



Tree Risk Assessment



Phillips Landing
247 Burwood Road, Concord
NSW, 2137
DP 270051
Job No: 26108
10/08/2026

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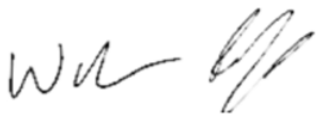


DISCLAIMER and Limitations of Assessment

The purpose of this report is to provide an assessment of the risk posed by 305 trees positioned within the community access areas within Phillips Landing, Concord. This report has been commissioned by the Property Manager (Altitude Facilities Management) on behalf of the Owners Corporation (DP 270051). The author of this report is *Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd*. This report has not been prepared for any other purpose. The author accepts no responsibility for the use of this report for purposes other than tree risk assessment or if used by any other person / party.

All observations, recommendations and advice expressed within this report are based on the professional experience of the author, information gathered during the site assessment and information provided by the client. All tree assessment data was gathered from the ground in accordance with the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) best management practices: Level 2 Basic Assessment (Dunster et al. 2017). No aerial, diagnostic or invasive methods of assessment were used.

The lack of diagnostic or detailed information of the tree's internal structural condition and restrictions associated with ground-based visual tree assessment are inherent limitations in this report. Detailed assessment of root plate integrity and below-ground defects are not feasible under the assessment methodology used. Trees are dynamically growing organisms that change over time. This report reflects the condition of the tree on the day of its assessment. No guarantee is implied with respect to future condition and safety beyond the limitations of the assessment methodology or the specified timeframe of the recommendations provided within the report.



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10th August 2026



1. Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide a risk assessment of the trees located on community property within the Phillips Landing housing estate in Concord. Trees were visually assessed between 22/06/2026 and 23/06/2026. Tree locations are specified in Figure 4 and **Appendix G**. 305 trees were included in this updated assessment.

A Level 2 Basic Tree Assessment was carried out for 305 trees. Trees were located, identified and assessed using the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck and Breloer 1994). Categorical descriptors were used to evaluate the condition, structural integrity and Useful Life Expectancy for each tree. The Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ) method was used in this report to determine each tree's risk (Extreme, High, Moderate or Low). Risk reduction or infrastructure clearance works were recommended where necessary. A priority rating was issued for each work recommendation, which was based on the tree's specific risk and other influential factors such as conflict between its growth and surrounding infrastructure.

Priority of Works Recommended for 305 Assessed Trees				
None	Low	Moderate	High	Urgent
Trees 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 62, 63, 64, 70, 72, 82, 83, 87, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 112, 113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 154, 155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238, 242, 243, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 258, 260, 261, 262, 265, 266, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 114, 303, 304, 292, 293, 295, 298, 299, 300, 301 and 302	Trees 3, 4, 9, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 41, 45, 47, 59, 60, 61, 66, 68, 69, 74, 75, 78, 80, 81, 85, 86, 109, 111, 116, 118, 119, 125, 134, 135, 137, 144, 150, 151, 153, 156, 173, 204, 209, 219, 220, 222, 239, 240, 241, 244, 245, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 269, 278, 282, 294 and 305	Trees 7, 30, 40, 46, 51, 57, 65, 67, 71, 73, 76, 77, 79, 84, 106, 110, 132, 163, 164, 201, 202, 267, 268, 276, 296 and 297	Trees 89, 90, 179, 184, 185, 197, 216, 237, 259, 263 and 264	N/A

Recommended tree works must be undertaken for the 11 High priority specimens within the next 6-months. Recommended tree works should be undertaken for 26 Moderate priority specimens within 12 months or as soon as is reasonably practicable. Recommended Low works should be undertaken for 69 trees within 3 years if the cost of doing so is reasonably practicable. The residual risk of all trees within the site should be reassessed after 12 months by a qualified arborist (minimum AQF Level 5).



2. Location

2.1. Site Location

The subject site for this Tree Risk Assessment is the Phillips Landing residential village, which is located at 247 Burwood Road, Concord (Figure 1). The site is within an R3 Medium-Density Residential zone (Planning NSW 2026). The large tree population within this site plays an important role in maintaining local amenity within the subject site and contributing to regional ecological services.



Figure 1. Site location is Phillips Landing, Concord. Image sourced from Google (2026).

2.2. Relevant Policy Controls

The subject site is located within the Canada Bay Municipal Council. The environmental policy regulations relevant to the trees (woody vegetation taller than 5 metres) within the subject site are drawn from *Part 3 of the NSW State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021*. Policy controls governing the management of trees within the subject site are issued under the provisions of the provision of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2021, Division 2 Development control plans*.



The policy controls governing the management of the trees within the City of Canada Bay Council LGA are outlined in *Part B – General Control, Chapter 6 – ‘Trees and Urban Ecology’ of the City of Canada Bay DCP (2025)* (Canada Bay Council 2026). This policy control aligns with and supports the policy controls outlined in the *Canada Bay Local Environmental Plan (CBLEP 2013). Part 5.9 of the CBLEP (2013)*, which previously governed the protection of trees within the LGA, was repealed circa 2017. These policy controls draw from *the Australian Standard for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS4970 2025)* and *the Australian Standard for Pruning Amenity Trees (AS4373 2007)*.

The subject site is positioned adjacent to but does not contain any Heritage Items and is not positioned within a Heritage Conservation zone (Planning NSW 2026). No threatened species or ecologically endangered communities have been identified within the property boundaries of the subject site (SEED NSW 2026). The riverbank areas adjacent to the subject site are within Biodiversity Values Mapped areas (Planning NSW 2026) (Figure 3). The subject site is not within a Bushfire Prone Land zone (Planning NSW 2026).



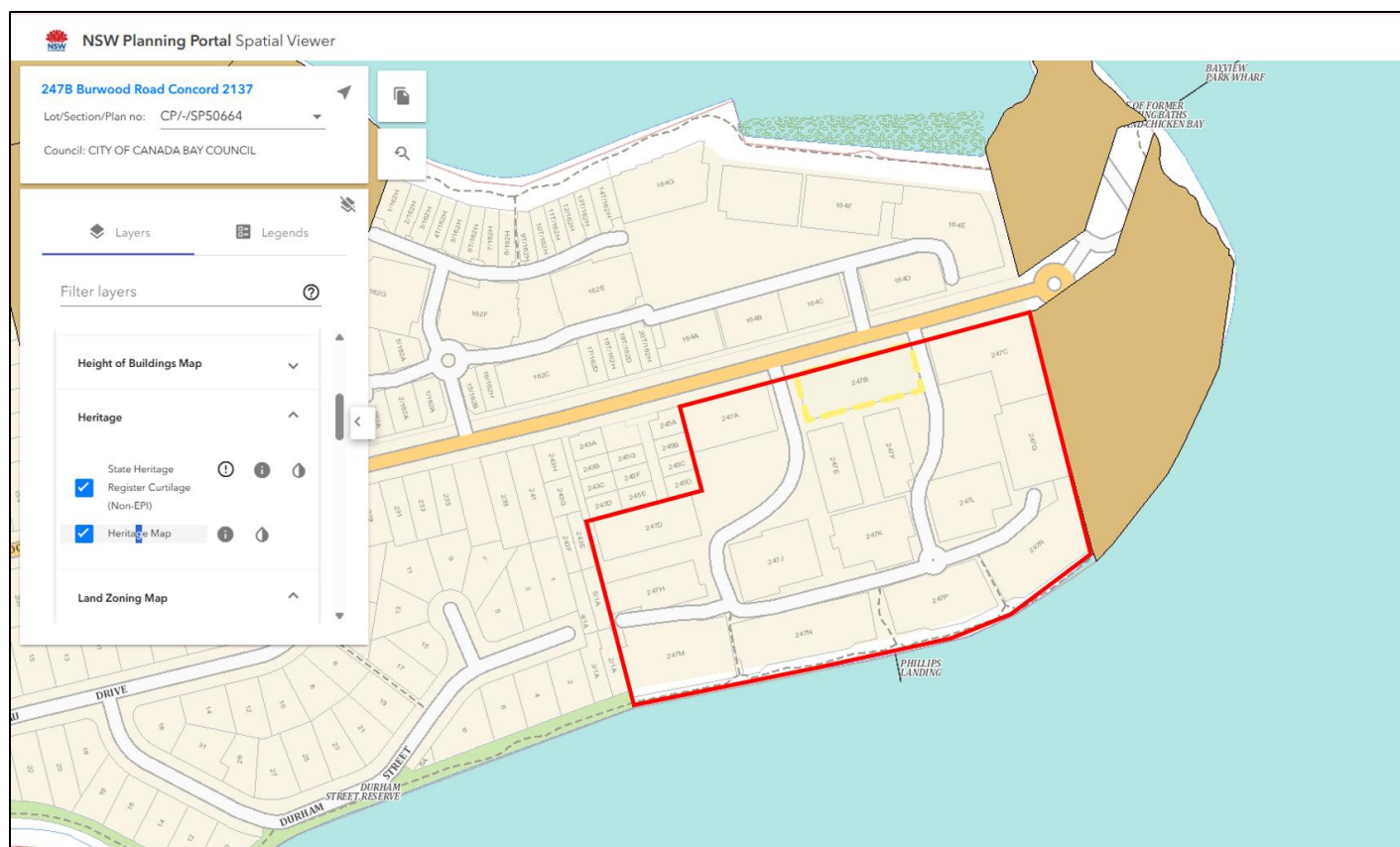


Figure 2. Subject site (RED boundary) positioned adjacent to but does not contain any Heritage Items (Brown Polygon). Image sourced from Planning NSW (2026).



Figure 3. Subject site (RED boundary) positioned adjacent to but does not contain any Biodiversity Values Mapped Area (Purple Polygon). Image sourced from Planning NSW (2026).



2.3. Tree Locations

Woody vegetation with a height of 3 metres or greater was defined as a 'tree' and included in this assessment. There were 305 trees included in this assessment. All trees inside and within 5 metres of the property boundaries of the subject site were assessed. As specified in *Part B – General Control, Chapter 6 – 'Trees and Urban Ecology' of the City of Canada Bay DCP (2026)*, woody vegetation is classified as a 'tree' if it has a height of 5 metres or greater, a trunk diameter of 300 mm or more at ground level, a canopy spread of greater than 4 metres, or is a palm / cycad of any size (Canada Bay Council 2025).

The 305 trees included in this assessment are distributed throughout the community areas within the subject site. Trees positioned within the private allotments were not assessed (Figure 4). The Site Map (Figure 4) is divided into Detailed Tree Location Maps in *Appendix G*. This assessment started within the south-western corner of the site adjacent to the Shirley Street entrance and moved around the site in a counterclockwise direction (Figure 4).



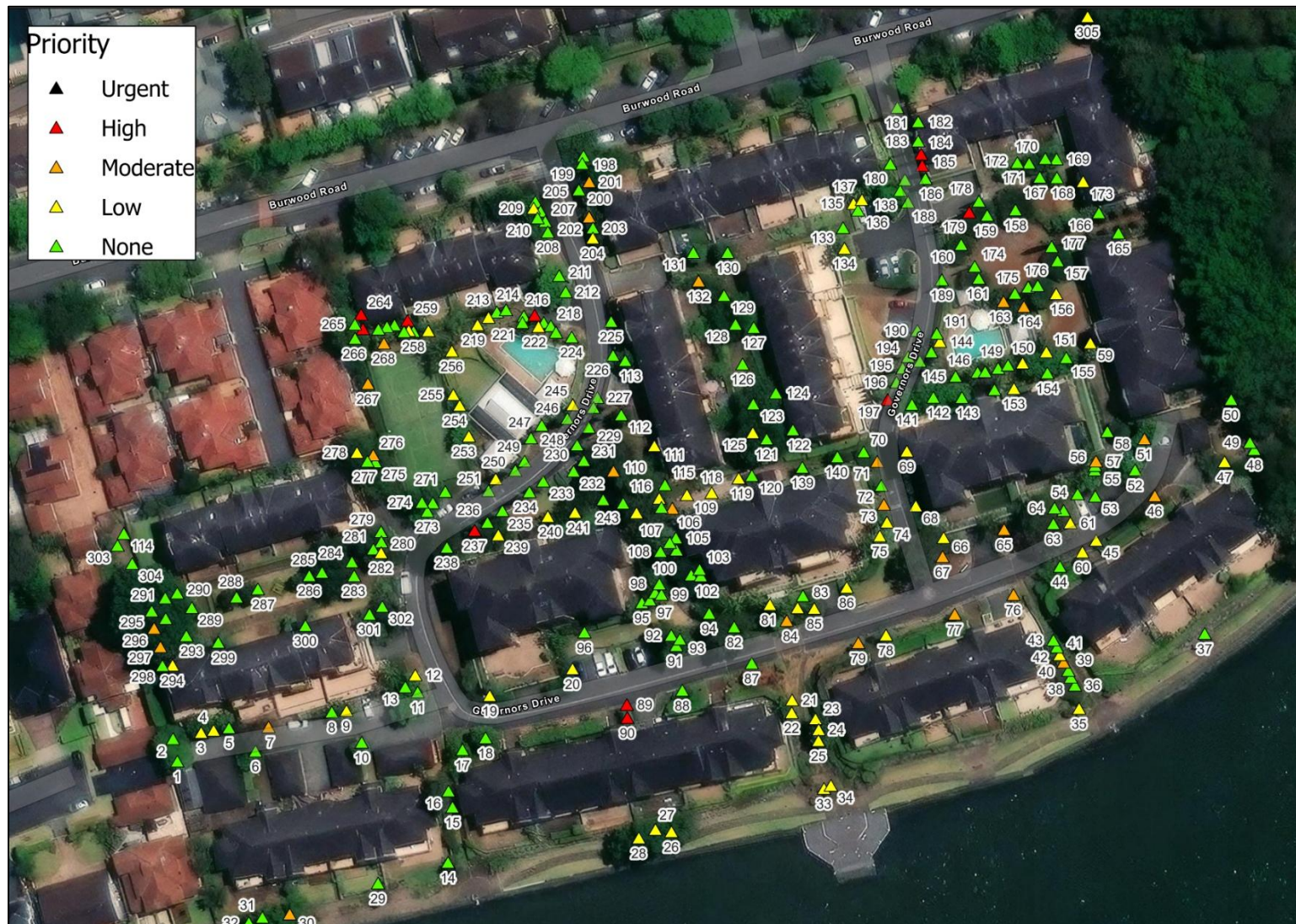


Figure 4. Location of 305 trees assessed within the boundaries of the Phillips Landing, Concord. **Detailed Tree Location Maps are included in Appendix G.** Image sourced from Google Maps (2026).



3. Methodology

3.1 Assessment Methodology

A ground-based visual assessment of all trees within the property boundaries of the subject site took place between 22/06/2026 and 23/06/2026. Measurements were taken of each tree's height, stem diameter and canopy dimensions. The ISA Level 2 Basic Assessment methodology was used to assess the trees' structural condition and underpin the risk evaluations (Dunster et al. 2017).

The format for data collection included:

- Tree Number: The assessment started within the south-western portion of the site. Tree groups were formed in situations where multiple specimens of the same size, risk rating and works recommendation / priority were very closely positioned. 47 tree groups were formed in this assessment (Trees 13, 19, 20, 35, 37, 47, 49, 54, 58, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 75, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 94, 96, 100, 107, 108, 109, 132, 134, 144, 146, 165, 166, 173, 180, 223, 243, 244, 254, 255, 256, 267, 270, 274, 278, 294, 299 and 300)
- Scientific Name:
- Common Name:
- Height: Estimated in **metres** by the assessor using professional experience.
- Canopy Width: Average of two canopy diameter estimates (north-south and east-west). Estimated in **metres** by the assessor using professional experience.
- Diameter at Standard Height (DSH): Estimated at 1.4 metres height and is described in **cm**.
- Maturity: **Young, Semi-mature, Mature, Over-mature or Dead**. Judgements on these five categories were determined by size (height, canopy width and stem diameter measurements) of each specimen and their relation to growth patterns of the assessed species and the known growth rates and potential mature sizes (Costermans 2006). In addition, the presence of stem and canopy decay and / or hollows within trees' stems and canopy vigour played an important role in



determining trees' stage of maturity (Bennett et al. 1994). A list of criteria for each stage of maturity is included in *Appendix B*.

