Arbor Operations
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PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the PDA
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL
Approval no: DEV2018/921
Date: 16 March 2018

Queensland Government

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

For the Attention of: Building and Asset Services – Brisbane Metropolitan
Kirsty Barrie (Project Manager)
P O Box 626
Cannon Hill Qld 4170

Please be advised that during our assessment of the property detailed below we identified the following vegetation related issues which may warrant consideration. Our recommendations are made subject to the criteria provided by your department to identify those trees which: 1) May represent risk to people or property; 2) May contribute to property damage; 3) May be a species which is either undesirable or declared; 4) May be poorly suited to their location in relation to species, size and growth habit. If you have any queries relating to our assessment please feel free to contact this office.

ASSESSMENT NO.: J14535A

Report Conducted on 29 August 2017

Property Address: Go Print, 371 Vulture Street, Woolloongabba

Details Provided: Arborist Report

W/O: U80489

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Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	BCC SLT	Health	Form	Age	Comments
T001	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	36.6	6.25	10.50	10	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem. Tight fork unions. Included bark.
T002	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	40.6	5.93	11.20	11	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem DBH: 28.3cm.
T003	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	36.8	4.42	11.90	8	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the South East. Services present.
T004	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	41.8	5.02	11.40	8	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North.
T005	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	17.2	2.06	10.30	3	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the East. Footpath present.
T006	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	23.8	2.86	10.70	5	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Good crown density.
T007	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	29.1	3.49	8.80	7	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the South.
T008	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	17.0	2.04	5.80	8	No	Fair	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North.
T009	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	19.5	2.34	6.20	7	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North.
T010	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	16.4	2.00	5.70	5	No	Fair	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North East.
T011	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	15.5	2.00	6.10	6	No	Good	Fair to Good	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North.
T012	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	16.5	2.00	6.20	6	No	Good	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North.
T013	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	19.4	2.33	9.20	6	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Good crown density.
T014	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	17.9	2.15	7.60	6	No	Fair	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North East.
T015	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	15.1	2.00	7.10	7	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North East.
T016	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	27.6	3.31	11.30	7	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Stem is an epicormic regrowth stump.
T017	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	22.0	2.64	5.80	7	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North.
T018	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	23.3	2.80	7.90	7	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North East.
T019	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	21.7	2.60	8.30	8	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.

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Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	BCC SLT	Health	Form	Age	Comments
T020	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	17.8	2.14	8.90	6	No	Good	Fair to Good	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T021	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	39.5	4.74	13.10	9	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T022	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	19.1	2.29	12.60	8	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North West.
T023	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	17.0	2.04	8.30	5	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T024	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	24.5	2.94	7.40	8	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the West.
T025	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	15.0	2.00	4.30	4	No	Fair	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the East.
T026	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	21.1	2.53	10.30	7	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the East.
T027	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	24.3	2.92	7.90	6	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North.
T028	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	21.2	2.54	7.20	7	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the South.
T029	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	22.7	3.68	11.20	8	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem. Tight fork union at base.
T030	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	23.9	2.87	8.80	7	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T031	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	20.6	2.47	8.40	6	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T032	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	41.4	4.97	13.80	11	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T033	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	17.5	2.10	9.90	6	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the North East.
T034	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	26.8	3.22	12.10	8	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the South.
T035	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	35.3	4.24	13.50	11	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Furrowed bark.
T036	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	20.6	2.47	6.20	6	No	Fair	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown.
T037	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	33.1	3.97	11.80	8	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the South.
T038	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	35.8	4.30	13.60	10	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown.
T039	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	28.1	3.37	12.20	8	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Twin-stem at 3m.
T040	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	23.8	2.86	12.00	6	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the West.
T041	*Casuarina equisetifolia subsp. Incana*	Beach She Oak	16.9	2.03	3.80	4	No	Fair	Poor	Semi-Mature	Tree has been “topped”. Bark delamination at the base on the Southern side.

