

Attachment E

**Tree Location Plan – Extract from JNW AIA
Report 27/08/2019**

Annexure A: Observations as seen on the day of inspection of trees

Tree No	Botanical Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Spread (m)	D.B.H. (cm)	D.R.B. (cm)	TPZ (radius m)	SRZ (radius m)	Condition comments as seen on site	ULE
1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	M	10	7	46	52	5.5	2.5	G vitality, ST	2a
2	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	M	8	10	48	60	5.8	2.7	G vitality, ST	2a
3	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	M	8	4	16	22	1.9	1.8	G vitality, ST	2a
4	<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	M	8	10	46	56	5.5	2.6	G vitality	2a
5	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	M	12	7	31	37	3.7	2.2	G vitality	2b
6	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	M	12	6	32	36	3.8	2.2	G vitality	2b
7	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	M	12	5	26	30	3.1	2.0	G vitality	2b
8	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	M	9	7	47	53	5.6	2.5	G vitality	2b
9	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	M	16	8	62	73	7.4	2.9	G vitality	2b
10	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	M	12	7	48	53	5.8	2.5	G vitality, inter-canopy suppressed by T9	2b
11	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	M	10	8	32	44	3.8	2.3	G vitality	2b
12	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	M	8	6	42	48	5.0	2.4	G vitality	2a
13	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	M	9	6	26, 22	38	4.1	2.2	G vitality	2a
14	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	M	11	10	42, 58	76	8.6	2.9	G vitality	2a
15	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	M	11	10	48, 28	69	6.7	2.8	G vitality	2a
16	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	SM	3	1	4	6	0.5	1.0	G vitality, ST	2a
17	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	SM	5	2	8	10	1.0	1.3	G vitality, ST	2a
18	<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	M	7	4	16	18	1.9	1.6	F vitality, suppressed T19	3b
19	<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	M	9	5	32	36	3.8	2.2	G vitality, suppressed by T1	2b
20	<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	M	5	2	18	20	2.2	1.7	F vitality, suppressed by T1	3b
21	<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	M	8	4	26	32	3.1	2.1	G vitality	2b
22	<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	M	7	4	19	24	2.3	1.8	G vitality	2b
23	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	M	5	5	30	36	3.6	2.2	F vitality	3b

24	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	M	9	6	34	40	4.1	2.3	F vitality, 1/4 dead	4a
25	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	M	7	3	18	22	2.2	1.8	F vitality, apical pruned @ 4m	3b
26	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	M	6	4	20	23	2.4	1.8	F vitality, topped @ 4m	3b

Terms used in Tree Survey & Report:

Age Class

(Y) – Young refers to a well-established but juvenile tree. Less than 1/3 life expectancy

(SM) – Semi-mature refers to a tree at growth stages between immaturity and full size. A tree has reached First Adult Form i.e. displays adult characteristics. 1/3 to 2/3 life expectancy

(M)- Mature refers to a full size tree with some capacity for future growth. Older than 2/3 life expectancy

(OM) – Over-mature refers to a tree approaching decline or already declining. Older than 2/3 life expectancy and showing signs of irreversible decline.

Health refers to a tree's vigour, growth rate, disease and/or insects.

Vitality summarises observations about the health and structure of the tree on a scale of: **(G) Good, (F) Fair, (P) Poor & (D) Dead.**

Good: Tree is generally healthy and free from obvious signs of structural weaknesses or significant effects of pests and diseases or infection;

Fair: Tree is generally vigorous although has some indication of being adversely affected by the early effects of disease or infection or environmental or mechanical damage. Appropriate tree maintenance can usually improve overall health and halt decline;

Poor: Tree in decline and is not likely to improve with reasonable maintenance practices or has a structural fault such as bark inclusion;

Dead: Tree no longer capable of sustained growth.

Deadwood (DW) – deadwood found in canopy as a percentage.

Over Head Power Lines (OHPL) – upper canopy pruned to accommodate power lines at a given height.

Height expressed in metres refers to estimated overall height of tree.

Next Door tree (ND) – tree located in the neighbour's property.

Street Tree (ST) – tree located in Councils footpath reserve.

Spread expressed in metres refers to estimated spread of crown at the drip line.

(DBH) Diameter at Breast Height expressed in millimetres refers to the trunk diameter at 1.4 metres above ground level. Where there are multiple trunks the combined diameter has been calculated in terms of Appendix A – AS 4970 – 2009, shown in brackets.

(DRB) Diameter above Root Buttress expressed in millimetres refers to the trunk diameter above root buttress.

(TPZ) Tree Protection Zone & Structural Root Zone (SRZ) as defined by AS 4970 – 2009 Section 3

(ULE) The various ULE categories indicate the useful life anticipated for an individual tree or trees assessed as a group. Factors such as the location, age, condition and vitality of the tree are significant to the determination of this rating. Other influences such as the tree’s effect on better specimens and the economics of managing the tree successfully in its location are also relevant to ULE (Barrell 1993, 1995, 2001).

ULE RATING (UPDATED 1/4/01) BARRELL

1.Long ULE: Trees that appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 40 years with an acceptable level of risk.	2.Medium ULE: Trees that appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 15-40 years with an acceptable level of risk.	3.Short ULE: Trees that appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 5-15 years with an acceptable level of risk.	4.Remove: Trees that should be removed within the next 5 years.	5.Small, young or regularly pruned: Trees that can be reliably moved or replaced.
(A) Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth	(A) Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 more years.	(A) Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 more years.	(A) Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees because of disease or inhospitable conditions.	(A) Small trees less than 5 Metres in height.
(B) Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree care.	(B) Trees that could live for more than 40 years but may be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.	(B) Trees that could live for more than 15 years but may be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.	(B) Dangerous trees because of instability or recent loss of adjacent trees.	(B) Young trees less than 15 years old but over 5 metres in height.
(C) Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long term retention.	(C) Trees that could live for more than 40 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	(C) Trees that could live for more than 15 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	(C) Dangerous trees because of structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form.	(C) Formal hedges and trees intended for regular pruning to artificially control growth.
	(D) Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial tree care.	(D) Trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short term.	(D) Damaged trees that are clearly not safe to retain.	
			(E) Trees that could live for more than 5 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	
			(F) Trees that are damaging or may cause damage to existing structures within 5 years.	
			(G) Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the reasons given in (A) to (F).	
			(H) Trees in categories (A) to (G) that have a high wildlife habitat value and, with appropriate treatment, could be retained subject to regular review.	

Annexure B: Tree location plans with mark up by JNW



