

Attachment 4



Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment of Trees;

Proposed Hazelmere Data Centre; 178 (Lot 1) - 196 (Lot 82), Bushmead Road, Hazelmere

Prepared For

CDC Data Centres Pty Ltd

Prepared By



Contents

1.	Particulars to this Assessment_____	Page	1
2.	Scope of Works_____	Page	2
3.	Assessment Methodology Applied_____	Page	3
4.	Summary of the Key Findings of the Assessment_____	Pages	4 - 52
5.	Further Considerations for the Development of the Site_____	Pages	53 - 55

Attachments to the Report

Attachment 1;	References Used
Attachment 2;	Glossary of arboricultural terms
Attachment 3;	Company Information & Disclaimer

1. Particulars to the Assessment

1.1 Terms Used

The following terms have been used in this report:

'Site'	meaning the property known as 178 (Lot 1) - 196 (Lot 82), Bushmead Road, Hazelmere
'Tree'	meaning any tree identified in the areas of the Site that were required to be included in the assessment
'NRZ'	meaning 'Notional Root Zone'; the area where the majority of the Tree's root mass is considered likely to be found. Any works required in this zone are considered likely to have the potential to have an impact the Tree's future health.
'SRZ'	meaning 'structural root zone; the area where the majority of the Tree's larger in-ground supportive root mass is considered likely to be found. Any works required in this zone are considered likely to have some potential to impact the Tree's future health and possibly its in-ground stability as well.
'AS 4970'	meaning Australian Standards 4970; Protection of Trees on Development Sites
'AS 4373'	meaning Australian Standards 4373; Pruning of Amenity Trees
'Plan provided'	meaning the EJE Architecture drawing 16124-DA-DA03 (Rev A) showing the proposed development

1.2 Limitations and Particulars of this Assessment

The information and opinions provided in this document are based on the findings from the visual observations of the Trees during the Site inspection undertaken February 9, 11 and 13, 2026.

For the purposes of this assessment any Tree on the Site with a trunk diameter of 250-300mm (measured at 1.4m above ground level) or greater were included in the assessment. Any trees with a trunk diameter less than this diameter were excluded from the assessment.

Any tree on the verge area (local council area) with a trunk diameter of 100mm or larger (measured at 1.4m above ground level) were included in the assessment.

No exploratory excavations were undertaken as part of this particular assessment to verify the actual root spread of any given Tree. As such the allocation of TPZ for each Tree has at this stage been based on AS 4970 guidelines.

The purpose of this assessment is a '**preliminary tree impact assessment**' and serves to provide some basic information on the Trees that are present within the specified areas of the Site, their current condition and any initial comments pertinent to each Tree with regards to the development of the area around them.

It is **not** the purpose of this report to provide specific comments on each Tree with regards to the potential impact of any proposed development of the Site; as much of the impact caused to any Tree present will be very much dependent on the detailed aspects of any design proposed.

Whilst some comments on potential issues or considerations have been made this report is **not** to be considered as being an 'arboricultural impact assessment', 'final arboricultural report', or constitute as 'tree protection method statements' for use during the construction stage of any development of the Site.

2. Scope of Works

- 2.1 Undertake an inspection of the Trees on the Site.
- 2.2 Provide basic cursory information on each of the identified Trees in terms of their:
 - Botanical name & Common name
 - Approximate height
 - Approximate canopy spread (metres diameter in both N-S and E-W dimensions)
 - DSH (Trunk diameter)
 - Nominal NRZ (Notional Root Zone)
 - Nominal SRZ (Structural Root Zone)
 - Life expectancy/ULE
 - Tree origin (i.e. local native, exotic etc.)
 - Any comments deemed pertinent to the given tree in terms of its condition
 - An image of each tree
- 2.3 Provide any initial broad-brush purposeful and practical recommendations for any design and construction considerations that may apply for the Trees in the context of a development of the Site based on the Plan provided.

3. Methodology of the Assessment

Any tree on the Site meeting the size specified for inclusion was identified and tagged using a metal identification plate. The tree was then assessed from ground level on all sides (where the absence of any obstructions and/or access restrictions allowed).

Tree heights were measured using a Forestry Pro tool and rounded to the nearest metre. Tree trunk diameter (DSH) and trunk diameter at root flare (DRF) were measured using a standard diameter tape and rounded to the nearest cm. Canopy spreads were estimated in 1m increment ranges.

Each Tree was then assessed in accordance with 'visual tree assessment'¹ ("VTA") methods and principles. The VTA method is based on the sciences of tree biology, physiology, tree structure, and tree bio-mechanics. It is a method widely used by arborists worldwide to identify visible signs on trees that indicate any health or potential structural issues that in turn could increase the risks associated with the given tree. There are many variables that require consideration as part of this process including the structure of the given tree, its health condition, known natural species traits, environmental factors such as direction of prevailing (and storm) winds and how they would affect the subject tree and the occurrence of potential Targets within its projected Fall Zone.

The overall health of each Tree was adjudged from an inspection of its leaf, overall percentage of leaf mass present in the canopy of the Tree, and the presence (or absence) of any pest or disease factor that could have an effect on its health.

The structural integrity of each Tree was determined from a visual inspection of its main stem, primary (and secondary) branch unions to determine the presence of any areas considered to be a structural 'defect' or 'imperfection' such as unions with included bark, swelling, or noticeable splitting at them. Symptoms of decay, growth patterns and defects are identified and assessed as to their potential to cause whole tree, part tree or branch failure, and where considered necessary further investigation by way of the use of sounding techniques was utilised to determine the presence and general extent of any areas of cavity or associated decay within a tree's main stem structure. Each Tree's root plate area was also inspected to identify any visible signs of root plate, movement, cracking or heave from which a determination of its in-ground stability can be ascertained. It is however important to note that there are limitations in verifying the in-ground stability of a tree based on a 'one-off' cursory visual observation; particularly if the inspection is undertaken during a period of 'fine' weather with little to no wind; as was the case over the period of this assessment.

The natural species traits of the given Tree was also considered as part of the assessment process; i.e. its typically anticipated natural life span for this area of Western Australia, if it is a species known to be subject to issues associated with decay, or can be subject to the 'sudden branch drop' phenomenon, known to have large diameter surface root system, ability to cope with disturbances typically associated with a development process, declared weed species, transplantable species etc.

The Trees were also assessed using the principles of SULE; "Safe-Useful-Life-Expectancy"². SULE is a system that can be used to provide an indication of the length of time an individual tree can be retained with an acceptable level of risk based on the information available at the time of inspection. It is a snapshot in time of the potential an individual tree has for survival in the eyes of the assessor based on the tree's current health and structural condition, and the known typical life span of specimens of its given species for the given area/situation. There are many factors that can affect SULE of a tree, and as such, at best the SULE for any given tree can only be estimated within a 'range' of years, with the following ranges typically used; Long Term (>40 years), Medium Term (15-40 years), Short Term (5-15 years), and Limited (<5yrs).

¹ Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment (VTA); The Body Language of Trees, A Handbook for Failure Analysis; C Matteck, H Breloer

² SULE: Its use and status into the new millennium; J Barrell; 2001

4. Summary of the Key Findings of the Assessment

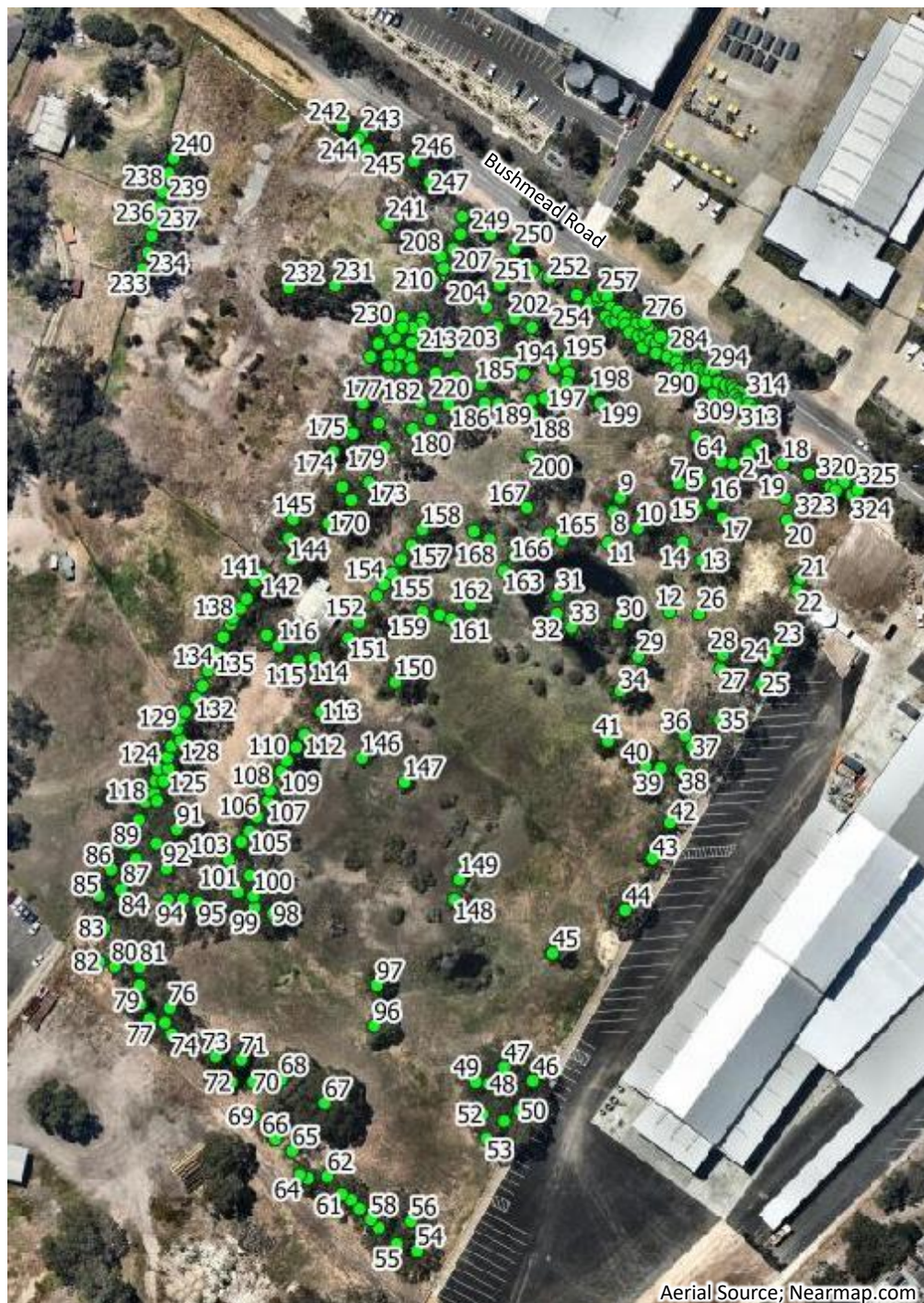
4.1 No of Trees Identified

325 Trees were identified and included in this assessment. This includes 226 Trees on #196 Bushmead Road and a further 15 Trees on #178 Bushmead Road.