- Condition: **Good, Fair, Poor, Very Poor and Dead**. A visual vitality index designed by Johnstone et al. (2012) was used to underpin an evaluation of each tree's health (*Appendix C*).
- Canopy Structure: **Good, Fair, Poor, Very Poor and Failed**. The Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method was used to underpin the evaluation of each tree's structural condition (Mattheck and Breloar 1994).
- Ø Useful Life Expectancy (ULE): ULE is a measure developed by Barrell Tree Consultancy that provides an important estimate of a tree's remaining safe life span within a landscape (Barrell 1996). This estimate is based on species knowledge and an individual's structure, health and position within the landscape. ULE estimate categories used were: **Long (>40 years), Medium (between 15 and 40 years), Short (between 5 and 15 years), Negligible (1-5 years) and Dead (0 years)**. A framework for the ULE determination methodology is provided in *Appendix D* (Barrell 1996).
- Landscape Value: **Significant, Very High, High, Moderate, Low, Very Low, Insignificant**. These categories account for each tree's size, ecological significance, structural integrity, visual prominence within the landscape and any additional heritage or protection controls that may be relevant to it. A framework for the Landscape Significance determination methodology is provided in *Appendix E* (Morton 2011).
- Risk Rating: The Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ) methodology was used to determine assessed trees' risk as: **Extreme, High, Moderate or Low**. The TRAQ methodology uses the site factors, occupancy rates and visual tree assessment information to determine categorical descriptors of the Likelihood of Failure, Likelihood of Impact, and the Consequence of Failure. These categories are used in the TRAQ risk assessment matrices to provide a qualitative description of a tree's risk (*Appendix F*). An assessment timeframe of two-years was used for this assessment.



- Works Recommendation: Recommended works required to reduce the risk and/or improve the ULE associated with specified trees. The work recommended for each tree balanced the tree's health and structural ratings with their Risk Rating and canopy position to provide the most appropriate management strategy for the tree. Works recommendations account for the potential structural impact caused by trees on buildings and infrastructure within the site. These criteria show that while a tree may pose a low to moderate risk, its priority for remedial works may be High. All works recommendations were made to align with the policy controls and strategies relevant to the trees within the subject site outlined in Section 2.2.
- Priority: Categorises the urgency with which works should take place in order to reduce the risk rating to a more acceptable level. The categories used included **Urgent** (recommended works must be undertaken as soon as possible), **High** (recommended works must be undertaken within 6 months), **Moderate** (recommended works should be undertaken within 12 months or as soon as is reasonably practicable), **Low** (recommended works should be undertaken within 3 years or if reasonably practicable) or **None** (non-applicable as no works are recommended). Priority ratings for each tree reflect both the risk that they pose and the benefit that they provide within the landscape.



3.2. Work specifications

The requirements for the works recommendations made in this report are included in Table 1. All pruning recommendations made in this report align with *the Australian Standard for Pruning Amenity Trees* (AS 4373 2007). All practical works within this site must comply with *AS 4373 (2007)* and *Part B – General Control, Chapter 6 – ‘Trees and Urban Ecology’ of the City of Canada Bay DCP* (2025) (Canada Bay Council 2026).

Table 1. Pruning/Monitoring recommendations and corresponding specifications.

Recommendation	Specification
Remove hazardous deadwood	Remove dead branches with a diameter of 30 mm or greater.
Risk Reduction Prune 10%	Lightly reduce length of specified lateral branches by 1.5 – 2 metres back to suitable upright branch union. Maximum finishing cut diameter must not exceed 80 mm. Maximum live canopy reduction must not exceed 5%.
Risk Reduction Prune 20%	Moderately reduce length of specified lateral branches by 2.5 – 3 metres back to suitable upright branch union. Maximum finishing cut diameter must not exceed 150 mm. Maximum live canopy reduction must not exceed 10%.
Risk Reduction Prune 30%	Heavily reduce length of specified lateral branches by 3.5 – 5 metres back to suitable upright branch union. Maximum finishing cut diameter must not exceed 200 mm. Maximum live canopy reduction must not exceed 15%.
Canopy Lift	Prune low descending branches back to suitable upright union to maintain 2.5-metre clearance from ground over road or carpark. Maximum finishing cut diameter must not exceed 150 mm.
Property / Asset Clearance	Prune lateral branches back to suitable upright union to maintain 1-metre clearance from building or asset (eg. light or sign). Maximum finishing cut diameter must not exceed 150 mm.
Annual Assessment	Monitor condition of specified defect within 12-months. Monitoring must be carried out by a suitably qualified arborist (minimum AQF Level 5).



4. Assessment Results

4.1 Summary of Results

Table 2. Schedule of Priority of works recommended for 305 assessed trees. Data collected for all 305 assessed trees are included in **Appendix J**.

Priority of Works Recommended for 305 Assessed Trees				
None	Low	Moderate	High	Urgent
Trees 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 62, 63, 64, 70, 72, 82, 83, 87, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 112, 113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 154, 155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238, 242, 243, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 258, 260, 261, 262, 265, 266, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 114, 303, 304, 292, 293, 295, 298, 299, 300, 301 and 302	Trees 3, 4, 9, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 41, 45, 47, 59, 60, 61, 66, 68, 69, 74, 75, 78, 80, 81, 85, 86, 109, 111, 116, 118, 119, 125, 134, 135, 137, 144, 150, 151, 153, 156, 173, 204, 209, 219, 220, 222, 239, 240, 241, 244, 245, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 269, 278, 282, 294 and 305	Trees 7, 30, 40, 46, 51, 57, 65, 67, 71, 73, 76, 77, 79, 84, 106, 110, 132, 163, 164, 201, 202, 267, 268, 276, 296 and 297	Trees 89, 90, 179, 184, 185, 197, 216, 237, 259, 263 and 264	N/A

There were no trees within the site that were determined to pose an Extreme or High risk within the site, or require Urgent priority works identified.

High priority works were recommended for 11 trees (Table 2) (Figure 5). All 11 trees were determined to pose a Low-risk within the surrounding landscape. The High Priority of works allocated to the works recommended for these 11 trees reflects the increased urgency for continued monitoring of their health or for further inspection of structural damage to be undertaken. It is suspected that the health of or structural damage associated with these 11 trees will worsen within the next 12 months.

Moderate priority works were recommended for 26 trees (Table 2) (Figure 5). All 26 trees were determined to pose a Low risk. The increased priority of works recommended for these 26 trees reflects the increased conflict between their growth and surrounding infrastructure or the potential for their risk to increase within 24 months.

Low priority works were recommended for 69 trees (Table 2) (Figure 5). All 69 trees were determined to pose a Low risk within the site. Low priority works recommended in this assessment were primarily



recommended for the removal of smaller hazardous deadwood over low-use areas, or for clearance pruning from adjacent assets / buildings or from over footpaths / carparks.

The 199 remaining trees were determined to pose a Low risk and require no works (Table 2) (Figure 5). There was no Priority (None) determined for these trees. The high proportion of trees with no recommended works reflects the mostly good condition, smaller size and low risk of the tree population within the site.

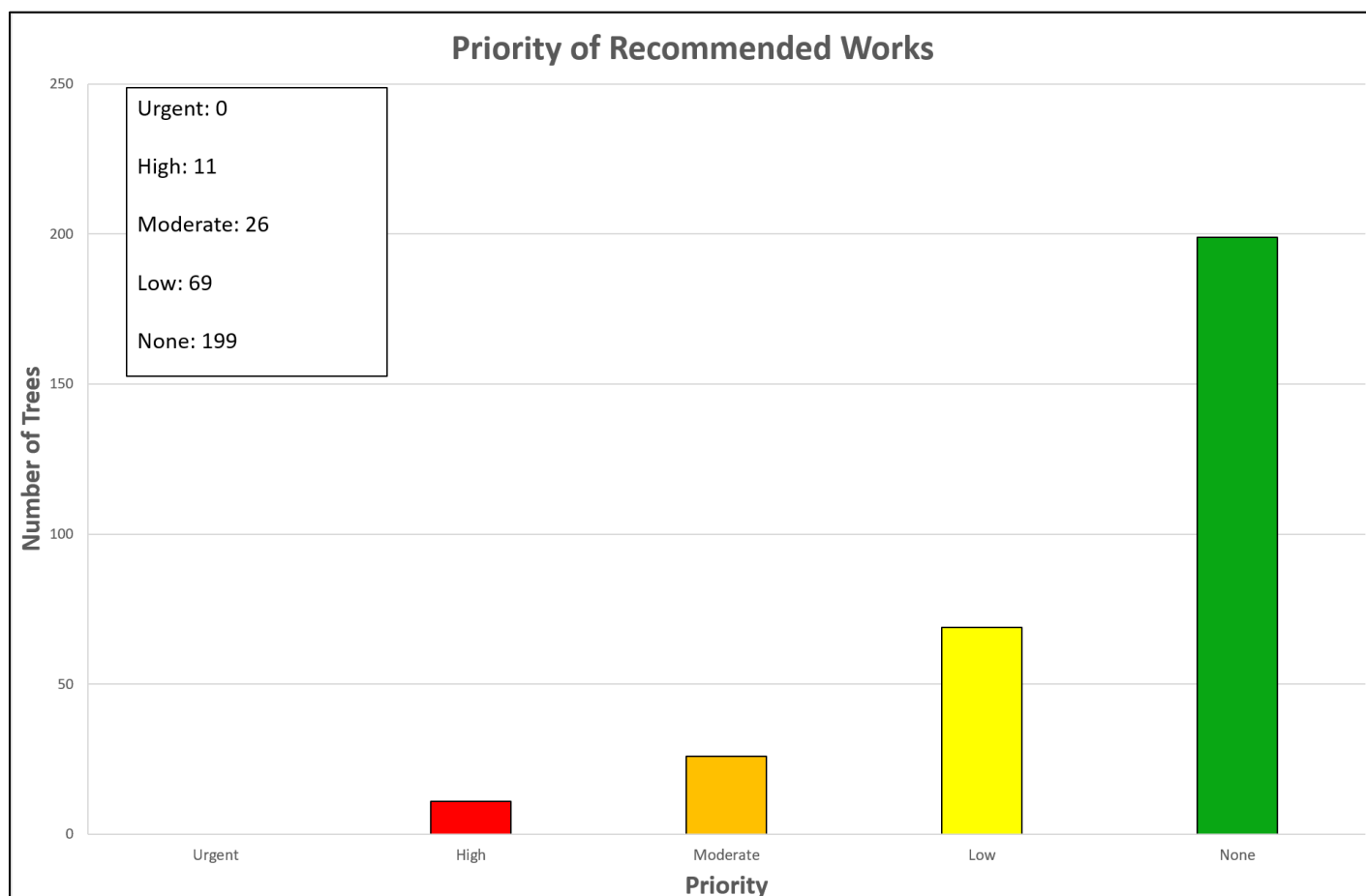


Figure 5. Number of trees in five Priority categories for recommended works.



4.2 High Priority Works Recommendations

The 11 trees requiring High priority works are positioned within the central portion of the site adjacent to the internal roads, walkways and within the north-western portion of the site on the northern side of the tennis court and pool (Figure 6). Inspection summary sheets and photographs for 11 High priority trees are provided in **Appendix H**.

No High Priority tree removal or canopy pruning is recommended in this assessment. All 11 High Priority recommendations are for further inspection.

Signs of structural damage were observed in the retaining walls adjacent to Trees 89 and 90 and to the external wall of the dwellings adjacent to Trees 259, 263 and 264. Further inspection of the damage to the structures adjacent to these 5 trees should be undertaken within 6 months. If major damage is determined to have occurred, a Structural Engineer must specify whether remedial works are required. If excavation is required to facilitate remedial works, a Root Mapping Assessment must then be undertaken by a suitably qualified Arborist (minimum AQF Level 5) in accordance with *Section 3.3.2 of AS4970 (2025)* to determine if the identified trees have caused the damage, and if the required excavation and potential root pruning will compromise the tree's viability. The removal of Trees 89, 90, 259, 263 and/or 264 will be recommended only if major root pruning that will compromise their viability is required to facilitate excavation for remedial works.

Trees 179, 184, 185, 197, 216 and 237 are *Cupressus sempervirens* specimens with observed areas of patchy dieback within their canopies. This pattern of dieback for this species can be indicative of a Cypress Canker (*Seiridium spp.*) infection. Trees within this site have been removed in the past due to suspected Cypress Canker infections. The symptoms observed for these 6 trees were minor and may not be associated with an infection. However, the history of Cypress Canker within the site elevates concern surrounding these symptoms. Reinspection of these 6 trees within 6 months is therefore recommended to monitor their patterns of dieback. Aggressive pruning of the dead and dying branches should be undertaken in combination with a foliar application of a Copper-based fungicide to the entire canopy.

All High priority pruning recommendations must be undertaken within the next 6 months.





Figure 6. 11 High priority trees identified within Phillips Landing, Concord. Image sourced from Google Maps (2026).



Table 3. Data for 11 **High priority** trees identified within the property boundaries of Phillips Landing, Concord between 22/06/2026 and 25/06/2026.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
89	<i>Phoenix roebelinii</i>	pygmy date palm	Semi mature	2	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Engage Structural Engineer to assess severity of damage to retaining walls adjacent to palm. If damage requires remediation, palm may require removal.	High	Small palm growing in confined raised garden bed. Major cracking and displacement in retaining wall. Root growth from palm may have contributed to observed damage.
90	<i>Phoenix roebelinii</i>	pygmy date palm	Mature	2	2	10	Good	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Engage Structural Engineer to assess severity of damage to retaining walls adjacent to palm. If damage requires remediation, palm may require removal.	High	Small palm growing in confined raised garden bed. Major cracking and displacement in retaining wall. Root growth from palm may have contributed to observed damage.
179	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	15	Fair	Good	Medium	High	Low	Reinspect tree within 6 months to monitor dieback and determine if tree is infected with Cypress canker.	High	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with isolated patches of foliar dieback. Possibly symptom of Cypress Canker.
184	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Semi mature	12	1	15	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued signs of dieback that may indicate Cypress Canker infection.	High	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with isolated patches of foliar dieback. Possibly symptom of Cypress Canker.
185	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	15	Fair	Good	Medium	High	Low	Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued signs of dieback that may indicate Cypress Canker infection.	High	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with large patches of foliar dieback. Indicates tree is infected with Cypress Canker.
197	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	10	1	20	Fair	Good	Medium	High	Low	Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued signs of dieback that may indicate Cypress Canker infection.	High	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with small patches of foliar dieback. Indicates tree may be infected with Cypress Canker.
216	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	10	1	15	Fair	Good	Medium	High	Low	Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued signs of dieback that may indicate Cypress Canker infection.	High	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Growing on confined location. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No trip hazard observed. Small patches of tissue necrosis observed in canopy, which may indicate Cypress Canker infection.



Table 3 (cont). Data for 11 **High priority** trees identified within the property boundaries of Phillips Landing, Concord between 22/06/2026 and 25/06/2026.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
237	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Semi mature	5	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for signs of continued dieback associated with Cypress Canker.	High	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition. Canopy with small patches of dieback within canopy indicating it may be infected with Cypress Canker.
259	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	6	1	10	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Further investigation required to determine severity of observed damage to external wall and whether remedial construction works are required. If damage requires remediation, tree may require removal.	High	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem positioned 0.5 metres from external wall of adjacent building. Cracking observed in wall. Root growth from tree may have contributed to the observed damage to the wall.
263	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Mature	13	4	35	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Engage Structural Engineer to determine severity of observed damage to external wall and whether remedial construction works are required. If damage requires remediation, tree may require removal.	High	Larger tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem positioned 1.5 metres from south-western corner of adjacent building. Cracking observed at base of building extending up and into brickwork at 4 metres height. Root growth from tree may have contributed to or caused the observed damage.
264	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Mature	13	4	35	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Engage Structural Engineer to determine severity of observed damage to external wall and whether remedial construction works are required. If damage requires remediation, tree may require removal.	High	Larger tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem positioned 2 metres from western wall of the adjacent building. Cracking observed at base of building extending up to brickwork at 2 metres height. Root growth from tree may have contributed to or caused the observed damage.



