ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

SITE:
East of Aberdine PSP.
Warrnambool, Vic. 3280

REPORT DATE:
20 December 2024

TREETEC REFERENCE:
aber0524hw.to_AA

VPA PROJECT NUMBER:
8046

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Contents

1 Executive summary

Treetec was engaged by the VPA to undertake an assessment of the tree population within the proposed East of Aberline Precinct (project area).

Excerpt from project brief *"The precinct is broadly bounded by Wangoom Road, Dales Road, Aberline Road and the properties at 53 and 75 Rodgers Road. The majority of the precinct is included in the Farming Zone, aside from a small portion included in the Public Use Zone 1, associated with water storage basins. The Bushfire Management Overlay affects an area central to the site, associated with Tozer Reserve".*

Tree assessments were undertaken between June 4th and June 7th 2024. A total of 297 data entries were captured, comprising 168 individual trees and 128 groups (3312 trees total).

One of the key assessment criteria was Arboricultural Retention Value (ARV). This is a rating assigned to an individual tree or group of trees relating to the value of retaining those trees in situ. The assessment is based on tree condition (Health, Structure & Form), Useful Life Expectancy (ULE), origin and age. Age is a primary consideration as it is the determining factor when considering how long it would take to replace the amenity lost when trees are removed.

Trees have been grouped where planting has occurred in tight clusters or rows (predominantly stock shelterbelts), and individual retention of isolated trees within the group is not viable. Where higher retention value trees were observed within these groups, individual trees have been plotted and assessed to provide opportunities for retaining these better specimens.

Throughout the entire project area, no High retention value trees were observed. There may be higher value trees within lots where access was denied, however, some properties were not visible from available vantage points.

Summary of trees assessed;

ARV	Individual	**Groups** (# in groups)
- **Medium**	21	9 (230)
- **Low**	110	70 (1845)
- **No Access**	37	48 (968)
- **Offsite**	-	1 (100)

Although some of the assessed trees are indigenous to the area, very few trees within the project area are not planted. The vast majority have been planted or have developed from seed born on nearby planted specimens. This is evident due to the arrangement of dense clusters and rows combined with features such as stakes or car tyres intended as tree guards.

Future management of retained trees will depend on the intended use in proximity to said tree/group. For large opens spaces where trees can be isolated from access with limited use, minimal to no remedial works would be required. However, trees retained in small reserves may require pruning to minimise associated risks if access is available below a tree's canopy.

In any case, recommended works must be determined based on the post development environment and tree condition.

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose

This report has been prepared to inform the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) on the conservation and arboricultural retention values of the tree population within the proposed East of Aberline precinct.

Treetec understands that a key purpose of this report is to guide which trees hold arboricultural value and could be integrated into future development and inform the PSP layout.

2.2 Scope

- Survey all trees >150mm diameter measured at breast height (DBH) within, or directly adjoining the precinct (inc. adjoining road reserve).
- Determine the health, type, and integrity of the trees within the precinct including their value within the landscape - Arboricultural Retention Value (ARV)
- Collect relevant data including:
  - Tree number
  - Number of trees (where trees are assessed as a group)
  - Location (DGPS co-ordinates)
  - Species (botanical and common name)
  - Tree origin (exotic, Aus native, Vic native, indigenous)
  - Dimensions (Diameter at Breast height (DBH), tree height, canopy spread)
  - Age class
  - Health and structure rating
  - Estimate Useful Life Expectancy (ULE)
  - Arboricultural Retention Value (ARV)
  - Comments on habitat potential (observed nests / hollows)
  - Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) based on Australian Standards (AS 4970-2009)
  - Recommended arboricultural works
  - Photograph of each tree (provided separately)
  - Comment on trunk scaring that may relate to aboriginal cultural heritage
  - Any other relevant comments

2.3 Method

2.3.1 Site inspections

Arboricultural assessments of the precinct were undertaken between June 4th and June 7th 2024.

A list of contacts for the properties within the assessment area was provided and arrangements were made with each landholder for site access.

Assessments were undertaken by:

- Hayden Watt – Diploma Horticulture (Arboriculture)
- Tom Oldmeadow - Diploma Arboriculture

2.3.2 Inspection method

- Proofsafe digital data collection software was used during the fieldwork
- An Arrow 100 Differential GPS unit was used for tree locations
- All observations were taken at ground level, using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method (Mattheck and Breloer 1994)
- Trunk measurements were collected with a DBH measuring tape
- A photograph of each tree was collected within the Proofsafe software (provided separately).

2.3.3 Arboricultural Retention Value (ARV)

Arboricultural Retention Value (ARV) is defined by the consulting arborist as being:

A rating assigned to a tree or group of trees related to the value of retaining those trees in situ. The judgement is based on tree condition (health, structure & form), useful life expectancy (ULE), origin and age.

	Offsite:	• Located outside of the subject site • Must be retained and protected regardless of other factors.
	No access	• Lots / private properties were permission for access was denied.
	Very High:	• Mature tree with good health and structure. Long lived species with >40 years Useful Life Expectancy (ULE). • Indigenous to the site and ecologically significant • Worthy of retention within an urban environment.
	High:	• Semi-mature to mature tree in fair to good condition, 15 > 40 years or greater Useful Life Expectancy (ULE), long lived species with a medium or high amenity value rating • Juvenile, rare or endangered/ ecologically valuable • Trees of moderate condition that offer exceptional amenity due to factors such as species, size or ecological value • Worthy of retention within an urban environment.
	Medium:	• Low or Medium Amenity Value, 15 > 40 years or less Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) • May be minimal canopy cover in the local area (loss would be detrimental to the landscape) • Should be considered for retention in an urban environment, if practicable.
	Low:	• Low Amenity Value, 5 > 15 years or less Useful Life Expectancy (ULE), may be problematic to retain in an urban environment • Insignificant in the landscape or an environmental weed • Consider removal.

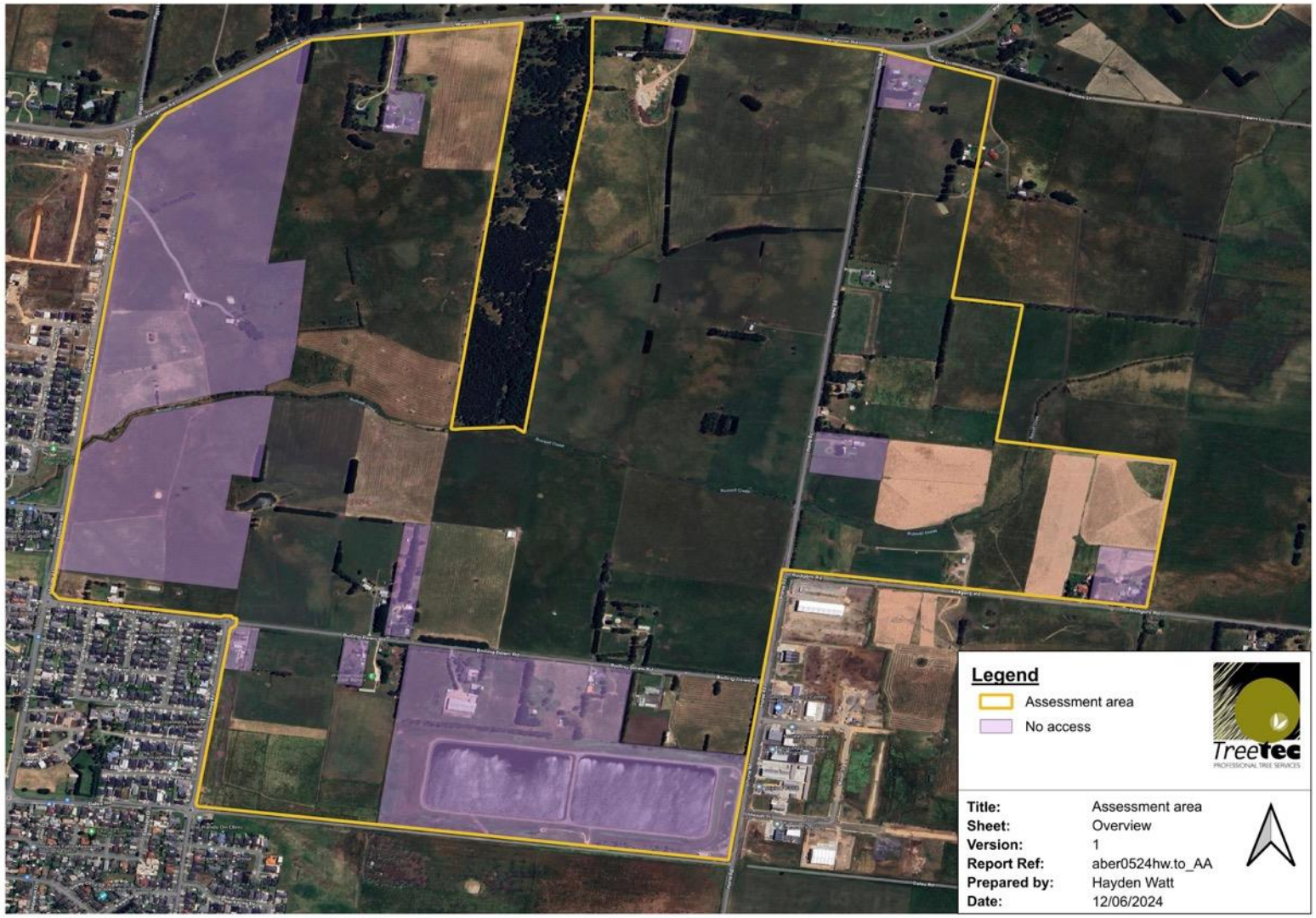
2.3.4 Limitations

The following limitations apply:

- Several lots within the precinct boundary were excluded from the assessment as access was not permitted by the property owner. Every effort was made to plot trees/groups from the nearest vantage point however, accurate data collection was not possible
- Any single stemmed tree or multi-stemmed tree with all individual stems less than 150mm diameter were excluded from the assessment
- Trees of the same origin (native/exotic) and ARV, and planted in rows or dense clusters/shelterbelts have been grouped
- Excavation at the site was not undertaken during the assessments and root condition has not been included unless above ground signs such as soil heaving or cracking were observed
- Aerial examination (tree climbing) was not undertaken
- Tree height and canopy width were estimated
- Tree group data was collected or estimated on the largest tree within each group
- Where access was restricted/denied, DBH has been estimated
- Any applicable comments on hollows and nests are observations only. A comprehensive habitat hectare assessment has not been undertaken as part of this report.
- Any applicable comments on trunk scarring is informative only, further assessment of the precinct may be required if any trees have the potential to be of aboriginal cultural significance.

For the full list of assumptions and limitations for this report please refer to Appendix 7.1

2.4 Assessment area overview



3 Discussion

3.1 Planning scheme and applicable overlays

The Project Area is comprised of multiple lots, predominantly zoned as Farming Zone (FZ).

The south-east corner where two large water storage ponds exist is zoned as Public Use Zone – Services and Utility (PUZ1).

Tozer Reserve (excluded from the assessment) is subject to a Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO) which extends beyond the boundary of the reserve.

Plate 1 – BMO over Tozer reserve.

Clause 52.17

Clause 52.17 – Native Vegetation, is applicable to all Victorian native species within the site (unless exemptions apply).

3.2 Tozer Reserve

Although this 20ha site was excluded from the scope of assessment, the area is somewhat significant purely from a long-term biodiversity perspective. Previously used as a pine plantation, revegetation of the site has improved flora species, however, there is opportunity to continue enhancements. Considering the overall low quality of vegetation throughout the Project Area, and the likely removal of much of this vegetation during development, local fauna may take refuge in Tozer reserve as site clearing occurs.

Depending on the final tree removal numbers throughout the precinct, consideration should be given to providing scope within the development proposal to undertake weed management and canopy tree succession planting within Tozer Reserve to ensure this area is enhanced and becomes a feature within the precinct.

3.3 Suitability for tree retention in an urban environment

There are multiple factors that must be considered when determining which trees are suitable for retention.

Arboricultural Retention Value (ARV) considers many factors, however, the primary ones are, the size (presence in the landscape), as well as Age Category and condition (Health, Structure and Useful Life Expectancy). These factors help determine how long a tree or group may remain a feature within the landscape, or how difficult it would be to replace.

The size of a tree has a strong influence on its retention value. Typically, the larger a tree the higher the retention value (if in good condition). Age category is important in determining how long it would take to replace the amenity value that a specific tree provides. Hence it would be unusual for a juvenile tree to attract a high or very high ARV rating.

3.3.1 Cypress canker

There are many rows of mature and senescent Cypress trees that are reaching the end of their useful life expectancies. Cypress canker (*Seiridium sp.)* is prevalent in Victoria and certainly in the western district, and although some trees/groups may not show any signs, the potential for infection is always present. There is no known treatment, so removal and replacement of infected Cypress trees is the most likely outcome.

3.3.2 Native/indigenous trees

Plate 2 – Lopped shelterbelt (indicative of many native groups across the project area).

Maintaining biodiversity relies on a balance, and native or indigenous tree species can be considered a foundation of that balance.

Local trees are more likely to tolerate local environmental conditions, and can play a significant role in the ecosystem by supporting fauna through food sources and habitat.

Many of the native trees on site have been poorly planted or maintained. Dense shelterbelts have been planted along boundaries and under powerlines resulting in repeated lopping to maintain line clearance (see plate 2) or poorly formed trees due to crowding or planting methodology. Many have been planted with car tyres as tree guards which are now embedded in the trunks (see plate 3).

Plate 3 – Native trees planted in tyres.