In addition, another 84 Trees were identified on the (council) verge area adjacent to the Site (trees tagged #242 - #325).

The approximate location of these Trees is shown on an aerial of the Site below.

Fig 1; Aerial Image of the Site showing the location of the Trees identified during the assessment



KEY

● Tree included in the assessment

4. Summary of the Key Findings of the Assessment

4.2 Species

25 different species of tree were identified in the areas included in the assessment, including a mix of local native species of tree and species of tree native to the eastern states areas of Australia.

River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. 'Camaldulensis'), along with Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and Flooded Gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*) were found to be the most common species present, and collectively constitute around 85% of the Trees across the Site.

All of the species identified are considered to be common species of tree for this area of Western Australia.

None of the tree species identified are considered to be (or are known to be classed as) an endangered species, or found on the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

None of the other species of tree identified are known to have been declared a weed species for Western Australia³.

The table below provides a full list of the species identified on the Site.

Table 1; List of Species identified during the assessment

Species	No of	Origin
Argyle Apple (<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>)	1	Aus Native
Bangalay (<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>)	3	Aus Native
Bottlebrush Dawson River Weeper (<i>Callistemon</i> 'Dawson River Weeper')	1	Aus Native
Broadleaved Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>)	1	Aus Native
Coral Gum (<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>)	2	WA Native
Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	63	WA Native
Freshwater Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>)	4	WA Native
Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>)	1	WA Native
Lemon Scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>)	9	Aus Native
Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	79	WA Native
Norfolk Island Hibiscus (<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>)	1	Aus Native
Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Arida')	6	Aus Native
Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Minima')	8	Aus Native
Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Obtusa')	1	Aus Native
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	124	Aus Native
River Yate (<i>Eucalyptus macrandra</i>)	1	WA Native
Rose Gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>)	3	Aus Native
Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>)	1	Aus Native
Stinkwood (<i>Jacksonia</i> sp)	1	WA Native
Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>)	1	Aus Native
Swamp Mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>)	2	Aus Native
Swamp Mallet (<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i>)	2	WA Native
Tuart (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>)	2	WA Native
Weeping Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>)	5	WA Native
West Australian Peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>)	3	WA Native

³ Reference; Declared Plant Species in Western Australia (Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia 2008)

4. Summary of the Key Findings of the Assessment

Rose Gum (*Eucalyptus grandis*) and the 'Northern' River Red Gum sub-species (which includes *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. 'Obtusa', subsp. 'Arida', and subsp. 'Minima') are all species generally considered to have a higher propensity for branch failure than the other species of tree found on the Site. As such their use within urbanised situations can become questionable depending on what 'targets' (people, structures etc.) are to be introduced into their likely fall zone area.

All of the other species present on this Site are generally considered suitable for use within urbanised situations.

4.3 Condition

The majority of the Trees currently show good health and have what is considered to be good/typical structural form for specimens of their given species at their size/age.

24 dead trees were however identified during the assessment (14 of which are on the Council verge area). Another six Trees on the Site were considered to be in a poor health condition and look likely to have limited life span remaining regardless of any development of the area around them.

Cause of the decline of each of these Trees is unknown and difficult to verify within the scope of this assessment.

There were however signs of the presence of borers (possibly a Longicorn species) in some of those Trees.

Marri Canker (*Quambalaria coyrecup*) was noted in some of the Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and may have caused the decline of some of those particular Trees.

A Lerp insect (species unknown) was noted on the leaf of some of the River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. 'Camaldulensis'), and Flooded Gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*) and whilst its presence does not look to be overly impacting the health of those particular trees at this time it may cause some leaf necrosis and even defoliation to occur over the coming months.

Otherwise there were no pest or disease pathogens that could have a major impact on the health of the Trees at the time of the inspection.

Root damage from excavations as part of the (recent) development of the adjacent property were noted to have occurred on some of the Trees along the eastern boundary of the Site, and in some instances there was clear evidence of a loss of root mass having occurred to some of those Trees. As a result the future health of some of those Trees may be impacted (as could (in a few instances) their in-ground stability) and this factor will need to be considered when developing the Site and particularly if further excavation and loss of root mass occurs in their remaining root zone area.

The majority of the Trees also showed to have (what is considered to be) typical structural forms for specimens of their given species.

Whilst a number of the Trees showed to have what are considered to be 'structural defects' such as bi-furcated unions with signs of swelling and included bark (which are considered to potentially have an increased likelihood for failure than other forms of branch unions), for the most part any structural defect or imperfections were not considered to be of any major concern at this time.

Branch failures were noted to have occurred in some of the larger older trees. Nature of the wounds created by the failures suggests that they occurred as a result of force loading (i.e. storm damage) related causes although many were noted to have occurred on the higher risk species of tree which reflects its higher propensity for branch failures than most other species of tree.

4. Summary of the Key Findings of the Assessment

Virtually all of the Trees on #178 were noted to have been previously topped (height reduced) at some stage in the past. Whilst not a major concern at this time, their structural form is considered likely to become an issue due to the nature of the unions of the regrowth that occurs as a result of such (poor) pruning practices. As a result, the retention of those particular Trees may become questionable depending on what 'targets' (people, structures etc.) are to be introduced into their likely fall zone area as a result of the development of that particular Lot.

Areas of decay and in some instances cavity were noted in parts of the lower main stem structures of some of the older Flooded Gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*); common for older specimens of these species and doesn't always overly impact their structural integrity.

There were signs of the possible presence of termites in a number of the Trees on the Site although their presence doesn't look to be overly impacting the structural integrity of those particular Trees at this time.

4.4 Age Class Other Notable Observations

Some of the Freshwater Paperbark (*Melaleuca raphiophylla*) may be remnant trees for the site

The majority of the Trees identified look to have either been planted in various stages over the years or have self sown from other nearby trees.

4.5 SULE

Based on their current condition and the typically expected life span of their given species;

- 25 Trees look to have a 'limited' SULE remaining or are dead and look likely to be required to be removed at some stage in the next 5 year period. This includes the dead and clearly dying Trees.
- 45 of the Trees look to have a 'short-term' SULE remaining and look likely to be required to be removed at some stage in the next 5-15 year period.
- The remaining 255 Tree look to have a 'medium' or 'long-term' SULE remaining and are anticipated to have another 15-40 years plus of 'safe-useful-life-expectancy' remaining.

Note: This is a guide only and individual Trees may be able to be managed for longer (or shorter) periods of time than currently anticipated and with some Trees may be dependent on what changes occur to their surrounds as part of the development process, or, what targets are to be introduced into their projected fall zone (particularly the Trees that have been previously topped, and any with poor structural form or have been subject to recent excavation within their notional root zone area).

4. Summary of the Key Findings of the Assessment

4.6 Retention value

Retention value of the various tree species and even individual tree specimens will always be open to some personal opinion.

In general trees displaying good health, good structural condition and deemed to have a good aesthetic quality will be generally considered to have a higher retention value.

Conversely, common species of tree or trees known (or considered to be) a problematic species (i.e. ones that have propensity for branch failures, or ones that could self-seed freely), or one that display poor health, poor structural condition, or low aesthetic traits would typically be considered to have a lower retention value.

Whilst the aesthetics and environmental benefits of a tree are considered as part of the process, in the context of a development process it's the structural condition and known species traits that are often the primary considerations from an arboricultural perspective.

With the Trees identified during the assessment,

- Three were considered to have a 'high' retention value; being good mature specimens of their given species in good health and structural condition and look to be providing valuable amenity for the area where they are situated. However, from an arboricultural point of view although they are good (typical) specimens of their species, none of the Trees identified during the assessment were considered to be 'exceptional' specimens of their given species or trees of a major 'significance' at this time.
- Another 211 Trees were considered suitable specimens of their given species and have a 'medium' retention value. All reasonably good (typical) trees of their species and suitable for retention where any other site design criteria may allow.

This includes virtually all of the Trees on the verge area.

- 78 Trees were considered to have a low retention value (either due to their species and/or health condition and/or structural condition) and a further 33 Trees were considered to have a very low retention value (i.e. the dead and near dead trees). Retention of such trees as part of a development project is often not recommended or is subject to what targets (people., structures etc.) are to be introduced into their fall zone.

This retention opinion has been colour coded for ease of reference onto an aerial overleaf.

