



Sustainable  
**Tree Management**

1/33 Colemans Road, Carrum Downs VIC 3201

## ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT V2

Site address  
Clayton Business Park  
1508 Centre Road Clayton VIC 3168

Prepared for  
Goodman Property Services (Aust) Pty Ltd

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Sustainable Tree Management

Prepared August 2023  
Amended (V2) February 2024

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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This Arboricultural Impact Assessment and associated Tree Location Plans have been prepared for Goodman Property Services (Aust) Pty Ltd for the purpose of a Planning Permit application with Kingston City Council, for an industrial redevelopment at 1508 Centre Road, Clayton. The proposal includes the construction of several warehouses, offices, carparking and footpaths.

Sustainable Tree Management (STM) was previously engaged to undertake a Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment (PAA) to identify trees growing within the Clayton Business Park that will require a Local Law Permit from the City of Kingston and/or a Planning Permit under Clause 52.17 of the Kingston Planning Scheme prior to removal.

A number of remnant *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gums) of high and medium retention value were observed growing within the road frontage at Rayhur Street. Post preparation of the PAA and environmental consultation with STM Senior Arboricultural Consultants and Ecologist, Goodman P/L Senior Planners have redesigned the pedestrian footpath in this area to avoid SRZ and TPZ impacts to the significant trees.

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment and associated Tree Location Plans provide comment on the likely impacts from the proposed development, and the overall existing condition of trees which were assessed within the initial scope. An assessment is provided based on the identification of the current health, structure, and overall condition characteristics. Where relevant, the Arboricultural Impact Assessment provides comment on the potential loss of visual landscape or streetscape amenity and the environmental significance of the trees based on their contribution to the local environment.

The results of this Arboricultural Impact Assessment and a discussion of the relevant arboricultural characteristics are provided. The recommendations and conclusion provided are based on the condition of the trees and the useful life expectancy in relation to their current and future growing environment.

Recommendations are not driven by the proposed development.

Trees that are worthy of retention are afforded general guidelines for tree protection measures. These guidelines do not constitute a Tree Management or Protection Plan (*as per the Australian Standard AS 4970 - 2009 - Protection of Trees on Development Sites*).

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## 2. SCOPE AND REPORT OBJECTIVES

Sustainable Tree Management was engaged by Jessica Scata from Goodman Property Services (Aust) Pty Ltd to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and scaled Tree Location Plans (as per Australian Standard AS4970 - 2009 - Protection of Trees on Development Sites) on trees growing on and adjacent to 1508 Centre Road, Clayton.

The report objectives are:

- To comment on the health, structure and overall condition of the trees growing on the site and within proximity to existing boundaries;
- To assess tree condition and suitability for preservation based on the characteristics observed of the subject trees;
- To investigate the suitability for retention/preservation of the trees in relation to the proposed subdivision of land and to outline the guidelines for tree protection where applicable;
- To provide up-to-date tree data including Structural Roots Zones (SRZs) and Tree Protection Zones (TPZs); and
- To nominate trees that will require a Local Law Permit from the City of Kingston and/or a Planning Permit under Clause 52.17 of the Kingston Planning Scheme.

## 3. SITE ANALYSIS

The subject land is a large industrial zone allotment of approximately 24 hectares, located between Centre Road to the north, Westall Road to the east, Rayburn Street to the south and Kombi Road to the west. Specific tree data was collected on a total of forty-four (44) trees which were identified as requiring a Local Law Permit prior to removal (Appendix E – Tree Data Tables). Figure 1 provides an aerial view of vegetation growing on, and adjacent to, the site.

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Figure 1. Aerial Nearmap image dated 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2023.

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## 4. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

The subject site at 1508 Centre Road, Clayton is located within an Industrial 1 Zone (IN1Z) - Schedule to the Industrial 1 Zone (IN1Z) pursuant to the Kingston Planning Scheme. The following vegetation controls are applicable to the site:

- Kingston Planning Scheme - Clause 52.17 (Figure 4)
- City of Kingston Local Law

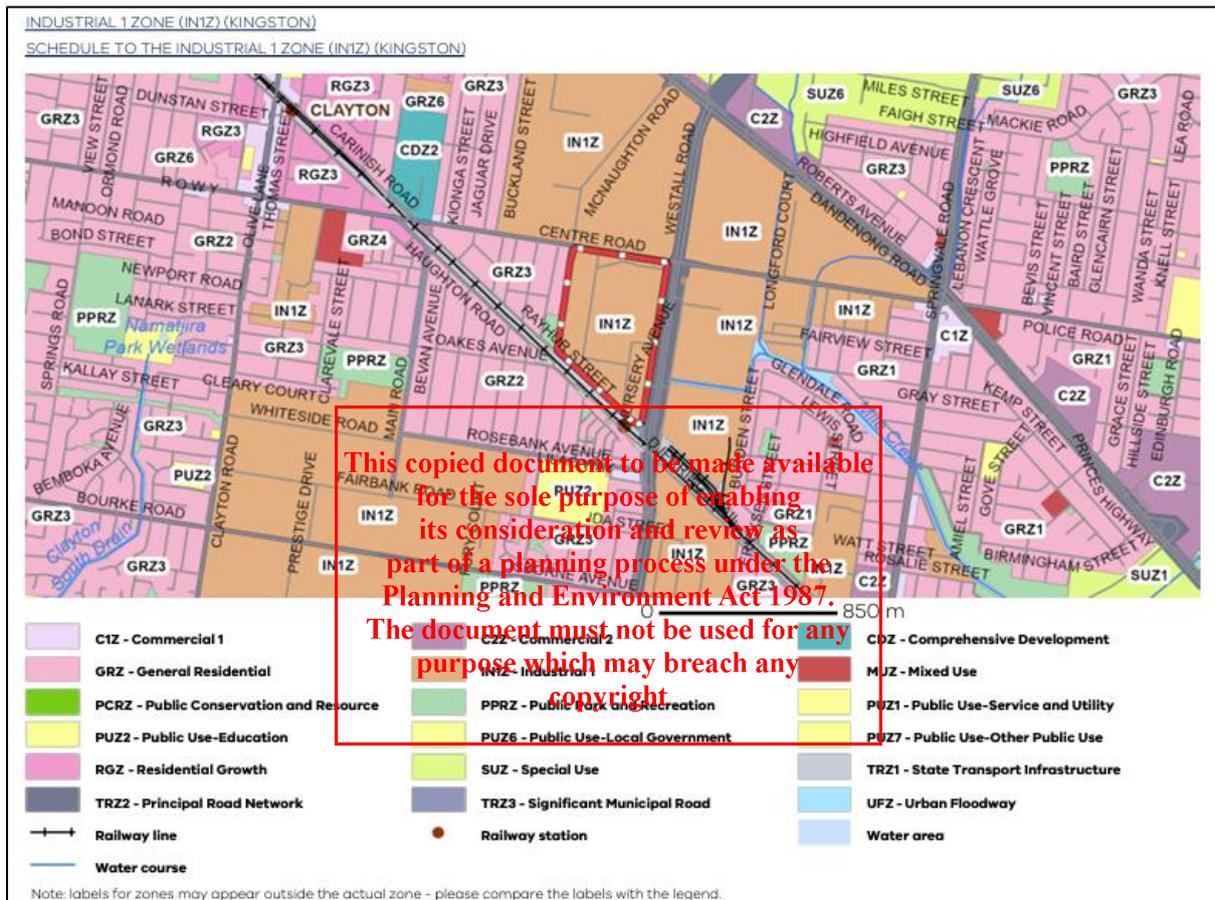


Figure 3. Extract. Designated Bushfire Prone Area (BPA), VicPlan Planning Property Report, dated 9<sup>th</sup> June, 2023.

### Kingston Local Law

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A Local Law Permit is required to remove a protected tree. A protected tree means any:

- Tree with a trunk circumference greater than 110 centimetres measured at its base; or
- Multi-stemmed tree where the circumference of its exterior stems measured at its base is greater than 110 centimetres.

Under the City of Kingston Community Local Law, a person must not without a Permit:

- A person must not without a permit: remove, damage, kill or destroy or direct, authorise or allow to be removed, damaged, killed or destroyed; or
- Cut, trim, lop or prune or allow to be cut, trimmed, lopped or pruned contrary to the guidelines

recommended in the *Australian Standard AS4373-1996 Pruning of Amenity Trees*; or

- A person must not carry out, or direct, authorise or allow to be carried out, any works near a protected tree or vegetation contrary to the guidelines in the *Australian Standard AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.