Although native trees are valuable in terms of biodiversity, their condition and useful life expectancy must be considered when determining their suitability for retention in the development.

3.3.3 Introduced species

Across the Project Area, many low value exotic species have been planted and have also spread through natural methods of dispersal. Willow (*Salix* spp.), Hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.), Sweet pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum),* and Ash *(Fraxinus* spp.) are just a few introduced species with the potential to rapidly spread, negatively influencing establishment of native species within the landscape.

Plate 4 – Hawthorn growing along Russel Creek.

3.3.4 Protection of trees retained in an urban setting

Individual trees and tree groups can be retained and protected within new developments if adequate protection measures are implemented. These measures primarily relate to allocating adequate space around retained trees, and ensuring trees are not damaged during the development process. Minimising development related impacts during the construction period is often the priority when managing retained trees on development sites. However, the large-scale extensive change to the landscape that comes with urban development can result in a range of long-term adverse impacts.

Changes to surface runoff patterns and the introduction of expansive impervious surfaces and/or storm-water systems can significantly alter the growing environment of retained trees.

Although management options are available for working within close proximity to trees (as per AS 4970-2009 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites*), protecting the full tree protection zone, creating exclusion zones for groups, and restricting access to trees and the surrounding soil, will greatly minimise adverse impacts.

The benefits of maintaining healthy established trees include:

- Reduced costs for establishing canopy cover
- Reduced tree maintenance costs
- Minimised tree risk
- Improved public wellbeing

3.4 Key biodiversity issues and implications

Historical land clearing and decades of agricultural use have been very detrimental to the natural biodiversity within the site, and the urbanization of the site is unlikely to improve this unless it is considered and made a focus during the design stage. Public spaces and reserves set aside within the overarching designs provide the key areas that could improve the diversity of the existing landscape.

Tozer Reserve currently provides the main potential for improving biodiversity at the site. Connecting this area with 'green' corridors to new reserves located across the site should be a focus. Russell Creek provides little biodiversity due to the agricultural use of the site but could greatly enhance the site if incorporated into a reserve and revegetated.

The development of the site provides an opportunity to target the removal of invasive weed species and replacement with indigenous species that could also enhance biodiversity.

Species selection of new tree plantings should be considered carefully and indigenous trees should be prioritised, however, climate change is also a key issue to be considered. There is a potential for trees to be less tolerant of significant changes to the climate over their useful life, so species selection for streetscapes and the overall landscape may need to consider the changing climate to ensure biodiversity is enhanced for the long term.

3.5 Recommended works

3.5.1 Remedial tree works

Required remedial tree works will largely depend on the planned urban setting within proximity to retained trees. A retained tree, within a reserve, with infrequent use, is likely to require little works, while a tree within a high use area is likely to require far more work to be acceptable within the urban environment.

Works should be focused on management of tree related risks, and can be summarized as follows:

- Remove deadwood greater than 50mm from trees likely to be in proximity to frequently used public areas (while retaining any hollow sections for habitat)
- Introduce permanent fencing and understory planting around retained large mature trees to limit public access, thus minimising long term maintenance costs and tree related risk.

3.5.2 Habitat enhancement

Although there are few mature native trees with medium retention value, there are opportunities for enhancing habitat for hollow dependent fauna such as within Tozer Reserve. This includes cutting hollows into standing live or dead trees and installing various types of nest boxes. Treetec has worked with several land managers and research bodies (including Arthur Rylah Institute / DEECA) over the past 15 years in the development and testing of suitable methods for introducing hollows for hollow dependent fauna.

Preliminary findings suggest that introduced hollows are accepted and used by native fauna and the properties of those hollows better mimic the thermal profile of natural hollows than nest

boxes. However, some modern nest box designs include dual walled construction to minimise thermal bridging, which significantly reduces temperature fluctuations over traditional thin single walled plywood nest boxes.

Landscape restoration or biodiversity offset programs that incorporate introduced hollows or nest boxes need to consider several factors including vegetation types, tree species, tree access, workplace safety, construction methods, acceptable risk profiles and target fauna.

4 Conclusion

Treetec undertook assessments of the tree population within the proposed East of Aberline Precinct between June 4th and June 7th 2024.

A total of 297 data entries were captured, comprising 168 individual trees and 128 groups (3312 trees total).

ARV	Individual	**Groups** (# in groups)
- **Medium**	21	9 (230)
- **Low**	110	70 (1845)
- **No Access**	37	48 (968)
- **Offsite**	-	1 (100)

As there were no High ARV trees identified during the assessment, Medium ARV trees should be considered for retention if practicable. With careful planning and arboricultural management these trees may provide higher value and contribute to the landscape over the longer term.

Low ARV trees in good condition that are not weed species may also be considered for retention if feasible but should not be a constraint on the development layout or influence landscaping designs.

5 Recommendations

Ensure adequate space is provided for the protection of retained individual and grouped trees. Additionally, provide ample space for succession planting throughout the precinct.

- Prioritise the retention of medium ARV trees as they are the highest quality across the project area. Retaining as many of these trees as possible will provide instant canopy coverage in the urban environment until new plantings mature.
- Consider allocating funding to enhance Tozer Reserve through weed management, indigenous canopy tree planting, and habitat enhancement.
- Avoid impacting the TPZs of individual or grouped trees to be retained. For tree groups, a symmetrical TPZ radius from the outermost trees should be applied. Install protection areas (See appendix 2 – Tree Protection Zones) prior to any construction works to avoid potential damage to retained trees.

Designs throughout the precinct should follow current WSUD (Water Sensitive Urban Design) principles to minimise impacts to the water catchments and natural water cycle.

- Implement raingardens – above ground and infiltration (tree pits)
- Rainwater and stormwater harvesting

- Utilise permeable surfaces (where practicable) for footpaths, bike paths, parking etc. to minimise hard surface runoff.

Provide replacement habitat through introducing nest boxes and hollows, and establishing new vegetation corridors linking to Tozer Reserve.

Carry out risk mitigation pruning on retained trees in proximity to public use areas in accordance with AS 4373-2007 *Pruning of amenity trees*.

- Remove deadwood greater than 50mm from trees likely to be in proximity to frequently used public areas (while retaining any hollow sections for habitat)
- Introduce permanent fencing and understory planting around retained large mature trees to limit public access, thus minimising long term maintenance costs and tree related risk.

For further details on the management of retained trees, see Appendix A – Section 7.3. General comments.

6 References

Department of Transport and Planning. VicPlan, Accessed - December 24, Available at: https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/vicplan/

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Costermans, L. (1981), *Native Trees and Shrubs of South-Eastern Australia*, New Holland publishers (Australia) Pty Ltd, Sydney

Brooker, M.I.H. & Kleining, D.A., (2006), *Field Guide to Eucalypts*, 3rd ed., Vol. 1 – South-eastern Australia, Melbourne, Australia: Bloomings Books.

Brooker, M.I.H. & Kleining, D.A., (2006), *Field Guide to Eucalypts*, 3rd ed., Vol. 2 – South-western and Southern Australia, Melbourne, Australia: Bloomings Books.

Standards Australia (2009), AS 4970-2009 *Protection of trees on development sites*

Standards Australia (2007), AS 4373-2007 *Pruning of amenity trees*

7 Appendix A

7.1 Assumptions & Limitations

1. ***Treetec*** does not assume responsibility for legal matters, and assumes that legal descriptions, titles and ownerships are correct and good.
2. ***Treetec*** assumes that any property or project is not in violation of any applicable codes, ordinances, statutes or other government regulations.
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10. Site plans, diagrams, graphs and photographs in this report, being intended as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys.
11. Information in this report covers only those items that were examined in accordance with the Terms of Reference, and reflects the condition of those items that were examined at the time of the inspection.
12. Inspections are limited to visual examination of accessible components unless otherwise stated in the "Method of Inspection".
13. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that the problems or deficiencies of the plants or property in question may not arise in the future.

7.2 Glossary

AGE CATEGORY	The age of the tree is represented as Juvenile, Semi-mature, Mature or Senescent.	
	Juvenile:	A young tree, given normal environmental conditions for that tree it will not yet flower or fruit.
	Semi-mature:	Able to reproduce but not yet nearly the size of a mature specimen in that location.
	Mature:	Has reached or nearly reached full size and spread for that species in the given location.
	Senescent:	Health and / or structure is being adversely impacted by the old age of the tree.
ARBORICULTURAL RETENTION VALUE	A rating assigned to a tree or group of trees based on; Amenity Value/Landscape Significance (primarily visual appeal), Useful Life Expectancy (ULE), suitability for the site, location, cultural or historical significance, legislative vegetation controls (such as Planning or Local Law). Age is a primary consideration as it is the determining factor when considering how long it would take to replace the amenity lost when trees are removed. For proposed development, the retention value may help shape decisions to ensure site amenity value and canopy cover are maximised.	
	Offsite:	• Located outside of the subject site • Must be retained and protected regardless of other factors.
	No access	• Lots / private properties were permission for access was denied.
	High:	• Semi-mature to mature tree in fair to good condition, 15 > 40 years or greater Useful Life Expectancy (ULE), long lived species with a medium or high amenity value rating • Juvenile, rare or endangered/ ecologically valuable • Trees of moderate condition that offer exceptional amenity due to factors such as species, size or ecological value • Worthy of retention within an urban environment.
	Medium:	• Low or Medium Amenity Value, 15 > 40 years or less Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) • May be minimal canopy cover in the local area (loss would be detrimental to the landscape) • Should be considered for retention in an urban environment, if practicable.
	Low:	• Low Amenity Value, 5 > 15 years or less Useful Life Expectancy (ULE), may be problematic to retain in an urban environment • Insignificant in the landscape or an environmental weed • Consider removal.
CANKER	Localised dead areas in the bark or wood, primarily caused by fungal pathogens which kill the living tissue causing dysfunction.	
CANOPY SPREAD	Overall size of the canopy as looking from a plan view. Recorded at the widest point.	
CO-DOMINANT STEMS	Two stems of approximately the same thickness and height originating from the same position in the tree.	
COMMON NAME	A non-scientific name commonly used for that tree.	
COPPICE	The practice of cutting a tree down to a stump and allowing basal regrowth.	
DEAD (AS DEAD)	Cessation of all metabolic processes (or very soon to be)	
DEADWOOD	Deceased above ground tree parts such as stems or branches (varying in size).	

	• Minor deadwood – less than 40mm diameter • Major deadwood – greater than 40mm diameter	
DEVELOPMENT	The use of land including; the subdivision of land, erection or demolition of a building or works, the carrying out of a work, road works, the installation of utilities and services, and any other act, matter or thing as defined by the relevant legislation.	
DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (**DBH**)	The diameter of the trunk measured at or near 1.4m above ground level. Where there is more than 1 stem originating below 1.4m the measurement recorded is calculated as described in AS 4970-2009.	
EPICORMIC GROWTH (also see coppice)	New shoots forming from dormant buds within the bark on the trunk and/or branches.	
FORM	Reference to the symmetry of the crown as observed from all angles and in accordance with the morphology of that species, and documented as Poor, Fair or Good.	
HEALTH	A trees vigour as exhibited by the crown density, leaf colour, seasonal extension growth, presence of stress indicators, ability to withstand diseases and pests, and the degree of dieback. Where a deciduous tree is inspected without foliage and health is undetermined a '?' will be noted.	
	Dead:	Cessation or near cessation of all metabolic processes.
	Poor:	Indicating symptoms of extreme stress such as minimal foliage, or extensively damaged leaves from pests and diseases. Death probable if condition of tree deteriorates.
	Fair:	Some minor deadwood or terminal dieback indicating a stressed condition. Minor leaf damage from pests.
	Good:	Usual for that species given normal environmental conditions – full canopy with only minor deadwood, normal leaf size and extension growth, minimal pest or disease damage
HEIGHT	The distance in metres from the ground to the highest point in the crown, calculated in the vertical plane. This measurement unless otherwise specified is an estimation only.	
INCLUDED BARK UNION	A union within a tree that has included bark (bark pressing on bark), these unions are usually poorly attached and more likely to fail as the included bark is equivalent to a split. Often characterized by an acute angle and sometimes forming ribs or flaring immediately below the union where the tree reacts to the weakness by placing secondary growth. Though these unions are weaker than a 'good' union, the risk of failure cannot be calculated and a poor union does not automatically justify the removal of the tree.	
LOPPING / TOPPING (includes coppicing)	The removal of parts of a tree giving no consideration to the trees natural defence systems.	
PRUNING	Systematic removal of branches of a plant whilst giving consideration to the trees natural defence systems.	
STRUCTURE	Reference to the structural integrity of the tree with consideration of the crown, trunk and roots. Determined using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method (Mattheck and Breloer 1994). The failure of small (<60mm calliper) live or dead limbs is normal and not considered here.	
	Very poor:	Clear indications that a significant failure is likely in the near future
	Poor:	Obvious signs of structural weakness and a failure is likely, one might expect a significant failure event within the next 5 years, possibly tomorrow
	Fair:	Signs of weakness present though not obviously significant, likely to become worse over time

	Good:	No obvious signs of structural weakness
TREE	Long-lived, woody perennial plant with one or relatively few main, self-supporting, stems or trunks. Greater than (or usually greater than) 3m in height (or as defined by the responsible authority).	
TREE NUMBER	Identifying number allocated to individual trees or groups of trees, may be used to locate trees using site plans or tags on trees.	
TREE PROTECTION ZONE (**TPZ**)	An exclusion area radius measured from the centre of the trunk at ground level that allows for protection of canopy and roots; both the structural roots that give the tree stability and the smaller absorption roots. The radius of the TPZ is normally calculated for each tree by multiplying the DBH × 12. The minimum distance will be 2m and maximum 15 as stipulated in AS 4970-2009 – Protection of Trees on Development Sites.	
TREETEC REFERENCE	Unique identifier assigned to an individual report by Treetec	
TYPE	Status of the species as it relates to the location.	
	Indigenous:	Naturally occurring to the local area
	Victorian Native:	Naturally occurring within Victoria
	Australian Native:	Naturally occurring within Australia
	Exotic:	Introduced species to Australia
UNION	The point where a branch or stem is attached to another branch or stem.	
USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY (**ULE**)	Useful Life Expectancy is an estimation of how many years a tree can reasonably be retained in the landscape provided growing conditions do not significantly worsen and any recommended works are completed. It takes into consideration factors such as risk, species, age, health and site conditions. Usually represented as either 0, <5, 5 - 15, 15 - 40, or >40.	
WOUNDWOOD	Tissue that forms following wounding (sometimes referred to as callus tissue). Wounds include pruning cuts and the site of branch failures, etc.	