4.3 Moderate Priority Works Recommendations

The 26 trees requiring Moderate priority works are positioned throughout the site adjacent to internal roads, walkways, buildings and the tennis court (Figure 7). Inspection summary sheets and photographs for 26 Moderate priority trees are provided in **Appendix I**.

7 trees are recommended for Moderate priority Removal (Trees 76, 106, 163, 164, 268, 296 and 297) (Table 4, *Appendix I*). Tree 76 has died, while Tree 106 was observed to have very poor stem orientation and signs of major stem tissue decay. Trees 163, 164, 268, 296 and 297 are Giant Strelitzia specimens that require the removal of the largest stems from their basal clumps.

No hollows were observed in the stem or canopies of the two dead / dying trees or the large stems from the 5 Giant Strelitzia specimens. An ecologist must be notified if any fauna, active hollows or active nests are encountered during the recommended removal of these trees.

Moderate priority Risk Reduction Pruning works were recommended for 9 specimens (Table 4) (*Appendix I*). The overall canopy structure of these 9 trees will be improved by the recommended pruning, and their residual risk will remain at a Low rating.

The removal of hazardous deadwood or dead palm fronds is recommended for 7 trees / palms with Moderate priority pruning works (Trees 40, 46, 57, 65, 67, 202 and 276) (Table 3) (*Appendix I*). The larger size, lateral orientation and position of the dead branches observed within their canopies greatly increases the risk posed by these trees.

In addition, Moderate priority reduction pruning of specified live branches was recommended for 3 trees (Trees 30, 51, and 110). The lateral extension and excessive end-weight observed for specific branches within the canopies of these trees may increase their likelihood of large-limb failure for Trees 30 and 110 while the reduction of dense epicormic branch growth within the canopy of Tree 51 is recommended to improve its structural viability (Dunster et al. 2017). The recommended reduction pruning for these 3 trees will improve their overall canopy structure and prolong their estimated ULE.



Further assessment of the condition of 6 trees / palms that showed signs of dieback (Tree 7, 40, 46, 57, 65 and 276) must be undertaken as a Moderate priority. The health and structural condition of these 6 trees / palms must be reassessed by a suitably qualified Arborist (minimum AQF Level 5) after 12 months to determine if observed symptoms of dieback have worsened. Canopy pruning or tree removal work may be required if symptoms worsen.

7 trees with observed signs of dieback (Trees 71, 73, 77, 79, 84, 132, and 267) appear to be water deficient. A maintenance check of the irrigation supply to these 7 trees is recommended as a Moderate Priority as it is likely to resolve the observed symptoms. A minimum irrigation rate of 20 Litres over a 30 minute period must be applied to these trees no less than every 2 days. In addition, it is recommended that a Liquid fertilizer is applied to these 7 trees to accelerate their response. It is recommended that *Seasol Powerfeed* is applied at the rate indicated on the label for established trees. Similar organic liquid fertilisers are also acceptable at the recommended dosage. Fertiliser should be applied in August and again in November.

Displacement of the concrete structures was observed adjacent to Tree 51. While this tree is small, its species (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) is capable of causing structural damage and its root growth is likely to have contributed to the displacement of these structures. If required, it is recommended that the trip hazards are remediated with further concrete grinding. Replacement of the structures should be undertaken if damage worsens. Due to its small size and suitable distance from the kerb, it is recommended that Tree 51 is not removed to facilitate these works. Instead, root pruning should be undertaken by a suitably qualified Arborist (minimum AQF Level 5) during excavation required for remediation works. Root pruning must be undertaken in accordance with *the Australian Standard for Pruning Amenity Trees (AS4373 2007)*.





Figure 7. 26 Moderate priority trees identified within Phillips Landing, Concord. Image sourced from Google Maps (2026).



Table 4. Data for 26 **Moderate priority** trees identified within the property boundaries of Phillips Landing, Concord between 22/06/2026 and 25/06/2026.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width [m]	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
7	<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra White Gum	Mature	11	8	45	Poor	Fair	Short	High	Low	Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued symptoms of dieback.	Moderate	Larger tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of browning and chlorosis. Typical symptom of species during 'Winter Bronzing.' Tissue necrosis and early decay surrounding pruning wound on southern side of lower stem. Adequate response growth around wound margin. Canopy has been well pruned in past.
30	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	Mature	11	10	55	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Lightly reduce lateral branches in eastern, southern and western portions of canopy by up to 2 metres length back to secondary branch unions to improve overall canopy symmetry and reduce the likelihood of limb failure over pathway. Max cut diameter 80mm. Total live canopy reduction must not exceed 10%.	Moderate	Large tree in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of high vitality. Northern canopy has been reduced over adjacent property. Lateral primary branches with increased end-weight remain in eastern, southern and western portions of property.
40	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Semi mature	5	4	30	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Reinspect palm after 12 months to monitor dieback for any signs of pathogen infection.	Moderate	Maturing palm in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback.
46	<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra White Gum	Mature	12	8	40	Poor	Fair	Medium	High	Low	Remove hazardous deadwood. Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor dieback within canopy.	Moderate	Larger tree in fair condition. Canopy thin and with signs of minor dieback. Browning and minor chlorosis in foliage indicative of 'Winter bronzing.' Lower canopy with smaller deadwood.
51	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Mature	7	7	35	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	Continue to remediate trip hazard with grinding and asphalt edging where required. Replacement for kerb, gutter and driveway may be required if displacement worsens considerably. In this case, a suitably qualified arborist (minimum AQF Level 5) should be present to monitor excavation and undertake root pruning of roots up to 60mm in diameter where required. Reduce epicormic growth within canopy by one-third to restore more suitable canopy form. Target most upright epicormic branches. Max cut diameter 30mm.	Moderate	Maturing tree in confined garden adjacent to carpark. Stem bifurcates at base. No obvious signs of union weakness or reduced strength of attachment. Upper canopy has been lopped in past, which has encouraged abundant upright epicormic growth. Kerb, gutter and concrete panel for driveway on the southern and western sides of tree's stem have been displaced. Likely that tree's root growth has contributed to displacement. Driveway has been ground in past to remediate trip hazard.



Table 4 (cont). Data for 26 **Moderate priority** trees identified within the property boundaries of Phillips Landing, Concord between 22/06/2026 and 25/06/2026.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
57	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	9	4	15	Poor	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Reinspect palm after 12 months to monitor canopy for signs of continued dieback.	Moderate	Maturing palm in poor condition. Canopy with signs of major dieback.
65	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	8	4	15	Good	Poor	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods. Reinspect palms after 12 months to monitor wounds on lower stems for signs of decay.	Moderate	GROUP of 3 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in fair condition. All three palms with column of necrotic tissue on southern side of lower stems. No decay observed on either tree. Canopies with signs of good health, which alleviates concern.
67	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	Mature	15	12	50	Good	Good	Long	Very high	Low	Remove hazardous deadwood.	Moderate	Large tree in good condition. Stem bifurcates at 7 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union. Canopy with smaller hazardous deadwood.
71	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Semi mature	4	3	10	Poor	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	Small tree in poor condition. Upper canopy has been heavily pruned in past. Canopy with signs of major dieback.
73	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Semi mature	4	3	10	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	Small tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of moderate dieback. Stem with poor orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability.
76	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	Semi mature	3	1	5	Dead	Poor	Dead	Low	Low	Tree should be removed and replaced.	Moderate	Small tree has died.
77	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Mature	4	4	15	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	Small tree in fair condition. Upper canopy has been heavily pruned in past. Canopy with signs of major dieback.
79	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Mature	4	4	15	Poor	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	Small tree in fair condition. Upper canopy has been heavily pruned in past. Canopy with signs of major dieback. Wound on lower northern stem with associated tissue necrosis.



Table 4 (cont). Data for 26 **Moderate priority** trees identified within the property boundaries of Phillips Landing, Concord between 22/06/2026 and 25/06/2026.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
84	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Semi mature	2	1	10	Poor	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species observed to be in poor condition. Canopies have been pruned as ornamental balls. With signs of major dieback.
106	<i>Grevillea 'Moonlight'</i>	Moonlight Grevillea	Mature	4	6	15	Good	Very poor	Short	Moderate	Low	Remove and replace tree.	Moderate	Small tree in poor condition. Stem with severe westerly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. Stem with decay in wound on southern side at 1-2 metres height. Degraded tissue at height of wound is likely to have reduced the structural integrity of this small tree's poorly oriented stem.
110	<i>Schinus areira</i>	Pepper Tree	Mature	9	12	45	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Moderately reduce lateral branches on all sides of canopy by up to 2 metres length back to secondary branch union to encourage more upright canopy form. Max cut diameter must not exceed 100mm. Total live canopy reduced must not exceed 10%. Apply liquid fertilised and mulch around stem.	Moderate	Large tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy thin and with signs of minor dieback. Canopy with laterally extended primary branches on all sides.
132	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	4	2	10	Poor	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	GROUP of 4 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Canopies have been lopped previously at 4 metres. Canopies with signs of dieback.
163	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Mature	6	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	Remove largest stem. Retain smaller stem and basal foliage.	Moderate	Maturing palm of low species significance. Larger stem developing.
164	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Mature	7	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	Remove 2 largest stems. Retain basal foliage.	Moderate	Maturing palm of low species significance. Larger stem developing.
201	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Mature	5	5	25	Fair	Poor	Medium	High	Low	Remove dead stem from central canopy.	Moderate	Maturing tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Central canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres. Stem bifurcates at base. Minor stem has died.
202	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Mature	6	5	25	Fair	Fair	Medium	High	Low	Remove broken branch from central canopy.	Moderate	Maturing tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Central canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres. Stem bifurcates at base. No signs of union weakness. Small broken branch hanging in central canopy over road.



Table 4 (cont). Data for 26 **Moderate priority** trees identified within the property boundaries of Phillips Landing, Concord between 22/06/2026 and 25/06/2026.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
267	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Mature	4	2	15	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	Continue to maintain as hedge. Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	GROUP of 11 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species have been planted and maintained as a hedge along the western boundary. Central tree with signs of dieback.
268	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Mature	7	2	15	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove two largest specimens from clump.	Moderate	Clump of palms of reduced species significance. Larger specimens in clump maturing to an unsuitable size.
276	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	Mature	15	9	45	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Remove hazardous deadwood. Reinspect tree after 12 months to monitor decay for signs of expansion.	Moderate	Large tree in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of high vitality. Stem bifurcates at 3 and 4 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union. Southern stem with small patch of decay at 7 metres height. Small fungal fruiting body in wound. Good response growth around wound margin. Eastern canopy with smaller dead branch over tennis court.
296	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Semi mature	5	3	20	Good	Poor	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove largest stem from clump.	Moderate	Maturing palm clump of reduced species significance. Larger stem developing in clump.
297	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Semi mature	6	4	20	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove largest stem from clump.	Moderate	Maturing palm clump of reduced species significance. Larger stem developing in clump.



5. Conclusions

The tree population within Phillips Landing was observed to be in good condition. All assessed trees were determined to pose a Low risk within the surrounding landscape. The majority of the trees have been suitably managed in the past. These factors underpin the high proportion of trees within the site with no works recommended.

Recommended further inspection must be undertaken for the 11 High priority specimens (Trees 89, 90, 179, 184, 185, 197, 216, 237, 259, 263 and 264) within the next 6-months (Figure 6, Table 3, *Appendix H*).

Recommended tree works for 26 Moderate priority trees (Trees 7, 30, 40, 46, 51, 57, 65, 67, 71, 73, 76, 77, 79, 84, 106, 110, 132, 163, 164, 201, 202, 267, 268, 276, 296 and 297) should be undertaken within 12 months or as soon as is reasonably practicable (Figure 7, Table 4, *Appendix I*).

Recommended tree works should be carried out for 69 Low priority trees within 3 years if reasonably practicable (*Appendix J*).

All recommended tree removal work must be undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist (minimum AQF Level 3) and in compliance with *the Work Cover Code of Practice for the Amenity Tree Industry (1998)*. All recommended tree pruning work must be undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist (minimum AQF Level 3) and in compliance with *Part B – General Control, Chapter 6 – ‘Trees and Urban Ecology’ of the City of Canada Bay DCP (2025)* (Canada Bay Council 2026) and *the Australian Standard for Pruning Amenity Trees (AS 4373 2007)*.



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Appendix A: Key Terms and Definitions

Bifurcates: Stem becomes codominant, with two subsidiary stems extending from a joined union at a specified height.

Chlorosis: Yellowing of foliage associated with loss in chlorophyll in mesophyll tissue. This symptom is indicative of nutrient deficiency and / or poor plant health.

Compartmentalisation: Process through which trees are able to stop or reduce the advance of tissue necrosis and decay by limiting its spread vertically within the tree's xylem tissue, circumferentially and horizontally within a tree's sapwood and heartwood tissue. Tree's ability to compartmentalise decay is facilitated through the use of physical and chemical defences described by Shigo in the CODIT model (1991).

Decayed Tissue: Advanced tissue necrosis that has resulted in the degradation of sapwood and / or heartwood tissue. No vascular functionality. Results in reduced wood flexure and compression strength. Can be accelerated by species' susceptibility to decay spread and / or the presence of decay fungi.

Dieback: Symptoms of accelerated decline associated with poor tree health. Symptoms include reduced canopy volume, foliar chlorosis and or the development of dead branches within canopy extremities.

Heartwood: Inner wood layer extending to centre of tree. Consists of expired xylem vessels that have lost vascular function. Susceptible to aerobic decay.

Hollowing: Advanced decay leads to complete degradation of affected sapwood and / or heartwood tissue. Results in cavities forming within a tree's stem or branches that can vary in size.

Response Growth: Active growth response by affected tree to wounding or abnormal loading. Increased tissue growth is targeted by tree adjacent to wound to cover / seal exposed sapwood tissue and / or provide increased compression or tension strength.



Sapwood: Outer wood layer extending to bark comprised of functional xylem tissue. Saturation restricts intrusion of aerobic decay fungi.

Tissue Necrosis: Observed in sapwood tissue that has been wounded and exposed. Results in the loss of vascular function and reduced flexure. Xylem vessel elements still observable within the dead sapwood tissue.

Vitality: Observable signs within a tree's canopy density and foliar condition that may indicate its state of health and growth.

Wound Occlusion: Response growth around a wound aimed at sealing exposed sapwood tissue and compartmentalising the spread of decay.

Appendix B: Tree Maturity Criteria

Tree maturity criteria determined by professional experience of author and published literature surrounding the growth rates, observed hollow formation and signs of canopy vigour among species.

