.

### **Root Zone Management**

The following should be adhered to for proper management of the root zone:

- All structural roots, (roots with a diameter greater than 30 millimetres), encountered within or outside of the recommended TPZs, should be retained if possible.
- If root pruning is required the root should be uncovered by hand digging, and severed by a pruning saw or secateurs. Roots encountered outside of the TPZs by a backhoe or other machinery should also be uncovered by hand digging. Backhoes, other machinery or blunt instruments should not be used for this purpose.
- Roots are to be cut to a lateral root where possible. All root pruning should be undertaken by a qualified arborist.
- Backfill the excavation as soon as possible, and water the soil around the roots, to avoid leaving air pockets.
- Run-off from construction activities must be directed away from the entire TPZ areas.

### **Post Construction**

The following should be adhered to after the development is complete:

- Take all reasonable measures and precautions to protect all trees once development of the site has been completed.
- All new boundary fences, if required within the subject trees SRZs or TPZs, should be of 'post and rail' construction. Post holes required will present some minor disturbance to the tree's root system. Therefore post holes should be dug by hand if they are required within the designated TPZ. They should be relocated if structural roots (roots with a diameter greater than 30 mm) are encountered.

## Objectives and Principles of Development Control – Regulated Trees

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### Trees 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 35

Under current provisions of the Development Act and Development Regulations 2011 the following trees have been identified as Regulated given their respective trunk circumferences are between 2 to 3 metres when measured 1 metre up from ground. Individual circumferences identified for each tree include:

Tree 2: 2.34 metres	Tree 7: 2.69 metres
Tree 3: 2.09 metres	Tree 11: 2.83 metres
Tree 5: 2.37 metres	Tree 35: 2.40 metres
Tree 6: 2.17 metres	

The following comments have been made in regards to the Objectives of the Regulated trees policies in the Port Adelaide and Enfield Plan (February 2018) Objective 2 (a) – (d):

- The sizes of the subject trees do give the majority a strong visual presence within the locality. These trees do significantly contribute to the visual amenity of the local area. Trees 2, 5, 6 and 7 do not have a strong visual presence within the locality; their size and/or location are being obstructed by existing buildings.
- Trees 5, 6 and 7 are considered local indigenous species. The remaining trees are considered introduced natives species. No trees identified for removal are considered to be rare or endangered.
- There is no evidence to indicate the trees are an important habitat for native fauna. No hollows suitable for nesting were identified within the crowns of the subject trees.

In regard to the associated Principles of Development Control, PDC2 (a) – (d) these additional comments have been made:

- All trees are not unusually diseased. However, their useful life expectancies are relatively short, estimated to be less than 5 years given the declining health and or notable defects observed in all trees.
- The subject trees do not represent a material risk to private safety at this time, given the site is of low use. However, if the site was developed as proposed and housing densities or use is increased and the subject trees retained, given the nature of the defects observed these trees would then represent a material risk to private safety given the nature of the defects observed.
- No reasonable treatments or measures to address the defects identified are available to allow for long term tree retention. Pruning and other hazard reduction techniques such as cable and bracing and exclusion of people and property from beneath the canopies of the subject trees have been considered, but are not viable in this case, given the nature of the proposed development and declining in tree health and structure observed.

On the basis of the factors outlined, I consider that Trees 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 35 are not worthy of retention.

## Conclusion

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In total 37 trees were assessed, 17 trees were located on the proposed development site bound by Regency Road and Days Road and 20 trees are located within the road reserve under the care and control of Council.

Seven trees have been recommended for removal. These trees include 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 35. The majority of these trees are either dead or severe declining health and or structure. In some cases some of these trees are also considered to be of low value.

Removal of Trees 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 20, 21, 27, 36 and 37 could also be considered to accommodate development. Trees identified for definite and possible removal are subject to planning controls and development approval must be obtained before these trees can be removed. Note Trees 20 and 21 are under the care and control of Council and are not subject to planning controls but approval from Council for their removal must be obtained.

