Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Arborist Report

490-500 Burwood Highway, Vermont South 3133

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Client	INPG
Client Address	Level 16, 360 Elizabeth St, Melbourne 3000
Site Address	490-500 Burwood Hwy, Vermont South 3133
Document Type	Arborist Report – Tree assessment & recommendations.
Date	16th August 2021

1. Contents

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

2. Key findings

- This is a preliminary arborist report and does not include an arboricultural impact assessment.
- This report has been amended following a request for further information from Council regarding trees 1-17. These trees were originally assumed to be in the road reserve however are on the subject site.
- The subject site is a large property consisting of a residential address (490-500 Burwood Hwy, Vermont South) with two dwellings and a large ex-corporate headquarters (formerly ARRB).
- The properties have a large number of mature trees, these are a mixture of Australian native and introduced species. The health and condition of trees vary but they are mostly in good health and condition. The property has been unused and vacant for the last 2 years and as a result has received only minimal maintenance in this time.
- Trees 1-12 & 17 appear to be in the road reserve; however the existing cyclone wire fence is not located on the property boundary and these trees are within the subject site.
- Trees 13-16 are located outside the united Energy substation and are not located on the subject site.
- There are 236 trees located on the subject site and as stated most of these trees are in good health and condition.
- There are 7 trees that are either dead or are in very poor health and/or condition and have no retention value and should be removed.
- There are 99 trees with low retention value, these trees have low retention due to their small size, poor health and/or trunk and branch structure, low landscape value or that they are an environmental weed species. These trees could be removed.
- There are 81 trees with moderate retention value, these trees could be retained as part of the proposed development.
- There are 49 trees with high retention value, these trees should be retained as far as possible and incorporated into the proposed development.
- There are no trees located in adjoining properties included in this report.

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

3. Introduction

I was contacted by Mr. Edgar Gottschalk of INPG Projects Pty Ltd requesting an Arborist report which assesses the health and condition of the trees at this address. It is my understanding that the report will accompany a submission to rezone the land to accommodate residential uses on the land. As part of my assessment I have reported on the health and condition of these trees and have provided recommendations based on my assessment.

A previous arborist report has been prepared for the site (Homewood, 8/08/2017), this report differs slightly from this report but is largely consistent with the previous report.

This report has also referred to the Heritage report (Bryce Raworth, May 2018), the site was originally an orchard and was developed in the early 70's as the headquarters of the Australian Road Research Board (ARRB). The buildings were originally opened on 27 November 1972. The report makes some comments about the original landscaping and planting:

> *"The grounds were laid out to designs by landscape architect Beryl Mann (who worked regularly with Mockridge Stahle & Mitchell) with a scheme retaining several large remnant eucalypts, and with boundaries densely planted with native trees to act as windbreaks." (Bryce Raworth, 2018).*

The site is within the City of Whitehorse, it is located within a Public Use Zone (PUZ4); The site is subject to a Heritage Overlay (HO23), this overlay does not include tree controls.

As stated, this report has been amended following a request for further information from Council regarding trees 1-17. These trees were originally assumed to be in the road reserve however are on the subject site.

There are a number of trees on the site that are classified as native trees based on clause 52.17 Native Vegetation, however the majority of trees appear to all be a similar age (between 50-60 years) and likely to have been planted on the site when it was originally built. Except for tree 135 none of the trees appear to be remnant trees. The site is within the Gippsland Plain Bioregion and within the Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) 127: Valley Heathy Forest. Tree canopy for this EVC consisted (pre 1750) of *Eucalyptus cephalocarpa, E. goniocalyx, E. and E. obliqua* (DELWP, 2020). There are a *Eucalyptus goniocalyx and E. melliodora* present on the subject site, but except for tree 135 these all appear to have been planted.

This report is a preliminary arboricultural report and is intended to provide detailed advice on the nature of trees on the site, this includes basic tree information (name, species, health, condition, structure, size, age class, safe useful life expectancy, trunk diameter at breast height and ground level, tree protection zone and structural root zone) as well as significance and suitability for retention (rated as low, moderate and high). An assessment of suitability for retention considers tree health, structure, size, environmental and habitat value, landscape value (aesthetic and streetscape value) age and longevity, and species factors, it also considers potential constraints on retaining trees and the potential design modifications required to accommodate a tree on the site.

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(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
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I have conducted a site visit on the 15/05/2020, and assessed the health, condition and safety of the trees in question. Recommendations are outlined in section 5 of this report. A detailed list of the surveyed trees is provided in Appendix 2 of this report. A site plan is included which identifies and shows the location of the trees concerned, photographs of the trees have also been included.

Figure 1: Tree 135 Eucalyptus melliodora, this is a locally occurring species and based on its size and maturity it is likely that this is a remnant tree.

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

4. Methodology

The trees were assessed using the standard Visual Tree Assessment technique (VTA). The trees were assessed from the ground for this report. VTA is an internationally recognised practice in the visual assessment of trees as formulated by Mattheck & Breloer (1999).

A Yama 20m diameter tape was used to obtain the Diameter at breast height (DBH) at 1.4 metres above ground level. The height was measured using a Nikon Forestry Pro Laser Range Finder, the spread of the tree's canopy was paced out. Photographs were taken with a Canon 700D DSLR camera. Aerial photographs were taken from www.nearmap.com.au.

The report considers relevant sections of the Australian Standard: AS4970-2009: Protection of trees on development sites and uses this as the basis for determining tree protection and structural root zones.

This report includes all trees located on the subject site/s, trees in adjoining properties that may be impacted by the proposed development (within 5m of the property boundary unless requested otherwise) and council street trees located directly outside the subject property/s. For the purposes of this report the definition of a tree is based on AS4970, which states that a tree is a *'long lived woody perennial plant greater than (or usually greater than) 3 m in height with one or relatively few main stems or trunks (or as defined by the determining authority)'.*

The trees have all been numbered and tagged on site for ease of future identification and locating the trees on site.

The ULE rating system has been used as a guide to assist in determining the Useful Life Expectancy of the tree surveyed. Refer to Appendix 1 (Barrell 1993).

A scaled site plan has been prepared using ArborCAD software.

Reference was made to the City of Whitehorse's Planning Scheme at Victoria's Planning Scheme's online (www.dse.vic.gov.au/planningschemes) and the Victorian government online Property Reports at: www.land.vic.gov.au.

Information on the sites EVC (ecological vegetation class) was sourced using the Naturekit site (DELWP, 2020) at http://maps.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/viewer/?viewer=NatureKit.

Bluegum consultancy has been engaged by the client to provide an arborist report for this project prior to the development of the proposed plans.

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

5. Site Context

This is a large property (25781m^2) consisting of a residential address (490-500 Burwood Hwy, Vermont South) with two dwellings and a large ex-corporate headquarters (formerly ARRB) which is in residential area; the site is sloping down from the road and has a north-south orientation with a northerly aspect. There are 240 trees included in this report.

Figure 2: Assessment area (Nearmap, 2020)

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

6. Discussion

This is a large site and has a large number of mature trees (240) on the property.

Trees 1-17 all appear to be in the road reserve outside the subject site, however the existing cyclone wire fence is not on the property boundary and these trees are on the subject and the United Energy sub-station.

Trees 1-12 and 17 are all located on the subject site. They are a mixture of Australian Native species and an introduced specie (tree 17); trees 1 & 10-11 are all tree groups made up of early-mature *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum) these trees appear to have self-seeded. These trees have moderate to high amenity value due to their location of the site and that they provide screening from Burwood Highway.

Trees 13-16 are located at the front of the United Energy sub-station and are third-party trees.

Figure 3: Tree 1 (tree group) this small group of early mature Corymbia maculata appear to have self-seeded.

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
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Figure 4: Tree 17 (tree group) this is a group of mature Cuppressus macrocarpa located at the front of the property.

There are 236 trees located on the subject site, the trees species consist of the following types of trees:

Origin of tree	Number
Environmental weed species	21
Locally Occurring	30
Australian Native	149
Introduced	36

Table 1: Origin of trees

The majority of trees on the site are Australian Native species (149), some of the environmental weed species are also Australian native (*Acacia bailyana, Hakea salicifolia & Pittosporum undulatum). Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (Red Ironbark) and *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum) are the most widely used species on the site. These are a popular tree in the area and within the neighbouring suburb of Glen Waverley and were popularly planted from the 1970's.