7.3 General comments

7.3.1 Pruning standards/Lopping

An Australian Standard exists to give guidance on pruning of trees (AS 4373 2007 - *Pruning of Amenity Trees*).

It is important that all remedial works are carried out by a competent contractor in accordance with the Australian Standard.

Lopping, as defined within the standard, is detrimental to trees and often results in decay and poorly attached epicormic shoots. Natural Target Pruning methods should be used wherever possible when removing sections from trees.

7.3.2 Hazards and Risk

Risk assessment of trees relies on an appraisal of the structural integrity of a tree in conjunction with the likelihood of tree failure (either whole tree or limbs) adversely impacting people or property.

Once development is introduced, the risk will increase as targets and occupancy under or around trees increases. All retained trees in proximity to public use areas should be assessed for hazards and risk; any significant tree related hazards should be addressed prior to use of the area.

Controlling risk

Risk mitigation measures may include:

- Pruning to remove weak or damaged components of a tree.
- Locating of targets such as seating, paths or playgrounds away from under or near trees.
- Fencing areas to exclude people from under trees - conservation reserves around trees which limit access.
- Appropriate signage.
- Improving growing conditions by providing adequate space between development and trees.

Though branch shedding and tree failure cannot be eliminated, by implementing regular hazard inspections as well as risk assessment and control, failure events and therefore risk, will be significantly reduced.

7.3.3 Protection of retained trees

Establishment of Tree Protection Zones

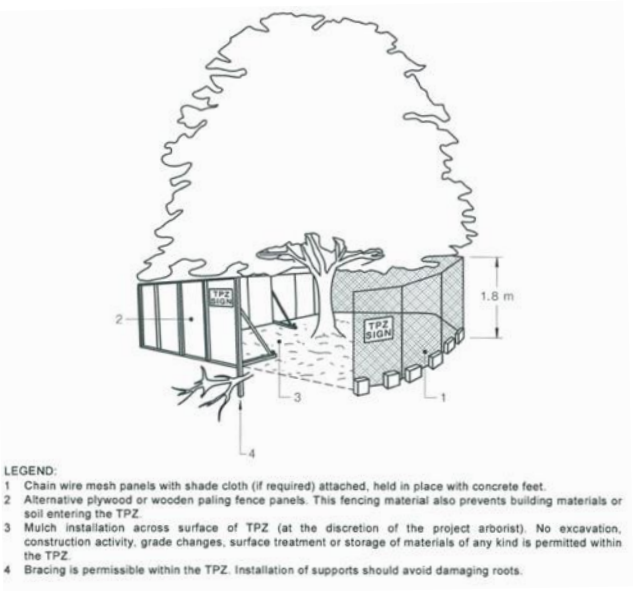
The tree protection zone (TPZ) is the principal means of protecting trees on development sites. Usually fencing will delineate the Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) as defined by *AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites.*

Fencing is installed following permitted vegetation removal and pruning, but prior to site establishment. Unless stated otherwise and approved by the responsible authority, fencing should be retained until completion of all construction related activity.

Tree protection zone fencing

The fence must provide high visibility and act as a physical barrier to construction activity. The fence should be adequately signed “Tree Protection Zone – No Access”, be sturdy and prevent the entry of heavy equipment, vehicles, workers and the public.

Where feasible, tree protection fencing will consist of chain wire mesh panels held in place with concrete feet. Where chain mesh fencing is impractical to implement, alternate protection measures must be arranged.



Source – AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites (Tree Protection)

Restricted activities within TPZ

A TPZ area may surround a single tree or group, or a patch of vegetation. Activities that must NOT be carried out within a TPZ unless permitted by the Responsible Authority include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) machine excavation including trenching;
(b) excavation for silt fencing;
(c) cultivation;
(d) storage;
(e) preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products;
(f) parking of vehicles and plant;
(g) refuelling;
(h) dumping of waste;
(i) wash down and cleaning of equipment;
(j) placement of fill;
(k) lighting of fires;
(l) soil level changes;
(m) vehicle movement – access ways;
(n) changes of grade;
(o) temporary or permanent installation of utilities and signs, and
(p) damage to the tree.

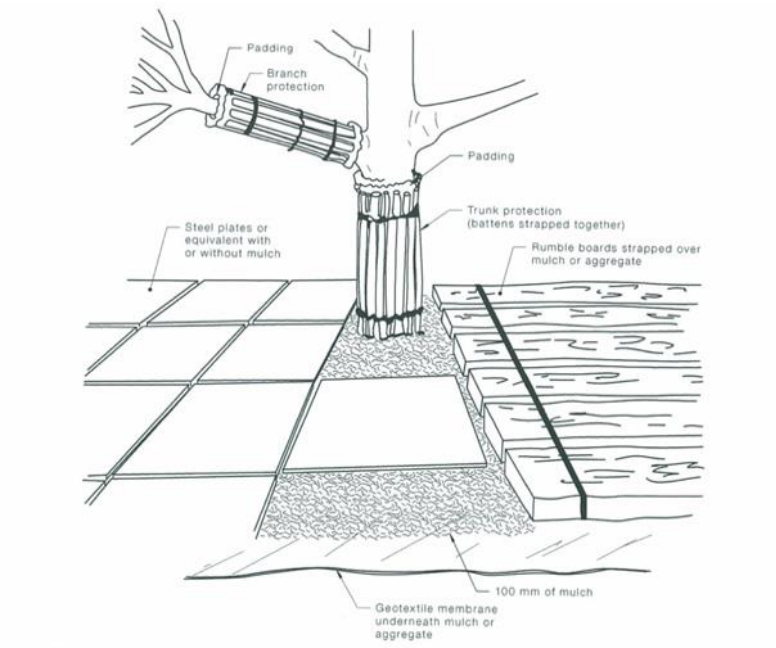
Alternative protection measures

If temporary access to the TPZ is required, protection for the trunk, branches or ground may be required. The materials and positioning of protection will be specified by the project arborist.

For temporary foot traffic through the TPZ, this may be facilitated using sheets of heavy plywood or similar material; this should not be considered a long term solution.

For machinery access within the TPZ, ground protection should be utilised to prevent root damage and soil compaction. Measures may include a permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric beneath a layer of mulch, or crushed rock below rumble boards or HPDE track mats. These measures may also be applied to root zones beyond the TPZ.

Where roots within the TPZ are exposed during approved works, temporary root protection should be installed to prevent them drying out. This may include jute mesh or hessian sheeting as multiple layers over any exposed roots and the excavated soil profile, extending to the full depth of the root zone. Root protection sheeting should be pegged in place and kept moist at all times.



NOTES:

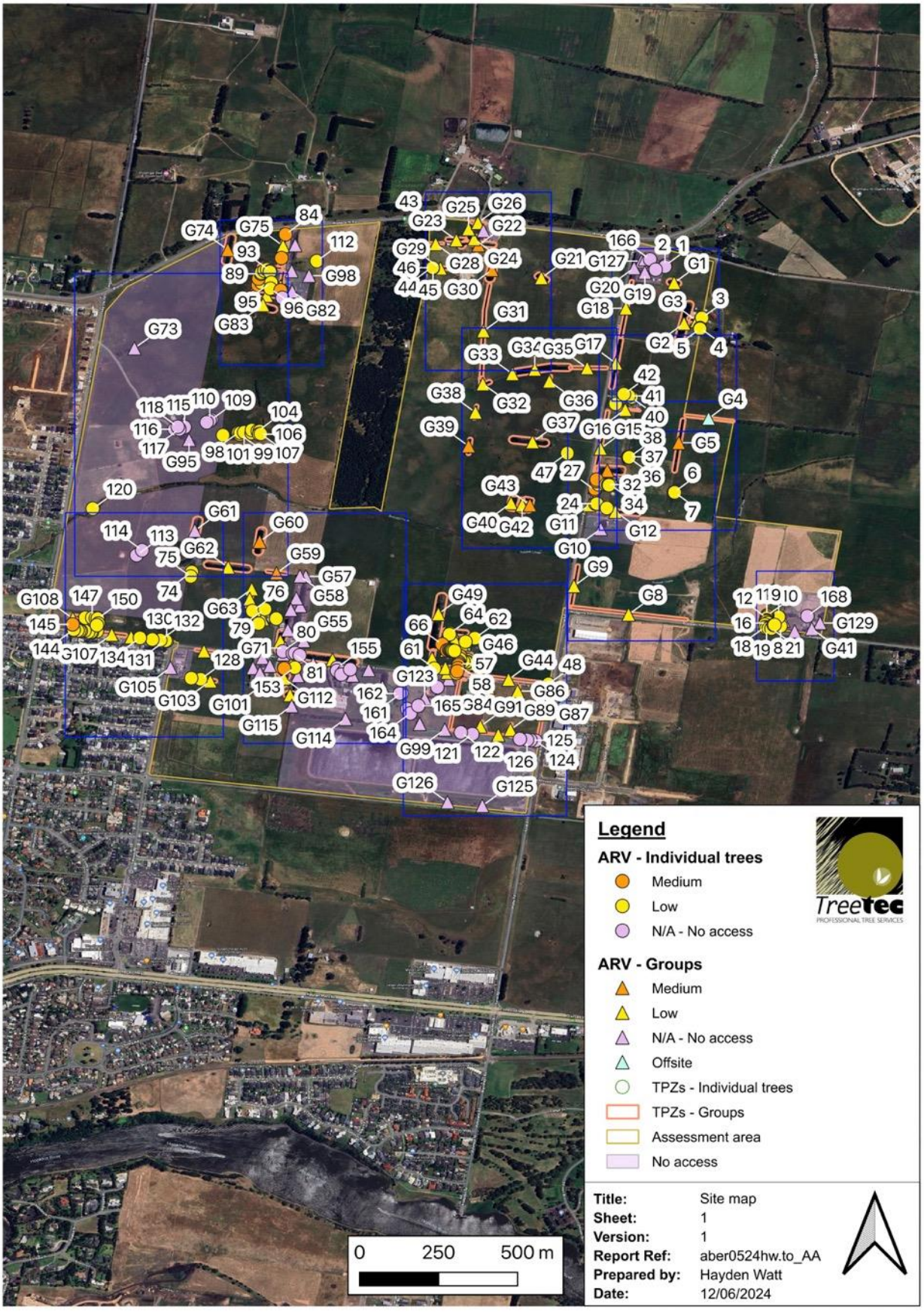
1 For trunk and branch protection use boards and padding that will prevent damage to bark. Boards are to be strapped to trees, not nailed or screwed.

2 Rumble boards should be of a suitable thickness to prevent soil compaction and root damage.

Source – AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites
(Ground Protection)