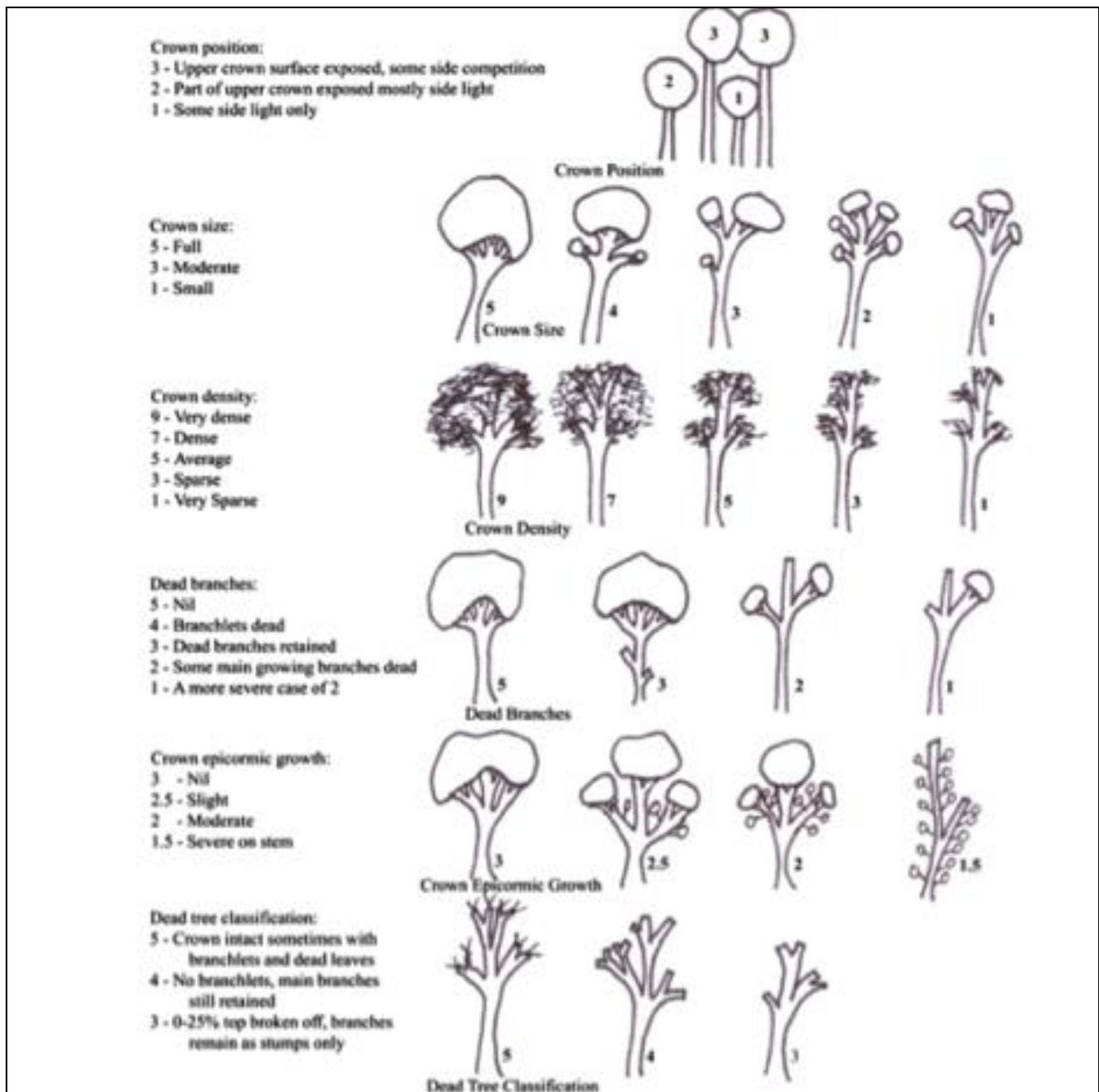
Maturity	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Decay and Hollowing	Observable Characteristics
Young	0 - 5	0 - 10	No decay or hollowing	Small tree with excurrent form. Mostly full canopy volume.
Semi-mature	6 - 10.	11 - 20.	No decay or hollowing	Tree remains with mostly excurrent form. Mostly good canopy vigour.
Mature	11 - 30.	21 - 120	Signs of decay presence within stem or canopy. Presence of hollowing within stem and small portions of the structural canopy.	Tree with increasing size begins to develop or has developed decurrent form. Canopy vigour may decline.
Over-mature	30 +	120 +	Extensive hollowing within stem and large hollows within canopy.	Tree with decurrent form. Very large size. Canopy shows signs of suitable vigour to sustain tree's continued growth and maintenance.
Senscent	30 +	120 +	Extensive hollowing within stem and large hollows within canopy.	Tree with decurrent form. Very large size. Canopy shows signs of low vigour, with deadwood and dieback throughout. No longer able to sustain continued growth and maintenance.
Dead	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tree with no live foliage and necrotic vascular tissue.



Appendix C:

Vitality using Visual Vitality Index (Johnstone et al. 2012).

VVI = 3/3 (Upper crown exposed) + 5/5 (Good crown size) + 8/9 (Good crown density) + 4/5 (Very little deadwood) + 2/3 (Moderate epicormic growth) + 5/5 (Crown intact).
=26/30.



Appendix D: Useful Life Expectancy Definitions

From Barrell (1996). Accessed via the Leichhardt Council Tree Technical Manual.

	1. Long	2. Medium	3. Short	4. Removal	5. Moved or replaced
	Trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 40 years with an acceptable level of risk.	Trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 15 - 40 years with an acceptable level of risk.	Trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 5 - 15 years with an acceptable level of risk.	Trees that should be removed within the next 5 years	Trees which can be reliably moved or replaced.
A	Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth.	Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 years.	Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 more years.	Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions.	Small trees less than 5m in height.
B	Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree care.	Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.	Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.	Dangerous trees through instability or recent loss of adjacent trees.	Young trees less than 15 years old but over 5m in height.
C	Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long term retention.	Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	Trees that may live for more than 15 years but should be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	Damaged trees through structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form.	Trees that have been pruned to artificially control growth.
D		Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial tree care.	Trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short term.	Damaged trees that are clearly not safe to retain.	
				Trees that may live for more than 5 years but should be	



Appendix E: Landscape Significance Definitions

From Morton (2011). Accessed via the Leichhardt Council Tree Technical Manual.

Rating	Heritage value	Ecological value	Amenity value
1. SIGNIFICANT	The subject site is listed as a Heritage Item under the Local Environment Plan (LEP) with a local, state or national level of significance or is listed as a Significant Tree.	The subject tree is scheduled as a Threatened Species as defined under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (NSW)</i> or the <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> .	The subject tree has a very large live crown size exceeding 100m ² with normal to dense foliage cover, is located in a visually prominent position in the landscape, exhibits very good form and habit typical of the species.
	The subject tree forms part of the curtilage of a Heritage Item (building /structure /artefact as defined under the LEP) and has important association with that item.	The tree is a locally indigenous species, representative of the original vegetation of the area and is known as an important food, shelter or nesting tree for endangered or threatened fauna species.	The subject tree makes a significant contribution to the amenity and visual character of the area by creating a sense of place or creating a sense of identity.
	The subject tree is a Commemorative Planting having been planted by an important historical person (s) or to commemorate an important historical event.	The subject tree is a Remnant Tree, being a tree in existence prior to development of the area.	The tree is visually prominent in view from surrounding areas, being a landmark or visible from a considerable distance.
2. VERY HIGH	The tree has a strong historical association with a Heritage Item (building/structure/artefact/garden etc) within or adjacent the property and/or exemplifies a particular era or style of landscape design associated with the original development of the site.	The tree is a locally-indigenous species, representative of the original vegetation of the area and is a dominant or associated canopy species of an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) formerly occurring in the area occupied by the site.	The subject tree has a very large live crown size exceeding 60m ² ; a crown density exceeding 70% (normal-dense), is a very good representative of the species in terms of its form and branching habit or is aesthetically distinctive and makes a positive contribution to the visual character and the amenity of the area.



Rating	Heritage value	Ecological value	Amenity value
3. HIGH	The tree has a suspected historical association with a heritage item or landscape supported by anecdotal or visual evidence.	The tree is a locally-indigenous species and representative of the original vegetation of the area and the tree is located within a defined Vegetation Link / Wildlife Corridor or has known wildlife habitat value.	The tree is a good representative of the species in terms of its form and branching habit with minor deviations from normal (e.g. crown distortion/suppression) with a crown density of at least 70% (normal); the subject tree is visible from the street and/or surrounding properties and makes a positive contribution to the visual character and the amenity of the area.
4. MODERATE	The tree has no known or suspected historical association, but does not detract or diminish the value of the item and is sympathetic to the original era of planting.	The subject tree is a non-local native or exotic species that is protected under the provisions of this Development Control Plan.	The subject tree has a medium live crown size exceeding 25m ² ; the tree is a fair representative of the species, exhibiting moderate deviations from typical form (distortion/suppression etc) with a crown density of more than 50% (thinning to normal); and
			The tree is visible from surrounding properties, but is not visually prominent – view may be partially obscured by other vegetation or built forms. The tree makes a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the area.
5. LOW	The subject tree detracts from heritage values or diminishes the value of a Heritage Item.	The subject tree is scheduled as exempt (not protected) under the provisions of this Development Control Plan due to its species, nuisance or position relative to buildings or other structures.	The subject tree has a small live crown size of less than 25m ² and can be replaced within the short term (5-10 years) with new tree planting.
6. VERY LOW	The subject tree is causing damage to a Heritage Item.	The subject tree is listed as an Environment Weed Species in the Leichhardt Local Government Area, being invasive, or is a known nuisance species.	The subject tree is not visible from surrounding properties (visibility obscured) and makes a negligible contribution or has a negative impact on the amenity and visual character of the area. The tree is a poor representative of the species, showing significant deviations from the typical form and branching habit with a crown density of less than 50% (sparse).



Appendix F: Tree Risk Assessment Qualification Methodology

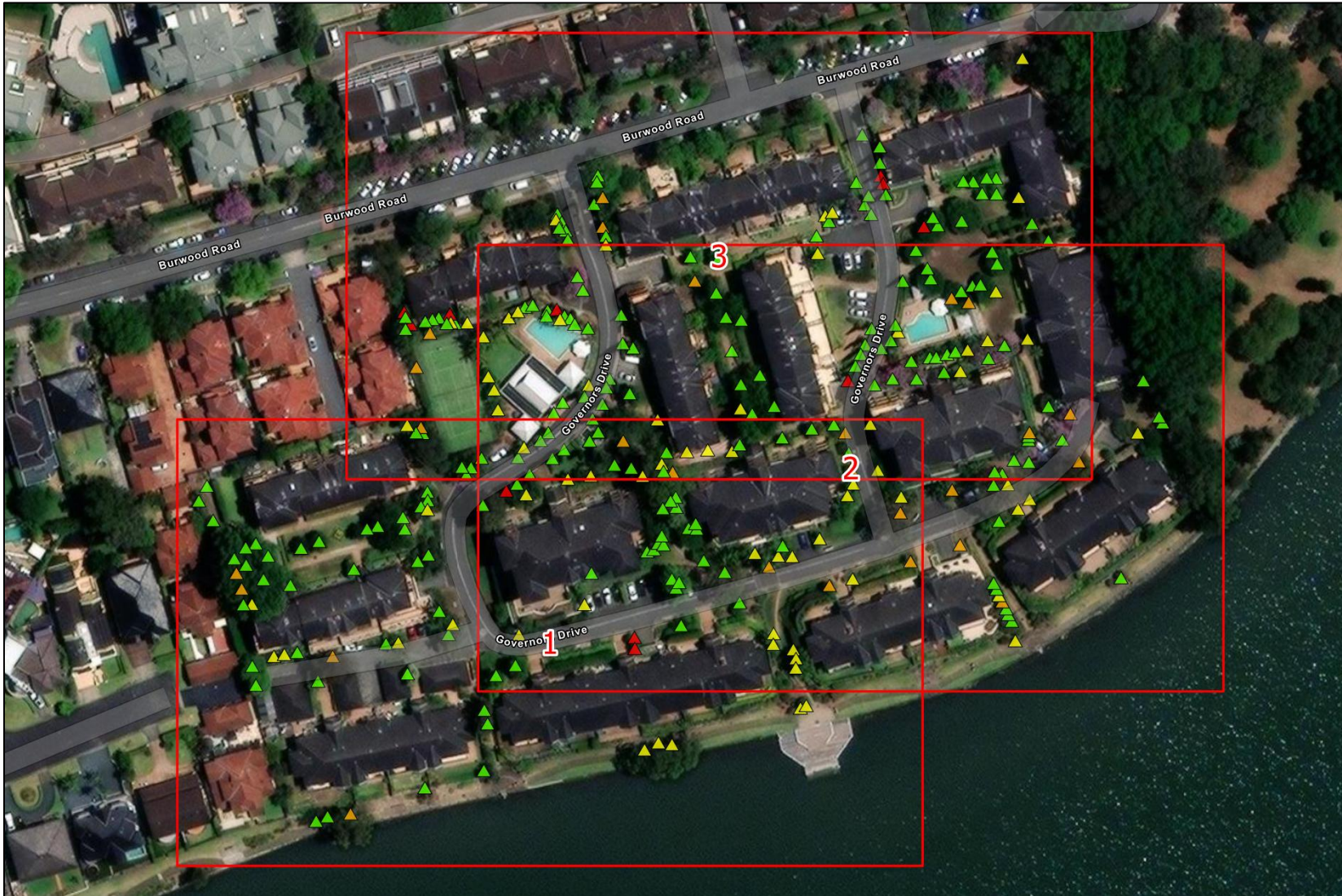
TRAQ Matrices extracted from Dunster et al. (2017).

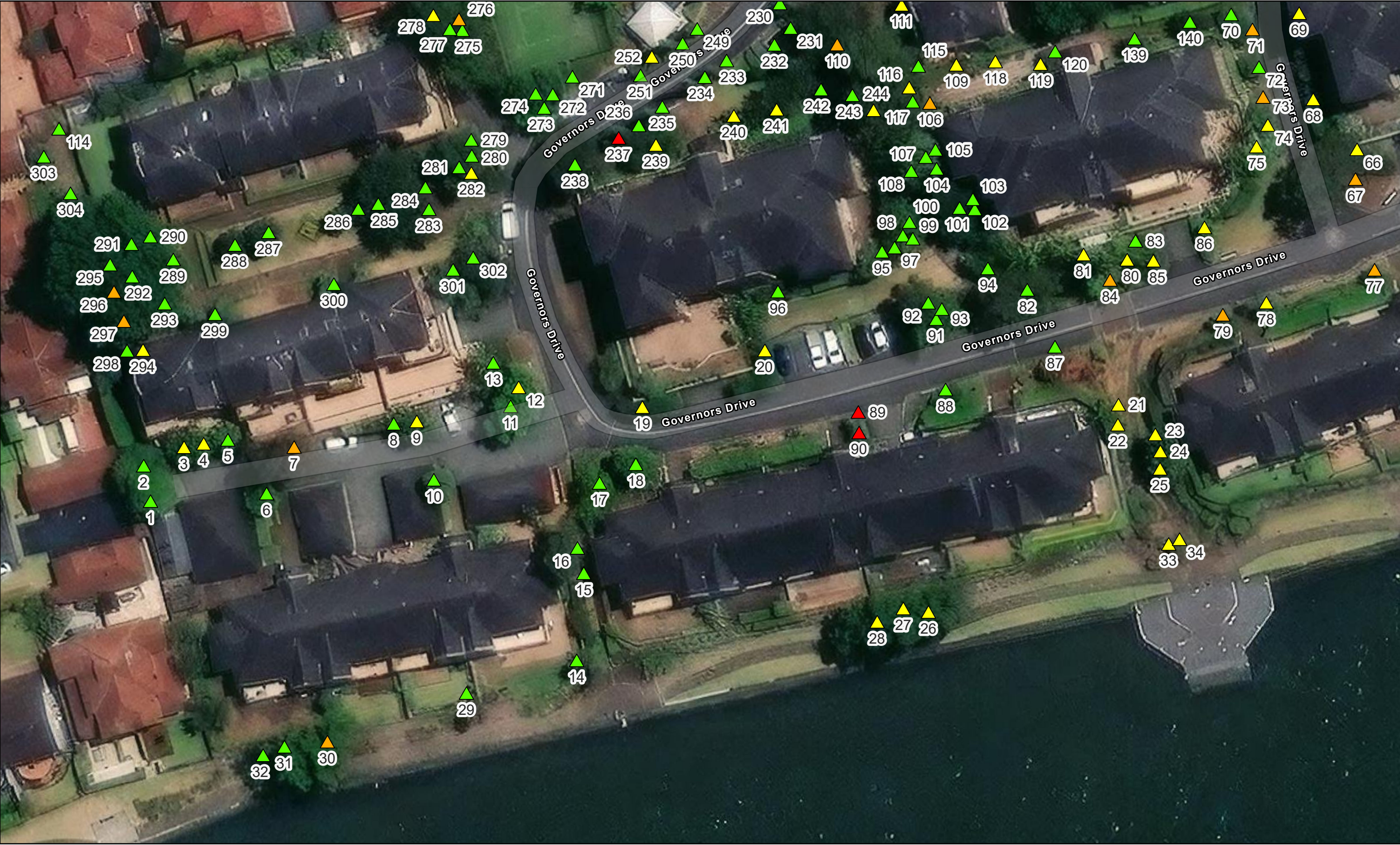
Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact			
	Very low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