Consideration should be given to the retention of the remaining trees, the majority of which are located with the road reserve adjacent to the development site except Tree 1. These trees include 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34. However, this is subject to ongoing future management by Council, design options and the use of tree sensitive construction measures outlined as part of this report are incorporated into the future design and construction of the potential works adjacent to these trees as part of the proposed Project.

Thank you for the opportunity in providing this report. Should you require further information, please do not hesitate in contacting me.



**Sam Cassar**



# **Appendix A**

## **Tree Schedule**

<b>Tree ID</b>	1
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	greater than 20m
<b>Circumference</b>	3.22
<b>Diam Base</b>	1.33
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.93
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	20 + years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Significant Tree
<b>Comments</b>	Moderate volumes of dead wood, minor history of branch failure. Maintenance prune required.



<b>Tree ID</b>	2
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.34
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.87
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.69
<b>Health</b>	Poor
<b>Structure</b>	Poor
<b>Useful Life</b>	1 - 5 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Low
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	Large diameter history of branch failure, poor form, cankers noted midcrown. Declining health below average foliage density and vigour, yellowing foliage. Poor tree support removal.



<b>Tree ID</b>	3
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.09
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.8
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.63
<b>Health</b>	Poor
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	1 - 5 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Low
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	Tree health in decline, support removal.



<b>Tree ID</b>	4
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.13
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.92
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.63
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	5 - 10 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Moderate
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	History of branch failure, damaged exposed woody roots. Some dead wood. Maintenance prune if retained.





<b>Tree ID</b>	5
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.37
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.9
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.67
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Poor
<b>Useful Life</b>	1 - 5 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Low
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	Structural root severed eastern side, fungal fruiting body base eastern side, history of branch failure. poor form limited pruning options. Removal is supported.



<b>Tree ID</b>	6
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.17
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.83
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.64
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Poor
<b>Useful Life</b>	1 - 5 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Low
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	Ongoing history of branch failure, poor form. Support removal.



<b>Tree ID</b>	7
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.69
<b>Diam Base</b>	1.01
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.78
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Poor
<b>Useful Life</b>	1 - 5 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Low
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	History of branch failure, moderate borer damage, poor form. Limited pruning options. Removal supported.



<b>Tree ID</b>	8
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	2 plus metres
<b>Diam Base</b>	Na
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	Na
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	5 - 10 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Moderate
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	Direct access to trunk not possible. History of branch failure, foliage density in decline, crown bias southeast. Could be retained tpz same as tree to south. Maintenance pruning required.





<b>Tree ID</b>	9
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	greater than 20m
<b>Circumference</b>	5.9
<b>Diam Base</b>	1.96
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.42, 1.67
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	5 - 10 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Moderate
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Significant Tree



**Comments** Multi-stemmed, central and north-western tightly held bark inclusion present. Mud packing around base, cambium die back root plate also a number of roots severed, Kino exudate base of tree, history of medium large diameter branch failure. Hangers noted mid crown. Overextension issues apparent. If retained reduction maintenance pruning required.

<b>Tree ID</b>	10
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.75
<b>Diam Base</b>	1.18
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.75
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	5 - 10 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Moderate
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree

**Comments** A number of lower to mid crown branches removed. Minor dead wood. Some overextension issues noted. Reduction and maintenance pruning required.





<b>Tree ID</b>	11
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.83
<b>Diam Base</b>	1.06
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.76
<b>Health</b>	Poor
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	1 - 5 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Low
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	Moderate crown die back, history of branch failure. Support removal.



<b>Tree ID</b>	12
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.79
<b>Diam Base</b>	1.04
<b>Biam Breast Height</b>	0.85
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	5 - 10 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Moderate
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	Some dead wood, crowns has been lopped central leader subsequent growth epicormic in origin if retained reduction maintenance pruning required.



<b>Tree ID</b>	13
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.61
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.94
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.73
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	5 - 10 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Moderate
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	Trunk swelling, possible internal decay, upright form, history of branch failure, limited pruning options. Removal supported.



<b>Tree ID</b>	14
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.66
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.59
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.5
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree. No issues.





<b>Tree ID</b>	15
<b>Botanical name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.09
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.38
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.3
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree no issues.