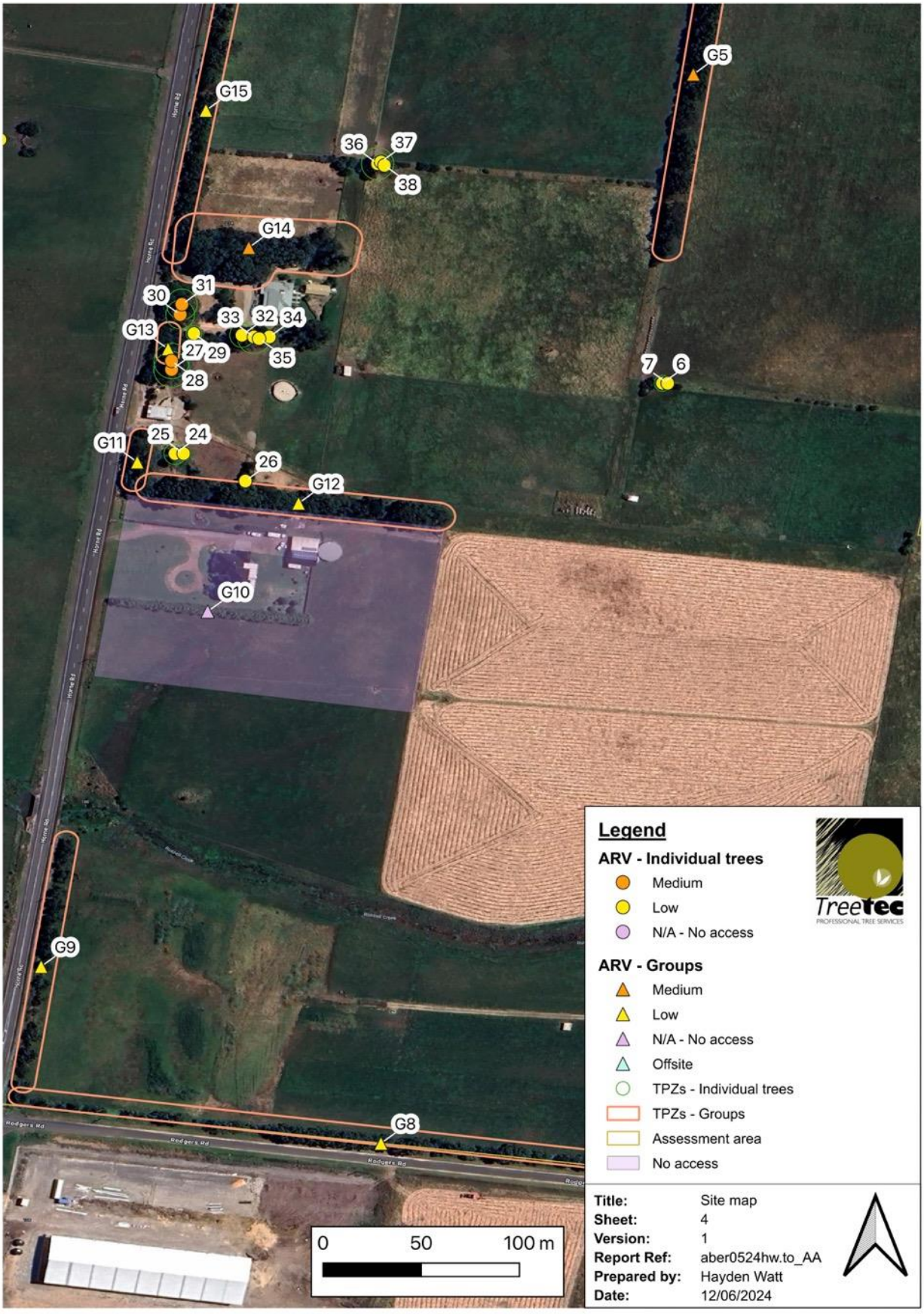
8 Appendix B

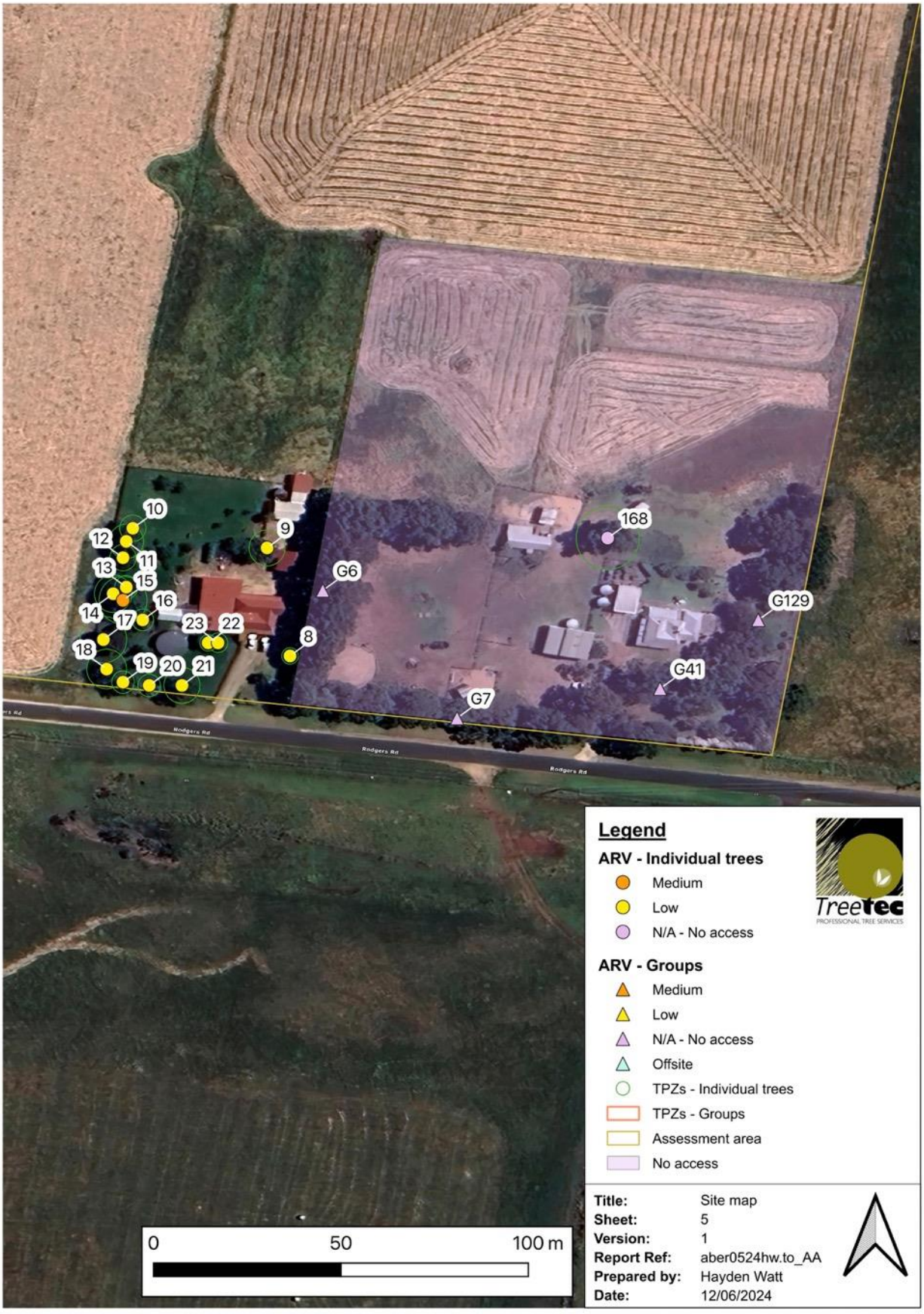
8.1 Site maps



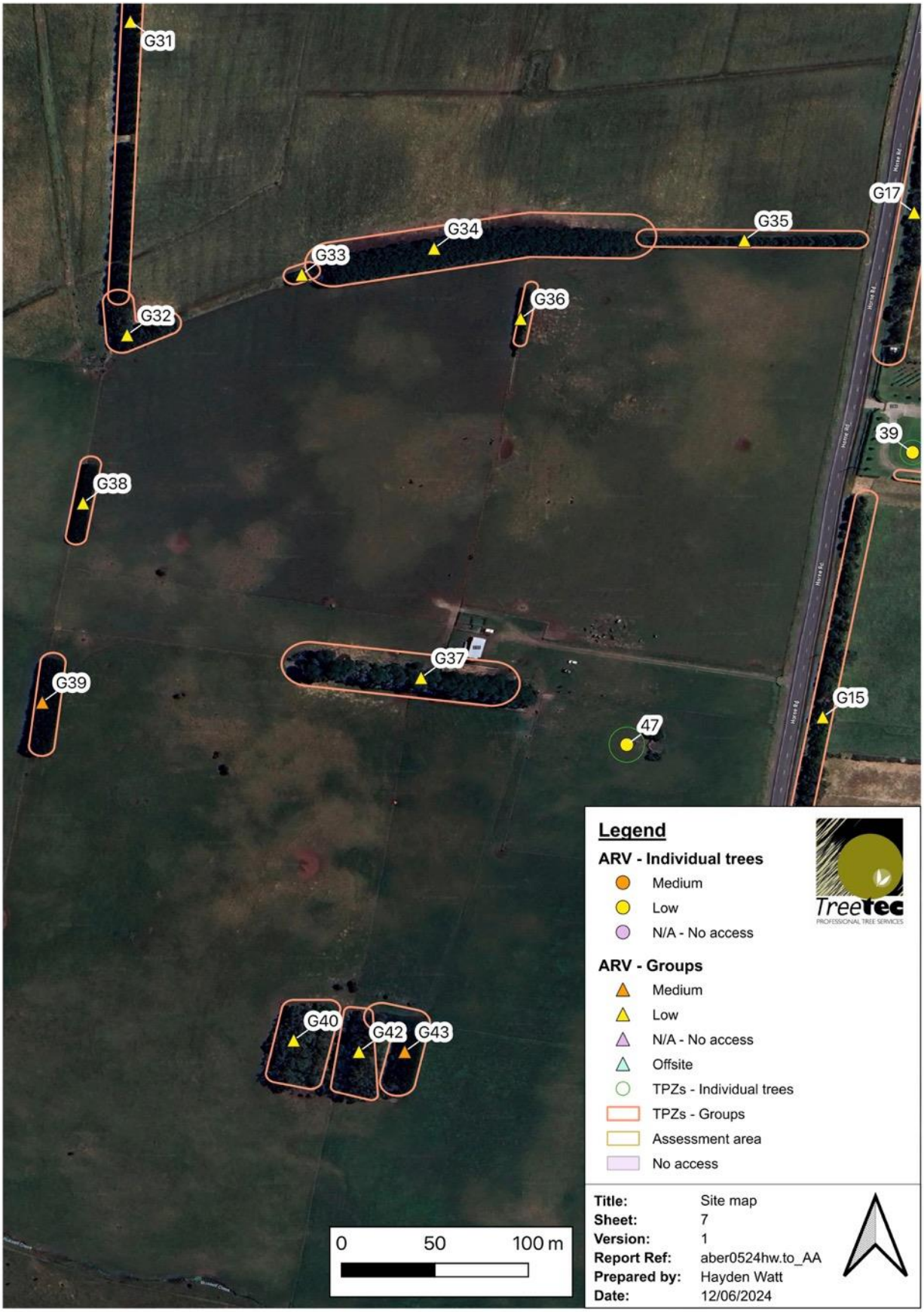

G128
166
G127
1
2
G20
167
G19
G1
G18
3
G3
G2
5
4
G17
42
41
40
0
25
50 m
Legend
ARV - Individual trees
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
ARV - Groups
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
Offsite
TPZs - Individual trees
TPZs - Groups
Assessment area
No access
Title: Site map
Sheet: 2
Version: 1
Report Ref: aber0524hw.to_AA
Prepared by: Hayden Watt
Date: 12/06/2024

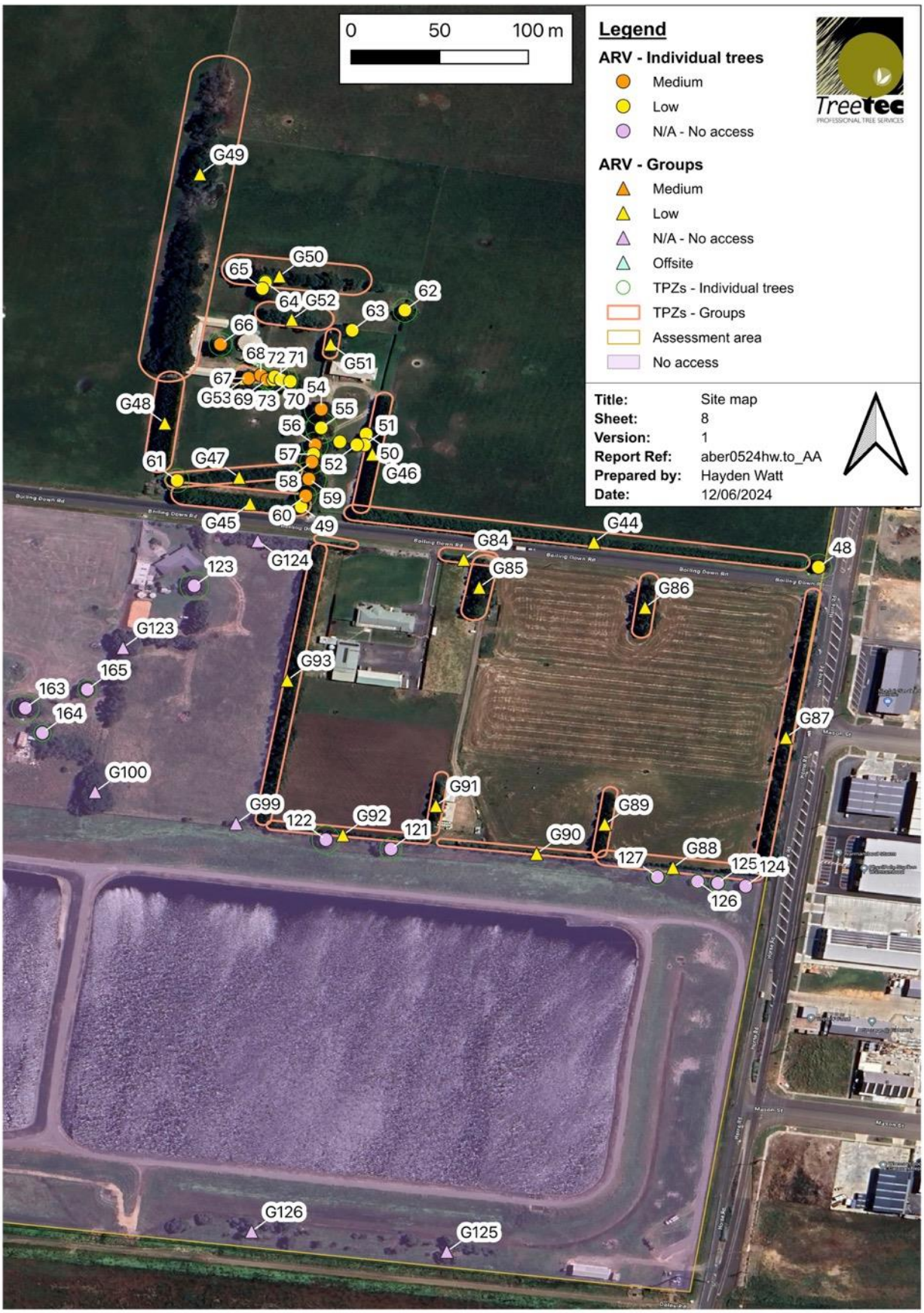

Horne Rd
G17
42
41
40
39
G16
G4
G5
G15
36
37
38
G14
33
32
34
35
6
7
26
G12
G10
0
50
100 m
Legend
ARV - Individual trees
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
ARV - Groups
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
Offsite
TPZs - Individual trees
TPZs - Groups
Assessment area
No access
Title: Site map
Sheet: 3
Version: 1
Report Ref: aber0524hw.to_AA
Prepared by: Hayden Watt
Date: 12/06/2024