Likelihood of Failure & Impact	Consequences of Failure			
	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low



Appendix G: Tree Location Maps 1-3





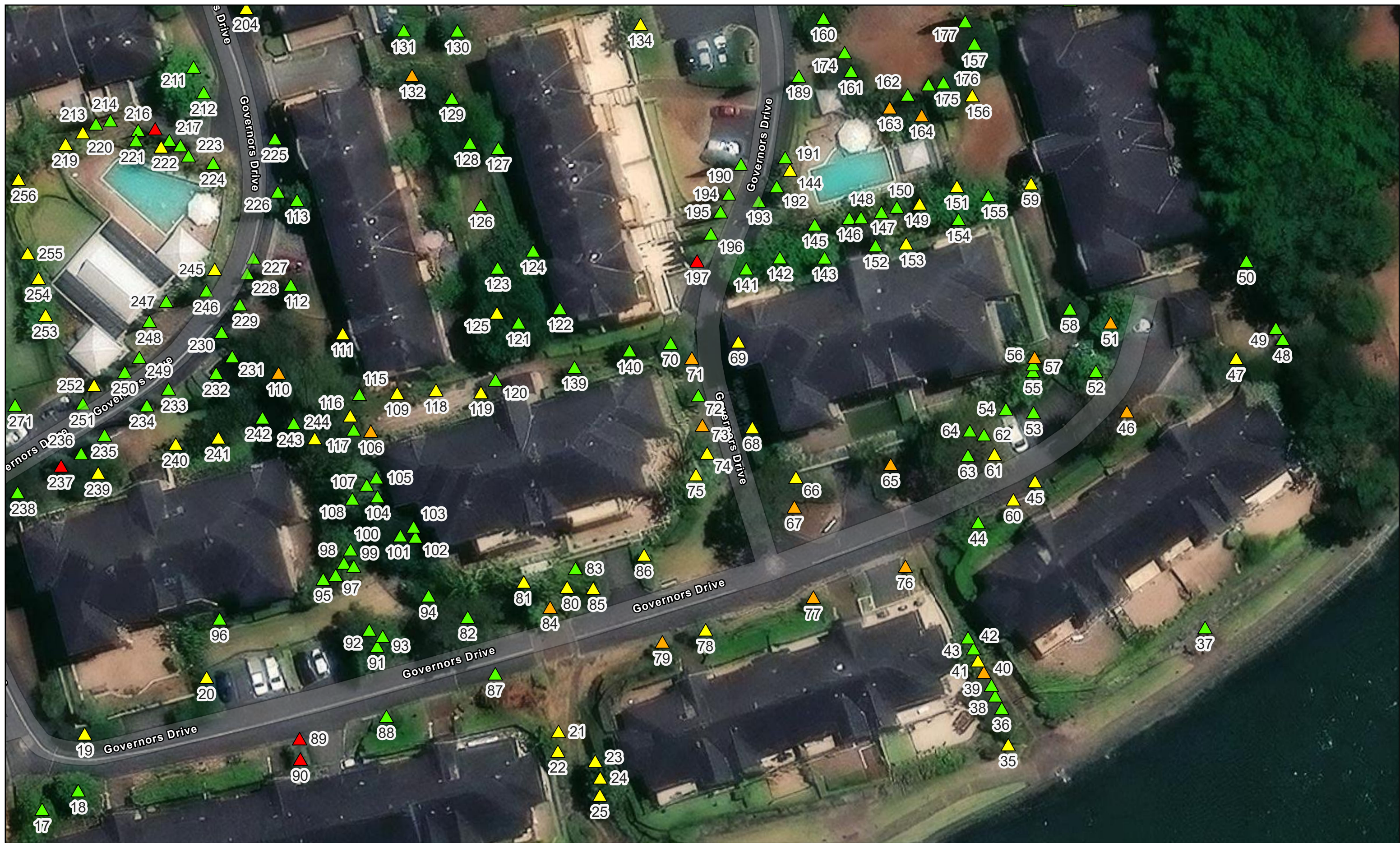
Map: 1

Assessed Trees

- Priority
- High
 - Moderate
 - Low
 - None

Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd.





Map: 2

Assessed Trees

Priority

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- None

Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd.

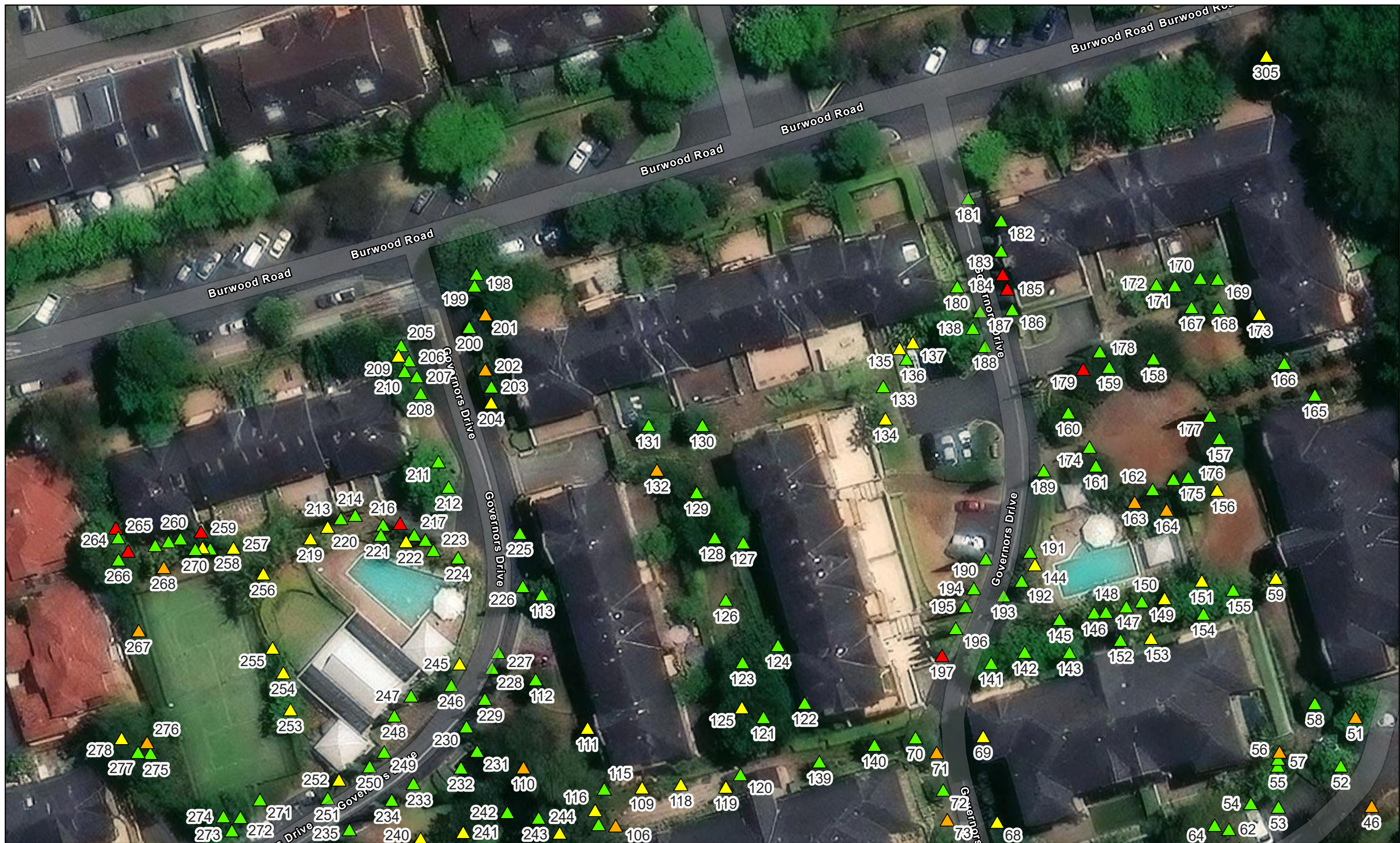


24/06/2026

0 5 10 20 Meters

N





Map: 3

Assessed Trees

Priority

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- None

Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd.



N



24/06/2026



Appendix H: 11 High Priority Inspection Sheets with Photographs

See over for High priority Work Orders for Trees 89, 90, 179, 184, 185, 197, 216, 237, 259, 263 and 264.



Tree No. : 89

Scientific Name : Phoenix roebelinii | pygmy date palm

Useful Life Expectancy : 10-20 years

Tree Comments :

Small palm growing in confined raised garden bed. Major cracking and displacement in retaining wall. Root growth from palm may have contributed to observed damage.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Engage Structural Engineer to assess severity of damage to retaining walls adjacent to palm. If damage require remediation, palm may require removal.

Priority : High



Tree No. : 90

Scientific Name : Phoenix roebelinii | pygmy date palm

Useful Life Expectancy : 5-10 years

Tree Comments :

Small palm growing in confined raised garden bed. Major cracking and displacement in retaining wall. Root growth from palm may have contributed to observed damage.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Engage Structural Engineer to assess severity of damage to retaining walls adjacent to palm. If damage require remediation, palm may require removal.

Priority : High



Tree No. : 179

Scientific Name : Cupressus sempervirens | Italian Cypress

Useful Life Expectancy : 20-40 years

Tree Comments :

Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with isolated patches of foliar dieback. Possibly symptom of Cypress Canker.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Reinspect tree within 6 months to monitor dieback and determine if tree is infected with Cypress canker.

Priority : High



Tree No. : 184

Scientific Name : Cupressus sempervirens | Italian Cypress

Useful Life Expectancy : 40+ years

Tree Comments :

Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with isolated patches of foliar dieback. Possibly symptom of Cypress Canker.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued signs of dieback that may indicate Cypress Canker infection.

Priority : High



Tree No. : 185

Scientific Name : Cupressus sempervirens | Italian Cypress

Useful Life Expectancy : 20-40 years

Tree Comments :

Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with large patches of foliar dieback. Indicates tree is infected with Cypress Canker.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued signs of dieback that may indicate Cypress Canker infection.

Priority : High



Tree No. : 197

Scientific Name : Cupressus sempervirens | Italian Cypress

Useful Life Expectancy : 20-40 years

Tree Comments :

Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with small patches of foliar dieback. Indicates tree may be infected with Cypress Canker.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued signs of dieback that may indicate Cypress Canker infection.

Priority : High



Tree No. : 216

Scientific Name : Cupressus sempervirens | Italian Cypress

Useful Life Expectancy : 20-40 years

Tree Comments :

Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Growing on confined location. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No trip hazard observed. Small patches of tissue necrosis observed in canopy, which may indicate Cypress Canker infection.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued signs of dieback that may indicate Cypress Canker infection.

Priority : High



Tree No. : 237

Scientific Name : Cupressus sempervirens | Italian Cypress

Useful Life Expectancy : 40+ years

Tree Comments :

Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition. Canopy with small patches of dieback within canopy indicating it may be infected with Cypress Canker.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for signs of continued dieback associated with Cypress Canker.

Priority : High



Tree No. : 259

Scientific Name : Cupressus sempervirens | Italian Cypress

Useful Life Expectancy : 40+ years

Tree Comments :

Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem positioned 0.5 metres from external wall of adjacent building. Cracking observed in wall. Root growth from tree may have contributed to the observed damage to the wall.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Further investigation required to determine severity of observed damage to external wall and whether remedial construction works are required. If damage requires remediation, tree may require removal.

Priority : High



Tree No. : 263

Scientific Name : Syncarpia glomulifera | Turpentine

Useful Life Expectancy : 40+ years

Tree Comments :

Larger tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem positioned 1.5 metres from south-western corner of adjacent building. Cracking observed at base of building extending up and into brickwork at 4 metres height. Root growth from tree may have contributed to or caused the observed damage.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Engage Structural Engineer to determine severity of observed damage to external wall and whether remedial construction works are required. If damage requires remediation, tree may require removal.

Priority : High



Tree No. : 264

Scientific Name : Syncarpia glomulifera | Turpentine

Useful Life Expectancy : 40+ years

Tree Comments :

Larger tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem positioned 2 metres from western wall of the adjacent building. Cracking observed at base of building extending up to brickwork at 2 metres height. Root growth from tree may have contributed to or caused the observed damage.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Engage Structural Engineer to determine severity of observed damage to external wall and whether remedial construction works are required. If damage requires remediation, tree may require removal.

Priority : High



Appendix I: 26 Moderate Priority Inspection Sheets with Photographs

See over for Moderate priority Work Orders for **Trees 7, 30, 40, 46, 51, 57, 65, 67, 71, 73, 76, 77, 79, 84, 106, 110, 132, 163, 164, 201, 202, 267, 268, 276, 296 and 297.**



Tree No. : 7

Scientific Name : Eucalyptus scoparia | Wallangarra White Gum

Useful Life Expectancy : 5-10 years

Tree Comments :

Larger tree in far condition. Canopy with signs of browning and chlorosis. Typical symptom of species during 'Winter Bronzing.' Tissue necrosis and early decay surrounding pruning wound on southern side of lower stem. Adequate response growth around wound margin. Canopy has been well pruned in past.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Respect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued symptoms of dieback.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 30

Scientific Name : Eucalyptus robusta | Swamp Mahogany

Useful Life Expectancy : 40+ years

Tree Comments :

Large tree in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of high vitality. Northern canopy has been reduced over adjacent property. Lateral primary branches with increased end-weight remain in eastern, southern and western portions of property.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Lightly reduce lateral branches in eastern, southern and western portions of canopy by up to 2 metres length back to secondary branch unions to improve overall canopy symmetry and reduce the likelihood of limb failure over pathway. Max cut diameter 80mm. Total live canopy reduction must not exceed 10%.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. :	40
Scientific Name :	Livistona australis Cabbage Palm
Useful Life Expectancy :	40+ years
Tree Comments :	

Maturing palm in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :
Remove dead and dying fronds. Reinspect palm after 12 months to monitor dieback for any signs of pathogen infection.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 46

Scientific Name : Eucalyptus scoparia | Wallangarra White Gum

Useful Life Expectancy : 20-40 years

Tree Comments :

Larger tree in fair condition. Canopy thin and with signs of minor dieback. Browning and minor chlorosis in foliage indicative of 'Winter bronzing.' Lower canopy with smaller deadwood.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Remove hazardous deadwood. Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor dieback within canopy.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 51

Scientific Name : Jacaranda mimosifolia | Jacaranda

Useful Life Expectancy : 20-40 years

Tree Comments :

Maturing tree in confined garden adjacent to carpark. Stem bifurcates at base. No obvious signs of union weakness or reduced strength of attachment. Upper canopy has been lopped in past, which has encouraged upright epicormic growth. Kerb, gutter and concrete panel for driveway on the southern and western sides of trees stem have been displaced. Likely that tree's root growth has contributed to displacement. Driveway has been ground in past to remediate trip hazard.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Continue to remediate trip hazard with grinding and asphalt edging where required. Replacement for kerb, gutter and driveway may be required if displacement worsens considerably. In this case, a suitably qualified arborist (minimum AQF Level 5) should be present to monitor excavation and undertake root pruning of roots up to 60mm in diameter where required. Reduce epicormic growth within canopy by one-third to restore more suitable canopy form. Target most upright epicormic branches. Max cut diameter

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. :	57
Scientific Name :	Archontophoenix cunninghamiana Bangalow Palm
Useful Life Expectancy :	5-10 years
Tree Comments :	
Maturing palm in poor condition. Canopy with signs of major dieback.	

Risk Rating :	Low
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Work Description :
Remove dead and dying fronds. Reinspect palm after 12 months to monitor canopy for signs of continued dieback.