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Info@bluegumreports.com.au
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Figure 5: Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark) has been planted extensively on the site, in particular at the front of the property as a buffer for the busy Burwood Highway.

The majority of the trees on the site are in good to average health and condition (164) there is also a significant number of trees that are in poor health and/or condition or are dead. The health and condition of some of the trees has changed since the previous arborist report (Homewood, 8/08/2019), this may be due to the site only receiving minimal maintenance since it has been vacant.

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Info@bluegumreports.com.au
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Figure 6: Tree 50 Eucalyptus mannifera (Red Spotted Gum) the tree has declined in health since the previous arborist report, as a result the tree has been given a low retention value.

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Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Retention Value

The trees on site have all been individually surveyed and assessed on site, a full list of tree assessment data is contained in appendix 3. Trees have been assessed with an arboricultural retention rating. The retention value of a tree is intended to provide guidance of which trees are better suited to be retained or should be retained. The relevant attributes that contribute towards a tree's retention value consist of the tree's origin (species type and suitability), health, condition, age, ULE, size and amenity value of the trees. The retention value of the trees on the subject site is as follows:

Retention Value	Total number of trees
Remove	7
Low	99
Moderate	81
High	49
Third party trees	4
Total number of trees	240

Table 2: Retention value of trees

An important feature of the existing trees is that many of them are part of larger stands of trees, this was part of the original design to have mass plantings of predominantly Eucalypt species surrounding the buildings. Retention value of a tree typically focuses more on an individual tree and does not necessarily describe its contribution as part of a larger stand of trees.

As the existing stands of trees were an original design feature of the site and provide significant amenity and environmental benefits to the sites their retention should be prioritized. This will mean that higher priority should be given to retaining trees within the existing stands based on their contribution to the group of trees and not necessarily their individual characteristics.

To maintain the integrity of the tree groups it is important to minimise the number of trees that are removed as this can have a destabilizing effect on the remaining trees as well as allow weed species to become established degrading the composition and integrity of the original stand of trees. The lack of maintenance since the site has been vacant has allowed weeds to become established and begin to take over some of the plantings. Weed control along with planting new trees will reverse this and begin to restore the original tree stands.

Of the original landscape design there are only three groups located along the front (northern), eastern and western boundaries.

The tree group at the front of the property are mostly *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (Red Ironbark), these trees are all medium to large sized, mature trees that are generally in good health and condition. These trees provide significant amenity and environmental benefits for the site as they provide a visual and noise buffer from the busy highway. The majority of trees in this group have high retention value (24 trees). It is my opinion that this group warrants being retained as a complete tree group.

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The tree group located along the western boundary are a mixture of *Eucalypt* species. This grouping of trees does not provide the same level of amenity and environmental value that the group at the front of the site does (northern group). The group does not have the same consistency of species, age and size of trees. In addition, the majority of trees in this group (23 trees) are rated as having low retention or should be removed due to their poor health and/or condition. There are still a significant number of trees in this group that have high to moderate retention value (28 trees), however due to the divergent nature of this group it is my opinion that the trees do not warrant being retained as a larger tree group. Instead, trees should be retained either individually or in much smaller groups of trees.

The tree group located along the eastern boundary also consists of a mixture of tree species. This group is not intact and is limited to small groupings of trees along the boundary. The majority of these trees (17 trees) are rated as have low retention or should be removed due to their poor health and/or condition. There are still a significant number of trees in this group that have high to moderate retention value (14 trees), however due to the divergent nature of this group it is my opinion that the trees do not warrant being retained as a larger tree group. Instead, trees should be retained either individually or in much smaller groups of trees.

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0425 879 811

Trees assessed with 'Removal' retention value.

There are 7 trees that should be removed as they are either dead or are in very poor health and/or condition.

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Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Figure 8: Tree 74 Eucalyptus cinerea, this tree has died, in addition it had previously been lopped and in in very poor condition. The tree should be removed and replaced.

Trees assessed with 'Low' retention value.

There are 99 trees on the site that have low retention value, this is based on their small size, poor health and/or condition, low landscape value or that they are an environmental weed species. These trees should also be removed and replaced as part of the proposed development.

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Consultant Arborist
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Trees assessed with 'Moderate' retention value.

There are 81 trees on the site that are assessed as having moderate retention value, this is based on their average to good health and condition, their size and maturity, medium to long useful life expectancy (15+ years) and that they have moderate amenity value. Some of these trees may not be optimally located and as a result they have been suppressed by adjacent large canopy trees. Where possible these trees should be retained and incorporated into the proposed development. The trees are all in good to average health and will tolerate some root disturbance.

Figure 10: Tree 122 Eucalyptus globulus, the tree has moderate retention value due to its size, maturity, ULE and amenity value. This tree could be retained as part of the proposed development.

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Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Trees assessed with 'High' retention value.

There are 49 trees on the site that are assessed as having high retention value, this is based on their good health and condition, their size and maturity, medium to long useful life expectancy (15+ years) and that they have high amenity value. Where possible these trees should be retained and incorporated into the proposed development. The trees are all in good to average health and will tolerate some root disturbance.

Figure 11: Trees 233 & 235 Eucalyptus sideroxylon, these trees are both in good health and condition, they are large sized, mature trees with high amenity value. These trees should be retained as part of the proposed development.

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

7. Recommendations

This is a large site and has a large number of mature trees (236) on the property.

Trees 1-17 all appear to be in the road reserve outside the subject site, however the existing cyclone wire fence is not ion the property boundary and these trees are on the subject and the United Energy sub-station.

Trees 13-16 are located at the front of the United Energy sub-station and are third-party trees.

The remaining trees are all located on the subject site, most of these trees have moderate to high retention value and where possible should be retained. Many of these trees are located within existing large groups of trees that have high amenity value for the site (e.g. The large planting of Eucalyptus sideroxylon at the front of the site), this was part of the original landscape design for the site and where possible these groups of trees should be retained.

There is a significant number of trees that have low retention value, these trees could be removed and replaced if required. Some of these trees can be retained however there are a number of trees classified as environmental weed species that should be removed and replaced.

Depending on the location and size of the trees to be retained they may be directly affected by any future proposed development. Provided that there is only a minor intrusion (≤10%) from the proposed development and that basic tree protection measures (see below) are implemented there should be no adverse impacts on the health of these trees from the proposed development.

There are no trees located in adjoining properties that have been included in this report.

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(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

8. Tree Protection Requirements

Specific Tree Protection Requirements

Demolition and site clearing

Site clearing has the potential to cause significant damage to any trees to be retained on site or trees that are in adjoining properties through disturbance to the soil, changes in soil gradients, soil compaction and physical destruction of tree roots from excavation and scraping.

Tree protection measures (see below) need to be implemented prior to any site clearing and demolition works commencing. Where site clearing intrudes into the TPZ of trees to be retained and/or trees in neighbouring properties care must be taken to prevent any unnecessary damage to trees and tree roots.

Basic Tree Protection Requirements

The following basic tree protection measures will need to be implemented prior to any work commencing on site and remain in place for the duration of the work

1. Before commencing work on site, the contractor is required to meet with the consultant arborist to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas and tree protection measures.
2. Temporary protective fencing to a minimum height of 1.8m must be erected along the perimeter of the TPZ (or modified TPZ) for any trees that are to be retained on the site. Prior to any machinery or materials being brought on site and before any works including demolition commences.
3. Once erected protective fencing must not be removed or altered without approval from the project arborist.
4. Protective fencing needs to be in accordance with AS 4687. Signs identifying the TPZ should be placed around the protective fencing.
5. Construction vehicles and storage areas must remain outside fenced areas always.
6. If tree roots are encountered or damaged during construction, they need to be cut cleanly to sound tissue with sharp secateurs or a pruning saw.
7. Surplus construction materials (e.g., soil, cement, base rock etc.) are not to be stored or allowed to remain inside the trees' TPZ.
8. Additional tree pruning required during construction must be carried out by an appropriately qualified contractor and in accordance with Australian Standards 4373: 2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees and not by construction personnel.
9. All underground services including drainage and irrigation must be routed outside of trees' TPZs, if this is not possible excavation is to be carried out by tunneling or boring beneath the tree protection zone.
10. Trees retained on site are to be regularly watered (minimum weekly) during periods of dry conditions within the tree protection zone.
11. If trees are damaged during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the project arborist so that appropriate treatments can be applied.