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Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	BCC SLT	Health	Form	Age	Comments
T042	*Casuarina equisetifolia subsp. Incana*	Beach She Oak	19.0	2.28	4.10	5	No	Fair	Poor	Semi-Mature	Tree has been "topped".
T043	*Casuarina equisetifolia subsp. Incana*	Beach She Oak	16.1	2.00	3.60	2	No	Dead	Poor	Semi-Mature	Tree has been "topped".
T044	*Casuarina equisetifolia subsp. Incana*	Beach She Oak	26.4	3.17	5.00	7	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Tree has been "topped". Bauhinia understorey to the South West.
T045	**** INTENTIONALLY BLANK – TREE NUMBER NOT USED ****										
T046	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Tuckeroo	20.8	2.50	8.90	6	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Potential stick nest.
T047	*Araucaria cunninghamii*	Hoop Pine	23.7	2.84	13.30	6	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T048	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	16.4	2.00	5.40	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T049	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	22.3	2.68	6.70	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Fruiting seeds present.
T050	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	51.8	6.22	12.40	9	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species. Roots stabilise the embankment.
T051	*Macaranga tanarius*	Macaranga	16.1	2.66	6.30	5	No	Poor	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem DBH: 15.2cm.
T052	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	21.2	2.54	7.80	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Fruiting seeds present.
T053	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	17.2	2.06	6.50	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T054	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Tuckeroo	35.6	4.27	8.70	8	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the South East.
T055	*Alphitonia excels*	Red Ash	20.4	2.45	7.10	4	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi Mature	Tree has been "topped". Crown has a bias to the North East. Tree is seeding.
T056	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	51.1	6.13	17.70	8	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the South with limited lateral growth to the North.
T057	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	46.2	5.54	17.00	9	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the South. Raised roots present.
T058	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	56.3	6.76	15.10	8	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the North.

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Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	BCC SLT	Health	Form	Age	Comments
T059	*Yucca sp.*	Yucca	17.5	3.05	4.60	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Twin-stem structure.
T060	*** INTENTIONALLY BLANK – TREE NUMBER NOT USED ***										
T061	*** INTENTIONALLY BLANK – TREE NUMBER NOT USED ***										
T062	*** INTENTIONALLY BLANK – TREE NUMBER NOT USED ***										
T063	*** INTENTIONALLY BLANK – TREE NUMBER NOT USED ***										
T064	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	16.9	2.68	11.20	4	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem with a weak union at the base.
T065	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	17.9	2.15	10.20	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T066	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	20.0	2.40	11.40	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T067	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	15.9	2.00	10.30	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T068	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	16.2	2.00	11.50	5	No	Good	Fair to Poor	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the North East.
T069	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	24.8	3.68	12.60	7	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem with a weak union at the base.
T070	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	22.1	3.38	13.40	6	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem with a weak union at the base.
T071	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	16.0	2.00	8.60	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T072	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	16.8	2.02	12.70	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T073	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	18.7	2.24	12.70	5	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T074	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	15.4	2.97	11.30	5	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem with a weak union at the base.
T075	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	17.4	2.09	12.70	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T076	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	19.1	2.29	12.20	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T077	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	15.2	2.27	10.20	5	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem with a weak union at the base.
T078	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	19.8	2.38	10.80	5	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T079	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	16.2	2.00	10.60	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T080	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	23.0	2.76	10.70	5	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the North East.
T081	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	16.8	2.02	11.10	5	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the East.