## Kingston Planning Scheme - Clause 52.17

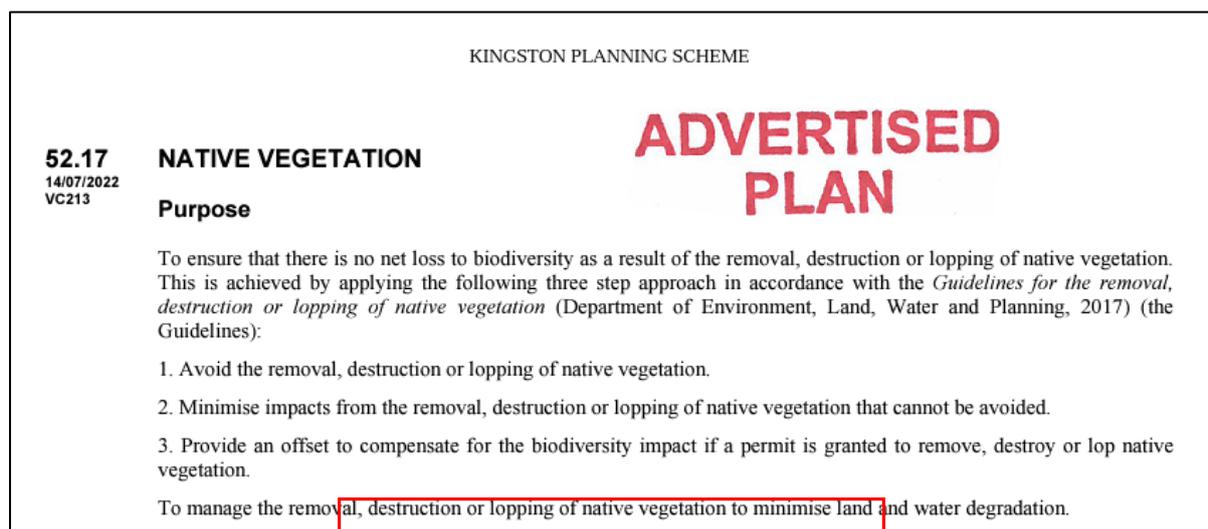


Figure 4. Extract: Kingston Planning Scheme - Clause 52.17.

The Destruction, lopping or removal of Victorian native vegetation on land which, together with all contiguous land in one ownership, has an area of 0.4 hectares (4000 m<sup>2</sup>) or more requires a Planning Permit under Clause 52.17 of all Victorian Planning Schemes. This includes the removal of dead trees with a DBH (diameter at breast height or 1.4 metres) of 40 centimetres or more and any individual scattered native plants.

The following exemptions must be considered when determining if native vegetation requires a permit for its removal:

1. Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed, or lopped that was either planted, or grown as a result of direct seeding.

This exemption does not apply to native vegetation planted or managed with public funding for the purpose of land protection or enhancing biodiversity unless the removal, destruction or lopping of the native vegetation is in accordance with written permission of the agency (or its successor) that provided the funding.

2. Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed, or lopped that has naturally established or regenerated on land lawfully cleared of naturally established native vegetation, and is: – less than 10 years old; or

- bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*); or
- less than ten years old at the time of a property vegetation plan being signed by the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987*); and is shown on that Plan as being 'certified regrowth'; and

- on land that is to be used or maintained for cultivation or pasture during the term of that Plan; or
- within the boundary of a timber production plantation, as indicated on a Plantation Development Notice or other documented record and has established after the plantation.

When designing a proposed site layout, retaining, and incorporating mature healthy and high retention value native canopy trees must be considered. This approach can minimise vegetation loss, offset payments and demonstrates the appropriate balance between the retention of high value native vegetation and achieving the objectives within the planning scheme.

## Clause 52.17-5 Offset Requirements

If a permit is required to remove, destroy, or lop native vegetation, the biodiversity impacts from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation must be offset, in accordance with the Guidelines. The conditions on the permit for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation must specify the offset requirement and the timing to secure the offset.

## 5. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The collection of data was undertaken by Luke Sturgess (Principal Arborist and Director) and Rosey Bennett (Ecologist) from Sustainable Tree Management on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2022. The data was captured on site, including the characteristics of assessed trees, and recorded within individual tables in Appendix E. A scaled Tree Removal Plan has been prepared by Group GSA Pty Ltd and is provided within Appendix A. Scaled Tree Location Plans depicting minor TPZ encroachments have been prepared by Sustainable Tree Management and are provided within Appendices B and C:

- TLP2 – Clayton Business Park – Raynor Street (Scale 1:250 @ A3); and
- TLP3 – Clayton Business Park – Centre Road (Scale 1:250 @ A3).

Each tree was assessed and the species, estimated height and canopy width, diameter at breast height (DBH), base circumference and the characters of health and structure were recorded. Additionally, the site significance, useful life expectancy (ULE), site and environmental contribution and retention value of the trees was recorded. Appendix E – Tree Data Tables includes all tree characteristics recorded at the time of the site inspection.

A number of trees were inaccessible at the time of the inspection. For trees that were inaccessible, tree data was obtained from the Preliminary Tree Assessment, prepared by Homewood Consulting Pty Ltd, dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2018.

The species, height, canopy width, measured Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) and the characters of health and structure were recorded. Additionally, the site significance, Useful Life Expectancy (ULE), site and environmental contribution, and retention value of the trees was recorded using the abbreviations as set out in the Glossary of Terms in Appendix I.

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The survey and assessment undertaken of all the study site trees was made from a visual inspection from ground level only. No trees were climbed and no samples of soil, plant material or pest and disease infestation (if present) were taken for analysis. Species identification was carried out in the field and is considered as common. No samples have been taken to the National Herbarium of Victoria for accurate analysis and identification.

Defects not apparent from this ground-based visual inspection are excluded from the discussion within this report. Additionally, this report is based upon the condition of the trees at the time of assessment only.

## 6. DOCUMENTS VIEWED IN REPORT PREPARATION

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The following documents were viewed in preparation of this report:

- Kingston Planning Scheme;
- City of Kingston Local Law;
- Aerial Photography of the site (Nearmap, dated 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2023);
- Property Planning Report (VicPlan, dated 9<sup>th</sup> June, 2023);
- Clayton Business Park Drawing Set (Goodman, Project No. 210199, dated 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2023);
- Preliminary Tree Assessment (Homewood Consulting Pty Ltd, dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2018); and
- Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment (Sustainable Tree Management, dated November 2022).

## 7. ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

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The following trees have been assessed as being of high, medium and low retention value due to their overall age, health and structure. Third party owned trees must always be assessed as high retention value regardless of health and condition. DBH (cm) is the Diameter at breast height measured 1.4m from natural ground level, SRZ (m) is the structural root zone in metres in a radius from the centre of the trunk and TPZ (m) is the tree protection zone in metres in a radius from the centre of the trunk. Regardless of the current condition of neighbouring assets they must always be considered as high retention value due their location. The encroachment (%) is the level of encroachment into the tree protection zone of each tree. If the proposed encroachment is less than 10% of the area of the TPZ and is outside of the SRZ a detailed root investigation is not required. Any proposed encroachment of greater than 10% of the TPZ or inside the SRZ of tree(s), the project Arborist must demonstrate the tree(s) will remain viable. These measurements and distances are derived from the *Australian Standard AS4970 - 2009 - Protection of Trees on Development sites*.

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## 8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 1 below provides a summary of trees growing within the development site which were assessed as requiring a Local Law Permit and/or a Planning Permit under Clause 52.17, should removal be required. Trees have been numbered in accordance with tree numbering and tags provided within the Preliminary Tree Assessment, prepared by Homewood Consulting Pty Ltd, dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2018. Tree locations are provided within Appendix D.