G5
G15
36
37
38
G14
30
31
33
32
34
G13
27
29
35
28
7
6
G11
25
24
26
G12
G10
G9
G8
Legend
ARV - Individual trees
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
ARV - Groups
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
Offsite
TPZs - Individual trees
TPZs - Groups
Assessment area
No access
Treetec
PROFESSIONAL TREE SERVICES
0
50
100 m
Title: Site map
Sheet: 4
Version: 1
Report Ref: aber0524hw.to_AA
Prepared by: Hayden Watt
Date: 12/06/2024


10
12
11
13
15
14
16
17
18
19
20
21
23
22
8
9
G6
168
G129
G41
G7
Rodgers Rd
Rodgers Rd
Rodgers Rd
Legend
ARV - Individual trees
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
ARV - Groups
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
Offsite
TPZs - Individual trees
TPZs - Groups
Assessment area
No access
Treetec
PROFESSIONAL TREE SERVICES
0
50
100 m
Title: Site map
Sheet: 5
Version: 1
Report Ref: aber0524hw.to_AA
Prepared by: Hayden Watt
Date: 12/06/2024


Wangoom Rd
Wangoom Rd
Wangoom Rd
Wangoom Rd
43
G26
G25
G27
G23
G24
G28
G22
44
46
G29
45
G30
G21
G31
0
50
100 m
Legend
ARV - Individual trees
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
ARV - Groups
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
Offsite
TPZs - Individual trees
TPZs - Groups
Assessment area
No access
Title: Site map
Sheet: 6
Version: 1
Report Ref: aber0524hw.to_AA
Prepared by: Hayden Watt
Date: 12/06/2024


G31
G34
G33
G35
G17
G32
G36
39
G38
G37
G39
G15
47
G40
G42
G43
0
50
100 m
Legend
ARV - Individual trees
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
ARV - Groups
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
Offsite
TPZs - Individual trees
TPZs - Groups
Assessment area
No access
Title: Site map
Sheet: 7
Version: 1
Report Ref: aber0524hw.to_AA
Prepared by: Hayden Watt
Date: 12/06/2024


0
50
100 m
Legend
ARV - Individual trees
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
ARV - Groups
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
Offsite
TPZs - Individual trees
TPZs - Groups
Assessment area
No access
Title: Site map
Sheet: 8
Version: 1
Report Ref: aber0524hw.to_AA
Prepared by: Hayden Watt
Date: 12/06/2024
G49
G50
65
64
G52
62
63
66
68
72
71
G51
67
54
G53
69
73
70
55
G48
56
51
61
G47
57
52
50
G46
58
59
G45
60
49
G44
G84
48
G124
123
G85
G86
G123
165
G93
163
164
G87
G100
G91
G99
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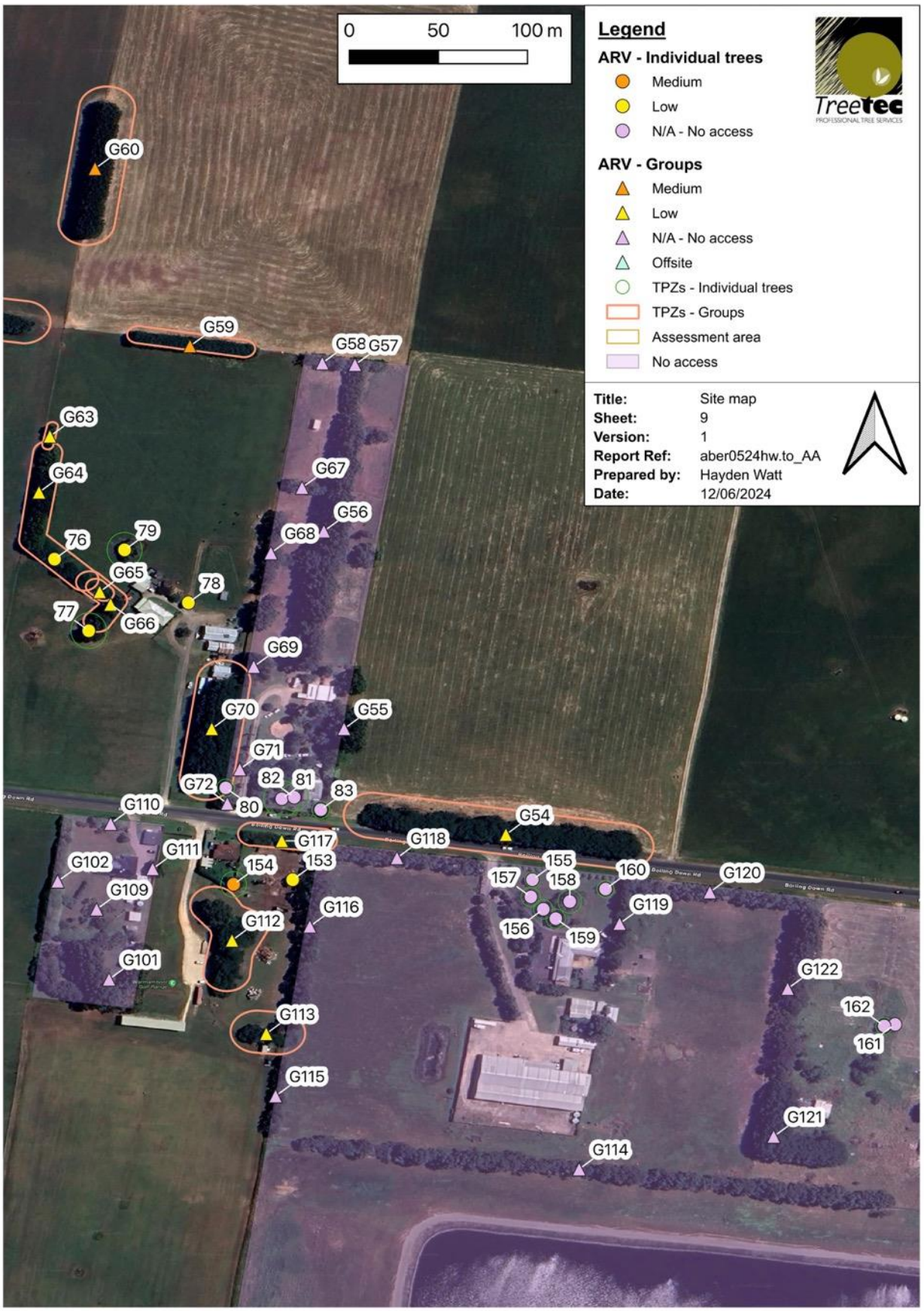
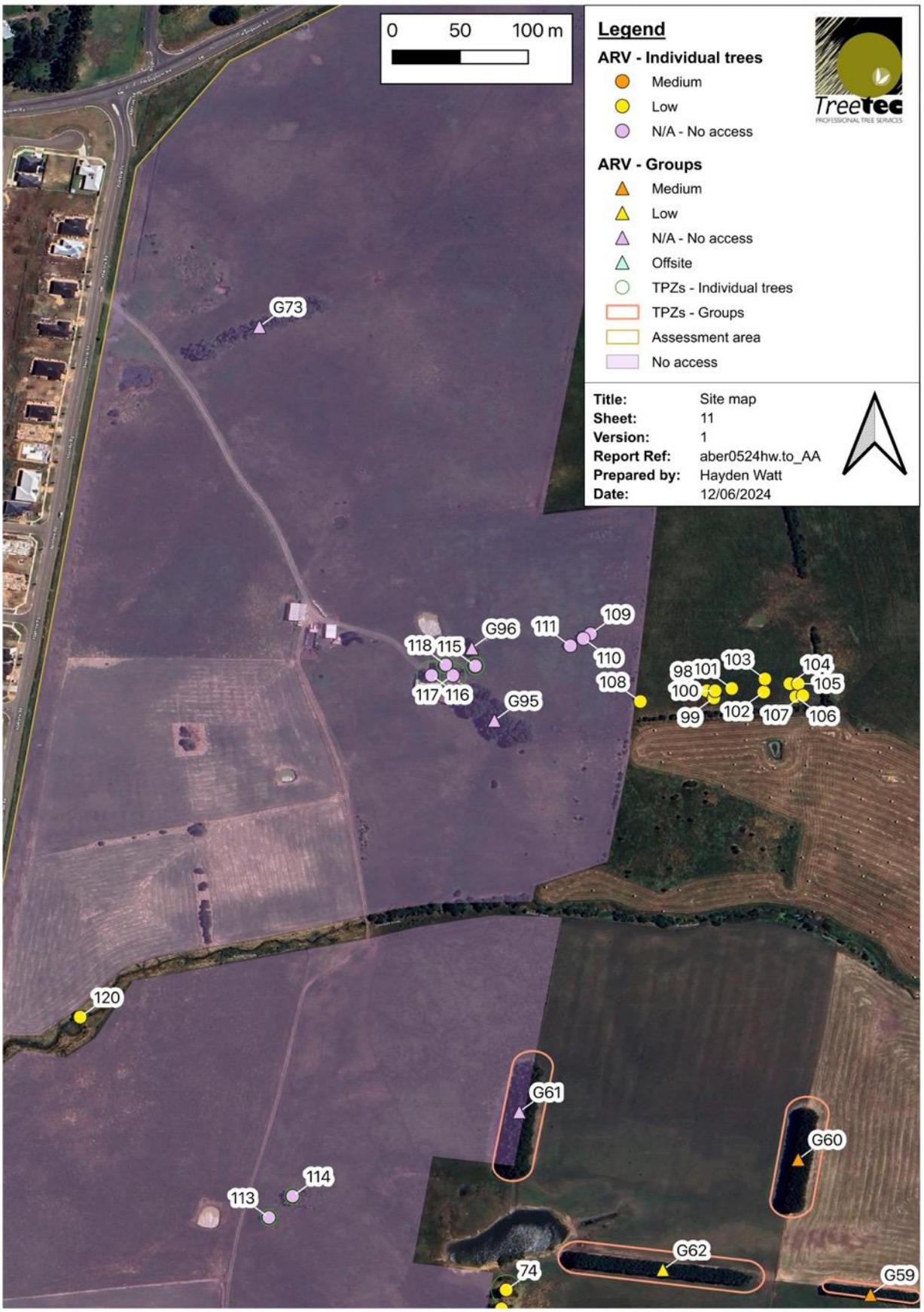
G92
121
G89
G90
127
G88
125
124
126
G126
G125


0
50
100 m
Legend
ARV - Individual trees
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
ARV - Groups
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
Offsite
TPZs - Individual trees
TPZs - Groups
Assessment area
No access
Title: Site map
Sheet: 9
Version: 1
Report Ref: aber0524hw.to_AA
Prepared by: Hayden Watt
Date: 12/06/2024
G60
G59
G58
G57
G63
G64
G67
G56
G68
76
79
G65
78
77
G66
G69
G70
G55
G71
82
81
G72
83
80
G110
G54
G117
G118
G111
G102
154
153
155
157
158
160
G120
G109
G116
G119
G112
156
159
G101
G122
162
161
G113
G115
G121
G114
Boiling Down Rd


Wangoom Rd
84
G75
G76
G74
85
112
G77
92
91
93
G97
89
94
G98
90
88
87
95
G78
G80
86
96
97
G81
G82
G79
119
G83
Legend
ARV - Individual trees
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
ARV - Groups
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
Offsite
TPZs - Individual trees
TPZs - Groups
Assessment area
No access
Treetec
PROFESSIONAL TREE SERVICES
0
50
100 m
Title: Site map
Sheet: 10
Version: 1
Report Ref: aber0524hw.to_AA
Prepared by: Hayden Watt
Date: 12/06/2024


0 50 100 m
Legend
ARV - Individual trees
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
ARV - Groups
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
Offsite
TPZs - Individual trees
TPZs - Groups
Assessment area
No access
Title: Site map
Sheet: 11
Version: 1
Report Ref: aber0524hw.to_AA
Prepared by: Hayden Watt
Date: 12/06/2024
G73
G96
118
115
117
116
G95
111
109
110
108
98
101
103
104
105
100
99
102
107
106
120
G61
G60
114
113
G62
74
G59


0
50
100 m
Legend
ARV - Individual trees
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
ARV - Groups
Medium
Low
N/A - No access
Offsite
TPZs - Individual trees
TPZs - Groups
Assessment area
No access
Title: Site map
Sheet: 12
Version: 1
Report Ref: aber0524hw.to_AA
Prepared by: Hayden Watt
Date: 12/06/2024
Treetec
PROFESSIONAL TREE SERVICES
114
113
G108
146
147
150
145
148
149
152
151
143
142
140
138
144
141
139
136
137
135
G107
G106
134
133
132
130
131
G104
G105
129
128
G103
Boiling Down Rd
Quarry Rd
Martin Pl
Tallent St

9 Appendix C

9.1 Tree data

9.1.1 Individual trees

Tree #	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ(m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
1	*Acacia melanoxylon*	Indigenous	35	35	4.2	5	5	Semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	N/A - No access	
2	*Acacia melanoxylon*	Indigenous	25	25	3	6	5	Semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	N/A - No access	
3	*Corymbia maculata*	Australian native	27	27	3.2	9	5	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	>40	Low	Codominant leaders.
4	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	Indigenous	24	24	2.9	5	4	Juvenile	Good	Fair	>40	Low	
5	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	Indigenous	17	17	2	4.5	3	Juvenile	Fair	Good	15 > 40	Low	Minor dieback in canopy. Leaning form.
6	*Eucalyptus baxteri*	Indigenous	34	34	4.1	7	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Multiple leaders. Leaning form.
7	*Acacia implexa*	Indigenous	22	22	2.6	7	4	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Minor dieback in canopy.
8	*Acacia melanoxylon*	Indigenous	18	18	2.2	6	4	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Poor unions. Borer activity/damage.
9	*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*	Exotic	24*20*20*14	40	4.8	6	7	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Multiple leaders.
10	*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*	Exotic	25*12*10	29	3.5	6	5	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Included bark union/s. Multiple leaders.
11	*Corymbia maculata*	Australian native	38	38	4.6	9.5	8	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Multiple leaders. Leaning form. Trunk wounds / vandalised.
12	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	Australian native	29	29	3.5	7	6	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Multiple leaders. Poor pruning / lopping in the past.
13	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	Indigenous	26	26	3.1	7	5	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Minor deadwood. Leaning form.
14	*Corymbia maculata*	Australian native	42	42	5	11	7	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Multiple leaders.
15	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	Indigenous	53	53	6.4	10	7	Semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Medium	
16	*Angophora costata*	Australian native	18*16	24	2.9	5	3.5	Juvenile	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark.