Priority :	Moderate
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Tree No. : 65

Scientific Name : Archontophoenix cunninghamiana | Bangalow Palm

Useful Life Expectancy : 10-20 years

Tree Comments :

GROUP of 3 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in fair condition. All three palms with column of necrotic tissue on southern side of lower stems. No decay observe on either tree. Canopies with signs of good health, which alleviates concern.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods. Reinspect palms after 12 months to monitor wounds on lower stems for signs of decay.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 67

Scientific Name : *Corymbia citriodora* | Lemon-scented Gum

Useful Life Expectancy : 40+ years

Tree Comments :

Large tree in good condition. Stem bifurcates at 7 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union. Canopy with smaller hazardous deadwood.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Remove hazardous deadwood.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 71

Scientific Name : Elaeocarpus reticulatus | Blueberry Ash

Useful Life Expectancy : 5-10 years

Tree Comments :

Small tree in poor condition. Upper canopy has been heavily pruned in past. Canopy with signs of major dieback.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 73

Scientific Name : Elaeocarpus reticulatus | Blueberry Ash

Useful Life Expectancy : 10-20 years

Tree Comments :

Small tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of moderate dieback. Stem with poor orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. :	76
Scientific Name :	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust
Useful Life Expectancy :	0 years
Tree Comments :	
Small tree has died.	

Risk Rating :	Low
Work Description :	
Tree should be removed and replaced.	

Priority :	Moderate
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Tree No. : 77

Scientific Name : Elaeocarpus reticulatus | Blueberry Ash

Useful Life Expectancy : 10-20 years

Tree Comments :

Small tree in fair condition. Upper canopy has been heavily pruned in past. Canopy with signs of major dieback.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 79

Scientific Name : *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* | Blueberry Ash

Useful Life Expectancy : 5-10 years

Tree Comments :

Small tree in fair condition. Upper canopy has been heavily pruned in past. Canopy with signs of major dieback. Wound on lower northern stem with associated tissue necrosis.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 84

Scientific Name : Syzygium australe | Brush Cherry

Useful Life Expectancy : 5-10 years

Tree Comments :

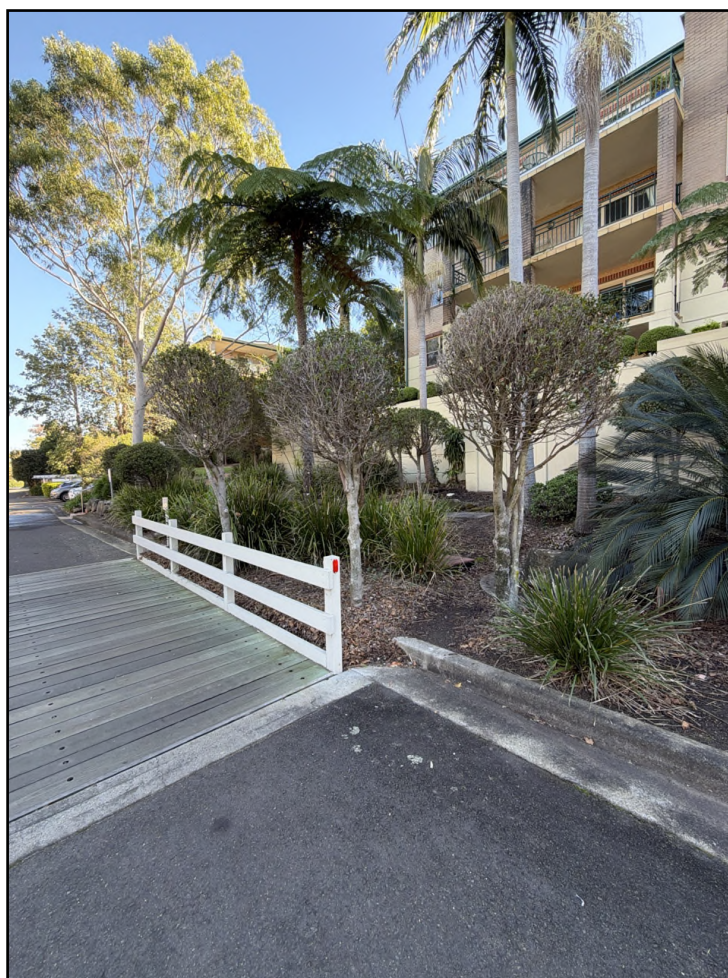
GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species observed to be in poor condition. Canopies have been pruned as ornamental balls. With signs of major dieback.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 106

Scientific Name : Grevillea 'Moonlight'

Useful Life Expectancy : 5-10 years

Tree Comments :

Small tree in poor condition. Stem with severe westerly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. Stem with decay in wound on southern side at 1-2 metres height. Degraded tissue at height of wound is likely to have reduced the structural integrity of this small tree's poorly oriented stem.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Remove and replace tree.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 110

Scientific Name : Schinus areira | Pepper Tree

Useful Life Expectancy : 40+ years

Tree Comments :

Large tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy thin and with signs of minor dieback. Canopy with laterally extended primary branches on all sides.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Moderately reduce lateral branches on all sides of canopy by up to 2 metres length back to secondary branch union to encourage more upright canopy form. Max cut diameter must not exceed 100mm. Total live canopy reduced must not exceed 10%. Apply liquid fertilised and mulch around stem.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 132

Scientific Name : *Acmena smithii* | Lilly Pilly

Useful Life Expectancy : 5-10 years

Tree Comments :

GROUP of 4 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Canopies have been lopped previously at 4 metres. Canopies with signs of dieback.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 163

Scientific Name : *Strelitzia nicolai*

Useful Life Expectancy : 10-20 years

Tree Comments :

Maturing palm of low species significance. Larger stem developing.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Remove largest stem. Retain smaller stem and basal foliage.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 164

Scientific Name : *Strelitzia nicolai*

Useful Life Expectancy : 10-20 years

Tree Comments :

Maturing palm of low species significance. Larger stem developing.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Remove 2 largest stems. Retain basal foliage.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 201

Scientific Name : *Acmena smithii* | Lilly Pilly

Useful Life Expectancy : 10-20 years

Tree Comments :

Maturing tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Central canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres. Stem bifurcates at base. Minor stem has died.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Remove dead stem from central canopy.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 202

Scientific Name : *Acmena smithii* | Lilly Pilly

Useful Life Expectancy : 20-40 years

Tree Comments :

Maturing tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Central canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres. Stem bifurcates at base. No signs of union weakness. Small broken branch hanging in central canopy over road.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Remove broken branch from central canopy.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 267

Scientific Name : Syzygium australe | Brush Cherry

Useful Life Expectancy : 10-20 years

Tree Comments :

GROUP of 11 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species have been planted and maintained as a hedge along the western boundary. Central tree with signs of dieback.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Continue to maintain as hedge. Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 268

Scientific Name : *Strelitzia nicolai*

Useful Life Expectancy : 10-20 years

Tree Comments :

Clump of palms of reduced species significance. Larger specimens in clump maturing to an unsuitable size.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Remove two largest specimens from clump.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 276

Scientific Name : Eucalyptus saligna | Sydney Blue Gum

Useful Life Expectancy : 40+ years

Tree Comments :

Large tree in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of high vitality. Stem bifurcates at 3 and 4 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union. Southern stem with small patch of decay at 7 metres height. Small fungal fruiting body in wound. Good response growth around wound margin. Eastern canopy with smaller dead branch over tennis court.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Remove hazardous deadwood. Reinspect tree after 12 months to monitor decay for signs of expansion.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 296

Scientific Name : *Strelitzia nicolai*

Useful Life Expectancy : 10-20 years

Tree Comments :

Maturing palm clump of reduced species significance. Larger stem developing in clump.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Remove largest stem from clump.

Priority : Moderate



Tree No. : 297

Scientific Name : *Strelitzia nicolai*

Useful Life Expectancy : 10-20 years

Tree Comments :

Maturing palm clump of reduced species significance. Larger stem developing in clump.

Risk Rating : Low

Work Description :

Remove largest stem from clump.

Priority : Moderate



Appendix J: Tree Data Tables

Table 4. Data for 305 assessed trees within the property boundaries of Phillips Landing, Concord.

.....See over for Table 4.....



Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
1	<i>Xylosma parvifolia</i>	Mountain Xylosma	Mature	7	6	35	Good	Fair	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Medium-sized tree in mostly good condition. Stem growing 0.5 metres from adjacent wall. No observed damage.
2	<i>Xylosma parvifolia</i>	Mountain Xylosma	Mature	5	5	35	Good	Fair	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Medium-sized tree in partially suppressed position. Stem growing 0.5 metres from adjacent wall. No observed damage.
3	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Mature	7	4	25	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Reduce fronds in northern canopy to maintain 1 metre clearance from adjacent building.	Low	Maturing palm in good condition.
4	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Mature	8	4	35	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	A	Low	Maturing palm in good condition.
5	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Mature	8	4	30	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing palm in good condition.
6	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Princess tree	Semi mature	5	3	10	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Medium-sized tree in mostly good condition. Stem growing 1 metre from adjacent wall. No observed damage.
7	<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra White Gum	Mature	11	8	45	Poor	Fair	Short	High	Low	Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued symptoms of dieback.	Moderate	Larger tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of browning and chlorosis. Typical symptom of species during 'Winter Bronzing.' Tissue necrosis and early decay surrounding pruning wound on southern side of lower stem. Adequate response growth around wound margin. Canopy has been well pruned in past.
8	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Semi mature	5	3	25	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing palm in good condition. Partially suppressed.
9	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Semi mature	7	4	30	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds.	Low	Maturing palm in good condition.
10	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough Fruit Pittosporum	Mature	7	4	20	Fair	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Medium sized tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Stem positioned 1.5 metres from adjacent wall. No obvious signs of damage observed.
11	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Mature	7	5	30	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in good condition. Stem with westerly orientation. No signs of root plate instability observed.
12	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Mature	8	4	15	Good	Fair	Long	Moderate	Low	Reduce lateral branches in southern canopy to maintain 0.5 metre clearance from adjacent light pole.	Low	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed.
13	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	9	4	15	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 6 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species observed to be in good condition.
14	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old-man Banksia	Young	6	4	30	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	
15	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark	Mature	10	4	45	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree in mostly good condition. Exposed structural roots. Minor displacement and uplift of adjacent pavers. No major trip hazard at this stage. Stem bifurcates at 3 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
16	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark	Mature	10	4	45	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed. Exposed structural roots. Minor displacement and uplift of adjacent pavers. No major trip hazard at this stage.
17	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani	Semi mature	8	5	15	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition.
18	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Semi mature	8	5	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in good condition.
19	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	4	4	20	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Continue to maintain as hedge.	Low	GROUP of 13 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species pruned as hedge.
20	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	4	4	15	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Continue to maintain as hedge.	Low	GROUP of 5 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species pruned as hedge.
21	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Semi mature	7	4	35	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods.	Low	Maturing palm in good condition.
22	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Semi mature	7	4	30	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds.	Low	Maturing palm in good condition.
23	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Mature	9	4	35	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds.	Low	Maturing palm in good condition.
24	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Mature	9	4	25	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods.	Low	Maturing palm in good condition.
25	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Semi mature	8	4	25	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods.	Low	Maturing palm in good condition.
26	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	Mature	12	9	50	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Monitor displaced pathway and remediate further with grinding and asphalt edging where necessary.	Low	Larger tree in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed by neighbouring tree. Stem with easterly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability. Root growth has displaced adjacent pathways and created minor trip hazard. Had been remediated previously.
27	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	Mature	11	6	40	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Monitor displaced pathway and remediate further with grinding and asphalt edging where necessary.	Low	Larger tree in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed by neighbouring tree. Root growth has displaced adjacent pathways and created minor trip hazard. Had been remediated previously.
28	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	Mature	9	7	40	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Monitor displaced pathway and remediate further with grinding and asphalt edging where necessary.	Low	Larger tree in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed by neighbouring tree. Stem with westerly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability. Root growth has displaced adjacent pathways and created minor trip hazard. Had been remediated previously.
29	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Australian Willow	Mature	5	4	35	Fair	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree in fair condition. Canopy with minor dieback and small, non-hazardous deadwood. Stem bifurcates at 2 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
30	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	Mature	11	10	55	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Lightly reduce lateral branches in eastern, southern and western portions of canopy by up to 2 metres length back to secondary branch unions to improve overall canopy symmetry and reduce the likelihood of limb failure over pathway. Max cut diameter 80mm. Total live canopy reduction must not exceed 10%.	Moderate	Large tree in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of high vitality. Northern canopy has been reduced over adjacent property. Lateral primary branches with increased end-weight remain in eastern, southern and western portions of property.
31	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Mature	4	4	15	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree in fair condition. Partially suppressed. Canopy with signs of minor dieback.
32	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Semi mature	3	4	10	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree in fair condition. Partially suppressed. Canopy with signs of minor dieback.
33	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red-flowering Gum	Semi mature	2	2	10	Good	Has failed	Short	Low	Low	Tree should be considered for removal and replacement.	Low	Small tree with signs of high vitality. Decay on western side of lower stem and root crown. Root plate with signs of instability. Has been staked. Root plate unlikely to restore stability.
34	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Semi mature	2	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Continue to prune canopy to maintain as a hedge.	Low	Small tree in mostly good condition. Has been pruned as a hedge.
35	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Semi mature	2	3	10	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Continue to prune canopies to maintain as a hedge.	Low	GROUP of 5 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Have been pruned as a hedge.
36	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark	Semi mature	4	4	15	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at 1.5 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
37	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red-flowering Gum	Semi mature	3	3	8	Good	Fair	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 2 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species.
38	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark	Semi mature	4	4	15	Good	Poor	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed.
39	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark	Semi mature	6	4	25	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at 0.5 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
40	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Semi mature	5	4	30	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Reinspect palm after 12 months to monitor dieback for any signs of pathogen infection.	Moderate	Maturing palm in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback.
41	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Semi mature	6	4	25	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods.	Low	Maturing palm in mostly good condition.
42	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Umbrella Tree	Semi mature	4	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree of reduced species significance in suppressed position.
43	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Young	4	3	25	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing palm in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
44	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	Mature	7	6	25	Fair	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	No works.	None	Medium-sized tree in fair condition. Stem bifurcates at 1 metre. Union with bark inclusion. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union. Canopy has been suitably pruned in past to reduce lateral pressure on union.
45	<i>Phoenix roebelinii</i>	pygmy date palm	Semi mature	2	2	15	Good	Very poor	Negligible	Moderate	Low	Consider Palm for removal and replacement within 3 years.	Low	Small palm in raised garden with very poor stem orientation. Fronds encroaching over road and entry to adjacent unit block (Wentworth).
46	<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra White Gum	Mature	12	8	40	Poor	Fair	Medium	High	Low	Remove hazardous deadwood. Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor dieback within canopy.	Moderate	Larger tree in fair condition. Canopy thin and with signs of minor dieback. Browning and minor chlorosis in foliage indicative of 'Winter bronzing.' Lower canopy with smaller deadwood.
47	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Semi mature	3	4	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Reduce lateral branches in southern canopy to maintain 1 metre clearance from adjacent wall. Reduce lateral branches in northern canopy to maintain 1 metre clearance from adjacent carport.	Low	GROUP of 5 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Canopies with signs of high vitality. Lateral branches in northern and southern canopies encroaching towards adjacent carport and wall.
48	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark	Semi mature	7	2	15	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed.
49	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Semi mature	3	2	5	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Canopies with signs of minor dieback. Partially suppressed.
50	<i>Grevillea 'Moonlight'</i>	Moonlight Grevillea	Semi mature	4	4	10	Good	Poor	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree in partially suppressed position. Stem with poor orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability.
51	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Mature	7	7	35	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	Continue to remediate trip hazard with grinding and asphalt edging where required. Replacement for kerb, gutter and driveway may be required if displacement worsens considerably. In this case, a suitably qualified arborist (minimum AQF Level 5) should be present to monitor excavation and undertake root pruning of roots up to 60mm in diameter where required. Reduce epicormic growth within canopy by one-third to restore more suitable canopy form. Target most upright epicormic branches. Max cut diameter 30mm.	Moderate	Maturing tree in confined garden adjacent to carpark. Stem bifurcates at base. No obvious signs of union weakness or reduced strength of attachment. Upper canopy has been lopped in past, which has encouraged abundant upright epicormic growth. Kerb, gutter and concrete panel for driveway on the southern and western sides of tree's stem have been displaced. Likely that tree's root growth has contributed to displacement. Driveway has been ground in past to remediate trip hazard.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
52	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Semi mature	7	6	20	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in confined garden adjacent to carpark. Stem bifurcates at 0.5 metres. No obvious signs of union weakness or reduced strength of attachment. Upper canopy has been lopped in past, which has encouraged upright epicormic growth. Pavers in western side of stem have been displaced. Likely that tree's root growth has contributed to displacement. No trip hazard at this stage.
53	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Mature	9	5	30	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in fair condition. Stem with poor orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability. Canopy with signs of high vitality. Upper canopy has been lopped in past, which has encouraged upright epicormic growth.
54	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Semi mature	8	3	10	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 2 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species.
55	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Young	9	2	15	Fair	Poor	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing palm in partially suppressed position. Western canopy has been severely pruned in past to maintain clearance from adjacent building.
56	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	9	4	20	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing palm in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback.
57	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	9	4	15	Poor	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Reinspect palm after 12 months to monitor canopy for signs of continued dieback.	Moderate	Maturing palm in poor condition. Canopy with signs of major dieback.
58	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Semi mature	4	3	15	Fair	Poor	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 2 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Canopies have been lopped at 4 metres. Poor regrowth.
59	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Washington Fan Palm	Mature	13	4	45	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods.	Low	Large palm in good condition growing in confined location. No obvious signs of damage to surrounding infrastructure.
60	<i>Phoenix roebelinii</i>	pygmy date palm	Semi mature	3	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Uplift fronds in western canopy to maintain 2.5 metre ground clearance over stairs.	Low	Maturing palm growing in raised garden. Fronds in lower western canopy low over adjacent stairs.
61	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	Mature	14	11	45	Fair	Fair	Long	High	Low	Remove hazardous deadwood.	Low	Large tree in mostly good condition. Canopy thin and with signs of minor dieback. Stem with poor orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability. Canopy with small hazardous deadwood.
62	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	Mature	14	6	35	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in good condition. Stem bifurcates at 8 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
63	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	Semi mature	8	5	20	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed. Known exudation from small wound at base of stem on southern side. No tissue necrosis around small wound. Not a concern at this stage.
64	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Semi mature	6	3	15	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species observed to be in mostly good condition.
65	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	8	4	15	Good	Poor	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods. Reinspect palms after 12 months to monitor wounds on lower stems for signs of decay.	Moderate	GROUP of 3 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in fair condition. All three palms with column of necrotic tissue on southern side of lower stems. No decay observed on either tree. Canopies with signs of good health, which alleviates concern.
66	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Young	6	4	15	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods. Reinspect palms after 12 months to monitor wounds on lower stems for signs of decay.	Low	GROUP of 4 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in fair condition. Canopies with signs of minor dieback.
67	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	Mature	15	12	50	Good	Good	Long	Very high	Low	Remove hazardous deadwood.	Moderate	Large tree in good condition. Stem bifurcates at 7 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union. Canopy with smaller hazardous deadwood.
68	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Semi mature	4	3	20	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Continue to maintain trees as hedge.	Low	GROUP of 2 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species have been pruned to form hedge.
69	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Semi mature	3	2	15	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Continue to maintain trees as hedge.	Low	GROUP of 4 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species have been pruned to form hedge.
70	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Semi mature	4	3	10	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree in fair condition. Upper canopy has been heavily pruned in past.
71	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Semi mature	4	3	10	Poor	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	Small tree in poor condition. Upper canopy has been heavily pruned in past. Canopy with signs of major dieback.
72	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Semi mature	4	4	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of high vitality. Upper canopy has been pruned in past.
73	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Semi mature	4	3	10	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	Small tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of moderate dieback. Stem with poor orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability.
74	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	13	4	20	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	Remove seed pods.	Low	Large palm in mostly good condition.