**Table 1: Planning Permit Requirements and Impacts**

Tree No.	Genus/Species	Origin	Location	Retention Value	Basal circumference (cm)	Permit Requirement		
						Local Law	52.17	Impact
70	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Native (Aus)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Party	High	110	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
121 (x1)	<i>Platanus hybrida</i>	Exotic	On Site	Medium	130	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
122 (x1)	<i>Platanus hybrida</i>	Exotic	On Site	Medium	130	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
131	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Exotic	On Site	Low	130	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
133	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Native (Aus)	On Site	High	270	✓	Exempt – Non-Vic Native	Remove
177	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Exotic	On Site	Low	140	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
180	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Exotic	On Site	Low	135	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
182	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Exotic	On Site	Low	140	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
188	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Exotic	On Site	Low	135	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
212 (x3)	<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	Exotic	On Site	Medium	185	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
220	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	390	✓	Exempt – Planted	Remove
221	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Exotic	On Site	Medium	190	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
230	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Exotic	On Site	Low	150	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
231	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Exotic	On Site	Low	130	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
244	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Exotic	On Site	High	510	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Minor TPZ 10%
267	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Native (Aus)	On Site	High	320	✓	Exempt – Non-Vic Native	Remove
268	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Native (Aus)	On Site	Medium	150	✓	Exempt – Non-Vic Native	Remove
273	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Native (Aus)	On Site	Medium	170	✓	Exempt – Non-Vic Native	Remove
274	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Native (Aus)	On Site	Medium	145	✓	Exempt – Non-Vic Native	Remove
275	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Native (Aus)	On Site	Medium	145	✓	Exempt – Non-Vic Native	Remove
361	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Exotic	On Site	Low	120	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
362	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Exotic	On Site	Low	115	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
376	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Exotic	On Site	Medium	130	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
382	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Exotic	On Site	Low	145	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove
392	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	420	✓	✓	Minor TPZ 3.5%
393	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	310	✓	✓	None
394	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	380	✓	✓	Minor TPZ 8.9%
395	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	300	✓	✓	None
396	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	250	✓	✓	None
397	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	Medium	190	✓	✓	None
398	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	280	✓	✓	None
399	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	170	✓	✓	None
400	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	Medium	190	✓	✓	None
405	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	290	✓	✓	Not in scope
406	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	250	✓	✓	Not in scope
407	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	320	✓	✓	Not in scope
408	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	220	✓	✓	Not in scope
409	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	250	✓	✓	Not in scope
410	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	High	220	✓	✓	Not in scope
411	<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	Native (Vic)	On Site	Medium	135	✓	✓	Not in scope
412 (x2)	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Exotic	On Site	Low	150	✓	Exempt – Planted/exotic	Remove

- Tree nominated for removal
- Tree nominated for retention
- Tree nominated for retention – out of scope works

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The majority of trees growing within the site were assessed by Homewood Consulting P/L as being of low retention value (Table 2).

**Table 2: Retention Value – Entire Site** (Derived from Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment, Homewood Consulting – of all trees growing within and adjacent to the site).

Retention Value	Location	Count of Retention Value
High	On Site	18
Medium	On Site	48
Low	On Site	1355
Third Party Ownership (High)	Off Site	422
<b>Total</b>		<b>1843</b>

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### Tree Removal

A total of twenty-seven (27) trees nominated for removal within the site will require a Local Law Permit from the City of Kingston prior to removal. Proposed tree removal will not trigger a Planning Permit or Offsetting under Clause 52.17 of the Kingston Planning Scheme. Therefore, on this basis, the preparation of a Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) Report was not necessary on this occasion.

### Proposed Developmental Impacts – AS4970-2009

Major impacts and tree removal of one (1) mature *Eucalyptus maculata* (River Red Gum) and *Casuarina maculata* (River Red Gum) of high and medium retention value growing within the road frontage at Rayhur Street have been avoided. Post environmental consultation with STM Senior Arboricultural Consultant and Ecologist, Goodman P/L Senior Planners redesigned a pedestrian footpath within this area to avoid impacts to the significant trees.

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Trees numbered 392 and 394 have minor TPZ encroachments of 3.5% and 8.9%, respectively, by the proposed footpath. As TPZ encroachments no greater than 10% are considered minor under AS4970-2009, no further arboricultural investigations are required to successfully retain and incorporate the subject trees.

Major impacts to one (1) mature and highly significant *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) growing within the north western corner of the site have been avoided. Tree No. 244 has a combined minor TPZ encroachment of 10% by the proposed carparking and hardstand. No further arboricultural investigations are required to successfully retain and incorporate Tree No. 244.

### Tree Management

Once detailed engineering and landscaping plans for the site have been finalised and approved, a Tree Management Plan (TMP) should be prepared by a nominated project Arborist. The TMP is to ensure the trees endorsed for retention are not negatively impacted upon during construction works. The TMP will include the steps to be taken to ensure the trees are adequately protected during all phases of the site redevelopment. This endorsed TMP should be based upon the Australian Standard AS4970: 2009 – *Protection of Trees on Development Sites* to ensure long term protection of the trees. Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to make contact.

Yours sincerely,



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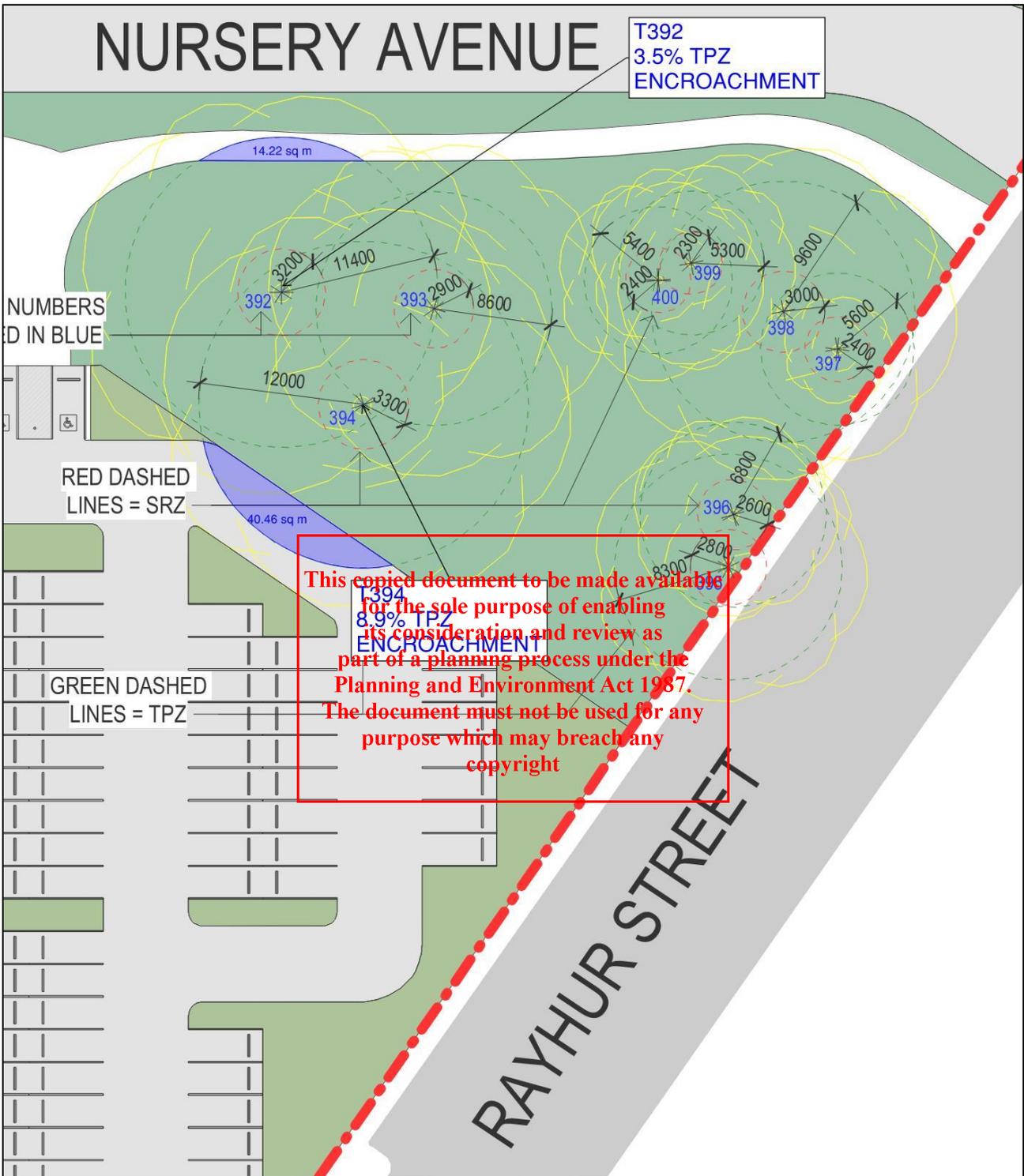
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## APPENDIX B – TLP2 – CLAYTON BUSINESS PARK – RAYHUR STREET