Tree #	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ(m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
17	*Corymbia maculata*	Australian native	52	52	6.2	11	10	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Included bark union/s. Multiple leaders.
18	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	44	44	5.3	8	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Good	>40	Low	
19	*Corymbia maculata*	Australian native	18*18	25	3	10	8	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark. Minor deadwood.
20	*Corymbia maculata*	Australian native	25	25	3	5	3.5	Juvenile	Poor	Good	5 > 15	Low	Significant dieback in canopy.
21	*Eucalyptus ovata*	Indigenous	40	40	4.8	9	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Multiple leaders. Significant dieback in canopy.
22	*Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'*	Exotic	18	18	2.2	6	4	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Low	
23	*Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'*	Exotic	22	22	2.6	6	4	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Low	
24	*Salix fragilis*	Exotic	29*27*19*16	47	5.6	9	10	Semi-mature / mature	Fair	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Multiple leaders. Minor deadwood. Poor unions.
25	*Salix babylonica var. pekinensis 'Tortuosa'*	Exotic	19*18*16	31	3.7	7	5	Juvenile / semi-mature	Fair	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Multiple leaders. Minor deadwood. Poor unions. Leaning form.
26	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	Indigenous	19	19	2.3	7	5	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark. Leaning form.
27	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	48*47*35	76	9.1	16	14	Mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Medium	Minor deadwood. Poor pruning / lopping for power line clearance.
28	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	75	75	9	16	13	Mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Medium	Poor pruning / lopping for power line clearance.
29	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*	Victorian native	33	33	4	10	7	Semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Low	Cambial dieback on trunk.
30	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	61	61	7.3	14	12	Mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Medium	Poor pruning / lopping for power line clearance.
31	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	65	65	7.8	14	11	Mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Medium	Poor pruning / lopping for power line clearance.
32	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	52	52	6.2	13	9	Mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Multiple leaders. Wound where codominant leader has failed. Epicormic growth throughout. History of limb failures.

Tree #	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ(m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
33	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	71	71	8.5	14	9	Mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Cambial dieback on trunk. Central leader died and has been removed.
34	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	21	21	2.5	8	5	Juvenile	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark. Leaning form.
35	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	23	23	2.8	8	5	Juvenile	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Poor form due to crowding.
36	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	Indigenous	42*40*35	68	8.2	14	10	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Poor	15 > 40	Low	Multiple leaders. Included bark union/s.
37	*Allocasuarina verticillata*	Victorian native	28*17*14	36	4.3	7	6	Semi-mature / mature	Fair	Failed	0	Low	
38	*Allocasuarina verticillata*	Victorian native	26*13	29	3.5	7	5	Semi-mature / mature	Fair	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Multiple leaders. Poor unions
39	*Phoenix canariensis*	Exotic	55	55	6.6	3	3	Juvenile	Good	Good	>40	Low	
40	*Phoenix canariensis*	Exotic	60	60	7.2	3	3	Juvenile	Good	Good	>40	Low	
41	*Phoenix canariensis*	Exotic	70	70	8.4	3	4	Juvenile	Good	Good	>40	Low	
42	*Phoenix canariensis*	Exotic	70	70	8.4	3	4	Juvenile	Good	Good	>40	Low	
43	*Acacia mearnsii*	Indigenous	50	50	6	6	5	Semi-mature	Poor	Fair	<5	Low	Wound at base. Significant dieback in canopy.
44	*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Exotic	34*36*27	56	6.7	10	6	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Codominant leaders. Patchy dieback within crown.
45	*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Exotic	44	44	5.3	12	7	Semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Low	Patchy dieback within crown.
46	*Pinus radiata*	Exotic	20	20	2.4	9	3	Juvenile	Good	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Trunk wound. Poor form.
47	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	50*45*40	78	9.4	6	20	Senescent	Fair	Failed	<5	Low	Trunk failed at base.
48	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	52*33	62	7.4	7	8	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Poor unions.
49	*Populus* sp.	Exotic	24	24	2.9	10	6	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Damaged surface roots.
50	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*	Victorian native	26	26	3.1	7	7	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Multiple leaders
51	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Victorian native	31	31	3.7	8	4.5	Semi-mature	Good	Poor / fair	15 > 40	Low	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark. Minor deadwood.

Tree #	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ(m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
52	*Eucalyptus* sp.	Australian native	27	27	3.2	7	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Fair	Fair / good	15 > 40	Low	Minor deadwood. Poor pruning / lopping in the past.
53	*Populus* sp.	Exotic	22	22	2.6	10	5	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 < 15	Low	Cambial dieback on trunk.
54	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	78	78	9.4	12	10	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair / good	15 > 40	Medium	Multiple leaders. Poor unions.
55	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	73	73	8.8	12	8	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair / good	15 > 40	Low	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark. Minor deadwood.
56	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	61	61	7.3	13	10	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair / good	15 > 40	Medium	Multiple leaders.
57	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	33	33	4	9	3	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Fair / good	15 > 40	Low	Minor deadwood.
58	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	57	57	6.8	10	9	Semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Medium	Damaged surface roots.
59	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	81	81	9.7	14	14	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Medium	Multiple leaders. Damaged surface roots.
60	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	51	51	6.1	12	11	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair / good	15 > 40	Medium	Multiple leaders. Damaged surface roots.
61	*Eucalyptus robusta*	Australian native	56	56	6.7	9	10	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Minor deadwood. Central leader has failed. Wounded branches.
62	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*	Victorian native	38*27*24*19	56	6.7	7	10	Mature	Good	Poor	<5	Low	Splitting at main union.
63	*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*	Exotic	23*17*15	32	3.8	6.5	7	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s.
64	*Acacia baileyana*	Australian native	34	34	4.1	9	8	Mature	Good	Poor	<5	Low	Wound where codominant leader has failed.
65	*Acacia baileyana*	Australian native	22	22	2.6	8	7	Mature	Good	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Leaning.
66	*Populus x canadensis*	Exotic	54	54	6.5	16	14	Mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Medium	Isolated tree in good condition.
67	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	Indigenous	83	83	10	13	10	Mature	Good	Fair	>40	Medium	History of limb failures. Minor deadwood.
68	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	54	54	6.5	15	9	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Medium	Multiple leaders. Poor unions.
69	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	40*23	46	5.5	15	8	Semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Medium	
70	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	25	25	3	13	5	Juvenile / semi-mature	Fair	Good	5 > 15	Low	Minor deadwood.

Tree #	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ(m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
71	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	68	68	8.2	16	10	Semi-mature / mature	Fair	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Some epicormic growth. Significant deadwood in canopy. Some cambial dieback.
72	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	78	78	9.4	17	11	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Poor / fair	5 > 15	Low	Some cambial dieback. Borer activity/damage. Exuding sap.
73	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	Australian native	17*14	22	2.6	5	5	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Poor form due to crowding.
74	*Pinus radiata*	Exotic	92	92	11	11	9	Senescent	Poor	Poor / fair	<5	Low	Significant dieback in canopy. One of two live trees remaining in a row. Others dead.
75	*Pinus radiata*	Exotic	81	81	9.7	11	8	Senescent	Poor	Poor	<5	Low	Significant dieback in canopy. One of two live trees remaining in a row. Others dead.
76	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	28	28	3.4	6	3	Juvenile / semi-mature	Fair	Poor	15 > 40	Low	Regrowth from cut stump. Lopped canopy.
77	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	68*48	83	10	11	10	Mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Poor pruning / lopping in the past. Minor dieback in canopy.
78	*Corymbia ficifolia*	Australian native	29	29	3.5	4.5	4	Semi-mature	Good	Fair / good	15 > 40	Low	
79	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	82	82	9.8	8	12	Mature	Poor	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Decay in large limb. Significant dieback in canopy.
80	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	42	42	5	12	8	Semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Minor deadwood. Small failed branch suspended in canopy.
81	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	85	85	10.2	9	5	Mature	Good	Poor	<5	N/A - No access	Regrowth from cut stump.
82	*Salix babylonica var. pekinensis 'Tortuosa'*	Exotic	65	65	7.8	7.5	6	Mature	Good	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	
83	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Exotic	35*15*10*10	41	4.9	7.5	7	Mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Multiple leaders.
84	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	Indigenous	72	72	8.6	14	10	Semi-mature	Good	Fair / good	>40	Medium	
85	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	Indigenous	66	66	7.9	13	9	Semi-mature	Good	Fair / good	>40	Medium	
86	*Eucalyptus obliqua*	Indigenous	75	75	9	14	10	Semi-mature	Good	Good	>40	Medium	

Tree #	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ(m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
87	*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*	Exotic	22*20*16	34	4.1	7	8	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Wound where codominant leader has failed.
88	*Eucalyptus cinerea*	Victorian native	59	59	7.1	15	9	Semi-mature	Good	Good	>40	Medium	
89	*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*	Exotic	22*22*16	35	4.2	8	8	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Multiple leaders. History of limb failures.
90	*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*	Exotic	20*14	24	2.9	8	6	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	
91	*Acacia mearnsii*	Indigenous	29	29	3.5	8	8	Mature	Fair	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark. Borer activity/damage.
92	*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*	Exotic	32	32	3.8	8	6	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Multiple leaders.
93	*Acacia mearnsii*	Indigenous	39*30*24	55	6.6	10	14	Mature	Good	Fair	5 > 15	Low	History of limb failures. Minor deadwood. Borer activity/damage.
94	*Acacia mearnsii*	Indigenous	26*24*24*23*20	53	6.4	10	9	Mature	Fair	Fair	5 > 15	Low	History of limb failures. Minor deadwood. Borer activity/damage.
95	*Melia azedarach*	Australian native	40	40	4.8	6	7	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s.
96	*Melia azedarach*	Australian native	18*17*14	28	3.4	6	4	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark.
97	*Eucalyptus cinerea*	Victorian native	55	55	6.6	15	18	Semi-mature	Good	Good	>40	Medium	
98	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	30	30	3.6	5	2	Senescent	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	In decline. Decay within trunk.
99	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	32	32	3.8	5	3	Senescent	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	In decline. Decay within trunk.
100	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	21*19	28	3.4	5	3	Senescent	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	In decline. Decay within trunk.
101	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	21	21	2.5	5	3	Senescent	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	In decline. Decay within trunk.
102	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	19	19	2.3	4	2	Senescent	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	In decline. Decay within trunk.
103	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	37	37	4.4	4	3	Senescent	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	In decline. Decay within trunk.
104	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	21*18*17	32	3.8	4	3	Senescent	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	In decline. Decay within trunk.

Tree #	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ(m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
105	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	23	23	2.8	4	3	Senescent	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	In decline. Decay within trunk.
106	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	27	27	3.2	4	3	Senescent	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	In decline. Decay within trunk.
107	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	34	34	4.1	5	3	Senescent	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	In decline. Decay within trunk.
108	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	19	19	2.3	4	2	Senescent	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	In decline. Decay within trunk.
109	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	30	30	3.6	6	4	Senescent	Fair	Unknown	<5	N/A - No access	In decline. Decay within trunk.
110	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	20	20	2.4	6	2	Senescent	Fair	Unknown	<5	N/A - No access	In decline. Decay within trunk.
111	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	25	25	3	5	3	Senescent	Fair	Unknown	<5	N/A - No access	In decline. Decay within trunk.
112	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	155	155	15	9	12	Senescent	Poor	Failed	<5	Low	Major deadwood. Tree failed at base.
113	*Pinus radiata*	Exotic	50	50	6	6	5	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	
114	*Eucalyptus* sp.	Australian native	50	50	6	10	5	Semi-mature	Fair	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	2 trees within no access property.
115	*Cupressus lusitanica ?*	Exotic	55	55	6.6	10	7	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Long way from vantage point.
116	*Quercus* sp.?	Exotic	90	90	10.8	12	15	Mature	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N/A - No access	Long way from vantage point.
117	*Eucalyptus viminalis?*	Indigenous	80	80	9.6	15	13	Mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Long way from vantage point.
118	*Eucalyptus* sp.?	Australian native	55	55	6.6	12	11	Unknown	Fair	Unknown	Unknown	N/A - No access	Long way from vantage point. Appears to have some canopy dieback.
119	*Melaleuca armillaris*	Victorian native	25*20*15	35	4.2	6	6	Mature	Fair	Fair	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Hostile land owner (no photo).
120	*Acacia melanoxylon*	Indigenous	42	42	5	9	7	Mature	Poor	Poor	<5	Low	Significant dieback in canopy. Growing in creek bed. Exposed roots.
121	*Eucalyptus kitsoniana*	Victorian native	35*30*25	52	6.2	9	12	Mature	Poor	Poor	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Declining central stems.
122	*Melaleuca armillaris*	Victorian native	65	65	7.8	7	14	Senescent	Fair	Failed	0	N/A - No access	Dense windrow obscuring assessment and photo.