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(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
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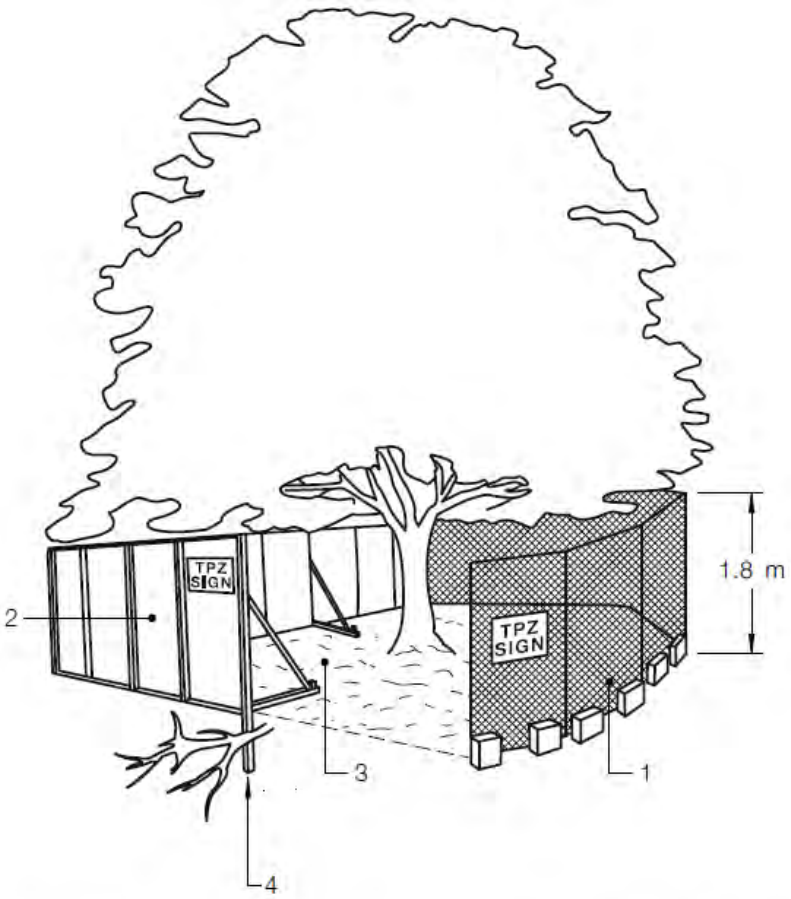
12. Erosion control such as silt fencing, debris basins and water diversion methods shall be installed to prevent siltation and/or erosion within the tree protection zone.
13. If temporary access roads must pass over the root areas (TPZ) of trees to be retained a roadbed of 150mm of mulch or crushed rock shall be created to prevent soil compaction within the tree's root area. The roadbed material shall be maintained to a depth of 150mm throughout construction.
14. Once construction is completed all foreign (non-organic) debris needs to be removed from within the tree protection zone.



LEGEND:
1 Chain wire mesh panels with shade cloth (if required) attached, held in place with concrete feet.
2 Alternative plywood or wooden paling fence panels. This fencing material also prevents building materials or soil entering the TPZ.
3 Mulch installation across surface of TPZ (at the discretion of the project arborist). No excavation, construction activity, grade changes, surface treatment or storage of materials of any kind is permitted within the TPZ.
4 Bracing is permissible within the TPZ. Installation of supports should avoid damaging roots.

Figure 10: Tree protection zone and temporary protective fencing.
The creation of an exclusion zone around trees to be retained on site is the primary means of tree protection during construction. Tree protection zone signage provides clear and readily accessible information to indicate that a TPZ has been established.

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(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

9. Suggested Replacement Species

Possible replacement tree species could include (selection and placement of trees will need to take into consideration the eventual size of the trees when mature) – see landscape plan for complete planting schedule:

Large (canopy) trees:

- Red Box (*Eucalyptus polyanthemos ssp. Vestita)* - Indigenous
- Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) - Indigenous
- Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) - Indigenous
- Smooth-barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) - Native
- Red Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) - Native
- Argyle Apple (*Eucalyptus cinerea*) - Native
- Illawarra Flame Tree *(Brachychiton acerifolius)* - Native
- Red Maple (*Acer rubrum)* - Exotic
- Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris)* - Exotic

Medium sized trees:

- Lightwood (*Acacia implexa*) - Indigenous
- Silver Banksia (*Banksia marginata)* - Indigenous
- Dwarf Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata 'Little Gumball')* - Native
- Lemon-Scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous')* - Native
- Dwarf Yellow Bloodwood (*Corymbia eximia nana)* - Native
- Flowering Gum (*Corymbia ficifolia)* - Native
- Victorian Silver Gum *(Eucalyptus crenulata)* - Native
- Yellow Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Euky Dwarf')* - Native
- Pink-Flowering Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon Rosea)* - Native
- Smooth-barked Coolabah (*Eucalyptus victrix)* - Native
- Water Gum (*Tristaniopsis laurina)* - Native
- Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos)* - Exotic
- Callery Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*) – Exotic

Small sized trees:

- Gungurru (*Eucalyptus caesia)* - Native
- Fuschia Gum *(Eucalyptus forrestiana)* - Native
- Nullabor Lime (*Eucalyptus macrocarpa 'Nullabor Lime')* - Native
- Risdon Peppermint (*Eucalyptus risdonii*) - Native
- Coral Gum (*Eucalyptus torquata*) - Native
- Crepe Myrtle (L*agerstroemia indica)* - Exotic
- Iowa Crab Apple (*Malus ioensis 'Plena')* – Exotic

Replacement trees should be sourced from a reputable nursery with care taken to ensure that they are in good health, free of structural defects and pests and diseases. They should be advanced grown specimens that are a minimum 1.5 metres in height. When planting advanced

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

grown trees, it is important that they are planted correctly, staked to provide additional support and provided with adequate aftercare to ensure that they become established (the plant supplier should be able to help with planting and establishment guidelines).

Please do not hesitate to call 0425 879 811 if you have any questions regarding the contents or recommendations provided in this report.

Sincerely

Paul Jameson
Graduate Certificate in Arboriculture (Melbourne)
Associate Diploma in Arboriculture (Burnley)
BA/BSW (Monash)

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Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

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(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Appendix 1 – Tree Assessment Criteria

1. Height describes the height of the tree in metres from ground level.

2. Trunk diameter (DBH) is calculated from the measured trunk circumference at 1.4m above ground level or at an alternative location if required (in accordance with AS 4970-2009).

3. Canopy spread describes the crown spread across the widest point.

4. Estimated age class is the tree's relative age to its species and is expressed as - Young (the first one third of the estimated life expectancy), Semi Mature (the second third of the estimated life expectancy), or Mature (the last third of the estimated life expectancy).

5. Useful life expectancy (ULE) – see appendix 2.

6. Tree protection zone (TPZ) is the principal means of protecting trees on a development site. The TPZ is a combination of the root area and the crown area requiring protection. It is an area isolated from construction disturbance, so that the tree remains viable. The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying its DBH x 12, the TPZ radius is measured from the centre of the stem at ground level. A TPZ should not be less than 2m nor greater than 15m (except where crown protection is required).

7. Structural root zone (SRZ) is the area required for tree stability. A larger area is required to maintain tree health.

8. Retention value is adapted from BS5837:2005 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment. The retention value is applied to the tree in the context of the proposed land use.

High retention value

High ranked trees would meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Trees in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).
- Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).
- Trees of visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups).
- Trees of significant historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees).

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Moderate retention value

- Moderate ranked trees would meet one or more of the following criteria:
- Trees in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).
- Trees that might be included in the high category but may be downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage).
- Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals, but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features, or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality.

Low retention value

- Trees currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.
- Low category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development. However, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm could be considered for relocation.

Remove/None

- Trees ranked for removal/no retention value would meet one or more of the following criteria:
- Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.
- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning).
- Trees that have a serious hazard potential (this may consider the context of any proposed development).
- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline.
- Trees that are environmental weeds.

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Appendix 2 – Useful Life Expectancy Categories (ULE)

Long U.L.E- the tree appeared retainable at the time of assessment for over 40 years with an acceptable degree of risk, assuming reasonable maintenance:

Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth.
Trees which could be made suitable for long term retention by remedial care.
Trees of special significance, which would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long-term retention.