4. Summary of the Key Findings of the Assessment



KEY ● Trees of higher retention value ● Medium retention value ● Low retention value ● Very low retention value ● Dead trees	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Client;</td><td>CDC Data Centres</td></tr> <tr> <td>Project;</td><td>Hazelmere Data Centre</td></tr> <tr> <td>Drawn by;</td><td>J Royal</td></tr> <tr> <td>Revision;</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Date;</td><td>18/02/2026</td></tr> <tr> <td>Aerial Source;</td><td>Nearmap.com</td></tr> <tr> <td>Scale;</td><td>1:2500</td></tr> </table>  	Client;	CDC Data Centres	Project;	Hazelmere Data Centre	Drawn by;	J Royal	Revision;	0	Date;	18/02/2026	Aerial Source;	Nearmap.com	Scale;	1:2500
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4. Summary of the Key Findings of the Assessment

4.7 Table of Information

The following table provides further comments on each of the Trees identified during the assessment.

Explanation of Fields of Information in the Table

Tree Ref No.	Provides a reference number for the identified Tree. NOTE: For the purposes of this assessment, with the exception of Trees #101 and #102, the Trees have been numbered using the same number shown on the Survey Plan provided
Species	Provides the botanical and most commonly used species name of the Tree.
Approximate Height	Provides the height of the Tree (in metres) to the nearest metre.
DSH (Trunk Calliper)	Provides the diameter of the Tree's main stem (trunk) in centimetres, and generally measured at 1.4 metres above ground level as per the industry standard. Should lower canopy formation start below 1.4 metres above ground level, the DBH is measured at the point below the furcation of its main stem. In instances where the tree has multiple main stem structures, the DSH of all has been provided (up to five stems).
DRF	Provides the diameter of the Tree's main stem (trunk) in centimetres, and generally measured just above ground level as per the industry standard. Used to calculate the given Tree's SRZ based on AS4970 Guidelines.
Estimated Canopy Spread	Provides an estimated spread of the Tree's canopy; provided in metres diameter. Both north-south and east – west canopy dimensions have been provided.
Health Condition	Provides a view of the Tree's health/vigour condition at the time of inspection based on a number of predetermined criteria.

Health Rating	Explanation
Excellent	Shows to have typical foliage condition and amount of foliage mass for a specimen of the species. May have a minor amount of deadwood, but no signs of any pest or disease factor that may affect its health.
Good	Shows to have typical foliage condition. Canopy foliage may be slightly chlorotic, or it may have a slightly higher percentage of deadwood than usual, or exhibit signs of being affected by environmental conditions. May have a minor pest or disease present that could start to affect its health.
Fair	Shows to have a relatively high percentage of deadwood than considered typical for a specimen of the given species and/or a low volume of live canopy leaf mass for a specimen of the given species. Apical sections of the canopy (may also be) dead. Signs of a pest or disease factor evident.
Poor	Canopy mass and foliage condition shows to be in a poor state for a specimen of the species. Has a high percentage of deadwood material in its canopy and a low volume of live canopy mass (typically <20%).
Dead	Shows to have either no live tissue within its structure, or at best has <5% live foliage mass remaining in its canopy.

4. Summary of the Key Findings

Structural Form Provides a view of the Tree's structural form at the time of inspection based on a number of predetermined criteria.

Structure Rating	Explanation
Good	Shows typical structural form for a specimen of the species. Branch unions show typical form at the point of attachment. May have a small number of minor structural defects; but are within the scope of tree surgery management to rectify. Shows to be root-stable.
Acceptable	Shows an acceptable form, but may have a number of structural defects present i.e. bi-furcation (but with no major swelling or movement), or areas of stem cavities, but structure remains within the scope of management at this stage; albeit with a higher risk/management requirement.
Questionable or 'Undesirable'	Shows an undesirable structure for a specimen of the species. Structural condition likely to cause future issues in regards to the potential for branch or even complete tree failure to occur.
Poor	Major structural defects evident. May have very large stem cavities, extensive termite damage, or noticeable movement in main stem, branch unions or root plate area.

Age Class Provides the age class of the given Tree.

Juvenile	<5% of the Tree's anticipated life span
Semi-mature	10-20% of the Tree's anticipated life span
Early-mature	20-30% of the Tree's anticipated life span
Mature	>30% of the Tree's anticipated life span

SULE Provides an opinion of the possible 'safe-useful-life-expectancy' of the given Tree (range in years)

Comment Provides any additional information (seen as relevant in the context of this report) to the Tree. Comments are (generally) self-explanatory. An explanation of arboricultural terms has been provided as an attachment to this document.

NRZ Meaning the Tree's 'notional root zone'; the area where the majority of the given Tree's root mass is considered likely to be found. **Any works required in this zone are considered likely to have some potential to impact the Tree. Note: An "*" denotes the minimum recommended under AS 4970 guidelines.**

SRZ Meaning the Tree's 'structural root zone; the area where the majority of the Tree's larger in-ground supportive root mass is considered likely to be found. **Important note: the SRZ of a tree does not need to be considered unless works and encroachment occur within the tree's nominal TPZ. Note:**

Retention Value Provides an opinion of the 'value' of the Tree for retention as part of a works/development process.

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
Trees on #196 Bushmead Road															
1	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	9	35	38	6--7	6--7	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	4.2	2.2	Medium
2	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	11	37	50	5--6	4--5	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Main stem bi-furcates. Swelling at the union. Union looks to be ok at this time but may cause future issues	4.4	2.5	Medium
3	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	11	50	64	12--13	10--11	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Widespread canopy form	6.0	2.7	Medium
4	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	12	50	64	8--9	8--9	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Widespread canopy form. Area of decay. Not of a major concern at this time. Leans slightly. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree	6.0	2.7	Medium
5	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	9	28	28	4--5	3--4	Excellent	Poor	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Has grown in a significant lean to the south due to the proximity of the adjacent tree. Apical sections are dead	3.4	1.9	Low
6	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	11	47	52	8--9	10--11	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Canopy is relatively one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree	5.6	2.5	Medium
7	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	11	68	78	15-16	14-15	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Broken branch in canopy	8.2	3.0	Medium
8	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	16	58	72	15-16	14-15	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree. Canopy is relatively one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree	7.0	2.9	Medium



Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
9	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	10	38	51	8--9	8--9	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree. Canopy is relatively one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree	4.6	2.5	Low
10	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	113	118	14-15	16-17	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree. Canopy is relatively one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree	13.6	3.5	Medium
11	Bangalay (<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>)	Aus Native	11	47	51	8--9	7--8	Dead	Poor	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree	5.6	2.5	Dead
12	Swamp Mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>)	Aus Native	14	38	44	5--6	5--6	Dead	Poor	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree	4.6	2.3	Dead
13	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	15	64	76	13-14	10--11	Good	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Canopy is one sided north. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition	7.7	2.9	Medium
14	Rose Gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>)	Aus Native	20	51	74	11--12	10--11	Dead	Poor	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. Borer holes noted	6.1	2.9	Dead
15	Swamp Mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>)	Aus Native	13	26, 21	56	6--7	6--7	Good	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Ok tree. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage. Leggy canopy form	3.1	2.6	Low
16	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	20	74	85	14-15	16-17	Good	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	8.9	3.1	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
17	Rose Gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>)	Aus Native	20	80	86	14-15	16-17	Dead	Poor	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. Extensive borer galleries noted. Possible termites. 'Mud' noted but no termites seen	9.6	3.1	Dead
18	Norfolk Island Hibiscus (<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>)	Aus Native	9	25	30	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree	3.0	2.0	Medium
19	West Australian Peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>)	WA Native	8	67	77	9--10	9--10	Dead	Poor	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree	8.0	3.0	Dead
20	West Australian Peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>)	WA Native	6	51	58	11--12	9--10	Dead	Poor	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree	6.1	2.6	Dead
21	Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>)	WA Native	8	58	64	9--10	9--10	Dead	Questionable	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree	7.0	2.7	Dead
22	West Australian Peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>)	WA Native	8	33, 21	48	5--6	5--6	Dead	Questionable	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree	4.0	2.4	Dead
23	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	20	84	98	15-16	14-15	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	10.1	3.3	Medium
24	Rose Gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>)	Aus Native	20	44	51	8--9	8--9	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Species can have a higher propensity for branch failures as mature trees	5.3	2.5	Low

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
25	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	26	62	73	8--9	8--9	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Leans slightly and is weighted that way. Canopy is one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Signs of recent excavation (and possible loss of root mass) eastern side as part of boundary treatment for the adjacent Lot	7.4	2.9	Very Low
26	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	26	81	85	18-20	16-17	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	9.7	3.1	Medium
27	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	20	27	35	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Poor	Semi-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Leggy canopy form. Main stem bi-furcates. Swelling at the union	3.2	2.1	Very Low
28	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	26	10	36	5--6	11--12	Excellent	Poor	Semi-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Leggy canopy form. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage. Grown on a major lean/angle	2*	2.2	Very Low
29	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	19	32	45	6--7	6--7	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree	3.8	2.4	Low
30	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	62, 34	85	13-14	13-14	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	7.4	3.1	Medium
31	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	59, 51	101	13-14	15-16	Excellent	Questionable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Canopy is one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Section of its main stem looks to have failed. Ant mud noted but no termites seen during the inspection. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	7.1	3.3	Low
32	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	32, 32	51	10--11	8--9	Excellent	Questionable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Main stem bi-furcates. Included bark at the union. Canopy is one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	3.8	2.5	Low

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
33	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	51	64	10--11	10--11	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	6.1	2.7	Medium
34	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	66	81	10--11	10--11	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	7.9	3.0	Medium
35	Tuart (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>)	WA Native	17	55, 40	67	11--12	11--12	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	6.6	2.8	Medium
36	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	18	78, 49, 48, 42, 19	210	16-17	26-28	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health. Widespread canopy form. Number of co-dominant stems from ground level	9.4	4.5	Medium
37	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	22	43, 41	85	7--8	7--8	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Leggy canopy form. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	5.2	3.1	Medium
38	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	18	44, 41	66	14-15	12--13	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Leggy canopy form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Co-dominant leader	5.3	2.8	Medium
39	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	44	46	7--8	7--8	Good	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	5.3	2.4	Medium
40	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	27, 26	61	7--8	7--8	Good	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage	3.2	2.7	Low