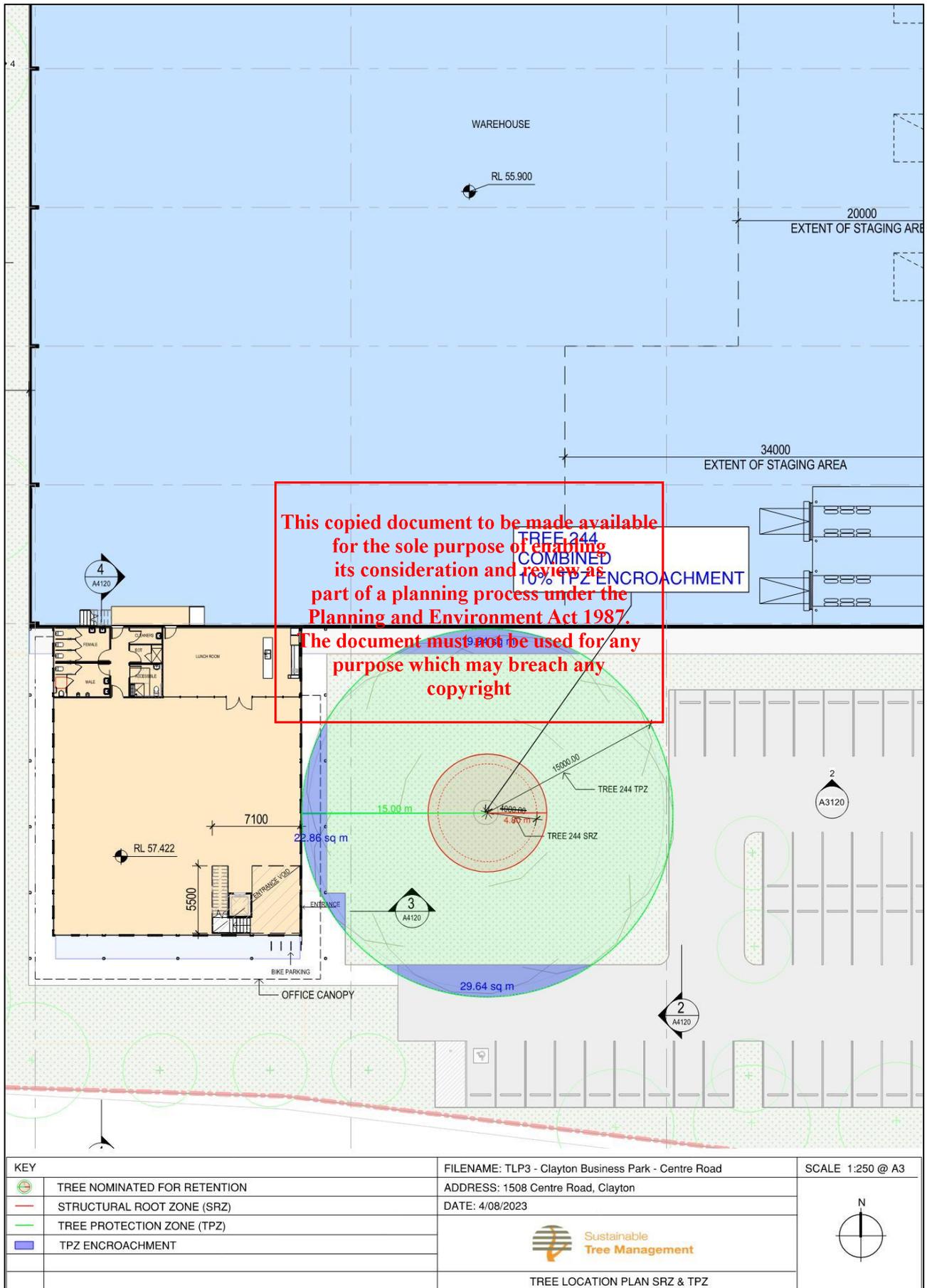


### RAYHUR ST EXISTING TREES PLAN

<b>KEY</b> TREE NOMINATED FOR RETENTION STRUCTURAL ROOT ZONE (SRZ) TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ) TREE CANOPY TPZ ENCROACHMENT		FILENAME: TLP2 - Clayton Business Park - Rayhur Street.PDF ADDRESS: 1508 Centre Road, Clayton DATE: 4/08/2023	SCALE 1:250 @ A3 
		TREE LOCATION PLAN SRZ & TPZ	

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## APPENDIX C – TLP3 – CLAYTON BUSINESS PARK – CENTRE ROAD



### APPENDIX D – TREE LOCATIONS



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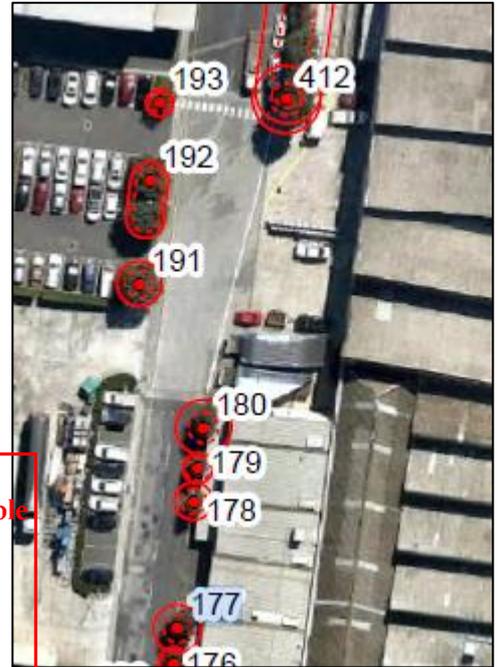


Figure 7. Extract Map 4, Homewood Consulting, dated 14/8/2018, depicting the locations of trees numbered 177, 180 and 412.

Figure 61. Extract Map 7, Homewood Consulting, dated 14/8/2018, depicting the locations of trees numbered 121 (x1), 122 (x2), 131, 133, 220, 221, 230, 231, 267, 268, 376 and 382.

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Figure 8. Extract Map 6, Homewood Consulting, dated 14/8/2018, depicting the locations of trees numbered 182 and 188.

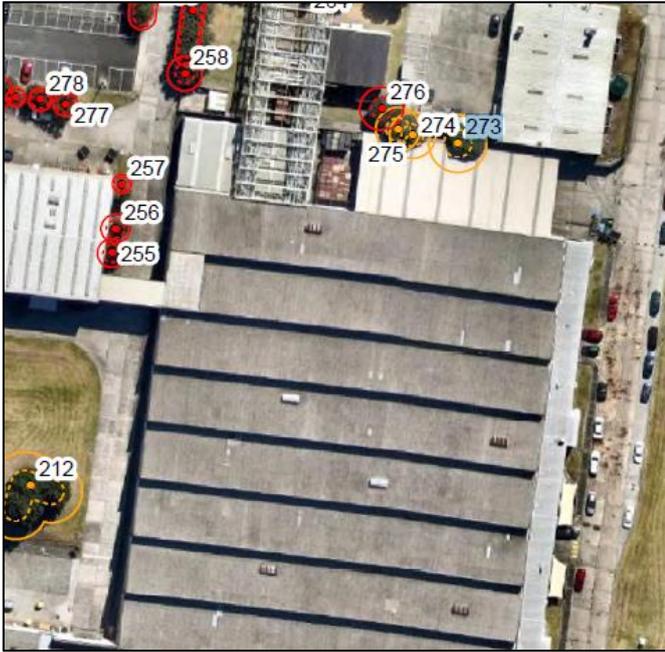


Figure 9. Extract Map 2, Homewood Consulting, dated 14/8/2018, depicting the locations of trees numbered 212, 273, 274 and 275.



Figure 10. Extract Map 1, Homewood Consulting, dated 14/8/2018, depicting the location of Tree No. 244.

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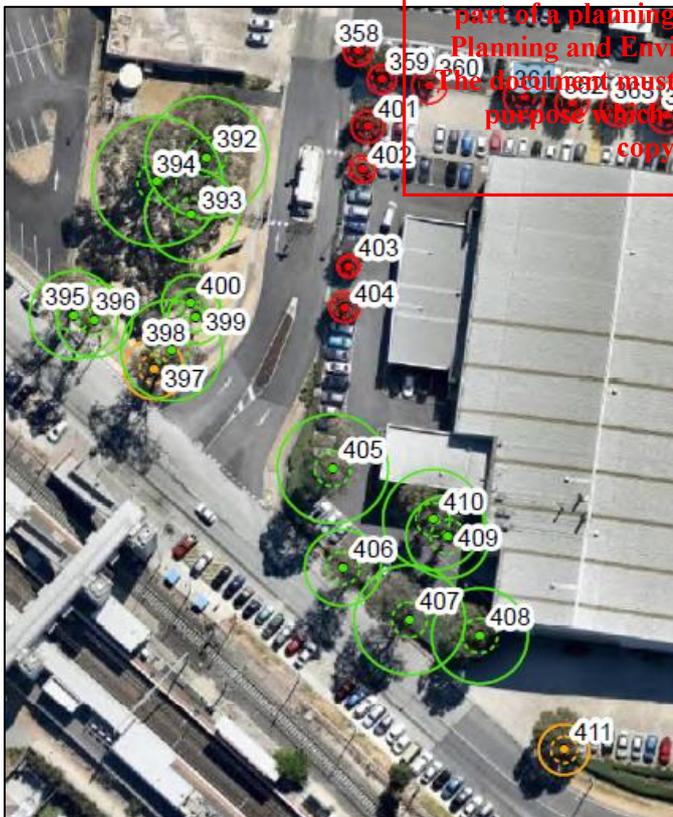


Figure 11. Extract Map 9, Homewood Consulting, dated 14/8/2018, depicting the locations of trees numbered 361, 362, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410 and 411.