Medium U.L.E- the tree appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 15 to 40 years with an acceptable degree of risk, assuming reasonable maintenance:

Trees which may only live from 15-40 years.
Trees that may live for more than 40 years but may be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.
Trees which may live for more than 40 years but would be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new plantings.
Trees which could be made suitable for retention in the medium term with remedial care.

Short U.L.E- trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 5-15 years with an acceptable degree of risk, assuming reasonable maintenance:

Trees which may only live from 5 to 15 years.
Trees that may live for more than 15 years but may be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.
Trees which may live for more than 15 years but would be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new plantings.
Trees which require substantial remediation and are only suitable for retention in the short term.

Removal- Tree which should be removed within the next 5 years.

Dead, dying suppressed or declining trees
Dangerous trees through instability or recent loss of adjacent trees.
Dangerous trees because of structural defects including cavities, decay included bark, wounds or poor form.
Damaged trees that are clearly not safe to retain.
Trees which may live for more than 5 years but would be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new plantings.
Trees which are damaging or may cause damage to existing structures within the next 5 years.
Trees that will become dangerous after the removal of other trees for the reasons given in (A) to (F).
Trees in categories (A) to (G) that have a high wildlife habitat value and with appropriate treatment could be retained subject to regular review.

Small, young or regularly pruned- Trees that can be reliably moved or replaced.

Small trees less than 5m in height.
Young trees less than 15 years old but over 5m in height.
Formal hedges and trees intended for regular pruning to artificially control growth

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

Appendix 3 – Tree Species

Tree #	Botanical & common names	Origin	Health	Structure	Height	Canopy spread	Total DBH	Diameter ground	Age	ULE	Amenity value	Retention value	TPZ	SRZ	Comments
1	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average to Poor	8	3	0.15	0.19	Early mature	Long	Moderate	Moderate	2	1.65	TGx4, Self-sown group of 4 early mature Spotted gums
2	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	13.4	8	0.41	0.52	Mature	Long	Moderate	Moderate	4.92	2.51	
3	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	14.4	10	0.43	0.54	Mature	Long	Moderate	Moderate	5.16	2.55	
4	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	8	3	0.17	0.23	Early mature	Long	Moderate	Moderate	2.04	1.79	TGx2
5	*Eucalyptus nicholii (Narrow leaved Black Peppermint)*	Australian native	Good	Average to Poor	5	4	0.22	0.27	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.64	1.91	
6	*Eucalyptus viminalis (Manna Gum)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average to Poor	3.5	3	0.14	0.16	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2	1.53	
7	*Eucalyptus viminalis (Manna Gum)*	Locally occurring	Good	Good	14.6	11	0.54	0.67	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	6.48	2.8	
8	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average to Poor	17.8	12	0.64	0.68	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	7.68	2.81	Mid-trunk Decay, Asymmetrical Form
9	*Eucalyptus globulus (Southern Blue Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	13.4	11	0.98	1.05	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	11.76	3.38	Deadwood
10	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	6	3	0.1	0.12	Early mature	Long	Low-Moderate	Moderate	2	1.5	TGx5
11	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	5.5	4	0.12	0.14	Early mature	Long	Low-Moderate	Moderate	2	1.5	TGx4
12	*Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Good	7	7	0.32	0.38	Early mature	Long	Moderate	Moderate	3.84	2.2	
13	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	8	6	0.18	0.23	Early mature	Long	Moderate	3rd Party Tree	2.16	1.79	NT
14	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	9	5	0.22	0.28	Early mature	Long	Moderate	3rd Party Tree	2.64	1.94	NT
15	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	6.5	4	0.17	0.2	Early mature	Long	Moderate	3rd Party Tree	2.04	1.68	NT
16	*Eucalyptus nicholii (Narrow leaved Black Peppermint)*	Australian native	Good	Average to Poor	13.4	12	0.72	0.81	Late mature	Short	Moderate	3rd Party Tree	8.64	3.03	NT, Deadwood, Mid-trunk Decay
17	*Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)*	Introduced	Good	Average	6	8	0.37	0.37	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	4.44	2.18	TGx2, Pl clearance
18	*Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)*	Introduced	Good	Average	8	8	0.54	0.67	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	6.48	2.8	

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

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19	*Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)*	Introduced	Good	Average	10	5	0.51	0.58	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	6.12	2.63	
20	*Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)*	Introduced	Good	Average	13.4	7	0.43	0.48	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	5.16	2.43	
21	*Fraxinus angustifolia (Desert Ash)*	Introduced	Good	Average to Poor	10	6	0.37	0.43	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	4.44	2.32	Suppressed Form
22	*Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)*	Introduced	Good	Average	13.4	6	0.38	0.45	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	4.56	2.37	
23	*Thuja plicata CV (Western Red Cedar)*	Introduced	Good	Average	5.5	5	0.18	0.19	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.16	1.65	
24	*Thuja plicata CV (Western Red Cedar)*	Introduced	Good	Average	5	4	0.14	0.15	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2	1.5	
25	*Photinia x fraseri (Redtip Photinia)*	Introduced	Good	Average	7	5	0.3	0.34	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3.6	2.1	TGx20
26	*Malus domestica (Apple)*	Introduced	Good	Average	4	6	0.19	0.19	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2.28	1.65	
27	*Malus domestica (Apple)*	Introduced	Good	Average	6.5	8	0.27	0.29	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	3.24	1.97	
28	*Malus domestica (Apple)*	Introduced	Good	Poor	3	4	0.15	0.23	Mature	Short	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.79	
29	*Malus domestica (Apple)*	Introduced	Good	Poor	3	4	0.14	0.17	Mature	Short	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.57	
30	*Eucalyptus cosmophylla (Gup Gum)*	Australian native	Very Poor	Removal	3.2	4	0.36	0.05	Over-mature	Removal	Low-Moderate	Remove	4.32	1.5	
31	*Eucalyptus cosmophylla (Gup Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	3.1	4	0.22	0.26	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2.64	1.88	
32	*Eucalyptus cosmophylla (Gup Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	4.2	5	0.29	0.34	Mature	Long	Moderate	Moderate	3.48	2.1	
33	*Eucalyptus cosmophylla (Gup Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	3.2	3	0.2	0.17	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.4	1.57	
34	*Eucalyptus cosmophylla (Gup Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	3	3	0.16	0.18	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2	1.61	
35	*Eucalyptus cosmophylla (Gup Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	3	2.5	0.14	0.15	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2	1.5	
36	*Ulmus glabra CV (Golden Elm)*	Introduced	Good	Average	3.5	7	0.22	0.28	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Moderate	2.64	1.94	
37	*Callistemon salignus (White Bottlebrush)*	Australian native	Poor	Average	5.5	3	0.13	0.15	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.5	
38	*Laguneria patersonius (Norfolk Island Hibiscus)*	Introduced	Good	Average	5.5	3	0.13	0.14	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.5	