<b>Tree ID</b>	16
<b>Botanical name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	0.83
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.3
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.36
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree no issues.



<b>Tree ID</b>	17
<b>Botanical name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.34
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.44
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.36
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree no issues.



<b>Tree ID</b>	18
<b>Botanical name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.09
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.42
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.34
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree no issues.





<b>Tree ID</b>	19
<b>Botanical name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.71
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.64
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.57
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree no issues.



<b>Tree ID</b>	20
<b>Botanical name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	0.6
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.25
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.17
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	5 - 10 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Moderate
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree below average foliage density



<b>Tree ID</b>	21
<b>Botanical name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	less than 5m
<b>Circumference</b>	0.61
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.27
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.18
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	5 - 10 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Moderate
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree below average foliage density . Minor history of branch failure.



<b>Tree ID</b>	22
<b>Botanical name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.16
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.45
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.35
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree no issues.





<b>Tree ID</b>	23
<b>Botanical name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	0.91
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.36
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.27
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree no issues.



<b>Tree ID</b>	24
<b>Botanical name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.59
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.67
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.48
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree, some canopy die back north western side.



<b>Tree ID</b>	25
<b>Botanical name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.19
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.45
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.37
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree , no issues.



<b>Tree ID</b>	26
<b>Botanical name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.64
<b>Diam Base</b>	0.63
<b>Diam Breast Height</b>	0.49
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Street tree , no issues.





<b>Tree_ID</b>	27
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Casuarina glauca
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.21
<b>Diam at base</b>	0.77
<b>Diam at 1.4m</b>	0.71
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Moderate
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	Infrastructure damage, no notable defects.



<b>Tree_ID</b>	28
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.91
<b>Diam at base</b>	0.72
<b>Diam at 1.4m</b>	0.59
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	no notable defects.



<b>Tree_ID</b>	29
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.56
<b>Diam at base</b>	0.57
<b>Diam at 1.4m</b>	0.47
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	no notable defects.



<b>Tree_ID</b>	30
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	0.98
<b>Diam at base</b>	0.36
<b>Diam at 1.4m</b>	0.31
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	no notable defects.





<b>Tree_ID</b>	31
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.52
<b>Diam at base</b>	0.50
<b>Diam at 1.4m</b>	0.48
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	no notable defects.



<b>Tree_ID</b>	32
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.07
<b>Diam at base</b>	0.42
<b>Diam at 1.4m</b>	0.33
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	no notable defects.



<b>Tree_ID</b>	33
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.24
<b>Diam at base</b>	0.52
<b>Diam at 1.4m</b>	0.36
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	no notable defects.



<b>Tree_ID</b>	34
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Lophostemon confertus
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	1.50
<b>Diam at base</b>	0.61
<b>Diam at 1.4m</b>	0.45
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Good
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	High
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Not subject to planning controls
<b>Comments</b>	Trunk wound southern side.





<b>Tree_ID</b>	35
<b>Botanical Name</b>	<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.40
<b>Diam at base</b>	0.62
<b>Diam at 1.4m</b>	0.29, 0.32, 0.21
<b>Health</b>	Fair
<b>Structure</b>	Poor
<b>Useful Life</b>	5 - 10 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Low
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	history branch failure, bark inclusions primary and secondary branch unions.



<b>Tree_ID</b>	36
<b>Botanical Name</b>	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	10-20m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.32
<b>Diam at base</b>	Na
<b>Diam at 1.4m</b>	Na
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Low
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	skirt dead fronds



<b>Tree_ID</b>	37
<b>Botanical Name</b>	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>
<b>Tree Height</b>	5-10m
<b>Circumference</b>	2.18
<b>Diam at base</b>	Na
<b>Diam at 1.4m</b>	Na
<b>Health</b>	Good
<b>Structure</b>	Fair
<b>Useful Life</b>	10 - 20 years
<b>Tree Retention Status</b>	Low
<b>Regulated Status</b>	Regulated Tree
<b>Comments</b>	skirt dead fronds