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
41	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	41	47	9--10	8--9	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Canopy is relatively one-sided south due to proximity of the adjacent tree	4.9	2.4	Medium
42	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	13	39	46	9--10	8--9	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Canopy is relatively one-sided south due to proximity of the adjacent tree	4.7	2.4	Medium
43	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	8	43	51	12--13	8--9	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy is relatively one-sided south due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Low spreading canopy	5.2	2.5	Medium
44	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	97	98	17-18	14-15	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Good aesthetic form/value. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Co-dominant leader	11.6	3.3	Medium
45	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	11	53	61	8--9	8--9	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Good aesthetic form/value. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Co-dominant leader	6.4	2.7	Medium
46	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	13	46	56	6--7	6--7	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Co-dominant leader. Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Main stem bi-furcates. Included bark at the union	5.5	2.6	Medium
47	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	9	35	41	6--7	5--6	Excellent	Undesirable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Canopy is one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree	4.2	2.3	Low
48	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	18	145	163	20-22	20-22	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	17.4	4.1	High

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
49	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	8	38, 30, 20, 15	45	6--7	6--7	Dead	Poor	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree	4.6	2.4	Dead
50	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	12	54	68	20-22	20-22	Good	Questionable	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Ok tree. Looks to have been subject to some level of root loss east side from (new) boundary wall installation so anticipate some level of decline as a result	6.5	2.8	Low
51	Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>)	Aus Native	18	62	91	10--11	10--11	Good	Questionable	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Good specimen. Ok tree. Looks to have been subject to some level of root loss east side from (new) boundary wall installation so anticipate some level of decline as a result	7.4	3.2	Low
52	Lemon Scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>)	Aus Native	25	63	85	14-15	15-16	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	7.6	3.1	Medium
53	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	10	74	84	10--11	15-16	Fair	Questionable	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Section of its main stem looks to have failed. Ok tree. Looks to have been subject to some level of root loss east side from (new) boundary wall installation so anticipate some level of decline as a result	8.9	3.1	Low
54	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Arida')	Aus Native	10	57, 40	89	14-15	13-14	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Low spreading canopy. Species can have a higher propensity for branch failures as mature trees	6.8	3.2	Low
55	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Arida')	Aus Native	10	46, 24	74	7--8	8--9	Poor	Poor	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Apical sections of its canopy are dead/declining. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Top of main leader has snapped (storm damage)	5.5	2.9	Low
56	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	13	69	72	10--11	9--10	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Top of main leader has snapped (storm damage). Canopy is one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Low spreading canopy	8.3	2.9	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
57	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	42	51	8--9	8--9	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	5.0	2.5	Medium
58	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	29, 28, 22	72	12--13	4--5	Excellent	Poor	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	3.5	2.9	Low
59	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	27, 25	59	6--7	4--5	Excellent	Poor	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	3.2	2.7	Low
60	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	28	41	4--5	4--5	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Has a group of smaller trees next to it that effectively form part of the canopy	3.4	2.3	Medium
61	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	28	35	4--5	4--5	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	3.4	2.1	Medium
62	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	33, 28	55	6--7	6--7	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	4.0	2.6	Medium
63	Tuart (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>)	WA Native	16	38, 34, 30, 22	96	12--13	14-15	Poor	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Canopy has died off and is now reshooting	4.6	3.3	Low
64	Swamp Mallet (<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i>)	WA Native	9	60	68	7--8	11--12	Good	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Section of its main stem looks to have failed. Area of decay. Possibly starting to impact its structural integrity	7.2	2.8	Low

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
65	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	12	32	41	4--5	4--5	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leans slightly. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. (including some smaller than the minimum DSH to qualify for inclusion in the assessment)	3.8	2.3	Low
66	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	27	40	4--5	4--5	Excellent	Poor	Semi-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Ok tree. Leans slightly. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. (including some smaller than the minimum DSH to qualify for inclusion in the assessment)	3.2	2.3	Low
67	Lemon Scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>)	Aus Native	19	73	90	18-20	18-20	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Broken branch lodged in the canopy	8.8	3.2	Medium
68	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	19	89, 43, 38, 30	178	22-24	20-22	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Main stem furcates into four. Fungal fruiting body noted	10.7	4.2	Medium
69	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	13	30, 25	50	5--6	6--7	Fair	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Co-dominant leader	3.6	2.5	Medium
70	River Yate (<i>Eucalyptus macrandra</i>)	WA Native	6	35, 17	55	5--6	6--7	Good	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Low spreading canopy. Evidence of a history of branch failures. Canopy is relatively one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree	4.2	2.6	Medium
71	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	WA Native	21	59	69	5--6	6--7	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Leggy canopy form. Co-dominant leader. Section of its main stem looks to have failed. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	7.1	2.8	Low
72	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	10	26	32	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Poor	Semi-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Leggy canopy form. Co-dominant leader. Section of its main stem looks to have failed. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future. Included bark at union. Looks likely to cause issues longer term	3.1	2.1	Low

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
73	Lemon Scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>)	Aus Native	26	56, 27	104	11--12	12--13	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Co-dominant leader	6.7	3.4	Medium
74	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	13	33, 28, 20	35	6--7	8--9	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. The two smaller stems could probably be removed without impact to the tree	4.0	2.1	Low
75	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	13	31	35	4--5	4--5	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form	3.7	2.1	Medium
76	Swamp Mallet (<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i>)	WA Native	13	48	50	9--10	8--9	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Main stem furcates into three. Partial split branch noted. Canopy is one-sided north. Area of decay. Possibly impacting structural integrity	5.8	2.5	Low
77	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	13	63, 57, 41	198	9--10	16-17	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	7.6	4.4	Medium
78	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	17	66	62	8--9	8--9	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree. Main stem furcates into three	7.9	2.7	Low
79	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	14	60	87	15-16	11--12	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree. Canopy is one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Ant mud noted but no termites seen during the inspection	7.2	3.1	Medium
80	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	18	79	95	12--13	12--13	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Ant mud noted but no termites seen during the inspection	9.5	3.2	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
81	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	18	63, 43, 32, 31, 28	210	17-18	12--13	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Multi-stemmed from near ground level. Widespread canopy form. Ant mud noted but no termites seen during the inspection	7.6	4.5	Medium
82	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	10	31, 26	45	3--4	6--7	Excellent	Poor	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Leggy form. Section of the canopy has failed	3.7	2.4	Low
83	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	12	27	34	3--4	3--4	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Most are smaller than the size limit for inclusion into this assessment	3.2	2.1	Medium
84	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	12	29	46	3--4	3--4	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Most are smaller than the size limit for inclusion into this assessment	3.5	2.4	Medium
85	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	16	39	40	4--5	6--7	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Leggy canopy form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Most are smaller than the size limit for inclusion into this assessment	4.7	2.3	Medium
86	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	14	39	43	4--5	6--7	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Most are smaller than the size limit for inclusion into this assessment	4.7	2.3	Medium
87	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	27	33	4--5	3--4	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Most are smaller than the size limit for inclusion into this assessment	3.2	2.1	Medium
88	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	31, 28, 25	65	6--7	7--8	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Multi-stemmed from near ground level. Most are smaller than the size limit for inclusion into this assessment	3.7	2.8	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
89	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	15	31	38	3--4	3--4	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Leggy canopy form. Most are smaller than the size limit for inclusion into this assessment	3.7	2.2	Medium
90	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	18	95	105	15-16	12--13	Good	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	11.4	3.4	Medium
91	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	18	105	109	15-16	12--13	Good	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	12.6	3.4	Medium
92	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	35	41	5--6	4--5	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Leggy canopy form	4.2	2.3	Low
93	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	15	31	37	5--6	7--8	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Leggy canopy form	3.7	2.2	Low
94	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	12	49	49	5--6	7--8	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Canopy is one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree. Broken branch in canopy	5.9	2.5	Low
95	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	18	105	135	15-16	16-17	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Main stem furcates into three	12.6	3.8	Medium
96	Broadleaved Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>)	Aus Native	11	56	64	11--12	10--11	Good	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	6.7	2.7	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
97	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	13	47	67	8--9	10--11	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	5.6	2.8	Medium
98	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	14	52, 41, 28, 27	72	14-15	10--11	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Main stem furcates into four	6.2	2.9	Medium
99	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	10	27	35	3--4	2--3	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	3.2	2.1	Low
100	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	14	41, 37, 28	70	13-14	12--13	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Main stem furcates into three	4.9	2.8	Medium
101	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	16	43, 32, 16	76	11--12	10--11	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Co-dominant leader. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree	5.2	2.9	Medium
102	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	14	35, 31	53	6--7	6--7	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage	4.2	2.5	Medium
103	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	22	35, 27	62	6--7	6--7	Good	Poor	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	One main stem has failed	4.2	2.7	Low
104	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	22	55	69	6--7	6--7	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form	6.6	2.8	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
105	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	7	26	46	3--4	6--7	Good	Poor	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Canopy is one sided north. Extensive decay in lower main stem	3.1	2.4	Very Low
106	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	7	23, 22	42	7--8	9--10	Good	Poor	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future. Main stem furcates with wide angle union.	2.8	2.3	Low
107	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	16	31	47	4--5	5--6	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form	3.7	2.4	Medium
108	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	37, 36, 31, 13	111	11--12	15-16	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Widespread canopy form. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	4.4	3.5	Medium
109	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	13	56, 49, 33	76	11--12	15-16	Good	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	6.7	2.9	Medium
110	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	19	73	81	13-14	11--12	Good	Undesirable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health. Section of its main stem looks to have failed. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	8.8	3.0	Low
111	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	19	60	73	11--12	9--10	Good	Questionable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Currently shows good health. Main stem bi-furcates. Swelling at the union. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	7.2	2.9	Low
112	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	37, 22	44	8--9	13-14	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Currently shows good health. Co-dominant leader. (Which could be removed if necessary)	4.4	2.3	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
113	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	16	62	77	13-14	13-14	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	7.4	3.0	Medium
114	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	16	58	82	13-14	13-14	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	7.0	3.0	Medium
115	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	16	56, 53, 48, 36, 26	109	13-14	16-17	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	6.7	3.4	Medium
116	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	14	47	52	10--11	11--12	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	5.6	2.5	Medium
117	Coral Gum (<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>)	WA Native	7	25	28	7--8	8--9	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	3.0	1.9	Medium
118	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	12	34, 24, 12	36	5--6	7--8	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Multi-stemmed from near ground level. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	4.1	2.2	Medium
119	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	10	30, 20, 10	36	5--6	5--6	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Multi-stemmed from near ground level. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	3.6	2.2	Medium
120	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	15	35	40	5--6	5--6	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	4.2	2.3	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
121	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	16	35	36	3--4	3--4	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	4.2	2.2	Medium
122	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	16	34, 34	68	4--5	5--6	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Canopy is one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	4.1	2.8	Medium
123	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	14	31, 12, 12	67	4--5	5--6	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Canopy is one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	3.7	2.8	Medium
124	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	16	37	48	4--5	5--6	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form. Canopy is one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	4.4	2.4	Medium
125	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	16	37	58	4--5	4--5	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	4.4	2.6	Medium
126	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	16	30	38	4--5	4--5	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	3.6	2.2	Medium
127	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Arida')	Aus Native	16	64, 47, 27, 26	189	12--13	11--12	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Species can have a higher propensity for branch failures as mature trees. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree	7.7	4.3	Low
128	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	4	28	29	2--3	1--2	Good	Poor	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Top of main leader has snapped (storm damage)	3.4	2.0	Low



Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
129	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	12	49, 40, 28, 26, 16	110	8--9	8--9	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	5.9	3.4	Medium
130	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	26	30	2--3	4--5	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	3.1	2.0	Medium
131	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	65	78	7--8	7--8	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form. Main stem furcates into three. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	7.8	3.0	Medium
132	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Arida')	Aus Native	14	42, 36, 28	76	11--12	9--10	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form. Main stem furcates into three. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Species can have a higher propensity for branch failures as mature trees	5.0	2.9	Low
133	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	26	30	3--4	2--3	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	3.1	2.0	Medium
134	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	67	80	10--11	13-14	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	8.0	3.0	Medium
135	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	14	25, 22	37	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree	3.0	2.2	Medium
136	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	12	48	60	7--8	6--7	Poor	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Few dead tips	5.8	2.7	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
137	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	7	34	38	5--6	5--6	Good	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Few dead tips. Canopy is one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree	4.1	2.2	Medium
138	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	6	48	48	2--3	2--3	Good	Poor	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Top of main leader has snapped (storm damage). Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	5.8	2.4	Low
139	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	16	45	50	8--9	8--9	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	5.4	2.5	Medium
140	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	9	36, 26	54	6--7	6--7	Good	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Multi-stemmed from near ground level	4.3	2.6	Medium
141	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Minima')	Aus Native	17	64	78	9--10	9--10	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Species can have a higher propensity for branch failures as mature trees	7.7	3.0	Medium
142	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	11	34, 30	51	5--6	6--7	Fair	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Few dead tips	4.1	2.5	Medium
143	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	15	57, 40, 32, 32, 31	110	10--11	10--11	Good	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form	6.8	3.4	Medium
144	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Obtusa')	Aus Native	6	38	42	10--11	10--11	Good	HAZARDOUS	Mature	Limited (<5 yrs)	Top of main leader has snapped (storm damage). Split in main stem. Likely to fail in foreseeable future. Section of its main stem looks to have failed	4.6	2.3	Very Low

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
145	Bottlebrush Dawson River Weeper (<i>Callistemon</i> 'Dawson River Weeper')	Aus Native	5	29	31	4--5	4--5	Good	Good	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen	3.5	2.0	Medium
146	Freshwater Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	58, 26, 25, 24	111	4--5	4--5	Near Dead	Poor	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Mostly dead tree and its canopy conditions suggests it probably has limited life span remaining. Area of decay & cavity noted. Further investigation required	7.0	3.5	Very Low
147	Freshwater Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>)	WA Native	3	42, 41	98	4--5	4--5	Fair	Poor	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Low spreading canopy. Average tree. Looks to has been previously topped	5.0	3.3	Low
148	Freshwater Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>)	WA Native	3	36, 36, 35	89	7--8	5--6	Fair	Poor	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Low spreading canopy. Average tree. Looks to has been previously topped	4.3	3.2	Low
149	Freshwater Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>)	WA Native	3	26	34	5--6	4--5	Fair	Poor	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Average tree. Looks to has been previously topped	3.1	2.1	Low
150	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Minima')	Aus Native	14	32, 23, 16	60	4--5	7--8	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Main stem bi-furcates. Included bark & swelling at the union. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	3.8	2.7	Low
151	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Minima')	Aus Native	14	36, 32	69	5--6	7--8	Excellent	Poor	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future. One stem is growing on a lean and looks to be falling away from the other	4.3	2.8	Low
152	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Minima')	Aus Native	14	40, 40	67	6--7	8--9	Excellent	Poor	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Main stem bi-furcates. Possible crack starting to form below the union	4.8	2.8	Low

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
153	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	13	57	62	8--9	8--9	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition	6.8	2.7	Medium
154	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	7	25	28	5--6	5--6	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition	3.0	1.9	Low
155	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	13	33	38	4--5	4--5	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Leggy canopy form	4.0	2.2	Low
156	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	39, 30, 20	70	7--8	7--8	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Leggy canopy form. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree	4.7	2.8	Medium
157	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	32, 31	52	5--6	6--7	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree	3.8	2.5	Medium
158	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	53, 43	82	9--10	8--9	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage	6.4	3.0	Medium
159	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	6	29	38	4--5	2--3	Fair	Acceptable	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Bark wound noted on main stem. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition	3.5	2.2	Low
160	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	7	26	29	5--6	3--4	Good	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree	3.1	2.0	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
161	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	7	29	30	5--6	5--6	Good	Questionable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Co-dominant leader. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	3.5	2.0	Low
162	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	7	34	39	5--6	5--6	Fair	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition	4.1	2.2	Low
163	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Minima')	Aus Native	17	41, 37	78	10--11	9--10	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Co-dominant leader. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	4.9	3.0	Medium
164	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	6	25	28	4--5	3--4	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition	3.0	1.9	Medium
165	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	16	48, 29, 23, 18	75	9--10	10--11	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree	5.8	2.9	Medium
166	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	12	25	28	3--4	3--4	Good	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Leggy canopy form. Canopy is relatively one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree	3.0	1.9	Medium
167	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	66, 54	110	20-22	20-22	Good	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Widespread canopy form. Some signs to suggest that the two sides may be slowly slumping away from each other	7.9	3.4	Medium
168	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	10	29, 18	45	5--6	4--5	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree	3.5	2.4	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
169	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	43	45	5--6	6--7	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition	5.2	2.4	Medium
170	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	86, 40, 28, 27, 17	234	12--13	14-15	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Number of co-dominant leaders from near ground level	10.3	4.7	Medium
171	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	62, 52	101	11--12	13-14	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage	7.4	3.3	Medium
172	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	9	34	36	3--4	10--11	Excellent	Poor	Semi-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Has grown on a significant lean/angle to the west. Leggy form/structure	4.1	2.2	Very Low
173	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	16	62, 53	87	13-14	13-14	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage	7.4	3.1	Medium
174	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	63	72	9--10	10--11	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Section of the canopy has previously failed. Structure ok for now but looks likely to become an issue longer term	7.6	2.9	Medium
175	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	65	79	10--11	10--11	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	7.8	3.0	Medium
176	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	18	26	30	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form	3.1	2.0	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
177	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Minima')	Aus Native	17	64	71	7--8	10--11	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form	7.7	2.9	Medium
178	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	15	42	50	7--8	7--8	Fair	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy is fairly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Leggy canopy form	5.0	2.5	Medium
179	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	42, 30	56	7--8	7--8	Fair	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy is fairly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Leggy canopy form	5.0	2.6	Medium
180	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	56	63	11--12	9--10	Fair	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy is fairly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Leggy canopy form	6.7	2.7	Medium
181	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Arida')	Aus Native	16	37	45	5--6	7--8	Good	Undesirable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Grown on a lean but not considered an issue at this time. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Species can have a higher propensity for branch failures as mature trees. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	4.4	2.4	Low
182	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	60	65	7--8	7--8	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy is fairly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Canopy is one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree	7.2	2.8	Low
183	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	18	94	108	12--13	13-14	Good	Good	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition	11.3	3.4	Medium
184	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	62, 30	98	12--13	11--12	Good	Good	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Canopy is one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree	7.4	3.3	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
185	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	16	36	44	4--5	4--5	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form	4.3	2.3	Medium
186	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	16	31	40	5--6	4--5	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form	3.7	2.3	Medium
187	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	16	38	45	6--7	4--5	Good	Undesirable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form. Co-dominant leader. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	4.6	2.4	Low
188	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	18	62	71	10--11	12--13	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Leggy canopy form. Co-dominant leader	7.4	2.9	Medium
189	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	7	43	42	3--4	3--4	Good	Poor	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Badly topped tree. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	5.2	2.3	Very Low
190	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	12	43	46	3--4	3--4	Good	Questionable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Apical sections of its canopy are dead/declining. Main stem bi-furcates. Included bark at the union. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	5.2	2.4	Low
191	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	13	34	40	3--4	3--4	Fair	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy is fairly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition	4.1	2.3	Low
192	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	28	32	2--3	2--3	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form	3.4	2.1	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
193	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	45	49	5--6	6--7	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen	5.4	2.5	Medium
194	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	14	44	56	4--5	4--5	Good	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen	5.3	2.6	Medium
195	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	12	38	47	5--6	7--8	Good	Questionable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Canopy is one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	4.6	2.4	Low
196	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	14	29	35	3--4	3--4	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Leggy canopy form. Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree	3.5	2.1	Low
197	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	14	37	45	4--5	6--7	Fair	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree	4.4	2.4	Medium
198	Bangalay (<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>)	Aus Native	16	64	80	10--11	11--12	Good	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Area of decay. Possibly starting to impact its structural integrity. Ant mud noted but no termites seen during the inspection. Evidence of a history of branch failures	7.7	3.0	Low
199	Bangalay (<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>)	Aus Native	11	55	67	7--8	7--8	Dead	Poor	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. Borer galleries visible under the bark that's already fallen off	6.6	2.8	Dead
200	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	9	33, 29, 24, 9	71	8--9	8--9	Poor	Acceptable	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Canopy is relatively sparse. Multi-stemmed from near ground level	4.0	2.9	Low