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

Tree #	Botanical & common names	Origin	Health	Structure	Height	Canopy spread	Total DBH	Diameter ground	Age	ULE	Amenity value	Retention value	TPZ	SRZ	Comments
39	*Laguneria patersonius (Norfolk Island Hibiscus)*	Introduced	Good	Average	5.5	4	0.12	0.14	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.5	
40	*Laguneria patersonius (Norfolk Island Hibiscus)*	Introduced	Good	Average	5	3	0.12	0.14	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.5	
41	*Cotoneaster glaucophylla (Cotoneaster)*	Environmental weed	Good	Average	3.2	5	0.16	0.22	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.75	
42	*Fraxinus angustifolia (Desert Ash)*	Environmental weed	Good	Average	5	4	0.17	0.19	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2.04	1.65	TGx2, *Ligustrum lucidum*
43	*Eucalyptus mannifera (Red Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	15	14	0.91	0.98	Late mature	Short	Moderate	Low	10.92	3.28	Bifurcated main trunk, Lower trunk Decay, Hedera sp. on lower trunk
44	*Hakea salicifolia (Willow leaved Hakea)*	Environmental weed	Good	Poor	5	5	0.21	0.23	Late mature	Short	Low-Moderate	Low	2.52	1.79	TGx3, Hedera sp. on lower trunk
45	*Callistemon salignus (White Bottlebrush)*	Australian native	Good	Average	5	4	0.16	0.17	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.57	Hedera sp. on lower trunk
46	*Melaleuca nesophylla (Pink Melaleuca)*	Australian native	Good	Poor	4.5	5	0.2	0.25	Mature	Short	Low-Moderate	Low	2.4	1.85	TGx2, Hedera sp. on lower trunk
47	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	18.2	16	0.76	0.85	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	9.12	3.09	Deadwood, Lower trunk Decay
48	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	12	10	0.34	0.41	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	4.08	2.28	
49	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	18.4	16	0.6	0.68	Mature	Long	High	High	7.2	2.81	
50	*Eucalyptus mannifera (Red Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Average to Poor	Average	11	9	0.44	0.53	Late mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	5.28	2.53	Asymmetrical Form, Sparse canopy
51	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	16.2	14	0.57	0.65	Mature	Medium	High	High	6.84	2.76	
52	*Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average	16.4	11	0.57	0.65	Mature	Medium	High	High	6.84	2.76	Mid-trunk Decay
53	*Callistemon salignus (White Bottlebrush)*	Australian native	Average	Poor	3.1	4	0.21	0.25	Mature	Short	Low-Moderate	Low	2.52	1.85	
54	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx (Long leaved Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average to Poor	12	6	0.25	0.31	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	3	2.02	Upper trunk Decay, Asymmetrical Form
55	*Eucalyptus spathulata (Swamp Mallet)*	Australian native	Good	Average to Poor	14	14	0.53	0.61	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	6.36	2.69	Moderate trunk lean, Lower trunk Decay, Asymmetrical Form
56	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx (Long leaved Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Good	14	5	0.24	0.29	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Moderate	2.88	1.97	

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

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57	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average	13	10	0.46	0.52	Mature	Long	Moderate	Moderate	5.52	2.51	Asymmetrical Form
58	*Eucaylyptus cladocalyx 'Nana' (Dwarf Sugar Gum)*	Locally occurring	Good	Poor	12	14	0.52	0.58	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	6.24	2.63	Lower & Mid-trunk Decay
59	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	13	8	0.31	0.36	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	3.72	2.15	
60	*Melaleuca nesophylla (Pink Melaleuca)*	Australian native	Poor	Poor	5.2	4	0.16	0.15	Late mature	Short	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.5	
61	*Eucalyptus spathulata (Swamp Mallet)*	Australian native	Good	Poor	10	7	0.26	0.29	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	3.12	1.97	
62	*Corymbia citriodora (Lemon Scented Gum)*	Australian native	Average	Average	9	6	0.19	0.22	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2.28	1.75	Moderate trunk lean, Suppressed Form
63	*Corymbia citriodora (Lemon Scented Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	7	4	0.12	0.14	Early mature	Long	Minimal	Low	2	1.5	Suppressed Form
64	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx (Long leaved Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average to Poor	13	8	0.37	0.45	Mature	Short	Low-Moderate	Low	4.44	2.37	Hedera sp. on lower & middle trunk
65	*Fraxinus angustifolia (Desert Ash)*	Environmental weed	Average	Poor	10	8	0.3	0.36	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	3.6	2.15	Suppressed Form, Hedera sp. on lower trunk
66	*Corymbia citriodora (Lemon Scented Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	14	8	0.28	0.35	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3.36	2.13	
67	*Eucaylyptus cladocalyx 'Nana' (Dwarf Sugar Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	12.5	13	0.45	0.52	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	5.4	2.51	
68	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Average	Good	12	6	0.25	0.31	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3	2.02	
69	*Corymbia citriodora (Lemon Scented Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	8	4	0.15	0.18	Early mature	Long	Moderate	Moderate	2	1.61	
70	*Corymbia citriodora (Lemon Scented Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	14	11	0.42	0.49	Mature	Long	Moderate	High	5.04	2.45	
71	*Hakea salicifolia (Willow leaved Hakea)*	Environmental weed	Good	Good	5	5	0.19	0.23	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2.28	1.79	
72	*Hakea salicifolia (Willow leaved Hakea)*	Environmental weed	Good	Average	5	6	0.25	0.29	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	3	1.97	Hedera sp. on lower trunk
73	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Average	Good	8	6	0.33	0.39	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3.96	2.23	Hedera sp. on lower trunk
74	*Eucalyptus cinerea (Argyle Apple)*	Australian native	Dead	Poor	7	5	0.66	0.73	Over-mature	Removal	Minimal	Remove	7.92	2.9	

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

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75	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Poor	12	7	0.61	0.71	Mature	Short	Moderate	Low	7.32	2.87	Lower trunk Decay, Lopped at 10m
76	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	17	10	0.4	0.48	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	4.8	2.43	Lower trunk Decay
77	*Corymbia citriodora (Lemon Scented Gum)*	Australian native	Dead	Poor	11	8	0.24	0.28	Over-mature	Removal	Minimal	Remove	2.88	1.94	
78	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	17	12	0.56	0.65	Mature	Medium	High	High	6.72	2.76	
79	*Eucalyptus viminalis (Manna Gum)*	Locally occurring	Very Poor	Very Poor	17	10	0.62	0.71	Over-mature	Removal	Moderate	Remove	7.44	2.87	
80	*Eucalyptus spathulata (Swamp Mallet)*	Australian native	Good	Good	7	10	0.25	0.29	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3	1.97	
81	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx (Long leaved Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average to Poor	14	8	0.48	0.56	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	5.76	2.59	Moderate trunk lean, Mid-trunk Decay, Suppressed Form
82	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum)*	Locally occurring	Average	Very Poor	14	5	0.71	0.86	Late mature	Removal	Low-Moderate	Remove	8.52	3.11	Lopped at 6m, epicormic regrowth
83	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	20	12	0.6	0.72	Mature	Medium	High	High	7.2	2.88	
84	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx (Long leaved Box)*	Locally occurring	Poor	Poor	6.5	7	0.29	0.35	Mature	Short	Low-Moderate	Low	3.48	2.13	
85	*Pittosporum undulatum (Sweet Pittosporum)*	Environmental weed	Good	Average	7	6	0.3	0.36	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	3.6	2.15	
86	*Eucalyptus spathulata (Swamp Mallet)*	Australian native	Good	Poor	15	10	0.56	0.6	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	6.72	2.67	Mid-trunk Decay
87	*Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average	18	12	0.42	0.51	Mature	Medium	High	High	5.04	2.49	
88	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	17	13	0.45	0.51	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	5.4	2.49	
89	*Corymbia ficifolia (Red flowering Gum)*	Australian native	Poor	Poor	4.5	4	0.19	0.23	Late mature	Short	Low-Moderate	Low	2.28	1.79	
90	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Average	Average	12	8	0.37	0.45	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	4.44	2.37	Mid-trunk Decay
91	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average to Poor	20	18	0.67	0.76	Late mature	Short	Moderate	Low	8.04	2.95	Deadwood, Previous branch failure
92	*Eucalyptus spathulata (Swamp Mallet)*	Australian native	Poor	Poor	5	4	0.26	0.36	Mature	Short	Low-Moderate	Low	3.12	2.15	
93	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Average	Poor	13	12	0.56	0.62	Mature	Short	Moderate	Low	6.72	2.71	Multistemmed, Lost leader