Figure 12. Extract Map 2, Homewood Consulting, dated 14/8/2018, depicting the locations of trees numbered 69 and 70 – likely impacted by proposed crossover within this location.

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## APPENDIX E – TREE DATA TABLES

Tree Number	69	High Retention Value
Location	Council Asset	
Genus/Species	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	
Common Name	Queensland Box Brush	
Origin	Native (Aus)	
DBH (cm)	14	
Height (m)	4	
Spread NS (m)	1/1	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Young	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	1.5	
TPZ (m)	2.0	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Council Permission Exempt: Local Law / 52.17 – planted	
Comments	Basal circumference 50cm	

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Tree Number	70	High Retention Value
Location	Council Asset	
Genus/Species	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	
Common Name	Queensland Box Brush	
Origin	Native (Aus)	
DBH (cm)	34	
Height (m)	5	
Spread NS (m)	3/3	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair/Poor	
Age Class	Semi Mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	1.5	
TPZ (m)	2.0	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law / Council Permission Exempt: 52.17 – planted	
Comments	Basal circumference 110cm	

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Tree Number	121	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Platanus hybrida</i>	
Common Name	London Planetree	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	37	
Height (m)	10	
Spread NS (m)	6/6	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Semi mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.2	
TPZ (m)	4.4	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 130cm	

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Tree Number	122	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Platanus hybrida</i>	
Common Name	London Planetree	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	37	
Height (m)	10	
Spread NS (m)	8/8	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.2	
TPZ (m)	4.4	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 130cm	

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Tree Number	131	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Common Name	Callery Pear	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	38	
Height (m)	6	
Spread NS (m)	3/3	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.2	
TPZ (m)	4.6	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 130cm	

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Tree Number	133	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	
Common Name	Lemon Scented Gum	
Origin	Native	
DBH (cm)	66	
Height (m)	18	
Spread NS (m)	10/10	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.8	
TPZ (m)	7.9	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – Non Victorian Native	
Comments	Basal circumference 270cm	

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Tree Number	177	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Common Name	Callery Pear	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	41	
Height (m)	8	
Spread NS (m)	6/6	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Semi mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.3	
TPZ (m)	4.9	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 140cm	

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Tree Number	180	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Common Name	Callery Pear	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	34	
Height (m)	6	
Spread NS (m)	3/3	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Semi mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.1	
TPZ (m)	4.1	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 135cm	

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Tree Number	182	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Common Name	Callery Pear	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	44	
Height (m)	7	
Spread NS (m)	4/4	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.3	
TPZ (m)	5.3	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
<b>Comments</b> Basal circumference 140cm		

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Tree Number	188	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Common Name	Callery Pear	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	40	
Height (m)	6	
Spread NS (m)	4/4	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Semi mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.3	
TPZ (m)	4.8	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
<b>Comments</b> Basal circumference 135cm		

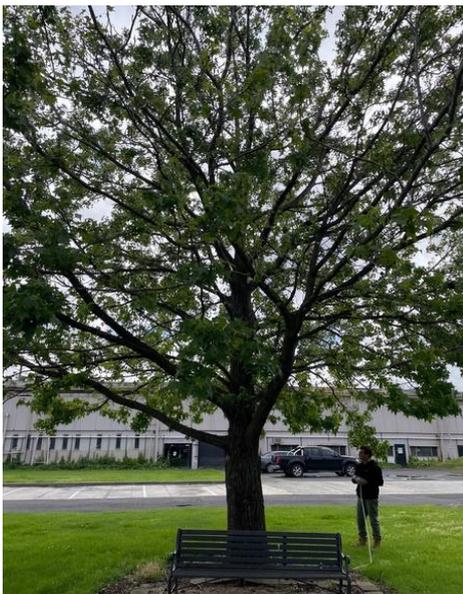
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Tree Number	212 (Group of 3)	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	
Common Name	Cypress	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	55	
Height (m)	9	
Spread NS (m)	6/6	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.6	
TPZ (m)	6.6	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 185cm	

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Tree Number	220	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	
Common Name	Spotted Gum	
Origin	Native	
DBH (cm)	94	
Height (m)	25	
Spread NS (m)	10/10	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.2	
TPZ (m)	11.3	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted	
Comments	Basal circumference 390cm	

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Tree Number	221	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Liquidambar sp.</i>	
Common Name	Sweetgum	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	52	
Height (m)	8	
Spread NS (m)	6/6	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.5	
TPZ (m)	6.2	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 190cm	

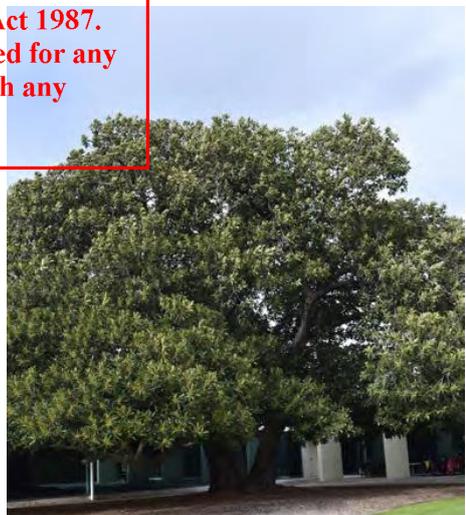
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Tree Number	230	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Common Name	Callery Pear	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	36	
Height (m)	6	
Spread NS (m)	3/3	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.2	
TPZ (m)	4.3	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	150cm	

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Tree Number	231	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Common Name	Callery Pear	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	42	
Height (m)	6	
Spread NS (m)	3/3	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.3	
TPZ (m)	5.0	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 130cm	

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Tree Number	244	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Ficus macleod</i>	
Common Name	Moreton Bay Fig	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	156	
Height (m)	15	
Spread NS (m)	9/9	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	4.0	
TPZ (m)	15.0	
Encroachment (%)	10	
Permit Requirement	NA – Nominated for retention	
Comments	Basal circumference 510cm	

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Tree Number	267	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	
Common Name	Lemon-scented Gum	
Origin	Native	
DBH (cm)	87	
Height (m)	22	
Spread NS (m)	12/12	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.1	
TPZ (m)	10.4	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – Non-Victorian Native	
<b>Comments</b> Basal circumference 320cm		

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Tree Number	268	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	
Common Name	Lemon-scented Gum	
Origin	Native	
DBH (cm)	42	
Height (m)	10	
Spread NS (m)	6/2	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair/Poor	
Age Class	Semi mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.3	
TPZ (m)	5.0	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – Non-Victorian Native	
<b>Comments</b> Basal circumference 150cm		

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Tree Number	273	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	
Common Name	Snow in Summer	
Origin	Native (Aus)	
DBH (cm)	51	
Height (m)	7	
Spread NS (m)	4/4	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.5	
TPZ (m)	6.1	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – Non-Victorian Native	
Comments	Basal circumference 170cm	

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Tree Number	274	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	
Common Name	Snow in Summer	
Origin	Native (Aus)	
DBH (cm)	40	
Height (m)	5	
Spread NS (m)	3/3	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.3	
TPZ (m)	4.8	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – Non-Victorian Native	
Comments	Basal circumference 145cm	

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Tree Number	275	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	
Common Name	Snow in Summer	
Origin	Native (Aus)	
DBH (cm)	39	
Height (m)	8	
Spread NS (m)	3/3	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.2	
TPZ (m)	4.7	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – Non-Victorian Native	
Comments	Basal circumference 145cm	

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Tree Number	361	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Common Name	Callery Pear	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	34	
Height (m)	6	
Spread NS (m)	4/4	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Young	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.1	
TPZ (m)	4.1	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 120cm	