Tree #	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ(m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
123	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	Indigenous	50*40*19	67	8	8	10	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	
124	*Eucalyptus kitsoniana*	Victorian native	25	25	3	6	5	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	<5	N/A - No access	Canopy growing from cut stump.
125	*Eucalyptus kitsoniana*	Victorian native	40	40	4.8	7	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Canopy appears to be growing from cut stump.
126	*Eucalyptus kitsoniana*	Victorian native	35	35	4.2	7	5	Semi-mature	Fair	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Canopy appears to be growing from cut stump.
127	*Eucalyptus kitsoniana*	Victorian native	40	40	4.8	6	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Canopy growing from cut stump.
128	*Banksia marginata*	Indigenous	22	22	2.6	5	4	Mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Low	Planted within a row. Many larger trees cut down.
129	*Banksia marginata*	Indigenous	22*13*10	27	3.2	5	3	Mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Low	Multiple leaders. Planted within a row. Many larger trees cut down.
130	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	45	45	5.4	6	8	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Multiple leaders.
131	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	15	15	1.8	7	3	Juvenile	Good	Good	15 > 40	Low	
132	*Eucalyptus* sp.	Australian native	22	22	2.6	6	6	Juvenile / semi-mature	Poor	Poor / fair	<5	Low	Significant dieback in canopy. Planted in a tyre which is embedded in the trunk.
133	*Eucalyptus* sp.	Australian native	28	28	3.4	7	7	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor / fair	<5	Low	Multiple leaders. Significant dieback in canopy. Planted in a tyre which is embedded in the trunk.
134	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	18	18	2.2	6.5	4	Juvenile	Good	Good	15 > 40	Low	Small failed branches.
135	*Eucalyptus kitsoniana*	Victorian native	42	42	5	11	6	Semi-mature / mature	Poor	Poor	<5	Low	Wound where a large limb has failed. Significant dieback in canopy.
136	*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*	Australian native	52*30	60	7.2	12	11	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Wound at base. Epicormic growth throughout. Borer activity/damage.

Tree #	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ(m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
137	*Eucalyptus cornuta*	Australian native	54	54	6.5	12	10	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Poor	<5	Low	Wound where a large limb has failed. Poor pruning / lopping in the past. Significant dieback in canopy. Borer activity/damage.
138	*Eucalyptus cornuta*	Australian native	62	62	7.4	11	11	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Poor	<5	Low	Epicormic growth throughout. Poor pruning / lopping in the past.
139	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	Australian native	56	56	6.7	12	13	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Codominant leaders. History of limb failures. Borer activity/damage.
140	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*	Australian native	24	24	2.9	6	5	Semi-mature	Good	Fair / good	15 > 40	Low	Codominant leaders. Minor deadwood.
141	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	Australian native	45	45	5.4	14	11	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Included bark union/s. Wound where a large limb has failed. Minor dieback in canopy. Stub/s inhibiting wound closure.
142	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	Australian native	42	42	5	13	9	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Major deadwood. Significant dieback in canopy.
143	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	Australian native	43	43	5.2	14	10	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Multiple leaders. Minor deadwood. Stick or mud nest/s observed.
144	*Lagunaria patersonia*	Australian native	55*25	60	7.2	11	9	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Low	Multiple leaders.
145	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*	Indigenous	58	58	7	11	12	Mature	Good	Good	>40	Medium	Minor deadwood. Stick or mud nest/s observed.
146	*Salix babylonica*	Exotic	21*15*12*10	30	3.6	7	7	Juvenile	Good	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Multiple leaders. Grass growing in primary union.
147	*Banksia marginata*	Indigenous	22	22	2.6	5	3	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s.
148	*Salix babylonica*	Exotic	31*27*26	49	5.9	10	14	Semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Low	Multiple leaders. Small failed branch suspended in canopy. Weedy species.

Tree #	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ(m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
149	*Banksia marginata*	Indigenous	29	29	3.5	6	6	Mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Multiple leaders.
150	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*	Indigenous	30	30	3.6	7	5	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Significant dieback in canopy. Leaning. Poor form due to crowding.
151	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	23	23	2.8	8	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Good	5 > 15	Low	Confined growing location - base of trunk conflicting with structures.
152	*Eucalyptus cornuta*	Australian native	72	72	8.6	9	8	Mature	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	History of limb failures. Significant dieback in canopy. Lopped canopy.
153	*Prunus persica*	Exotic	18	18	2.2	5	5	Semi-mature	Good	Fair / good	15 > 40	Low	History of limb failures. Poor form.
154	*Pinus pinea*	Exotic	60	60	7.2	11	12	Mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Medium	Multiple leaders.
155	*Agonis flexuosa*	Australian native	35	35	4.2	6	5	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Limited view due to no access.
156	*Agonis flexuosa*	Australian native	45	45	5.4	9	6	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Limited view due to no access.
157	*Salix* sp.?	Exotic	45	45	5.4	10	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Limited view due to no access.
158	*Salix babylonica*	Exotic	55	55	6.6	10	14	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Limited view due to no access.
159	*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*	Exotic	45	45	5.4	8	10	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Limited view due to no access.
160	*Agonis flexuosa*	Australian native	40	40	4.8	7	5	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Limited view due to no access.
161	*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*	Exotic	25	25	3	9	5	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Long way from vantage point.
162	*Acacia melanoxylon*	Indigenous	30*25	39	4.7	9	7	Mature	Good	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Codominant leaders. Long way from vantage point.
163	*Eucalyptus* sp.	Australian native	65	65	7.8	12	10	Mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Long way from vantage point but appears in good condition.
164	*Corymbia citriodora*	Australian native	40	40	4.8	10	8	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Long way from vantage point but appears in good condition.

Tree #	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ(m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
165	*Acacia mearnsii*	Indigenous	45	45	5.4	9	9	Mature	Fair	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Multiple leaders. Long way from vantage point. Short lived species.
166	*Platanus x acerifolia*	Exotic	15	15	2	5	3	Juvenile	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	
167	*Unknown exotic*	Exotic	60	60	7.2	15	8	Mature	Unknown	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	
168	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	70	70	8.4	12	10	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Single tree growing towards rear of no access property. Limited view.

9.1.2 Tree Groups

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G1	5	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	110	110	13.2	13	14	Senescent	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	History of limb failures. Significant deadwood in canopy.
G2	23	Mixed	Exotic	220	220	15	14	12	Mature	Fair	Poor / fair	5 > 15	Low	History of limb failures. Significant dieback in canopy. Some dead trees in group excluded. Pinus and Cypress.
G3	6	*Pinus radiata*	Exotic	90	90	10.8	13	9	Mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	History of limb failures.
G4	100	Mixed	Australian native	48	48	5.8	9	6	Juvenile / semi-mature	Fair	Fair	5 > 15	Offsite	Multiple leaders. Minor dieback in canopy. Leaning. Direct seeded native windrow. Closest tree ~1.2m from fence.
G5	49	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	62	62	7.4	14	9	Semi-mature	Good	Fair / good	15 > 40	Medium	Planted native windrow of Eucalypts. Worthy of retention as a row- however not as individually isolated specimens.
G6	33	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	60	60	7.2	15	9	Semi-mature	Good	Good	>40	N/A - No access	Planted row. Suitable for retention as a group but not individual specimens. Low hanging canopies.
G7	31	Mixed	Australian native	75	75	9	7	6	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Planted row of mixed natives along front boundary. No access. Melaleuca and Eucalyptus of varying ages.
G8	52	Mixed	Australian native	48	48	5.8	8	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Fair	Poor / fair	15 > 40	Low	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback in canopy. Borer activity/damage. Planted row of mixed natives. Eucalyptus and Melaleuca. Varying ages but most in poor condition- some better- however doesn't increase ARV.

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G9	25	Mixed	Australian native	51	51	6.1	7	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Fair	Poor	<5	Low	Planted row of mixed natives. Eucalyptus and Melaleuca. Varying ages. All have been heavily lopped to maintain power line clearance.
G10	35	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	25	25	3	6	4	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	
G11	9	Mixed	Australian native	49	49	5.9	7	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Poor	<5	Low	Planted row of mixed natives. Eucalyptus and Melaleuca. Varying ages. All have been heavily lopped to maintain power line clearance.
G12	54	Mixed	Australian native	76	76	9.1	15	12	Semi-mature / mature	Fair	Poor	5 > 15	Low	History of limb failures. Row of planted trees comprising predominantly Acacia, Eucalyptus, and Melaleuca. Six Pines among group. Many declining in health.
G13	4	Mixed	Australian native	48	48	5.8	11	7	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Poor pruning / lopping for power line clearance.
G14	31	Mixed	Australian native	90	90	10.8	13	9	Mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Medium	Large- dense cluster; various species. Worthy of retention as a group, however, not as individually isolated specimens. Multiple leaders. History of limb failures. Major deadwood. DBH measured from largest in group.
G15	42	Mixed	Australian native	50	50	6	6	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor / fair	5 > 15	Low	Poor pruning / lopping for power line clearance. Eucalyptus, Acacia, and Melaleuca. Many trees in row smaller than size threshold. Multiple tree failures.

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G16	24	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	28	28	3.4	4	3	Juvenile	Good	Good	>40	Low	Maintained as hedge.
G17	69	Mixed	Australian native	62*37	72	8.6	12	8	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor / fair	15 > 40	Low	Poor pruning / lopping for power line clearance. Eucalyptus, Melaleuca, Hakea, and Casuarina. Many trees in row in a state of collapse.
G18	87	Mixed	Australian native	51	51	6.1	12	8	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor / fair	15 > 40	Low	Eucalyptus, Melaleuca, Casuarina, and Acacia. Many trees in row in a state of collapse. Some pines also amongst group.
G19	13	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	90	90	10.8	17	12	Mature	Good	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	History of limb failures.
G20	1	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	110	110	13.2	16	14	Mature	Fair	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Poor pruning / lopping for power line clearance. Canopy dieback due to excessive pruning.
G21	25	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	89	89	10.7	14	12	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Major deadwood. Many trees with multiple stems.
G22	24	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	75*51	91	10.9	15	11	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair / good	15 > 40	Medium	Some specimens within group display; poor structure, fungal fruiting bodies, failed branches/stems, major deadwood, included bark unions.
G23	18	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	68	68	8.2	16	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Some specimens within group display; included bark unions, major deadwood, failed stems/branches.
G24	33	Mixed	Australian native	47*34*30	65	7.8	15	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Fair	Fair / good	15 > 40	Low	Eucalyptus, Acacia, and Melaleuca. Some specimens within group display; included bark unions, major deadwood, failed stems/branches.

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G25	14	Mixed	Australian native	54*22	58	7	12	8	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Eucalyptus and Casuarina. Some specimens within group display; included bark unions, history of limb failures.
G26	14	Mixed	Australian native	54	54	6.5	10	10	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Eucalyptus and Casuarina. Some trees in group display; included bark unions, major deadwood, failures.
G27	8	Mixed	Australian native	33*30	45	5.4	12	8	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Eucalyptus and Casuarina. Some trees in group display; included bark unions, major deadwood, failures.
G28	9	Mixed	Australian native	39	39	4.7	9	7	Semi-mature / mature	Fair	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Eucalyptus, Melaleuca, and Acacia. Multiple trees within group have partially or completely failed.
G29	12	Mixed	Australian native	61	61	7.3	14	12	Semi-mature	Good	Fair / good	15 > 40	Low	Eucalyptus and Melaleuca. Melaleuca in a state of collapse.
G30	14	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	190	190	15	20	14	Mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Medium	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark. History of limb failures. Major deadwood. Significant deadwood in canopy. Splitting / cracking of branch/es.
G31	54	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Exotic	47	47	5.6	12	6	Semi-mature	Good	Fair / good	>40	Low	Multiple leaders. Some trees display signs of canker dieback.
G32	24	Mixed	Australian native	68	68	8.2	12	18	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Some specimens within group display; included bark unions, major deadwood, borer damage.
G33	4	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Exotic	38*30	48	5.8	14	5	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Fair	>40	Low	Multiple leaders. Sings of canker dieback.
G34	35	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	180	180	15	21	12	Mature	Good	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Multiple leaders. Major deadwood. Poor pruning / lopping in the past.