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
201	Argyle Apple (<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>)	Aus Native	12	31, 30	59	5--6	5--6	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Multi-stemmed from near ground level. Species generally don't tolerate much in the way of root zone disturbance	3.7	2.7	Medium
202	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	14	35, 30, 24, 21	68	6--7	5--6	Fair	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Multi-stemmed from near ground level	4.2	2.8	Medium
203	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	17	67	78	12--13	12--13	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage	8.0	3.0	Medium
204	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	16	36, 31	52	7--8	8--9	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage	4.3	2.5	Medium
205	Coral Gum (<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>)	WA Native	6	34	36	5--6	8--9	Good	Good	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage	4.1	2.2	Medium
206	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Minima')	Aus Native	18	47	52	7--8	7--8	Excellent	Good	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form	5.6	2.5	Medium
207	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	71	82	7--8	11--12	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage	8.5	3.0	Medium
209	Lemon Scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>)	Aus Native	16	36	44	7--8	7--8	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree	4.3	2.3	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
210	Lemon Scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>)	Aus Native	18	57	69	13-14	11--12	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree	6.8	2.8	Medium
211	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	23	65	81	13-14	11--12	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Leans slightly and is weighted that way. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	7.8	3.0	Medium
212	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	13	35	40	4--5	4--5	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	4.2	2.3	Medium
213	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	23	65	96	10--11	14-15	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Leans slightly and is weighted that way	7.8	3.3	Medium
214	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	36	43	5--6	5--6	Excellent	Questionable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Canopy is one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Leans slightly and is weighted that way	4.3	2.3	Low
215	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	11	35	43	5--6	12--13	Excellent	Poor	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Has grown on a significant lean to the west	4.2	2.3	Very Low
216	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	18	32, 20	44	6--7	6--7	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Leggy canopy form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Including a large number of smaller trees	3.8	2.3	Medium
217	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	18	27	30	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Including a large number of smaller trees	3.2	2.0	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
218	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	34	40	7--8	4--5	Excellent	Undesirable	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Ok tree. Leggy canopy form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Grown on a major lean/angle. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	4.1	2.3	Low
219	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	16	51	72	8--9	12--13	Poor	Undesirable	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Canopy is relatively sparse. Area of decay. Possibly starting to impact its structural integrity. Section of its main stem looks to have failed	6.1	2.9	Low
220	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	16	29	36	3--4	3--4	Good	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Leggy canopy form	3.5	2.2	Low
221	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	29	24	3--4	3--4	Good	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Leggy canopy form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	3.5	1.8	Medium
222	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	23	82	96	14-15	14-15	Good	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	9.8	3.3	High
223	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	14	33, 31	50	3--4	5--6	Good	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Multi-stemmed from near ground level. Leggy canopy form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	4.0	2.5	Medium
224	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	19	48, 35	78	8--9	5--6	Good	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Multi-stemmed from near ground level. Leggy canopy form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	5.8	3.0	Medium
225	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	26	30	4--5	2--3	Good	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy	3.1	2.0	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
226	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	37, 29, 16	44	5--6	3--4	Good	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Leggy canopy form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree	4.4	2.3	Medium
227	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	37	48	5--6	4--5	Good	Poor	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Leggy canopy form. Grown on a major lean/angle. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	4.4	2.4	Low
Trees on #178 Bushmead Road															
208	Lemon Scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>)	Aus Native	17	37	46	7--8	7--8	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree	4.4	2.4	Medium
228	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	60	69	8--9	11--12	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Previously topped. Regrowth unions could cause future issues. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	7.2	2.8	Low
229	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	84	86	9--10	11--12	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Previously topped. Regrowth unions could cause future issues. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Area of decay. Not of a major concern at this time. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	10.1	3.1	Low
230	Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>)	Aus Native	16	69	76	12--13	11--12	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Evidence of a history of branch failures. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	8.3	2.9	Low
231	Lemon Scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>)	Aus Native	18	69	80	12--13	12--13	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Previously topped. Regrowth unions could cause future issues. Evidence of a history of branch failures. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	8.3	3.0	Low

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
232	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	16	95	106	12--13	12--13	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Previously topped. Regrowth unions could cause future issues. Evidence of a history of branch failures. Broken branch in canopy. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	11.4	3.4	Low
233	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	7	71	79	6--7	6--7	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Badly topped tree. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	8.5	3.0	Low
234	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	22	92	103	11--12	10--11	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Previously topped. Regrowth unions could cause future issues. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	11.0	3.4	Low
235	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	61	70	4--5	10--11	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Previously topped. Regrowth unions could cause future issues. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	7.3	2.8	Low
236	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	22	82	96	7--8	10--11	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Previously topped. Regrowth unions could cause future issues. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	9.8	3.3	Low
237	Lemon Scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>)	Aus Native	18	67	72	7--8	10--11	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Previously topped. Regrowth unions could cause future issues. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future. Evidence of a history of branch failures	8.0	2.9	Low
238	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Arida')	Aus Native	13	40, 24	50	7--8	5--6	Excellent	Poor	Early-mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future. Evidence of a history of branch failures. Species can have a higher propensity for branch failures as mature trees	4.8	2.5	Low
239	Northern River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Minima')	Aus Native	16	78, 33	102	12--13	13-14	Excellent	Questionable	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Evidence of a history of branch failures. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future. Species can have a higher propensity for branch failures as mature trees	9.4	3.3	Low

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
240	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. 'Camaldulensis')	Aus Native	17	84	96	12--13	13-14	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Part of a row of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Canopy is one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Previously topped. Regrowth unions could cause future issues. Evidence of a history of branch failures. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	10.1	3.3	Low
241	Lemon Scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>)	Aus Native	17	62, 29	86	17-18	14-15	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Previously topped. Regrowth unions could cause future issues. Evidence of a history of branch failures. Structure looks to be ok at this time but equally looks likely to cause issues in foreseeable future	7.4	3.1	Low
Trees on Bushmead Road verge (Council trees)															
242	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	9	31, 30	57	6--7	5--6	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. On Council verge area	3.7	2.6	Medium
243	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	9	44	46	6--7	5--6	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree. Canopy is one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree. On Council verge area	5.3	2.4	Medium
244	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	9	41	46	6--7	6--7	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree. On Council verge area	4.9	2.4	Medium
245	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	8	33	39	5--6	5--6	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Effectively forms the one canopy with the adjacent Tree. On Council verge area	4.0	2.2	Medium
246	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	19	172	200	14-15	14-15	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large old tree. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Main stem bi-furcates. Union looks to be Ok at this stage. Ant mud noted but no termites seen during the inspection. On Council verge area	20.6	4.4	High

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
247	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>)	WA Native	9	51	59	5--6	5--6	Fair	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. On Council verge area	6.1	2.7	Medium
248	Weeping Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>)	WA Native	10	37, 33	54	4--5	4--5	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. On Council verge area	4.4	2.6	Medium
249	Weeping Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>)	WA Native	9	28	31	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Main stem bi-furcates. Included bark at the union. On Council verge area	3.4	2.0	Medium
250	Weeping Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>)	WA Native	13	52	61	5--6	5--6	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Main stem bi-furcates. Included bark at the union. On Council verge area	6.2	2.7	Medium
251	Weeping Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>)	WA Native	5	15	18	3--4	3--4	Good	Good	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. On Council verge area	2*	1.6	Medium
252	Weeping Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>)	WA Native	9	55	60	8--9	7--8	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. On Council verge area	6.6	2.7	Medium
253	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	10	45	50	8--9	7--8	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Currently shows good health. Canopy is one-sided west. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Grown on a major lean/angle. On Council verge area	5.4	2.5	Medium
254	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	12	15	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Acceptable	Juvenile	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Currently shows good health. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Grown on a major lean/angle. Canopy is one-sided south. On Council verge area	2*	1.5	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
255	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	15	18	3--4	2--3	Good	Acceptable	Juvenile	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Currently shows good health. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.6	Medium
256	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	8	50	60	3--4	6--7	Dead	Poor	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. On Council verge area	6.0	2.7	Dead
257	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	12	14	2--3	2--3	Good	Good	Juvenile	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.4	Medium
258	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	14	66	71	7--8	9--10	Excellent	Acceptable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Grown on a major lean/angle. On Council verge area	7.9	2.9	Medium
259	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	26	28	0	0	Dead	Poor	Early-mature	n/a. Dead tree	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	3.1	1.9	Dead
260	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	7	33	38	6--7	5--6	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree. On Council verge area	4.0	2.2	Medium
261	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	24	29	2--3	2--3	Fair	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree. On Council verge area	2.9	2.0	Medium
262	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	3	25	25	0	0	Dead	Poor	Early-mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. On Council verge area	3.0	1.8	Dead