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Tree Number	362	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Common Name	Callery Pear	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	34	
Height (m)	7	
Spread NS (m)	4/4	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Young	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.1	
TPZ (m)	4.1	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 115cm	

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Tree Number	376	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Common Name	Callery Pear	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	33	
Height (m)	5	
Spread NS (m)	3/3	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.1	
TPZ (m)	4.0	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 130cm	

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Tree Number	382	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Common Name	Callery Pear	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	42	
Height (m)	6	
Spread NS (m)	4/4	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.3	
TPZ (m)	5.0	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – planted /exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 145cm	

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Tree Number	392	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native	
DBH (cm)	95	
Height (m)	20	
Spread NS (m)	15/9	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.2	
TPZ (m)	11.4	
Encroachment (%)	3.5	
Permit Requirement	NA – Nominated for retention	
Comments	Basal circumference 420cm	

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Tree Number	393	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native	
DBH (cm)	72	
Height (m)	22	
Spread NS (m)	10-10	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.9	
TPZ (m)	8.6	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Permit Requirement	NA – Nominated for retention	
Comments	Basal circumference 310cm	

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Tree Number	394	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native	
DBH (cm)	100	
Height (m)	20	
Spread NS (m)	10:10	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.3	
TPZ (m)	12.0	
Encroachment (%)	8.9	
Permit Requirement	NA – Nominated for retention	
Comments	Basal circumference 380cm	

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<b>Tree Number</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>High Retention Value</b>
<b>Location</b>	On Site	
<b>Genus/Species</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
<b>Common Name</b>	River Red Gum	
<b>Origin</b>	Native	
<b>DBH (cm)</b>	69	
<b>Height (m)</b>	20	
<b>Spread NS (m)</b>	10/10	
<b>Health</b>	Fair	
<b>Structure</b>	Fair/Poor	
<b>Age Class</b>	Mature	
<b>Site Significance</b>	High	
<b>ULE</b>	Long	
<b>SRZ (m)</b>	2.8	
<b>TPZ (m)</b>	8.3	
<b>Encroachment (%)</b>	0	
<b>Permit Requirement</b>	NA – Nominated for retention	
<b>Comments</b>		
Basal circumference 300cm		

<b>Tree Number</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>High Retention Value</b>
<b>Location</b>	On Site	
<b>Genus/Species</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
<b>Common Name</b>	River Red Gum	
<b>Origin</b>	Native	
<b>DBH (cm)</b>	57	
<b>Height (m)</b>	20	
<b>Spread NS (m)</b>	5/5	
<b>Health</b>	Fair	
<b>Structure</b>	Fair	
<b>Age Class</b>	Mature	
<b>Site Significance</b>	High	
<b>ULE</b>	Long	
<b>SRZ (m)</b>	2.6	
<b>TPZ (m)</b>	6.8	
<b>Encroachment (%)</b>	0	
<b>Permit Requirement</b>	NA – Nominated for retention	
<b>Comments</b>		
Basal circumference 250cm		

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<b>Tree Number</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>Medium Retention Value</b>
<b>Location</b>	On Site	
<b>Genus/Species</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
<b>Common Name</b>	River Red Gum	
<b>Origin</b>	Native	
<b>DBH (cm)</b>	47	
<b>Height (m)</b>	9	
<b>Spread NS (m)</b>	3/3	
<b>Health</b>	Fair	
<b>Structure</b>	Fair/Poor	
<b>Age Class</b>	Semi mature	
<b>Site Significance</b>	Medium	
<b>ULE</b>	Long	
<b>SRZ (m)</b>	2.4	
<b>TPZ (m)</b>	5.6	
<b>Encroachment (%)</b>	0	
<b>Permit Requirement</b>	NA – Nominated for retention	
<b>Comments</b>		
Basal circumference 190cm		

<b>Tree Number</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>High Retention Value</b>
<b>Location</b>	On Site	
<b>Genus/Species</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
<b>Common Name</b>	River Red Gum	
<b>Origin</b>	Native	
<b>DBH (cm)</b>	80	
<b>Height (m)</b>	20	
<b>Spread NS (m)</b>	10/8	
<b>Health</b>	Fair	
<b>Structure</b>	Fair	
<b>Age Class</b>	Mature	
<b>Site Significance</b>	High	
<b>ULE</b>	Long	
<b>SRZ (m)</b>	3.0	
<b>TPZ (m)</b>	9.6	
<b>Encroachment (%)</b>	0	
<b>Permit Requirement</b>	NA – Nominated for retention	
<b>Comments</b>		
Basal circumference 280cm		

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Tree Number	399	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native	
DBH (cm)	44	
Height (m)	14	
Spread NS (m)	4/5	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Semi mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.3	
TPZ (m)	5.3	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Permit Requirement	NA – Nominated for retention	
Comments	Basal circumference 170cm	

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Tree Number	400	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native	
DBH (cm)	45	
Height (m)	10	
Spread NS (m)	6/6	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair/Poor	
Age Class	Semi mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.4	
TPZ (m)	5.4	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Permit Requirement	NA – Nominated for retention	
Comments	Basal circumference 190	

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<b>Tree Number</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>High Retention Value</b>
<b>Location</b>	On Site	
<b>Genus/Species</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
<b>Common Name</b>	River Red Gum	
<b>Origin</b>	Native	
<b>DBH (cm)</b>	78	
<b>Height (m)</b>	18	
<b>Spread NS (m)</b>	10/8	
<b>Health</b>	Fair	
<b>Structure</b>	Fair	
<b>Age Class</b>	Mature	
<b>Site Significance</b>	High	
<b>ULE</b>	Long	
<b>SRZ (m)</b>	3.0	
<b>TPZ (m)</b>	9.4	
<b>Encroachment (%)</b>	NA	
<b>Permit Requirement</b>	No longer within scope of assessment	
<b>Comments</b>		
Basal circumference 290cm		

<b>Tree Number</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>High Retention Value</b>
<b>Location</b>	On Site	
<b>Genus/Species</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
<b>Common Name</b>	River Red Gum	
<b>Origin</b>	Native	
<b>DBH (cm)</b>	62	
<b>Height (m)</b>	14	
<b>Spread NS (m)</b>	6/6	
<b>Health</b>	Fair	
<b>Structure</b>	Fair	
<b>Age Class</b>	Mature	
<b>Site Significance</b>	High	
<b>ULE</b>	Long	
<b>SRZ (m)</b>	2.7	
<b>TPZ (m)</b>	7.4	
<b>Encroachment (%)</b>	NA	
<b>Permit Requirement</b>	No longer within scope of assessment	
<b>Comments</b>		
Basal circumference 250cm		

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<b>Tree Number</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>High Retention Value</b>
<b>Location</b>	On Site	
<b>Genus/Species</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
<b>Common Name</b>	River Red Gum	
<b>Origin</b>	Native	
<b>DBH (cm)</b>	75	
<b>Height (m)</b>	15	
<b>Spread NS (m)</b>	8/8	
<b>Health</b>	Fair	
<b>Structure</b>	Fair	
<b>Age Class</b>	Mature	
<b>Site Significance</b>	High	
<b>ULE</b>	Long	
<b>SRZ (m)</b>	2.9	
<b>TPZ (m)</b>	9.0	
<b>Encroachment (%)</b>	NA	
<b>Permit Requirement</b>	No longer within scope of assessment	
<b>Comments</b>		
Basal circumference 320cm		

<b>Tree Number</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>High Retention Value</b>
<b>Location</b>	On Site	
<b>Genus/Species</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
<b>Common Name</b>	River Red Gum	
<b>Origin</b>	Native	
<b>DBH (cm)</b>	72	
<b>Height (m)</b>	14	
<b>Spread NS (m)</b>	8/8	
<b>Health</b>	Fair	
<b>Structure</b>	Fair	
<b>Age Class</b>	Mature	
<b>Site Significance</b>	High	
<b>ULE</b>	Long	
<b>SRZ (m)</b>	2.9	
<b>TPZ (m)</b>	8.6	
<b>Encroachment (%)</b>	NA	
<b>Permit Requirement</b>	No longer within scope of assessment	
<b>Comments</b>		
Basal circumference 220cm		

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<b>Tree Number</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>High Retention Value</b>
<b>Location</b>	On Site	
<b>Genus/Species</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
<b>Common Name</b>	River Red Gum	
<b>Origin</b>	Native	
<b>DBH (cm)</b>	62	
<b>Height (m)</b>	15	
<b>Spread NS (m)</b>	8/8	
<b>Health</b>	Fair	
<b>Structure</b>	Fair	
<b>Age Class</b>	Mature	
<b>Site Significance</b>	High	
<b>ULE</b>	Long	
<b>SRZ (m)</b>	2.7	
<b>TPZ (m)</b>	7.4	
<b>Encroachment (%)</b>	NA	
<b>Permit Requirement</b>	No longer within scope of assessment	
<b>Comments</b>		
Basal circumference 250cm		