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75	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	13	4	20	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove seed pods.	Low	GROUP of 3 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species.
76	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	Semi mature	3	1	5	Dead	Poor	Dead	Low	Low	Tree should be removed and replaced.	Moderate	Small tree has died.
77	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Mature	4	4	15	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	Small tree in fair condition. Upper canopy has been heavily pruned in past. Canopy with signs of major dieback.
78	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Mature	4	4	10	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Low	Small tree in mostly good condition. Canopy with minor thinning.
79	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Mature	4	4	15	Poor	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	Small tree in fair condition. Upper canopy has been heavily pruned in past. Canopy with signs of major dieback. Wound on lower northern stem with associated tissue necrosis.
80	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	12	4	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove seed pods.	Low	GROUP of 2 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in good condition.
81	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	12	4	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove seed pods.	Low	GROUP of 3 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in good condition. Growing in confined position on northern side of pond. No signs of damage to adjacent infrastructure observed.
82	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	Mature	14	12	35	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in good condition. Minor displacement of kerb and gutter in southern side of stem. Likely that tree's root growth has contributed to displacement. Canopy with small, non-hazardous deadwood.
83	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Treefern	Semi mature	4	3	10	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 2 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in good condition.
84	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Semi mature	2	1	10	Poor	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species observed to be in poor condition. Canopies have been pruned as ornamental balls. With signs of major dieback.