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
263	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	19	24	3--4	2--3	Fair	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Canopy is one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Grown on a major lean/angle. On Council verge area	2.3	1.8	Medium
264	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	19	22	0	0	Dead	Poor	Early-mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. On Council verge area	2.3	1.8	Dead
265	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	7	30	33	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	3.6	2.1	Medium
266	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	12	14	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.4	Medium
267	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	7	32	36	3--4	2--3	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	3.8	2.2	Medium
268	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	3	12	13	0	0	Dead	Poor	Early-mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. On Council verge area	2*	1.4	Dead
269	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	7	29		4--5	3--4	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	3.5	0.0	Medium
270	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	8	46	49	8--9	8--9	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	5.5	2.5	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
271	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	12	15	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.5	Medium
272	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	7	29	30	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	3.5	2.0	Medium
273	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	6	18	20	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2.2	1.7	Medium
274	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	6	20	20	4--5	2--3	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Canopy is one-sided north. On Council verge area	2.4	1.7	Medium
275	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	10	51	60	8--9	5--6	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	6.1	2.7	Medium
276	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	6	18	18	3--4	2--3	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Canopy is one-sided north. On Council verge area	2.2	1.6	Medium
277	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	7	32	32	8--9	4--5	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	3.8	2.1	Medium
278	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	7	27, 12	35	8--9	4--5	Excellent	Acceptable	Early-mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Ok tree. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	3.2	2.1	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
279	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	11	53	59	6--7	5--6	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Section of its canopy is dead. Remainder ok. On Council verge area	6.4	2.7	Medium
280	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	21	23	3--4	3--4	Good	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree. On Council verge area	2.5	1.8	Medium
281	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	10	43	50	5--6	6--7	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Canopy is one-sided due to proximity of the adjacent tree. On Council verge area	5.2	2.5	Medium
282	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	9	33	36	4--5	6--7	Good	Acceptable	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Canopy is one-sided west due to proximity of the adjacent tree. On Council verge area	4.0	2.2	Medium
283	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	9	33	34	1--2	1--2	Dead	Poor	Early-mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. On Council verge area	4.0	2.1	Dead
284	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	14	57	71	9--10	6--7	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	6.8	2.9	Medium
285	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	23, 18	45	4--5	3--4	Good	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Multi-stemmed from ground level possibly more than one tree. On Council verge area	2.8	2.4	Medium
286	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	21	23	2--3	3--4	Good	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2.5	1.8	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
287	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	9	38	40	3--4	1--2	Dead	Poor	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. On Council verge	4.6	2.3	Dead
288	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	22	15	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2.6	1.5	Medium
289	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	11	13	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.4	Medium
290	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	18	19	2--3	1--2	Dead	Poor	Semi-mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. On Council verge	2.2	1.6	Dead
291	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	8	24	25	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2.9	1.8	Medium
292	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	16	18	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.6	Medium
293	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	8	24	25	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2.9	1.8	Medium
294	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	12	13	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Good	Juvenile	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.4	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
295	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	11	35	38	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	4.2	2.2	Medium
296	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	10	31	32	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	3.7	2.1	Medium
297	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	3	11	12	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.4	Medium
298	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	20	62	66	9--10	9--10	Good	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Large mature specimen. Canopy slightly sparse. Remaining leaf still good condition. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Grown on a lean but not considered an issue at this time. On Council verge area	7.4	2.8	Medium
299	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	18	18	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Currently shows good health and a good (typical) structural form. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2.2	1.6	Medium
300	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	20	22	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2.4	1.8	Medium
301	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	18	18	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2.2	1.6	Medium
302	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	22	22	2--3	2--3	Dead	Poor	Early-mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. On Council verge	2.6	1.8	Dead

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
303	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	18	18	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2.2	1.6	Medium
304	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	7	30	33	2--3	2--3	Dead	Poor	Early-mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. On Council verge	3.6	2.1	Dead
305	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	10	103	105	6--7	6--7	Dead	Poor	Mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. Ant mud noted but no termites seen during the inspection. Has been topped and retained for habitat	12.4	3.4	Dead
306	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	12	15	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.5	Medium
307	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	7	30	34	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	3.6	2.1	Medium
308	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	15	17	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.6	Medium
309	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	6	15	15	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.5	Medium
310	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	5	22	28	3--4	2--3	Dead	Poor	Early-mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. On Council verge	2.6	1.9	Dead

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
311	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	9	22	22	3--4	2--3	Dead	Poor	Early-mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. On Council verge	2.6	1.8	Dead
312	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	6	15	16	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Reasonably good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.5	Medium
313	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	16	58	62	7--8	8--9	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	7.0	2.7	Medium
314	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	13	15	7--8	7--8	Excellent	Good	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.5	Medium
315	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	7	26	30	3--4	3--4	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	3.1	2.0	Medium
316	Stinkwood (<i>Jacksonia</i> sp)	WA Native	5	27	30	2--3	3--4	Excellent	Poor	Mature	Short-term (5-15 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Area of decay. Possibly impacting structural integrity. Split in main stem. Likely to fail in foreseeable future. On Council verge area	3.2	2.0	Low
317	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	16	64	72	12--13	11--12	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	7.7	2.9	Medium
318	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	12	47	54	7--8	8--9	Excellent	Good	Early-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	5.6	2.6	Medium

Tree Tag No.	Species	Origin	Approx. Height (metres)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Canopy Spread (metres diameter)		Health	Structure	Age Class	SULE	Comments	NRZ (metres RADIUS)	SRZ (metres RADIUS)	Retention Value
						N-S	E-W								
319	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	16	49, 32	74	10--11	8--9	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Co-dominant leader. On Council verge area	5.9	2.9	Medium
320	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	18	20	0	0	Dead	Poor	Semi-mature	n/a. Dead tree	Dead tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2.2	1.7	Dead
321	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	7	26, 22	39	6--7	5--6	Excellent	Questionable	Mature	Medium term (15-40 yrs)	Co-dominant leader. Canopy is one-sided north due to proximity of the adjacent tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Low spreading canopy. On Council verge area	3.1	2.2	Medium
322	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	12	14	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.4	Medium
323	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	4	12	14	2--3	2--3	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. On Council verge area	2*	1.4	Medium
324	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	3	14	15	2--3	3--4	Excellent	Acceptable	Semi-mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Ok tree. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Grown on a major lean/angle. Canopy is one-sided west. On Council verge area	2*	1.5	Medium
325	Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)	WA Native	13	75	75	11--12	9--10	Excellent	Good	Mature	Long term (>40 yrs)	Good specimen. Part of a group of trees in close proximity that effectively form the one canopy. Broken branch in canopy. Co-dominant leader. On Council verge. Evidence of root zone disturbance from development works on the adjacent property verge area	9.0	2.9	Medium

5. Further Considerations for the Development of the Site

5.1 Development Design

At this stage it is difficult to provide any further specific comments for each individual Tree as to the potential of the impact from any future development of the Site, as much of the impact caused will be very much dependent on aspects of the details of any design proposed and would need to be assessed as part of an 'Arboricultural Impact Assessment' process.

The retention of a sufficient volume and area of the existing current ground level and soil profile within a Tree's designated TPZ is generally of paramount and key importance in the success of the retention of any tree during a development process.

Effective tree protection must however begin with good design and specifications, so that protection during the construction/landscape stages of a development will be achievable and practicably possible.

As initial considerations, and based on the Plan provided:

1. Retention of any dead tree or Tree with a Low/Very Low retention value would generally not be recommended unless they are found to be within an area where no 'targets' (people, structures etc.) will be introduced into their projected fall zone.
2. There looks to be scope to retain a reasonable number of the Trees in the proposed 'landscape zones', particularly the areas along the western side and in the south-east corner of the Lot.

Considerations will however still need to be given to landscape design in those areas, Lot boundary treatments, design of any irrigation system to be installed in those areas, proximity of paths, access road, parking bays etc. to any individual tree, and any site/soil remediation requirements as part of lot clearing. Including a degree of further arboricultural input will be critical in minimising impact to the Trees in those areas by way of good design and construction specifications.

3. Retention of the trees along the eastern boundary does **not** look possible with the design shown due to the anticipated impact to their root zone from the installation of the proposed road/access driveway.

Many of those Trees look to have been subject to varying amounts of root zone disturbance, damage and even loss of roots when the adjoining property was constructed so may decline over the next few months anyway. There are a couple of trees in that area whose in-ground stability may also have been impacted by the level of excavation/loss of root mass that looks to have occurred.

4. None of the trees in the central areas of the Lot or northern side near the Bushmead Road boundary will be able to be retained with that design; particularly the where it shows building, parking, fire pump room, access roads etc.
5. The trees along the western boundary near the proposed entrance to the Site *may* be able to be retained subject to some closer scrutiny of the designs for that area; particularly boundary treatment, road pavement design, services alignment etc.

5. Further Considerations for the Development of the Site

6. A main consideration will be minimising impact to the Council trees on the verge.

Details of where services are to be aligned into/out of the Lot will need clarification to ascertain the extent of excavations required in and through the verge area.

Any boundary fence/wall treatment will also need to be considered as (depending on its design and construction requirements) that could impact a dozen or so trees that are on the verge area but either directly next to the boundary, or whose canopy extends over the boundary.

7. Installation of the proposed “primary site access crossover” shown on the plan provided (western side of the Site) will require the removal of Tree #249 (a Weeping Paperbark) which will require permission from the tree owner (Council).