<b>Tree Number</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>High Retention Value</b>
<b>Location</b>	On Site	
<b>Genus/Species</b>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	
<b>Common Name</b>	River Red Gum	
<b>Origin</b>	Native	
<b>DBH (cm)</b>	75	
<b>Height (m)</b>	15	
<b>Spread NS (m)</b>	8/8	
<b>Health</b>	Fair	
<b>Structure</b>	Fair	
<b>Age Class</b>	Mature	
<b>Site Significance</b>	High	
<b>ULE</b>	Long	
<b>SRZ (m)</b>	2.9	
<b>TPZ (m)</b>	9.0	
<b>Encroachment (%)</b>	NA	
<b>Permit Requirement</b>	No longer within scope of assessment	
<b>Comments</b>		
Basal circumference 220cm		

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Tree Number	411	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	
Common Name	Brittle Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	39	
Height (m)	8	
Spread NS (m)	4/4	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.2	
TPZ (m)	4.7	
Encroachment (%)	NA	
Permit Requirement	No longer within scope of assessment	
Comments	Basal circumference 135cm	

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Tree Number	412 (Group of 2)	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Common Name	Callery Pear	
Origin	Exotic	
DBH (cm)	45	
Height (m)	6	
Spread NS (m)	3/3	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Semi mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.4	
TPZ (m)	5.4	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Permit Requirement	Required: Local Law Exempt: 52.17 – Planted/exotic	
Comments	Basal circumference 150cm	

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## APPENDIX F - TREE MANAGEMENT

Sustainable Tree Management assesses individual tree protection requirements based upon the Australian Standard AS4970 – 2009 ‘Protection of Trees on Development Sites’. Tree protection requirements are calculated based upon trunk diameter of the tree at breast height. These calculations produce what is referred to in this report as the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and is provided as a measurement in metres in a radius from the centre of the trunk.

The TPZ is the zone in which protective measures should be applied in order to protect the tree(s) whilst maintaining the current levels of health and vigour.

Determination of the structural root zone or the zone of rapid taper is provided as the Structural Root Zone (SRZ). The structural root zone calculations (may also be referred to as the Root Plate Radius (RPR)) of the tree, based upon the Australian Standard AS4970 - 2009. The SRZ determines the minimum distance around the tree in which the structural stability of the tree is able to be maintained.

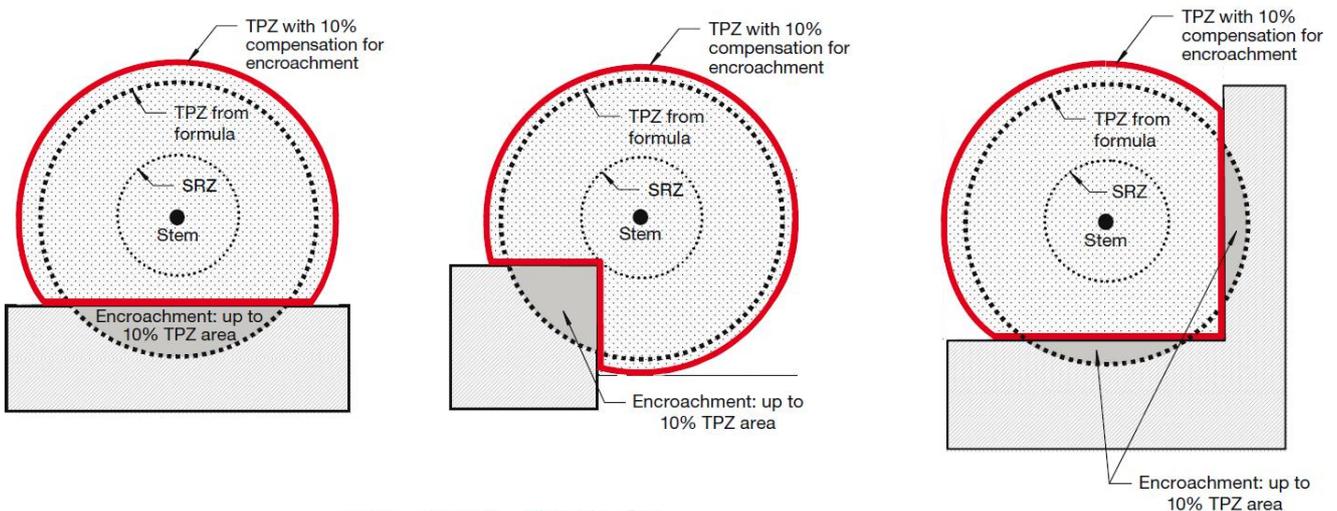
It is important to note that the SRZ only determines the root plate area or the zone of rapid taper. Excavation within this area will not only cause a decline in tree vigour but may also cause catastrophic tree failure (Coder, 1996).

Often it is difficult to protect the entire TPZ due to site constraints. In such events it is imperative that condition and species tolerance to disturbance are evaluated in conjunction with the site characteristics. Helliwell (1985) and Harris (1999) identified that a healthy tree may tolerate removal of up to one-third of its roots and possibly up to 50% in some cases, although stability may be compromised at this level.

In situations where the TPZ of a tree to be retained will be in close proximity to a proposed development or where there will be encroachment into the TPZ of a tree, a specific tree management plan should be developed. This plan provides prescriptive measures to protect trees on development sites

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Extract from Australian Standard AS 4970 - 2009 Protection of trees on Development sites



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## General Tree Protection Requirements

The following requirements are only provided only for basic guidance with the design phase for a project. These guidelines do not constitute a specific tree management plan.

- A tree protective fence should be installed at the recommended distance allocated for each tree to be retained. The fence should be located at the TPZ distance provided.
- The protection fence should be rigid (chain link or similar) and should not be less than 1.8 metres in height. Fencing should be firmly attached to a removable concrete or similar base. Alternatively, star pickets (1.5 metre spacing) and para-webbing may be used to define the tree protection area. Fencing should be in accordance with the Australian Standard for Temporary Fencing AS 4687.
- In cases where the TPZ cannot be entirely fenced, it is recommended that ground protection is used. Specific ground protection requirements will form part of a tree management plan that should be developed for each tree to be retained.
- No soil levels should be altered within the fenced TPZ area, no heavy machinery should be allowed to pass within this area and no spoil, chemicals, building materials or refuse should be stored within this area. Nothing whatsoever should be attached to the tree (excluding tape to identify a tree to be protected).
- The area within the tree protection fence should be covered with a layer of organic mulch (woodchips) to a depth of 100mm prior to the commencement of the project. Mulch material should comply with Australian Standard AS 4454.
- The tree protective fencing should be installed prior to any works (including demolition) commencing on site and should remain in place until all site development work is completed. The protective fencing should be located at the prescribed distances and clearly signed **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. The sign should be similar to the following (*as recommended by the Australian Standard AS4970*) and should be of a size no smaller than 600mm x 400mm:

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- An area should be designated on site, which is at least 10 metres distance from any optimal tree protection zone of the trees to be retained, where all building materials, chemicals etc. can be stored throughout the proposed development.
- Open trenching for underground services located within the recommended tree protection zone (TPZ) must be avoided. Should there be no alternative for service location; the services must be bored underneath the area designated as the tree protection zone. No trenching whatsoever should be used to install services within the protected area.
- Soil moisture during construction should be maintained at not less than 50% of field capacity (usually 10 litres of water per 10mm of each tree DBH per week). Irrigation may be applied by hand, automatic or manual irrigation system, or by fine spray from water tanker located outside the previously submitted exclusion zones. Water is to be applied at a volume and frequency required so as to maintain turgor and leaf retention and encourage healthy root development. The consultant Arborist should discuss variations to the amount of water to be supplied with the site or Project Manager.
- Remedial pruning works recommended to be undertaken on the subject trees must be carried out to Australian Standard AS4373 (2007) – Pruning of Amenity Trees, by a qualified Arborist. If pruning works are to be undertaken, then these works should be carried out prior to any construction works beginning on site.
- Documentation should be provided to the site manager by the consultant Arborist for each inspection during the development process which details the consultant Arborist name, date and time of inspection, the stage of development, and provides comments of what actions are required.