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

Tree #	Botanical & common names	Origin	Health	Structure	Height	Canopy spread	Total DBH	Diameter ground	Age	ULE	Amenity value	Retention value	TPZ	SRZ	Comments
94	*Melaleuca quinquenervia (Broad Leaf Paperbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	9	6	0.29	0.34	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3.48	2.1	
95	*Grevillea robusta (Silky Oak)*	Australian native	Good	Average to Poor	13	11	0.27	0.34	Mature	Short	Moderate	Low	3.24	2.1	
96	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	15	12	0.4	0.48	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	4.8	2.43	
97	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum)*	Locally occurring	Good	Good	14	10	0.47	0.56	Mature	Long	Moderate	High	5.64	2.59	
98	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum)*	Locally occurring	Good	Good	12	10	0.27	0.35	Mature	Long	Moderate	Moderate	3.24	2.13	
99	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Dead	Removal	18	8	0.45	0.48	Over-mature	Removal	Minimal	Remove	5.4	2.43	
100	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	15	12	0.41	0.48	Mature	Long	Moderate	Moderate	4.92	2.43	Asymmetrical Form
101	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	17.5	6	0.2	0.26	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.4	1.88	
102	*Eucalyptus cinerea (Argyle Apple)*	Australian native	Good	Average	15	12	0.47	0.54	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	5.64	2.55	
103	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	18	10	0.29	0.35	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	3.48	2.13	
104	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	17	8	0.25	0.31	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	3	2.02	
105	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average to Poor	19	16	0.61	0.75	Late mature	Short	Moderate	Low	7.32	2.93	Mid-trunk Decay
106	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	15	8	0.44	0.53	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	5.28	2.53	
107	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	16	8	0.36	0.45	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	4.32	2.37	
108	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	12	8	0.37	0.45	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	4.44	2.37	
109	*Eucalyptus viminalis (Manna Gum)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average	19	12	0.75	0.87	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	9	3.12	Deadwood, Mid-trunk Decay
110	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	17	9	0.48	0.58	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	5.76	2.63	
111	*Eucalyptus mannifera (Red Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	15	16	0.76	0.85	Mature	Medium	High	High	9.12	3.09	
112	*Callistemon citrinus (Crimson Bottlebrush)*	Australian native	Good	Good	4	6	0.18	0.21	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.16	1.72	TGx4, *Arbutus unedo, Eucalyptus leucoxylon*
113	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	12	11	0.53	0.61	Mature	Medium	High	High	6.36	2.69	

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

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114	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	13.8	16	0.66	0.76	Mature	Medium	High	High	7.92	2.95	
115	*Eucaylyptus cladocalyx 'Nana' (Dwarf Sugar Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	9	12	0.48	0.57	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	5.76	2.61	Lower trunk Decay
116	*Cotoneaster glaucophylla (Cotoneaster)*	Environmental weed	Good	Average	7	8	0.3	0.47	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	3.6	2.41	
117	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average to Poor	8	10	0.27	0.35	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3.24	2.13	
118	*Eucaylyptus cladocalyx 'Nana' (Dwarf Sugar Gum)*	Australian native	Poor	Poor	7	11	0.52	0.56	Late mature	Short	Moderate	Low	6.24	2.59	
119	*Eucalyptus ovata (Swamp Gum)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average	7	4	0.14	0.16	Early mature	Short	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.53	TGx3
120	*Melaleuca quinquenervia (Broad Leaf Paperbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	7	6	0.21	0.26	Mature	Long	Moderate	Moderate	2.52	1.88	
121	*Melaleuca quinquenervia (Broad Leaf Paperbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	7	6	0.24	0.29	Mature	Long	Moderate	Moderate	2.88	1.97	Suppressed Form
122	*Eucalyptus globulus (Southern Blue Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	14.5	16	1.05	1.15	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	12.6	3.51	
123	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	14	10	0.45	0.56	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	5.4	2.59	
124	*Eucalyptus spathulata (Swamp Mallet)*	Australian native	Good	Average	13	10	0.47	0.56	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	5.64	2.59	
125	*Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average to Poor	10	6	0.29	0.35	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	3.48	2.13	Moderate trunk lean, Suppressed Form
126	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx (Long leaved Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average to Poor	8	6	0.17	0.19	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.04	1.65	Moderate trunk lean, Suppressed Form
127	*Eucalyptus spathulata (Swamp Mallet)*	Australian native	Good	Poor	10	8	0.2	0.26	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.4	1.88	Moderate trunk lean, Suppressed Form
128	*Acacia bailyana (Cootamundra Wattle)*	Environmental weed	Good	Good	7	5	0.15	0.17	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.57	
129	*Casuarina Cunninghamiana (River Sheoak)*	Australian native	Good	Good	13	4	0.18	0.22	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2.16	1.75	
130	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum)*	Locally occurring	Average to Poor	Average to Poor	7	6	0.18	0.23	Early mature	Long	Low-Moderate	Low	2.16	1.79	Moderate trunk lean, Suppressed Form
131	*Eucalyptus spathulata (Swamp Mallet)*	Australian native	Good	Average	12	14	0.58	0.62	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	6.96	2.71	

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

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132	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average	17	12	0.63	0.75	Mature	Long	Moderate	High	7.56	2.93	
133	*Melaleuca armilaris (Honey Bracelet Myrtle)*	Australian native	Good	Average	6	4	0.14	0.19	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.65	
134	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Average	Average	12	6	0.23	0.25	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2.76	1.85	Moderate trunk lean, Suppressed Form
135	*Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Average to Poor	18	16	0.96	1.1	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	11.52	3.44	Lower & upper trunk decay, partially lopped at 12m
136	*Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Good	8	2	0.12	0.13	Early mature	Long	Minimal	Moderate	2	1.5	
137	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	11	7	0.25	0.28	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3	1.94	
138	*Eucalyptus spathulata (Swamp Mallet)*	Australian native	Good	Good	11	6	0.22	0.25	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.64	1.85	
139	*Eucalyptus spathulata (Swamp Mallet)*	Australian native	Good	Poor	6	6	0.28	0.32	Mature	Short	Moderate	Low	3.36	2.05	Bifurcated main trunk, Included bark
140	*Eucalyptus botryoides (Mahogany Gum)*	Australian native	Poor	Poor	7	4	0.17	0.2	Early mature	Short	Moderate	Low	2.04	1.68	
141	*Pittosporum undulatum (Sweet Pittosporum)*	Environmental weed	Good	Poor	5	6	0.2	0.23	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.4	1.79	
142	*Banksia ericafolia (Heath Banksia)*	Australian native	Good	Good	5	5	0.23	0.25	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.76	1.85	
143	*Cotoneaster glaucophylla (Cotoneaster)*	Environmental weed	Good	Average	5	6	0.3	0.36	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	3.6	2.15	
144	*Ligustrum lucidum (Privott)*	Environmental weed	Good	Average	5.5	4	0.25	0.29	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	3	1.97	
145	*Acacia floribunda (Gossamer Wattle)*	Australian native	Good	Average	4	3	0.15	0.17	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2	1.57	
146	*Hakea salicifolia (Willow leaved Hakea)*	Environmental weed	Good	Poor	9	6	0.23	2.26	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.76	4.66	Hedera sp. on lower trunk
147	*Hakea salicifolia (Willow leaved Hakea)*	Environmental weed	Good	Average to Poor	8	4	0.21	0.23	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.52	1.79	
148	*Hakea salicifolia (Willow leaved Hakea)*	Environmental weed	Good	Average to Poor	7	6	0.32	0.35	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	3.84	2.13	
149	*Hakea salicifolia (Willow leaved Hakea)*	Environmental weed	Good	Poor	8	6	0.3	0.35	Mature	Short	Moderate	Low	3.6	2.13	
150	*Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)*	Introduced	Good	Poor	12	10	0.45	0.52	Mature	Short	Moderate	Low	5.4	2.51	Hedera sp. on lower trunk