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G35	27	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Exotic	49	49	5.9	14	6	Semi-mature	Good	Fair / good	>40	Low	Multiple leaders. Signs of canker dieback.
G36	14	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	29	29	3.5	6	5	Juvenile	Good	Fair	>40	Low	Multiple leaders. Stock damaged trunks.
G37	26	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	164	164	15	20	14	Senescent	Poor	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Multiple leaders. History of limb failures. Major deadwood. Many trees within the group are in advanced decline and a state of collapse.
G38	1	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	47	47	5.6	9	7	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	>40	Low	Multiple leaders.
G39	22	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	57	57	6.8	12	7	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	>40	Medium	
G40	58	Mixed	Australian native	49	49	5.9	14	8	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Eucalyptus and Melaleuca. Multiple specimens in group are ringbark by tyres at base and are in decline.
G41	10	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	35	35	4.2	12	8	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Cluster of trees growing in no access property.
G42	69	Mixed	Australian native	28	28	3.4	16	8	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Large proportion of trees are dead/dying. Tyres at base ringbarking multiple trees.
G43	21	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	79	79	9.5	12	9	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	>40	Medium	
G44	121	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	47	47	5.6	7	6	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Low	Many in row growing in tyres. Weeds establishing below some of the group.
G45	35	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	67	67	8	10	9	Semi-mature	Good	Fair / good	15 > 40	Low	Minor signs of cypress canker. Weeds establishing below some in group.

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G46	42	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	33*22	40	4.8	11	8	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Multiple leaders. Minor signs of cypress canker.
G47	12	*Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *angustifolia*	Exotic	45	45	5.4	8	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Multiple leaders.
G48	30	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	65	65	7.8	12	10	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Some in row with included bark unions. Many in row far smaller than largest.
G49	30	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	140	140	15	12	14	Mature	Fair	Poor / fair	<5	Low	12 trees in row are dead. Many more in poor condition with failed branches and deadwood. Some in better condition but not worthy of individual retention. Measurements from largest in group (DBH estimated)
G50	11	Mixed	Australian native	88	88	10.6	14	12	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Row of planted trees comprising; Eucalyptus, Melaleuca, Casuarina, and Acacia. Largest in group with canopy dieback- trunk wounds/cankers and borer activity.
G51	7	Mixed	Australian native	29*18	34	4.1	9	8	Semi-mature / mature	Fair	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Included bark union/s. Multiple leaders. Poor pruning / lopping in the past. Row of native trees comprising Melaleuca and Agonis.
G52	5	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	66	66	7.9	9	7	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Some in group with multiple stems and included bark unions. Smaller natives amongst brown but under size.

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G53	1	*Melaleuca armillaris*	Victorian native	22*15	27	3.2	6	5	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Poor	<5	Low	Multiple leaders. Poor unions. Multiple trees in group failing at primary union.
G54	30	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	135	135	15	11	12	Mature	Good	Poor / fair	5 > 15	Low	Significant deadwood in canopy. Some trees in row with failed branches.
G55	12	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	60	60	7.2	15	8	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	N/A - No access	
G56	101	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	50	50	6	14	7	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Long row of centrally located planted trees. Southern portion is a single row- northern portion is double. No access to assess or collect GPS points.
G57	12	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	40	40	4.8	9	8	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	T shaped row towards back of property- no access to assess.
G58	8	Mixed	Australian native	40	40	4.8	9	7	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor / fair	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Cluster of natives at rear of no access property- comprising Eucalyptus, Casuarina, and Acacia.
G59	21	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	45*18*15	51	6.1	12	9	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Medium	Some trees in row with multiple stems and included bark unions.
G60	21	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	132	132	15	14	10	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Medium	Some trees in row with multiple stems and included bark unions.
G61	17	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	170	170	15	15	12	Mature	Fair	Poor / fair	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Row of trees growing close to the boundary within no access site. Some trees in row with multiple stems and included bark unions. Some also failed.
G62	32	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	140	140	15	15	10	Semi-mature / mature	Fair	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Some trees in row with multiple stems and included bark unions. Some also with dieback.

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G63	5	*Eucalyptus kitsoniana*	Victorian native	20*17	26	3.1	6	5	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Multiple leaders. Poor pruning / lopping in the past. Poor unions. Weeds establishing within group.
G64	12	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	55*40	68	8.2	10	10	Semi-mature / mature	Fair	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Some trees in row with multiple stems and included bark unions. Some also with dieback.
G65	3	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	47	47	5.6	7	7	Semi-mature	Good	Good	15 > 40	Low	Poor form due to crowding. Two smaller trees are in poor condition.
G66	11	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	65	65	7.8	14	8	Mature	Good	Poor	15 > 40	Low	All trees in group have been coppiced and have regrown.
G67	4	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	30	30	3.6	7	8	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Row of mixed natives in no access property. Eucalyptus and Allocasuarina.
G68	18	Mixed	Australian native	45	45	5.4	12	8	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Row of mixed natives in no access property. Eucalyptus and Allocasuarina.
G69	12	Mixed	Australian native	40	40	4.8	12	6	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Dense cluster of mixed natives in no access property. Eucalyptus and Casuarina. Some in group with poor form.
G70	27	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	135	135	15	14	13	Senescent	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	History of limb failures. Poor pruning / lopping in the past. Significant dieback in canopy. Lopped canopy. Double row of trees that have grown from an unmaintained hedge.
G71	3	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Victorian native	40	40	4.8	15	5	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Row of planted trees growing in no access property.
G72	3	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	25*25	35	4.2	12	8	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Row of planted trees growing in no access property.

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G73	27	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	45	45	5.4	11	7	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	
G74	27	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	185	185	15	18	14	Mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Medium	Multiple leaders. History of limb failures.
G75	37	Mixed	Australian native	72	72	8.6	14	10	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Planted row of mixed natives; Eucalyptus, Acacia, and Casuarina. Some specimens within the group display; Included bark unions, major deadwood, failing unions. Several have failed at base.
G76	24	Mixed	Australian native	70	70	8.4	15	12	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Planted row of mixed natives; Eucalyptus, Acacia, and Casuarina. Several trees within group appear to be in good condition and of medium amenity value.
G77	11	Mixed	Australian native	51	51	6.1	10	9	Semi-mature	Good	Poor / fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. History of limb failures. Major deadwood. Eucalyptus and Acacia
G78	37	Mixed	Australian native	55	55	6.6	12	8	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark. History of limb failures. Major deadwood. Eucalyptus and Acacia
G79	22	Mixed	Australian native	64	64	7.7	12	8	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark. Protruding fungal fruiting body on trunk. History of limb failures. Eucalyptus and Acacia

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G80	32	Mixed	Australian native	51	51	6.1	14	10	Semi-mature	Good	Poor / fair	15 > 40	Low	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark. Wound where codominant leader has failed. Wound where a large limb has failed. Eucalyptus, Acacia, Hakea, and Melaleuca
G81	7	Mixed	Australian native	55	55	6.6	10	5	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Planted cluster of Eucalyptus, Acacia, and Allocasuarina. Hostile property owner - No photo. No access property- no photo.
G82	4	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	65	65	7.8	12	40	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Planted cluster of Eucalypts. Hostile property owner - No photo.
G83	11	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	120	120	14.4	17	12	Mature	Fair	Poor / fair	15 > 40	Low	Multiple leaders. History of limb failures. Major deadwood. Several trees within row have previously failed.
G84	10	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	42	42	5	6	5	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Poor pruning / lopping for power line clearance.
G85	16	Mixed	Australian native	60	60	7.2	14	10	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Failed limb/s. Eucalyptus, Acacia, and Melaleuca.
G86	22	Mixed	Australian native	44	44	5.3	12	8	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Minor deadwood. Eucalyptus and Acacia. Several trees in group lopped for power line clearance.
G87	54	Mixed	Australian native	36	36	4.3	10	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Fair	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Minor deadwood. Eucalyptus and Melaleuca
G88	35	Mixed	Australian native	45	45	5.4	10	8	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Minor deadwood. Eucalyptus and Acacia

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G89	21	Mixed	Australian native	34	34	4.1	9	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Poor / fair	15 > 40	Low	Codominant leaders - union/s with included bark. Poor pruning / lopping in the past. Eucalyptus, Acacia, and Casuarina.
G90	27	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	22	22	2.6	8	5	Juvenile / semi-mature	Fair	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Major deadwood. Poor pruning / lopping in the past.
G91	22	*Eucalyptus ovata*	Indigenous	32	32	3.8	9	6	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Poor pruning / lopping in the past. Borer activity/damage.
G92	32	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	28	28	3.4	10	8	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Major deadwood. Poor pruning / lopping in the past.
G93	76	Mixed	Australian native	37	37	4.4	10	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Fair	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Included bark union/s. Major deadwood. Eucalyptus and Acacia. Many of the Acacias are in decline.
G95	11	*Ulmus* sp.	Exotic	60	60	7.2	14	12	Semi-mature / mature	Fair	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Row of trees within no access property. Long way away from vantage point. Weeds establishing below many in group.
G96	1	*Olea europaea?*	Exotic	50	50	6	9	7	Semi-mature	Fair	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Cluster of trees within no access property. Long way from vantage point.
G97	3	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	65	65	7.8	8	12	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Growing in no access property. Hostile property owner - No photo.
G98	11	*Allocasuarina* sp.	Australian native	17	17	2	6	4.5	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	L shaped row of planted trees growing in no access property. Hostile property owner - No photo.
G99	4	*Acacia melanoxylon*	Indigenous	18	18	2.2	5	3	Juvenile	Fair	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Dense windrow obscuring view.
G100	3	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	80	80	9.6	12	12	Senescent	Fair	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Dense windrow obscuring view.

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G101	100	Mixed	Australian native	45	45	5.4	16	8	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Fair / good	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Cluster of planted trees within no access property. Multiple rows. Eucalyptus and Allocasuarina.
G102	20	*Melaleuca armillaris*	Victorian native	40	40	4.8	6	5	Mature	Good	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Row of trees. Unknown quantity- inaccessible for assessment.
G103	11	*Corymbia maculata*	Australian native	60	60	7.2	14	6	Senescent	Poor	Poor	<5	Low	
G104	46	Mixed	Australian native	45	45	5.4	5	6	Semi-mature / mature	Fair	Poor	5 > 15	Low	Row of Melaleuca and Eucalyptus. Many in group have been lopped for power line clearance. Quantity estimated due to dense planting.
G105	16	*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*	Australian native	60	60	7.2	6	3	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Planted row. All have been lopped at ~1-1.5m height. Canopy developed from epicormic regrowth.
G106	7	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	30*20	36	4.3	8	8	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Significant dieback in canopy. Signs of Cypress canker.
G107	22	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	Victorian native	64	64	7.7	12	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Multiple leaders. Epicormic growth throughout. History of limb failures. Major deadwood. Many in planted row have lopped branches.
G108	16	Mixed	Australian native	55	55	6.6	12	7	Juvenile / semi-mature	Fair	Poor / fair	5 > 15	Low	L shaped group- most in poor condition. Some with tyres embedded. Some with protruding fungal fruiting bodies. Multiple leaders. Minor deadwood. Poor unions. Eucalyptus- Acacia and Casuarina.

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G109	3	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	35	35	4.2	7	6	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Group of three trees growing within no access property.
G110	5	*Melaleuca armillaris*	Victorian native	30	30	3.6	5	2	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Row of trees growing within no access property along front boundary.
G111	3	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	40	40	4.8	9	7	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Group of three trees growing within no access property.
G112	12	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	110	110	13.2	10	12	Mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	Low	Multiple leaders. Significant dieback in canopy. Some in poorer condition than others in group.
G113	4	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	210	210	15	12	11	Senescent	Fair	Failed	0	Low	In a state of collapse.
G114	80	Mixed	Australian native	25	25	3	8	5	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Long row growing in no access property. Tree numbers estimated - Unable to accurately quantify.
G115	26	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	25	25	3	6.5	5	Juvenile	Good	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Short row growing in no access property.
G116	67	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	45	45	5.4	13	7	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Long row growing in no access property. Many in group poorly formed with included bark unions.
G117	11	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	68	68	8.2	6	8	Semi-mature / mature	Fair	Fair	5 > 15	Low	Poor pruning / lopping for power line clearance (unmaintained hedge).
G118	35	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	30	30	3.6	12	6	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Epicormic growth throughout. Growing in no access property. Many in group have been lopped to maintain power line clearance.
G119	16	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	45	45	5.4	14	7	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	

Tree #	No. of trees	Species	Type	DBH (raw)	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs.)	ARV	Notes
G120	49	Mixed	Australian native	40	40	4.8	13	6	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	<5	N/A - No access	Growing in no access property along front boundary. Numbers estimated. Many in group lopped for power line clearance. Eucalyptus, Corymbia, and Melaleuca.
G121	15	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	Exotic	80	80	9.6	14	12	Mature	Fair	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	L shaped row growing in no access property. Long way from vantage point.
G122	40	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	50	50	6	16	8	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Growing in no access property. Numbers estimated.
G123	15	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	50	50	6	12	9	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Growing in no access property. Numbers estimated.
G124	22	Mixed	Australian native	55	55	6.6	10	7	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Growing in no access property along front boundary. Numbers estimated. Many in group lopped for power line clearance.
G125	11	Mixed	Australian native	40	40	4.8	7	5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Spreading patch in no access property. Eucalyptus, Melaleuca, and Acacia. Minor canopy dieback in Eucalypts.
G126	10	Mixed	Australian native	45	45	5.4	8	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Spreading patch growing in no access property. Eucalyptus and Melaleuca. Significant canopy dieback in Eucalypts.
G127	3	*Pyrus* sp.	Exotic	25	25	3	8	5	Semi-mature / mature	Good	Unknown	5 > 15	N/A - No access	Cluster of trees growing in no access property.
G128	4	*Fraxinus* sp.	Exotic	30	30	3.6	9	6	Semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Cluster of trees growing in no access property.
G129	12	*Eucalyptus* spp.	Australian native	40	40	4.8	8	9	Juvenile / semi-mature	Good	Unknown	15 > 40	N/A - No access	Cluster of trees growing in no access property.