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## APPENDIX G - BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CITED REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX H - QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF CONSULTANTS

---

### Luke Sturgess - Managing Director and Principal Arborist

Diploma Arboriculture (AQF5)

Advanced Diploma Business Management

#### Experience

Director Sustainable Tree Management 12 years

Senior Vegetation Management Officer  
(Arborist Town Planning City of Kingston) 11 years

---

### Rosey Bennett – Senior Ecological Consultant

#### Qualifications

Bachelor of Science with Distinction – Ecology Major – Federation University, Australia

Accredited Native Vegetation Assessor – DEECA (Formerly DELWP)

Certificate of Completion – Wildlife & Community Conservation, Chitwan NP, Nepal

#### Experience

Ecologist - Sustainable Tree Management 2020 to Present

Volunteer AWARE Wildlife Rescue 2020 to Present

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## APPENDIX I - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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### Amenity

Although difficult to quantify, the term as used in this report relates to the contribution given to the landscape or streetscape in terms of visual aesthetics. It may also relate to the contribution in terms of shade or protection from the elements.

### Bifurcation

Forked or divided into two or more parts or branches. Used to describe a union point.

### Branch Bark Ridge

Swelling of bark tissue on the upper side of the branch junction or union. Considered the normal pattern of development in contrast to included bark (from Matheny & Clark, 1994).

### Branch collar

Trunk tissue that forms around the base of a branch between the main stem and the branch. As the branch decreases in vigour or begins to die, the branch collar becomes more pronounced. (AS4373).

### Structural Root Zone (SRZ)

The Structural Root Zone (SRZ) is the calculated distance based on DBH only. The SRZ identifies the minimum radius at which the root plate cannot be disturbed. This measure only relates to the trees' stability and does not consider the implications of a decline in health. The measurement is given in metres in a radius from the tree trunk. (Coder, 1996). This area may also be referred to as the Root Plate Radius (RPR).

### Chlorotic

Discolouration of the leaves yellow in colour resulting from a lack of chlorophyll

### Codominant

Generally, relates to trunks/stems (although it may relate to scaffold branches within the crown) of two or more and of equal or similar size and relative importance (from Matheny & Clark, 1994).

### Compartmentalisation

Physiological process which creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms (from Matheny & Clark, 1994).

### Decay

Degeneration and de-lignification of plant tissue, including wood, by pathogens or micro-organisms (AS4373).

### Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)

DBH is measured at 1.4m above ground level. In cases where the tree has up to three stems the diameter is calculated by taking the area of each stem at 1.4 metres and calculating the combined diameter. In trees with more than three stems the measurement is provided as 'Multi-stemmed', however in some cases the diameter will be taken at the point below the multi-stemmed union.

### Epicormic Shoots

Shoots which arise from adventitious or latent buds (usually dormant). They are generally produced in response to environmental stress.

### Included Bark

The pattern of development at a branch union where bark is turned inward rather than outward or pushed out. Relates to the branch bark ridge. (from Matheny & Clark, 1994)

### Live Crown Ratio

Relative proportion of healthy crown in proportion to overall tree height. Often not used in isolation due to the different natural forms of many species.

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**Lateral**

A branch arising from another branch or stem (AS4373)

**Lopping**

Cutting back a limb or stem at any point with no regard to natural target pruning. Random cutting of branches or stems between branch unions or at internodes on young trees. Not considered an acceptable practice as part of the Australian Standard AS4373: *Pruning of Amenity Trees*.

**Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)**

The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (referenced from Australian Standard AS 4970 - 2009 - Protection of Trees on Development Sites; is the calculated distance based on the DBH of the tree. The TPZ addresses the physiological implications by retaining enough area around the tree not only to minimise the potential for complete tree failure but for the tree to survive in the landscape on a long-term basis. The measurement is given in metres in a radius from the centre of the trunk.

**Senescence**

The organic process of age and the deterioration of tissue within the tree.

**Stem bark ridge**

The ridge of bark that forms in the union between two codominant stems (AS4373).

**Wound wood**

Lignified, partially differentiated tissue which develops from the callus associated with wound or pruning cuts.

**Origin**

Origin is given as Indigenous (the tree's natural range is within the study area), Native (the trees natural range is within Australia) or Exotic (the tree originates from outside of Australia).

**Health**

Health relates to the tree vigour, live crown ratio and canopy density.

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Health is rated according to the following categories:

Category	Description
Good	Crown is excurrent or decurrent with greater than 50% live crown ratio. Foliage density is greater than 70% at optimal growth. There is less than 10% canopy dieback present and foliage has no or very minor tip dieback. Tree may also have acceptable extension growth if it is in active growth and is showing no symptoms of nutrient deficiency. The tree also has good wound wood development.
Fair	Crown is excurrent or decurrent with 30-50% live crown ratio. Foliage density is between 50-70% at optimal growth for the species. There may be 10-30% canopy dieback present and foliage may have minor tip dieback. Tree maybe showing signs of normal growth, but it is not consistent throughout the crown. Some foliage discolouration maybe present from possible nutrient deficiency or other cause.
Poor	The tree may have less than 30% live crown ratio and the canopy may be codominant or suppressed. There may be greater than 30% canopy dieback present and foliage density is below 50%. Stunted growth through leaf size or petiole extension and discolouration of the leaf may be present. Tree may be producing epicormic shoots as a stress response. Nutrient deficiency, lack of resources (water, light etc) or pathogens may be the causal agent in the tree's decline

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## Structure

Structure relates to the physical form of the tree, including the trunk(s), main scaffold branches and roots. Structure includes the attributes that may influence the probability of major trunk, limb, or root failure.

Structure is rated according to the following categories:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>
Good	The form of the tree is typical for the species and exhibits good symmetrical form. Major limbs are well formed with acceptable branch taper and unions appear to be strong with no signs of defects. The tree has minimal defects throughout the trunk and limbs. There is no sign of root plate heave or damage to the root system. The tree is unlikely to suffer branch or trunk failure under normal environmental conditions.
Fair	Tree has a fairly consistent form for the species. Tree may exhibit minor structural defects that may be managed through formative pruning. Only minor wounds are present that do not affect the overall stability or structural integrity of the tree. Minor root damage may have occurred in the past. Defects present are likely to cause only minor branch failure under normal environmental conditions.
Poor	Tree has a poorly formed crown that is not symmetrical. Branch and or trunk taper may be unacceptable and scaffold limbs may be overextended. Branch unions may exhibit significant defects that cannot be managed through formative pruning. Major root damage may have occurred and there may be evidence of root plate heave. Defects that are present may result in catastrophic failure of branches or trunk under normal environmental conditions.

## Age Class

The age class is given as a guide to the current live stage of the tree. Ultimately, the level of maturity that a tree may reach is dependent on the growing environment.

Age Class is rated according to the following categories

<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>
New Planting	Planted within approximately 2 years
Juvenile	Generally, less than 5 years old
Young	Estimated as less than 15 years old
Semi-mature	Estimated at between 15 – 25 years old, however, this may be species dependant
Mature	Estimated at over 25 years old or in a life stage that is considered at the peak of growth for the species.
Senescent	In the declining phase of the trees lifespan

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## Site Significance

Site significance pertains to the significance of the individual tree to its surroundings. It should be noted that site significance applies only to the tree as it stands and does not allow for future development or decline. Neither hazard nor appropriateness factors other than site significance are taken into account. Site significance does not relate to retention value.

Site significance is rated according to the following categories:

Category	Description
High	The tree may be of large size (height and/or spread) or located on neighbouring land. The tree may be of unusual and attractive form. The tree may be listed as a "Significant Tree" on one or more of several registers. The tree may flower abundantly or attractively. The tree may screen unattractive structures or landscape features. The tree may be part of a design that compliments the landscape. The tree contributes extensively to the landscape and may be worthy of extensive efforts of preservation.
Medium	The tree may be of medium or small size. The tree may be of somewhat unusual or attractive form. The tree may flower moderately. The tree may be isolated or part of a loosely defined planting. The tree may be part of a partially unsuccessful design or contribute moderately to the design. The tree contributes moderately to the landscape and dependant of the situation could be recommended for retention or removal.
Low	The tree may be of small size. The tree may be of nondescript form. The tree may have a poor floral display. The tree may be part of an unsuccessful design. The tree contributes little to the landscape and may be worthy of little attention or care.

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## Retention Value

High – Tree requires no remedial pruning to maintain a typical/high health and a good/fair structure and indigenous to the area.

Medium – Tree requires some environmental improvements or remedial pruning to maintain/achieve a typical/high health and a good/fair structure.

Low – Tree will not improve from low health or poor structure with environmental improvements or remedial pruning. Tree may be a municipal or ecological weed.

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## APPENDIX J - TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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