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

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151	*Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)*	Introduced	Good	Poor	13	10	0.44	0.53	Mature	Short	Moderate	Low	5.28	2.53	Hedera sp. on lower trunk
152	*Fraxinus angustifolia (Desert Ash)*	Environmental weed	Good	Good	9.4	12	0.48	0.56	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	5.76	2.59	
153	*Fraxinus angustifolia (Desert Ash)*	Environmental weed	Good	Good	8	8	0.32	0.36	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	3.84	2.15	
154	*Fraxinus angustifolia (Desert Ash)*	Environmental weed	Good	Good	8	8	0.3	0.36	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	3.6	2.15	
155	*Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)*	Introduced	Good	Good	9.8	8	0.3	0.36	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3.6	2.15	
156	*Pyrus calleryana (Ornamental Pear)*	Introduced	Good	Good	10	10	0.4	0.47	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	4.8	2.41	
157	*Pyrus calleryana (Ornamental Pear)*	Introduced	Good	Good	7	6	0.26	0.32	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3.12	2.05	
158	*Pyrus calleryana (Ornamental Pear)*	Introduced	Good	Good	8	5	0.24	0.3	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.88	2	
159	*Pyrus calleryana (Ornamental Pear)*	Introduced	Good	Good	9	7	0.35	0.41	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	4.2	2.28	
160	*Pyrus calleryana (Ornamental Pear)*	Introduced	Good	Good	11	6	0.31	0.4	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3.72	2.25	
161	*Jacaranda mimosifolia (Jacaranda)*	Introduced	Average to Poor	Average	8	5	0.21	0.25	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.52	1.85	20% dieback
162	*Jacaranda mimosifolia (Jacaranda)*	Introduced	Average to Poor	Poor	5	4	0.12	0.16	Early mature	Short	Minimal	Low	2	1.53	
163	*Prunus avium (Cherry)*	Introduced	Good	Good	6	10	0.4	0.46	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	4.8	2.39	
164	*Jacaranda mimosifolia (Jacaranda)*	Introduced	Average	Average	8	4	0.14	0.16	Early mature	Medium	Minimal	Low	2	1.53	
165	*Jacaranda mimosifolia (Jacaranda)*	Introduced	Good	Average	8	6	0.25	0.31	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3	2.02	
166	*Gleditsia tricanthos CV (Honey locust)*	Introduced	Good	Good	8	5	0.2	0.25	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.4	1.85	
167	*Gleditsia tricanthos CV (Honey locust)*	Introduced	Good	Good	7	5	0.16	0.21	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2	1.72	
168	*Gleditsia tricanthos CV (Honey locust)*	Introduced	Good	Poor	8	7	0.27	0.34	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	3.24	2.1	Bifurcated main trunk, Included bark
169	*Gleditsia tricanthos CV (Honey locust)*	Introduced	Good	Poor	8	6	0.24	0.34	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.88	2.1	Upper trunk Decay
170	*Gleditsia tricanthos CV (Honey locust)*	Introduced	Good	Good	6	5	0.18	0.24	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Moderate	2.16	1.82	

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

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171	*Gleditsia tricanthos CV (Honey locust)*	Introduced	Average	Poor	8	6	0.22	0.35	Mature	Short	Low-Moderate	Low	2.64	2.13	
172	*Fraxinus angustifolia (Desert Ash)*	Environmental weed	Good	Poor	6	5	0.16	0.2	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.68	
173	*Hakea salicifolia (Willow leaved Hakea)*	Environmental weed	Good	Good	7	5	0.21	0.28	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.52	1.94	
174	*Leptospernum patersonii (Lemon scented Tea Tree)*	Australian native	Good	Good	7	6	0.2	0.26	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.4	1.88	
175	*Callistemon citrinus (Crimson Bottlebrush)*	Australian native	Good	Poor	7	5	0.18	0.22	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.16	1.75	Leader has failed
176	*Eucalyptus mannifera (Red Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Average to Poor	Average	10	9	0.37	0.45	Mature	Short	Moderate	Low	4.44	2.37	40% dieback
177	*Eucalyptus mannifera (Red Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Dead	Removal	12	10	0.45	0.53	Over-mature	Removal	Moderate	Remove	5.4	2.53	
178	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	15	14	0.59	0.68	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	7.08	2.81	
179	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	14	12	0.43	0.52	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	5.16	2.51	
180	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	14	14	0.51	0.59	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	6.12	2.65	
181	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	14.2	12	0.65	0.76	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	7.8	2.95	
182	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Poor	13	5	0.78	0.87	Mature	Short	Moderate	Low	9.36	3.12	Lopped at 6m
183	*Eucalyptus saligna (Sydney Blue Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	18	14	0.69	0.78	Mature	Medium	High	High	8.28	2.98	Hangers, Previous branch failure, Large lateral branch had failed in recent storms
184	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	16	10	0.5	0.58	Mature	Medium	High	High	6	2.63	
185	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	18.8	12	0.47	0.56	Mature	Medium	High	High	5.64	2.59	
186	*Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	17	13	0.44	0.54	Mature	Medium	High	High	5.28	2.55	
187	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	7	6	0.16	0.19	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2	1.65	
188	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	7	5	0.16	0.2	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2	1.68	
189	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	5	8	0.22	0.26	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.64	1.88	Moderate trunk lean, Suppressed Form

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

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190	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	17	10	0.48	0.57	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	5.76	2.61	
191	*Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Poor	10	7	0.41	0.5	Mature	Short	Moderate	Low	4.92	2.47	Upper trunk Decay
192	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	13	8	0.4	0.48	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	4.8	2.43	
193	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	18	10	0.44	0.51	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	5.28	2.49	
194	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Poor	16	8	0.5	0.58	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	6	2.63	Bifurcated main trunk, Included bark
195	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	14	10	0.35	0.43	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	4.2	2.32	
196	*Corymbia citriodora (Lemon Scented Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Good	6	3	0.12	0.15	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2	1.5	TGx3
197	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	17	10	0.49	0.58	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	5.88	2.63	
198	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	17	10	0.43	0.51	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	5.16	2.49	
199	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	17	12	0.78	0.87	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	9.36	3.12	
200	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	7	4	0.14	0.16	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2	1.53	
201	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	17	10	0.47	0.57	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	5.64	2.61	
202	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum)*	Locally occurring	Average	Poor	13	7	0.45	0.53	Late mature	Short	Moderate	Low	5.4	2.53	Mid-trunk Decay
203	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	17	8	0.35	0.43	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	4.2	2.32	
204	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	16	6	0.28	0.34	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3.36	2.1	
205	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	12	8	0.27	0.34	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3.24	2.1	Moderate trunk lean, Suppressed Form
206	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	15	10	0.37	0.46	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	4.44	2.39	
207	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	9	4	0.17	0.21	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.04	1.72	
208	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	15	8	0.32	0.38	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	3.84	2.2	
209	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	18	8	0.33	0.41	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	3.96	2.28	

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

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210	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	17	10	0.38	0.47	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	4.56	2.41	
211	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Poor	13	6	0.24	0.28	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.88	1.94	Bifurcated main trunk, Included bark
212	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	18	8	0.31	0.36	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	3.72	2.15	
213	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Average	Average to Poor	12	6	0.26	0.32	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	3.12	2.05	Bifurcated main trunk, Included bark, 20% dieback
214	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	18	8	0.31	0.34	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	3.72	2.1	
215	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	16	9	0.43	0.55	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	5.16	2.57	
216	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	11	6	0.21	0.27	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.52	1.91	
217	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	7	4	0.11	0.15	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2	1.5	
218	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Poor	Poor	6	3	0.1	0.15	Early mature	Short	Minimal	Low	2	1.5	
219	*Angophora costata (Apple Myrtle)*	Australian native	Good	Good	12	7	0.26	0.34	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	3.12	2.1	
220	*Melaleuca armilaris (Honey Bracelet Myrtle)*	Australian native	Average	Average	7	7	0.12	0.16	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2	1.53	
221	*Melaleuca armilaris (Honey Bracelet Myrtle)*	Australian native	Average	Average	8	6	0.2	0.28	Mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2.4	1.94	
222	*Eucalyptus viminalis (Manna Gum)*	Locally occurring	Average	Poor	17	6	0.63	0.76	Late mature	Removal	Moderate	Low	7.56	2.95	Lower & mid trunk decay
223	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Poor	12	7	0.24	0.28	Early mature	Medium	Low-Moderate	Low	2.88	1.94	
224	*Angophora floribunda (Rough Barked Apple)*	Australian native	Good	Good	13	12	0.64	0.72	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	7.68	2.88	
225	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	15	7	0.32	0.38	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	3.84	2.2	
226	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	8	8	0.18	0.25	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.16	1.85	Moderate trunk lean, Suppressed Form
227	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	6	8	0.18	0.21	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.16	1.72	Moderate trunk lean, Suppressed Form
228	*Melaleuca armilaris (Honey Bracelet Myrtle)*	Australian native	Average	Average	8	6	0.27	0.37	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	3.24	2.18	

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
0425 879 811
arboristreports@gmail.com