There is approximately 15m between the other two Trees in that area (Trees #248 and #250; both also Weeping Paperbark) which *may* be sufficient area to allow for them to be retained subject to further scrutiny of the details of the crossover design, alignment of services in that area, boundary treatment and any verge landscaping proposed around them.

8. Installation of the proposed “secondary site access crossover” shown on the plan provided (eastern side of the Site) will require the removal of as many as seven Trees in that area including Trees #319-#325 inclusive, will require permission from the tree owner (Council).

Minimising the impact to the Trees in this area will require the crossover to be relocated to close to where the existing crossover is (where there are no Trees).

9. For any Tree desired to be retained, the NRZ of each Tree would be recommended to be overlaid onto all drawings and designs of the proposed development where the Tree is proposed to be retained.

It is important to have the NRZ area is shown as a metres RADIUS of each Tree’s main stem!

KEY HOLD POINT; Where encroachments into a designated TPZ are found to be required, further discussion with an experienced independent arboricultural consultant is an important part of the tree protection process as part of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

This is not to say that some encroachment and development activity would not be permitted to be undertaken within a TPZ area as part of a development process.

However, any encroachment required/proposed will require further input and discussion with the arboricultural consultant as part of any detailed design process to determine what the potential impact on the given Tree will be, and what design modifications or measures may need to be implemented to mitigate any potential negative impact on the given Tree. Aspects such as resulting levels, delineation of any underground service pipework, drainage, sewerage etc. can all have (potentially) a major impact on a tree’s root zone, and in turn its future health and potential lifespan.

During the design process further arboricultural input will likely be required to discuss:

- Current existing ground levels and proposed resulting levels of the various areas of the Site.
Note: As previously mentioned, retaining and maintaining current existing ground levels within the designated TPZ of any tree is of paramount importance to the success of tree retention.
- Proximity of any new buildings proposed in relation to the nominal TPZ of any of the Trees desired (or required) to be retained.

5. Further Considerations for the Development of the Site

- Delineation of any underground services pipework including drainage, sewerage, water, gas, electricity, telecommunications and the like; specifically should they pass through any designated TPZ.
- Any site remediation requirements within TPZ areas as part of the Site clearing process.
- Final landscape of the areas around the Trees also needs to be considered so to ensure impact to the root zone of any Tree retained will be minimised by way of good design and landscape specifications.

Depending on aspects of the design, further investigation and exploratory excavations may be required for some of these Trees to verify what level of root mass from the tree is actually present in the areas likely to be impacted by the proposed construction works. Pending the results, further advice can then be provided.

5.2 Protection of Trees During a Development Process

Once development design has been furthered, and an Arboricultural Impact assessment has been completed, Tree Protection Method statements are recommended to be drafted for use during the construction stages of the development and include specific details of any:

- Details of any key 'hold points' to ensure that the protection of the Trees will occur during the Works.
- Any specific protection measures for each Tree's TPZ area,
- Any specific specifications for any works methodology to occur within a TPZ area during the Works,
- Any canopy pruning works that may be required (either for clearances or site safety purposes),
- Any supplementary watering requirements that may be required during the Works,
- Any monitoring requirements during and post construction.

During the works, the TPZ areas of any Tree will need to be treated and protected in accordance with AS 4970 guidelines.

However, including a degree of further arboricultural input during the design stage is considered key to the success of the retention of any of the Tree's during the actual construction stages of a development as effective protection of trees during a development process must begin with good design and construction specifications so that physical impact to any Tree's root zone during the construction stages will be as limited as practicably possible.

Attachments to the Report

Attachment 1; References Used

Attachment 2; Glossary of arboricultural terms

Attachment 3; Company Information & Disclaimer

Attachment 1; References Used

1. Australian Standards 4970; Protection of Trees on Development Sites
2. Australian Standards 4373; Pruning of Amenity Trees
3. EUCLID; Eucalypts of Australia; apps.lucidcentral.org

Attachment 2; Glossary of Commonly Used Arboricultural Terms

Absorbing Root	Smaller root structures that are utilised in the uptake of water and essential elements and soil minerals from the surrounding soil profile.
Bark	All tissue outside the vascular cambium. Bark can be divided into 'inner bark' (active phloem) and 'outer bark' (aging and dead phloem).
Basal	Lower trunk area of the tree.
Branch	Part of the tree which supports its leaves flowers and fruit organs. Can be further classified into: Primary Branch Structures; Secondary Branch Structures; meaning the larger first order branches that arise off the main stem or trunk of the tree. meaning smaller diameter sized branches that arise off the Primary Branch Structures.
Canopy	The part of the crown of a tree composed of the branch and leaf mass.
Cavity	An open wound, characterized by the presence of decay and resulting in a hollow. (Matheny & Clarke, 1994).
Co-dominant stem	A primary branch structure of about the same size as the trunk, arising from the trunk and competing to become the main dominant leading stem/trunk.
Compaction	Compaction of soils causes roots to die due to lack of oxygen and water.
Compartmentalization	Dynamic tree defence process involving protection features that resist the spread of pathogens.
Decay	Degeneration and delignification of plant tissue, including wood, by pathogens and/or micro organisms.
Decline	Decline is a general loss of vitality over the entire tree either caused by a systemic disease or by a series of events that disrupt the essential plant processes.
DSH	'Diameter at standard height'; trunk diameter typically measures at 1.4m above ground level in accordance with AS4970 guidelines
Epicormic shoots	Shoots produced by dormant buds within the bark or stems of a tree as a result of stress, lopping or increased light factors. Epicormic shoots usually have a weaker form of branch attachment.
Furcation	A point where two (or more) trunk or branch structures arise from the same point of union and subsequently compete for the same physical space at the point of attachment.
Hollows	Hollows form when wood-digesting microorganisms digest wood within the boundaries set by the reaction zone or the barrier zone.
Included bark	Inwardly formed bark or bark found in between the union of a co-dominant or 'furcated' branch/trunk. Typically (although not always) this leads to an area of decay forming at the point of union leading to an increased risk of failure.

Glossary of Commonly Used Arboricultural Terms

Kino	A dark red to brown resin-like substance produced by the trees in the genera <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Corymbia</i> . Kino forms when living cells are injured and infected.
Live Crown Ratio	The volume of canopy of the tree relative to its overall height.
Lopping	Random cutting of branches or a tree's trunk between a union or not at a proper pruning point or in accordance with Australian Standards Guidelines.
Main Stem Structure	The main stem section of the tree. Also commonly referred to as the trunk of a tree.
Mycorrhiza	A symbiotic non pathogenic (or weakly pathogenic) relationship between fungi and the non-woody absorbing roots of plants. Note: Research has shown that certain mycorrhiza can aid a tree with mineral absorption, especially phosphorus.
Micro-organisms	An organism of microscopic size.
NRZ	meaning ' Notional Root Zone '; the area where the majority of the Tree's root mass is considered likely to be found. Area is calculated as 12 times DSH as a RADIUS of the given trees trunk. Any works required in this zone are considered likely to have the potential to have an impact the Tree's future health and is to be considered a primary trigger for arboricultural input on a development site.
Pathogen	Any agent that causes disease or adversely affects the health of the plant. Can include insect, fungal, viral and bacterial agents.
Photosynthesis	A process where a combination of water, sunlight and carbon dioxide are utilised by the plant for the production of simple sugars.
Scaffolding Limbs/Branch Structures	The parts of the tree that provide support to the smaller secondary branch structures. Can also be sometimes referred to as the primary branch structures, or stems.
Supportive Root Structures	An organ of a tree that serves to maintain the mechanical support and in-ground stability of the plant.
Stem	The parts of the tree that provide support to the smaller secondary branch structures. Can also be sometimes referred to as the primary branch structures, or 'scaffolding' limbs/branch structures.
SRZ	meaning ' Structural Root Zone '; the area where the majority of the Tree's larger in-ground supportive root mass is considered <i>likely</i> to be found. Any works required in this zone are considered likely to have some potential to impact the Tree's future health and possibly its in-ground stability as well.
TPZ	meaning ' Tree Protection Zone '; the area above and below ground that defines the area to be protected during a development process
Tree	Long lived woody perennial plant greater than (or potentially greater than) 3m in height with one or relatively few stems.
Trunk	The main stem section of the tree. Also commonly referred to as a stem or main stem.
Wound	An opening that is created when the bark is cut, removed or injured

Attachment 3; Company Information

Company Name: 

A.C.N.: 107 194 061

A.B.N.: 66 566 369 687

Insurance Details:

General Liability;	Woodina	\$20 million
Professional Indemnity;	Woodina	\$10 million
Personal Protection;	Zurich	

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Disclaimer

This Report has been provided in good faith and based upon the material information provided by the Client to Arbor logic, and/or based on the visual inspection of the tree(s) at the time this advice was prepared.

The contents of this Report should be read in full, and at no time shall any part of the Report be referred to unless taken in full context with the remainder of the document.

The contents of this Report may not be reissued to another party or published in part or full without Arbor logic's written permission.

Arbor logic does not accept liability arising out of loss or damage that results from: -

- Material information not being provided by the Client to Arbor logic at the time this advice was prepared.
- The provision of misleading or incorrect information by the Client or any other party to Arbor logic upon which this advice was prepared.
- This advice being used by the Client or any other party in circumstances or situations other than the specific subject of this advice.
- Failure by the Client to follow this advice.
- The action(s) or inaction(s) of the Client or any other party that gives rise to the loss of, or damage to, the tree(s) that are the subject of this advice.

It is also important to take into consideration that all trees are living organisms and as such there are many variables that can affect their health and structural properties that remain beyond the scope of reasonable management practices or the advice provided in this Report based on the visual inspection of the tree(s).

As such a degree of risk will still remain with any given tree(s) despite the adoption of any best management practices or recommendations made in this Report.