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85	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Semi mature	2	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	Continue to maintain tree's canopy as ornamental ball.	Low	GROUP of 2 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species observed to be in fair condition. Canopies have been pruned as ornamental balls.
86	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Semi mature	3	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Continue to maintain tree's canopy as ornamental triangle.	Low	Small tree in fair condition. Canopy has been pruned as ornamental triangle.
87	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	Semi mature	2	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree in fair condition. Canopy has been lopped previously at 1.5 metres.
88	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath-leaved Banksia	Mature	3	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree in good condition.
89	<i>Phoenix roebelinii</i>	pygmy date palm	Semi mature	2	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Engage Structural Engineer to assess severity of damage to retaining walls adjacent to palm. If damage requires remediation, palm may require removal.	High	Small palm growing in confined raised garden bed. Major cracking and displacement in retaining wall. Root growth from palm may have contributed to observed damage.
90	<i>Phoenix roebelinii</i>	pygmy date palm	Mature	2	2	10	Good	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Engage Structural Engineer to assess severity of damage to retaining walls adjacent to palm. If damage requires remediation, palm may require removal.	High	Small palm growing in confined raised garden bed. Major cracking and displacement in retaining wall. Root growth from palm may have contributed to observed damage.
91	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Young	9	3	20	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at 5 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
92	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Semi mature	10	4	30	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Stem trifurcates at 4 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
93	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Semi mature	11	4	30	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at 3 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
94	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	4	2	15	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species observed to be in fair condition.
95	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Semi mature	6	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree observed to be in mostly good condition.
96	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Mature	6	3	20	Fair	Poor	Short	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species pruned as hedge. Canopies have been lopped at 5 metres.
97	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Mature	4	3	10	Fair	Poor	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at base. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
98	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crow's Ash	Semi mature	5	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree observed to be in mostly good condition.
99	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crow's Ash	Semi mature	5	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	No works.	None	Small tree observed to be in mostly good condition.
100	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	8	4	20	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 3 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in good condition.
101	<i>Lagerstroemia spp.</i>		Semi mature	3	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
102	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	Mature	6	5	20	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree in partially suppressed position. Stem positioned less than 0.5 metres from adjacent wall. No obvious signs of structural damage to wall. Stem bifurcates at base. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union. Stems with westerly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability.
103	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	Mature	8	7	25	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree in mostly good condition. Stem positioned less than 0.5 metres from adjacent wall. No obvious signs of structural damage to wall. Stem bifurcates at 1 metre. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
104	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus	Mature	14	7	35	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in good condition. Stem bifurcates at 3 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
105	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus	Mature	12	5	20	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed.
106	<i>Grevillea 'Moonlight'</i>	Moonlight Grevillea	Mature	4	6	15	Good	Very poor	Short	Moderate	Low	Remove and replace tree.	Moderate	Small tree in poor condition. Stem with severe westerly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. Stem with decay in wound on southern side at 1-2 metres height. Degraded tissue at height of wound is likely to have reduced the structural integrity of this small tree's poorly oriented stem.
107	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Semi mature	10	4	15	Good	Good	Medium	Low	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 5 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed by large adjacent tree.
108	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	4	2	10	Good	Poor	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 5 closely positioned small specimens of the same size and species in suppressed position adjacent to pond.
109	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	9	4	20	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	Remove seed pods.	Low	GROUP of 4 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in mostly good condition.
110	<i>Schinus areira</i>	Pepper Tree	Mature	9	12	45	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Moderately reduce lateral branches on all sides of canopy by up to 2 metres length back to secondary branch union to encourage more upright canopy form. Max cut diameter must not exceed 100mm. Total live canopy reduced must not exceed 10%. Apply liquid fertilised and mulch around stem.	Moderate	Large tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy thin and with signs of minor dieback. Canopy with laterally extended primary branches on all sides.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
111	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani	Semi mature	6	3	15	Fair	Poor	Medium	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Low	Medium-sized tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of dieback. Stem has failed previously at 5 metres height.
112	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Firewheel Tree	Mature	7	5	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at 1.5 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
113	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crow's Ash	Mature	8	5	20	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition.
114	<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado	Semi mature	6	3	10	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of reduced species significance. Canopy with signs of minor dieback.
115	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	Semi mature	18	13	50	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in good condition. Stem positioned 1 metres from adjacent building wall and foundation. No signs of structural damage observed.
116	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	Mature	16	10	35	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Remove hazardous deadwood.	Low	Large tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed. Stem with southerly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability. Canopy with smaller deadwood.
117	<i>Grevillea 'Moonlight'</i>	Moonlight Grevillea	Semi mature	3	1	5	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	No works.	None	Small, suppressed tree.
118	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Semi mature	3	3	10	Poor	Poor	Short	Moderate	Low	Tree should be considered for removal and replacement.	Low	Small tree in confined garden has been lopped at 3 metres. Pruning has negatively impacted viability if tree. Canopy with signs of dieback.
119	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cordyline	Mature	6	1	10	Poor	Very poor	Negligible	Low	Low	Palm should be considered for removal and replacement.	Low	Maturing palm of low species significance. Canopy with signs of major dieback.
120	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Mature	5	4	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Medium sized tree in confined location. No signs of damage to surrounding infrastructure.
121	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	Mature	12	9	35	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in mostly good condition. Exposed structural roots. No signs of root plate instability. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No trip hazard at this stage.
122	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	Mature	13	9	30	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in mostly good condition. Exposed structural roots. No signs of root plate instability. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No trip hazard at this stage.
123	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	Mature	12	9	35	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in mostly good condition. Exposed structural roots. No signs of root plate instability. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No trip hazard at this stage.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
124	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	Mature	12	10	35	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in mostly good condition. Exposed structural roots. No signs of root plate instability. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No trip hazard at this stage.
125	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Mature	4	4	20	Fair	Poor	Short	Moderate	Low	Tree should be considered for removal and replacement.	Low	Small, suppressed tree. Canopy has been habit pruned. Canopy with signs of dieback.
126	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>	Saucer Magnolie	Semi mature	3	3	10	Fair	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	No works.	None	Small, ornamental tree in fair condition.
127	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	Mature	12	9	30	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in mostly good condition. Exposed structural roots. No signs of root plate instability. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No trip hazard at this stage.
128	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	Mature	10	8	25	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in mostly good condition. Exposed structural roots. No signs of root plate instability. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No trip hazard at this stage.
129	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	Mature	12	8	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in mostly good condition. Exposed structural roots. No signs of root plate instability. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No trip hazard at this stage.
130	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	Mature	6	4	20	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at 0.5 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
131	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	Mature	5	4	15	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at 2 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
132	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	4	2	10	Poor	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	GROUP of 4 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Canopies have been lopped previously at 4 metres. Canopies with signs of dieback.
133	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	12	4	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing palm growing in confined raised garden bed. tissue necrosis on northern side of lower stem. No decay observed.
134	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	11	4	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove seed pods.	Low	GROUP of 3 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in mostly good condition.
135	<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Kentia Palm	Semi mature	3	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove lowest frond in western canopy to maintain clearance from adjacent wall.	Low	Small, suppressed palm. Lowest frond in western canopy encroaching onto adjacent wall.
136	<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Kentia Palm	Mature	7	4	10	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing palm in good condition.
137	<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Kentia Palm	Mature	6	4	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove lowest fronds in northern canopy to maintain clearance from adjacent wall.	Low	Smaller, suppressed palm. Lowest fronds in northern canopy encroaching onto adjacent wall.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
138	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Mature	9	7	15	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species In good condition.
139	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Mature	6	2	15	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition.
140	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	6	4	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition.
141	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Mature	7	6	15	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species in mostly good condition. Stem with northerly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability.
142	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Mature	8	7	20	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species in mostly good condition. Stem with northerly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability. Stem bifurcates at 3 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union. Minor displacement of pavers on northern side of stem associated with root growth. No major trip hazard at this stage.
143	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Mature	8	5	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species in mostly good condition.
144	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	9	4	20	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods.	Low	GROUP of 2 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species. Stems bifurcate at base. No signs of union weakness observed.
145	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	9	4	20	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Larger palm in mostly good condition.
146	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Semi mature	8	4	15	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 3 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species. Partially suppressed.
147	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	4	4	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree has been lopped previously at 3 metres. Canopy with signs of high vitality.
148	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	9	4	15	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing palm in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at base. No signs of union weakness observed.
149	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	4	3	15	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree has been lopped previously at 3 metres. Canopy with signs of high vitality.
150	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	8	4	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove seed pods.	Low	Maturing palm in mostly good condition.
151	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	8	3	10	Fair	Fair	Long	Moderate	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods.	Low	Maturing palm in fair condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback.
152	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Washington Fan Palm	Mature	9	4	40	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large palm in mostly good condition. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No major trip hazard at this stage.
153	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Washington Fan Palm	Mature	15	4	40	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods.	Low	Large palm in mostly good condition. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No major trip hazard at this stage.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
154	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Semi mature	8	6	20	Good	Poor	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree if ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem with northerly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability.
155	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Mature	8	5	20	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Upper canopy has been heavily pruned in past. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No major trip hazard at this stage.
156	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	Mature	5	6	25	Fair	Fair	Long	High	Low	Continue to prune canopy to maintain ball shape.	Low	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Canopy has been pruned into ornamental ball. Pruning has not compromised structural viability of canopy.
157	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	Mature	5	7	20	Fair	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Canopy has been pruned into ornamental ball. Pruning has not compromised structural viability of canopy.
158	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	Semi mature	5	9	35	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Canopy has been pruned into ornamental ball. Pruning has not compromised structural viability of canopy.
159	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	Mature	5	7	20	Good	Fair	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy has been pruned into ornamental ball. Pruning has not compromised structural viability of canopy.
160	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	Mature	5	7	15	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy has been pruned into ornamental ball. Pruning has not compromised structural viability of canopy.
161	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	Mature	5	9	35	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Canopy has been pruned into ornamental ball. Pruning has not compromised structural viability of canopy.
162	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	Mature	5	7	25	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Canopy has been pruned into ornamental ball. Pruning has not compromised structural viability of canopy.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
163	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Mature	6	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	Remove largest stem. Retain smaller stem and basal foliage.	Moderate	Maturing palm of low species significance. Larger stem developing.
164	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Mature	7	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	Remove 2 largest stems. Retain basal foliage.	Moderate	Maturing palm of low species significance. Larger stem developing.
165	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery pear	Semi mature	7	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 7 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species.
166	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery pear	Semi mature	7	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 8 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species.
167	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear	Semi mature	4	2	10	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree of ornamental species. Wound at base of stem in northern side with associated tissue necrosis. Good response growth around wound margin.
168	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear	Mature	4	3	10	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree of ornamental species. Canopy has been lopped at 4 metres.
169	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear	Mature	5	4	15	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree of ornamental species. Canopy has been lopped at 5 metres.
170	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear	Mature	5	4	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree of ornamental species. Canopy has been lopped at 5 metres.
171	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear	Semi mature	3	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree of ornamental species.
172	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear	Mature	4	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	
173	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery pear	Mature	9	2	10	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	Reduce lateral branches in northern canopy to maintain 0.5 metre clearance from adjacent wall.	Low	GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species.
174	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	11	1	10	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed by I be in mostly good condition. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem, no trip hazard at this stage.
175	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed by I be in mostly good condition. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem, no trip hazard at this stage.
176	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed by I be in mostly good condition. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem, no trip hazard at this stage.
177	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	13	1	25	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed by I be in mostly good condition.
178	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	10	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed by I be in mostly good condition.
179	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	15	Fair	Good	Medium	High	Low	Reinspect tree within 6 months to monitor dieback and determine if tree is infected with Cypress canker.	High	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with isolated patches of foliar dieback. Possibly symptom of Cypress Canker.
180	<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	4	2	5	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species in confined location in raised garden. Canopies with signs of minor dieback.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
181	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	9	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
182	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
183	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
184	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Semi mature	12	1	15	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued signs of dieback that may indicate Cypress Canker infection.	High	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with isolated patches of foliar dieback. Possibly symptom of Cypress Canker.
185	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	15	Fair	Good	Medium	High	Low	Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued signs of dieback that may indicate Cypress Canker infection.	High	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with large patches of foliar dieback. Indicates tree is infected with Cypress Canker.
186	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
187	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	11	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
188	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	11	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
189	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	10	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
190	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	14	1	25	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Minor cracking and displacement in adjacent kerb and gutter likely associated with tree's root growth.
191	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	8	1	10	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
192	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	9	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
193	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	9	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
194	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
195	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
196	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
197	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	10	1	20	Fair	Good	Medium	High	Low	Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued signs of dieback that may indicate Cypress Canker infection.	High	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with small patches of foliar dieback. Indicates tree may be infected with Cypress Canker.
198	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Semi mature	5	1	5	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
199	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Semi mature	8	1	10	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed. Canopy with signs of minor thinning.
200	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	7	1	10	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
201	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Mature	5	5	25	Fair	Poor	Medium	High	Low	Remove dead stem from central canopy.	Moderate	Maturing tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Central canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres. Stem bifurcates at base. Minor stem has died.
202	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Mature	6	5	25	Fair	Fair	Medium	High	Low	Remove broken branch from central canopy.	Moderate	Maturing tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Central canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres. Stem bifurcates at base. No signs of union weakness. Small broken branch hanging in central canopy over road.
203	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	5	2	10	Fair	Poor	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in suppressed position. Canopy with signs or minor dieback.
204	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	6	3	10	Poor	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	Consider tree for removal and replacement.	Low	Small tree in suppressed position. Canopy with signs or major dieback.
205	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Mature	5	4	15	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Forms part of a hedge. Canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres height.
206	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Mature	5	2	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Forms part of a hedge. Canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres height.
207	<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	Mature	5	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Forms part of a hedge. Canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres height.
208	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Mature	6	4	20	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Forms part of a hedge. Canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres height.
209	<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	Mature	5	4	15	Very poor	Very poor	Negligible	High	Low	Consider tree for removal and replacement.	Low	Maturing tree in poor condition. Forms part of a hedge. Canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres height. Tree has not responded positively to major pruning. Likely tree will die.
210	<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	Mature	5	3	10	Fair	Poor	Short	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in poor condition. Forms part of a hedge. Canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres height. Pruning has negatively impacted tree's health and viability.
211	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Mature	8	6	25	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	
212	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Semi mature	6	5	15	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed.
213	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	11	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Growing on confined location. No signs of damage observed to adjacent wall. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
214	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	11	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Growing on confined location. No signs of damage observed to adjacent wall. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem.
215	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	9	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Growing on confined location. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No trip hazard observed.
216	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	10	1	15	Fair	Good	Medium	High	Low	Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for continued signs of dieback that may indicate Cypress Canker infection.	High	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Growing on confined location. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No trip hazard observed. Small patches of tissue necrosis observed in canopy, which may indicate Cypress Canker infection.
217	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	10	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Growing on confined location.
218	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	8	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Growing on confined location.
219	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	8	4	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds.	Low	Maturing palm in mostly good condition.
220	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Semi mature	7	4	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds.	Low	Maturing palm in mostly good condition.
221	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Semi mature	4	4	10	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small palm in mostly good condition.
222	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	9	4	15	Fair	Fair	Medium	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods.	Low	Maturing palm in mostly fair condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Minor displacement of pavers adjacent to stem. No trip hazard at this stage.
223	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Semi mature	4	4	10	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 2 closely positioned small palm specimens of the same size and species.
224	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	8	3	10	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing palm in mostly good condition.
225	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	7	1	10	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
226	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition. Minor displacement of kerb and gutter adjacent to stem likely associated with root growth.
227	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	8	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition. Minor displacement of kerb and gutter adjacent to stem likely associated with root growth.
228	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	9	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
229	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	10	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
230	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	7	2	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
231	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	5	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
232	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	6	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
233	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	9	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
234	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	10	1	25	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition. Narrow column of tissue necrosis on northern side of lower stem, possibly from vehicle strike. Good response growth around wound margin.
235	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	10	1	30	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
236	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	12	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
237	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Semi mature	5	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Reinspect tree after 6 months to monitor canopy for signs of continued dieback associated with Cypress Canker.	High	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition. Canopy with small patches of dieback within canopy indicating it may be infected with Cypress Canker.
238	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	Mature	15	10	45	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in good condition. Canopy with signs of high vitality. Stem bifurcates at 7 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
239	<i>Schinus areira</i>	Pepper Tree	Mature	7	10	30	Fair	Fair	Long	High	Low	Lightly reduce two primary branches in eastern canopy by up to 2 metres length back to secondary branch union. Max cut diameter 70mm. Total live canopy reduction must not exceed 5%..	Low	Larger tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of minor thinning. Two primary branch in eastern canopy laterally extended towards entrance to adjacent building (Macquarie).
240	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Semi mature	3	3	15	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	Reduce fronds in western canopy to maintain 1 metre clearance from adjacent building.	Low	Clump of small palms of low species significance. 1 large stems at this stage. Fronds in west n canopy encroaching onto adjacent building.
241	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash	Semi mature	7	3	20	Fair	Fair	Medium	High	Low	Remove hazardous deadwood.	Low	Maturing tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of dieback. Stem bifurcates at 1.5 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union. Canopy has been lopped previously at 5 metres. Canopy with deadwood over low-use area.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
242	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash	Mature	12	8	25	Fair	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Stem bifurcates at 2 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union. Decay and small hollow in pruning wound on western side of stem at 2 metres. Good response growth around wound margin.
243	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Mature	4	3	15	Fair	Poor	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 2 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Canopies with signs of minor dieback. Trees have been lopped previously at 4 metres. Severe pruning has not compromised tree's viability within the landscape.
244	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	13	4	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove seed pods.	Low	GROUP of 4 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species.
245	<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Kentia Palm	Semi mature	5	4	10	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove frond in northern canopy to maintain 1 metre clearance from adjacent building.	Low	Small palm in mostly good condition. Frond in lower canopy is encroaching onto adjacent roof.
246	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	7	1	15	Good	Good	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species in mostly good condition. Growing in very confined location. No signs of structural damage to adjacent retaining wall observed.
247	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	7	1	15	Good	Good	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species in mostly good condition. Growing in very confined location. No signs of structural damage to adjacent retaining wall observed.
248	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	7	1	15	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species in mostly good condition. Growing in very confined location. No signs of structural damage to adjacent retaining wall observed. Minor displacement of adjacent pavers. No trip hazard at this stage.
249	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	6	1	15	Good	Good	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species in mostly good condition. Growing in very confined location. No signs of structural damage to adjacent retaining wall observed.
250	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	11	1	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species in mostly good condition.
251	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	9	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species in mostly good condition.
252	<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Kentia Palm	Semi mature	3	3	10	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	Remove fronds in northern canopy to maintain 1 metre clearance from adjacent building.	Low	Maturing palm in good condition. Lowest fronds in north-eastern canopy encroaching onto adjacent roof.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
253	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Semi mature	6	4	15	Good	Very poor	Medium	Moderate	Low	Reduce lateral branches in western canopy to maintain 0.5 metre clearance from adjacent fence.	Low	Smaller tree has been lopped at 3 metres in the past. Canopy structure remains viable for retention. Canopy with signs of high vitality. Lateral branches in western canopy encroaching towards and onto adjacent fence.
254	<i>Phoenix roebelinii</i>	pygmy date palm	Mature	4	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove fronds in eastern canopy to maintain 0.5 metre clearance from adjacent roof. Consider removing western-most specimen to maintain clearance from fence.	Low	GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Fronds in eastern canopy of one palm encroaching onto adjacent roof. Western-most specimen encroaching onto fence. Clearance pruning unfeasible.
255	<i>Phoenix roebelinii</i>	pygmy date palm	Mature	4	3	10	Good	Good	Medium	Low	Low	Consider removing western-most specimen to maintain clearance from fence.	Low	GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Western-most specimen encroaching onto fence. Clearance pruning unfeasible.
256	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Mature	13	4	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove dead and dying fronds. Remove seed pods.	Low	GROUP of 8 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in good condition.
257	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	11	1	20	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Remove exposed lateral branch in northern canopy.	Low	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition. Not damage observed to adjacent infrastructure despite confined growing location. On small lateral branches extending from northern canopy.
258	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	10	1	10	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
259	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	6	1	10	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	Further investigation required to determine severity of observed damage to external wall and whether remedial construction works are required. If damage requires remediation, tree may require removal.	High	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem positioned 0.5 metres from external wall of adjacent building. Cracking observed in wall. Root growth from tree may have contributed to the observed damage to the wall.
260	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Young	2	1	2	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem positioned 0.5 metres from external wall of adjacent building. No damage to the adjacent wall observed.
261	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Semi mature	5	1	5	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem positioned 0.5 metres from external wall of adjacent building. No damage observed.
262	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Semi mature	6	1	5	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem positioned 0.5 metres from external wall of adjacent building. No damage observed.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
263	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Mature	13	4	35	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Engage Structural Engineer to determine severity of observed damage to external wall and whether remedial construction works are required. If damage requires remediation, tree may require removal.	High	Larger tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem positioned 1.5 metres from south-western corner of adjacent building. Cracking observed at base of building extending up and into brickwork at 4 metres height. Root growth from tree may have contributed to or caused the observed damage.
264	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Mature	13	4	35	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Engage Structural Engineer to determine severity of observed damage to external wall and whether remedial construction works are required. If damage requires remediation, tree may require removal.	High	Larger tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem positioned 2 metres from western wall of the adjacent building. Cracking observed at base of building extending up to brickwork at 2 metres height. Root growth from tree may have contributed to or caused the observed damage.
265	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Mature	13	5	40	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed.
266	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Mature	13	6	40	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem trifurcates at 1 metre height. No obvious signs of union weakness or reduced strength of attachment. Partially suppressed.
267	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Mature	4	2	15	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	Continue to maintain as hedge. Check irrigation and ensure adequate supply to tree. Minimum application rate of 20 Litres over a period of no less than 30 minutes every 2 days. Apply liquid fertiliser.	Moderate	GROUP of 11 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species have been planted and maintained as a hedge along the western boundary. Central tree with signs of dieback.
268	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Mature	7	2	15	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove two largest specimens from clump.	Moderate	Clump of palms of reduced species significance. Larger specimens in clump maturing to an unsuitable size.
269	<i>Phoenix roebelinii</i>	pygmy date palm	Mature	3	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove lowest fronds in eastern canopy to maintain 2.5 metre ground clearance over pathway.	Low	Small palm in mostly good condition. Fronds in eastern canopy low over pathway.
270	<i>Phoenix roebelinii</i>	pygmy date palm	Mature	3	3	10	Good	Good	Medium	Low	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 2 closely positioned palm specimens of the same size and species observed to be in good condition.
271	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Semi mature	12	5	40	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at 7 metres. No obvious signs of union weakness or reduced strength of attachment.
272	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Mature	11	5	25	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed. Stem bifurcates at 2 metres. No obvious signs of union weakness or reduced strength of attachment.
273	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Semi mature	7	5	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed by larger neighbouring trees.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
274	<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	Semi mature	5	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species.
275	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	Mature	13	6	25	Good	Fair	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of high vitality. Partially suppressed by larger neighbouring tree. Stem with southerly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability.
276	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	Mature	15	9	45	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	Remove hazardous deadwood. Reinspect tree after 12 months to monitor decay for signs of expansion.	Moderate	Large tree in mostly good condition. Canopy with signs of high vitality. Stem bifurcates at 3 and 4 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union. Southern stem with small patch of decay at 7 metres height. Small fungal fruiting body in wound. Good response growth around wound margin. Eastern canopy with smaller dead branch over tennis court.
277	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	Young	4	5	10	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree in suppressed position.
278	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Semi mature	4	4	15	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	Maintain trees as hedge.	Low	GROUP of 4 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species observed to be in good condition.
279	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	Semi mature	3	3	5	Fair	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Small tree in partially suppressed position. Canopy with minor dieback.
280	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	Mature	12	8	35	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree in good condition.
281	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	Semi mature	7	6	25	Good	Poor	Medium	High	Low	No works.	None	Smaller tree in suppressed position. Stem with southerly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability.
282	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	Mature	6	5	20	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Low	Lightly reduce lateral branches in southern canopy by up to 2 metres length back to secondary branch union. Max cut diameter 70mm. Total live canopy reduction must not exceed 5%.	Low	Smaller tree in suppressed position. Stem with southerly orientation and canopy with asymmetric form. No obvious signs of root plate instability.
283	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash	Mature	8	6	20	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at 3 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
284	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash	Mature	9	8	25	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at 3 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
285	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash	Semi mature	4	3	5	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
286	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash	Semi mature	5	4	10	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
287	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash	Semi mature	6	5	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition. Stem trifurcates at 1.5 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height [m]	Canopy Width (m)	DBH [cm]	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Value	Risk Rating	Work Recommendations	Priority	Tree Comments
288	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash	Semi mature	5	4	10	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
289	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	Semi mature	6	7	15	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in good condition.
290	<i>Platanus hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	Hybrid Plane	Mature	16	11	65	Good	Fair	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem bifurcates at 1.5 metres. No signs of reduced strength of attachment in union.
291	<i>Platanus hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	Hybrid Plane	Mature	16	11	40	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
292	<i>Platanus hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	Hybrid Plane	Mature	16	11	55	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
293	<i>Platanus hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	Hybrid Plane	Mature	16	12	60	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Large tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
294	<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado	Semi mature	3	2	5	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Uplift canopies to maintain 2.5 metre ground clearance over pathway.	Low	GROUP of 2 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Canopies low over adjacent pathway.
295	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Washington Fan Palm	Semi mature	6	4	40	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	
296	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Semi mature	5	3	20	Good	Poor	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove largest stem from clump.	Moderate	Maturing palm clump of reduced species significance. Larger stem developing in clump.
297	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Semi mature	6	4	20	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	Remove largest stem from clump.	Moderate	Maturing palm clump of reduced species significance. Larger stem developing in clump.
298	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Semi mature	8	4	15	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	
299	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California Fan Palm	Semi mature	4	3	20	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 3 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species.
300	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California Fan Palm	Semi mature	4	3	20	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	GROUP of 2 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species.
301	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	Semi mature	6	6	35	Good	Fair	Long	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree if native species observed to be in mostly good condition.
302	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	Mature	5	5	25	Good	Fair	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Larger tree if native species observed to be in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed
303	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Mature	5	1	10	Good	Good	Long	High	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition.
304	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Semi mature	3	3	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Low	No works.	None	Maturing tree in fair condition. Canopy with signs of minor dieback. Stem trifurcates at base.
305	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	Mature	17	14	40	Good	Good	Long	Very high	Low	Remove hazardous deadwood.	Low	Large tree positioned within southern boundary observed to be in good condition. Canopy with smaller deadwood over footpaths