Tree #	Botanical & common names	Origin	Health	Structure	Height	Canopy spread	Total DBH	Diameter ground	Age	ULE	Amenity value	Retention value	TPZ	SRZ	Comments
229	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	8	6	0.18	0.23	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.16	1.79	
230	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	17	12	0.52	0.63	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	6.24	2.73	
231	*Angophora floribunda (Rough Barked Apple)*	Australian native	Good	Average to Poor	5	4	0.16	0.18	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2	1.61	
232	*Angophora floribunda (Rough Barked Apple)*	Australian native	Good	Good	10	7	0.26	0.32	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3.12	2.05	
233	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	15	10	0.33	0.41	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	3.96	2.28	
234	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	7	5	0.17	0.19	Early mature	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.04	1.65	
235	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	16	8	0.42	0.52	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	5.04	2.51	
236	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)*	Australian native	Good	Good	17	8	0.35	0.44	Mature	Medium	Moderate	High	4.2	2.34	
237	*Corymbia ficifolia (Red flowering Gum)*	Australian native	Good	Average	6	7	0.2	0.21	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.4	1.72	
238	*Melaleuca quinquenervia (Broad Leaf Paperbark)*	Australian native	Good	Average	5	4	0.17	0.16	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.04	1.53	
239	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx (Long leaved Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Poor	6	7	0.23	0.28	Mature	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.76	1.94	
240	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx (Long leaved Box)*	Locally occurring	Good	Poor	9	7	0.52	0.58	Mature	Short	Moderate	Low	6.24	2.63	Lower trunk Decay

*** Please Note: All measurements are in metres.**

*** Note: unless otherwise stated the diameters of neighbouring trees have been estimated.**

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Appendix 4 – Tree Images

Tree 1

Tree 2

Tree 3

Tree 5

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 7

Tree 8

Tree 9

Tree 10

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 11

Tree 13

Tree 12

Tree 16

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Trees 17-18

Tree 19

Trees 20-22

Tree 23

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 24

Tree 25

Trees 26-27

Trees 28-29

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 30

Trees 33-35

Tree 36

Tree 37

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Trees 38-39

Tree 41

Tree 42

Trees 19, 36 & 43

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 44

Tree 45

Tree 46

Tree 47

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 48

Tree 49

Tree 50

Tree 51

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 52

Tree 54

Tree 55

Tree 57

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 58

Tree 59

Tree 62

Tree 65

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 67

Tree 68

Tree 70

Trees 70-71

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 73

Tree 74

Tree 75

Tree 76

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 77

Tree78

Tree 79

Tree 80

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 81

Tree 82

Tree 83

Tree 85

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 86

Tree 87

Tree 90

Tree 92

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 95

Tree 94

Tree 95

Tree 97

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 99

Tree 100

Tree 103

Tree 106-106

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 109-110

Tree 111

Tree 112

Tree 113

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 114

Tree 115

Tree 116

Tree 117

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 118

Tree 119

Trees 120-122

Tree 122

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Trees 123-124

Trees 125-128

Tree 129

Trees 130-132

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 131

Tree 133

Trees 135-137

Trees 139-140

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 141

Tree 142

Tree 143

Tree 144

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Trees 146-146

Tree 150

Tree 151

Tree 152

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 153

Tree 154

Tree 155

Tree 156

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 157

Tree 158

Tree 159

Tree 160

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 161

Tree 162

Tree 163

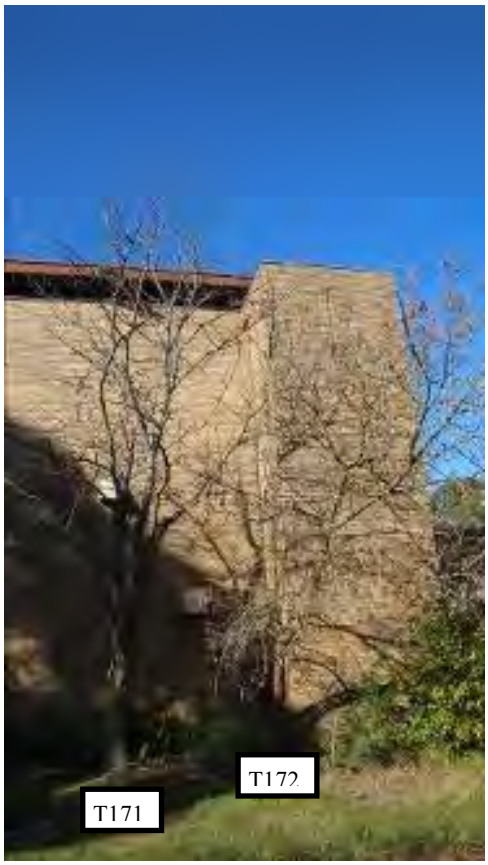
Tree 165

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 166

Trees 168-171

Trees 169-170



Trees 171-172

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Trees 173-174

Tree 176

Tree 177

Tree 178

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 179

Tree 180

Tree 181

Tree 182

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Trees 183-184

Trees 185-186

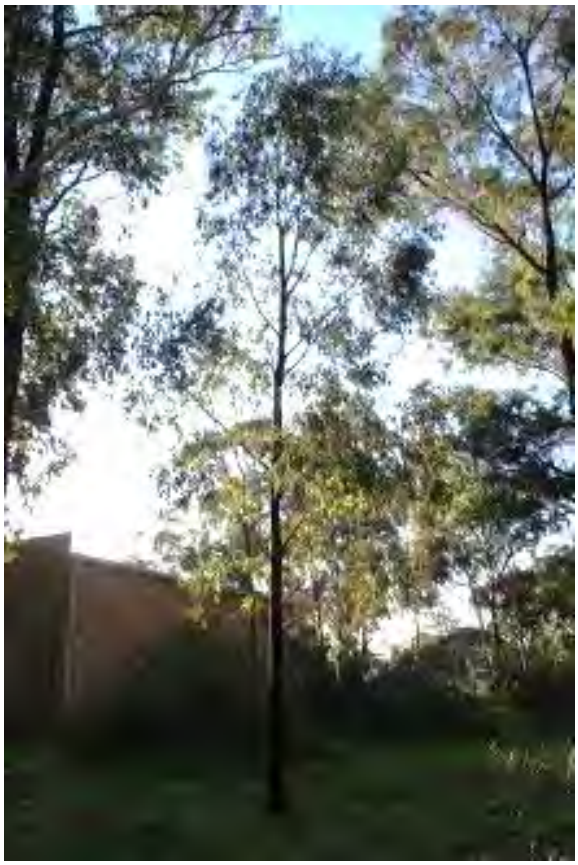
Tree 187

Trees 188-189

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 190 & 193

Tree 192-196 & 197-198



Tree 200

Tree 224

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 219

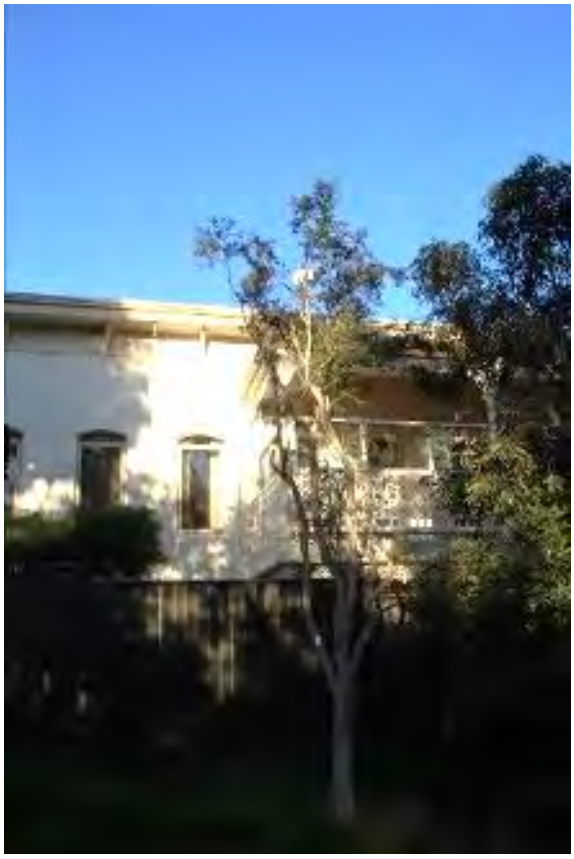
Tree 226-228

Tree 234-235

Tree 237

Paul Jameson
(Grad. Cert. Arb. (Melb) Ass. Dip. Hort. (Burnley) BA, BSW)
Consultant Arborist
Info@bluegumreports.com.au
0425 879 811

Tree 129



Tree 238

Tree 239

Legend

- Remove & Low retention value trees
- Medium retention value trees
- High retention value trees

Bluegum Consultancy
PO Box 107
Hampton VIC 3188
arboristreports@gmail.com - 0425 879 811

Date: 16/08/2021
Drawn by: Paul Jameson

SCALE 1:750 @A3

INBG

Site Plan - 500 Burwood Hwy, Vermont South

A3