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Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	BCC SLT	Health	Form	Age	Comments
T082	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	16.9	2.03	11.00	5	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the South East.
T083	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	19.6	3.19	10.90	5	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem with a weak union at the base.
T084	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	15.0	2.23	10.00	5	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem with a weak union at the base.
T085	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	25.4	3.05	12.20	5	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Reaction wood is present at the union at 3m.
T086	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	20.0	2.40	10.60	5	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Tri-stem at 3m.
T087	**** INTENTIONALLY BLANK – TREE NUMBER NOT USED ****										
T088	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	32.5	3.90	5.90	10	No	Good	fair	Semi-Mature	Tree has been “topped”. Crown density is fair.
T089	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	29.2	3.50	6.90	10	No	Good	fair	Semi-Mature	Tree has been “topped”.
T090	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	29.8	3.58	7.20	9	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	This tree is impacting on the light pole.
T091	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	41.5	4.98	7.60	11	No	Fair	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	This tree is impacting on the light pole.
T092	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	29.0	3.48	7.60	8	No	Fair	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Fair crown density.
T093	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	17.8	3.36	5.80	6	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Tri-stem.
T094	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	26.8	4.40	8.20	10	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem.
T095	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	32.2	3.86	11.20	7	No	Good	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Bauhinia understorey is present.
T096	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	25.1	3.01	10.90	6	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the East. Bauhinia understorey is present.
T097	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	32.5	3.90	10.10	4	No	Fair	poor	Semi-Mature	Tip dieback.
T098	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	21.1	2.53	8.20	5	No	Fair	poor	Semi-Mature	Tip dieback.
T099	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	17.0	2.04	10.30	3	No	Fair	Poor	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T100	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	24.4	2.93	10.00	5	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T101	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	25.5	3.06	11.60	5	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T102	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	22.1	2.65	11.10	6	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Stick nest x2.

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Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	BCC SLT	Health	Form	Age	Comments
T103	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	19.6	2.35	10.30	6	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T104	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	15.8	2.00	8.10	4	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the South West.
T105	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp She Oak	15.7	2.00	7.50	4	No	Fair	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the South West.
T106	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	35.3	4.24	15.20	9	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Deadwood is present over the BCC footpath. Bauhinia understorey is present.
T107	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	62.4	7.49	26.00	13	Yes	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Deadwood is present. Bauhinia understorey is present.
T108	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	43.5	5.22	17.40	11	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Deadwood is present over the BCC footpath. Bauhinia understorey is present.
T109	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	58.3	7.00	22.50	11	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Deadwood is present. Bauhinia understorey is present.
T110	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay ash	15.0	2.00	8.30	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem at 3m. Bauhinia understorey is present.
T111	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay ash	15.3	2.00	5.20	4	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Bauhinia understorey is present.
T112	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	43.0	5.16	20.10	9	No	Good	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Deadwood is present. Tip die-back is present. Bauhinia understorey is present.
T113	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay ash	21.3	2.56	9.60	4	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Deadwood is present. Bauhinia understorey is present.
T114	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	48.7	5.84	19.90	12	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Major deadwood is present. 1x stick nest is present. Bauhinia understorey is present.
T115	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	30.8	3.70	15.90	7	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Major deadwood is present. Bauhinia is strangling the tree.
T116	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	30.0	3.60	8.20	8	No	Fair	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Tips are overhanging the boundary.
T117	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	27.0	3.24	8.70	7	No	Fair	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Tips are overhanging the boundary.
T118	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	30.0	3.60	8.50	10	No	Good	Fair to good	Semi Mature	Tips are overhanging the boundary. Tree is currently seeding.

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Photo 1: T001

Photo 2: T002

Photo 3: T003

Photo 4: T004

Photo 5: T005-T008

Photo 6: T009-T013

Photo 7: T014-T019

Photo 8: T020-T024

Photo 9: T025-T029

Photo 10: T030-T37

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Photo 11: T039-T040

Photo 12: T041

Photo 13: T042

Photo 14: T043

Photo 15: T044

Photo 16: T046

Photo 17: T047

Photo 18: T048

Photo 19: T049

Photo 20: T050

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Photo 21: T051

Photo 22: T052

Photo 23: T053

Photo 24: T054

Photo 25: T055

Photo 26: T056

Photo 27: T057

Photo 28: T058

Photo 29: T059

Photo 30: T064-T086

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Photo 31: T088

Photo 32: T089

Photo 33: T090

Photo 34: T091

Photo 35: T092

Photo 36: T093

Photo 37: T094

Photo 38: T095

Photo 39: T096

Photo 40: T097-T103

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Photo 41: T104

Photo 42: T105

Photo 43: T106

Photo 44: T107

Photo 45: T108

Photo 46: T109

Photo 47: T110-T111

Photo 48: T112

Photo 49: T113

Photo 50: T114

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Photo 51: T115

Photo 52: T116-T117

Photo 53: T118

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Site Survey

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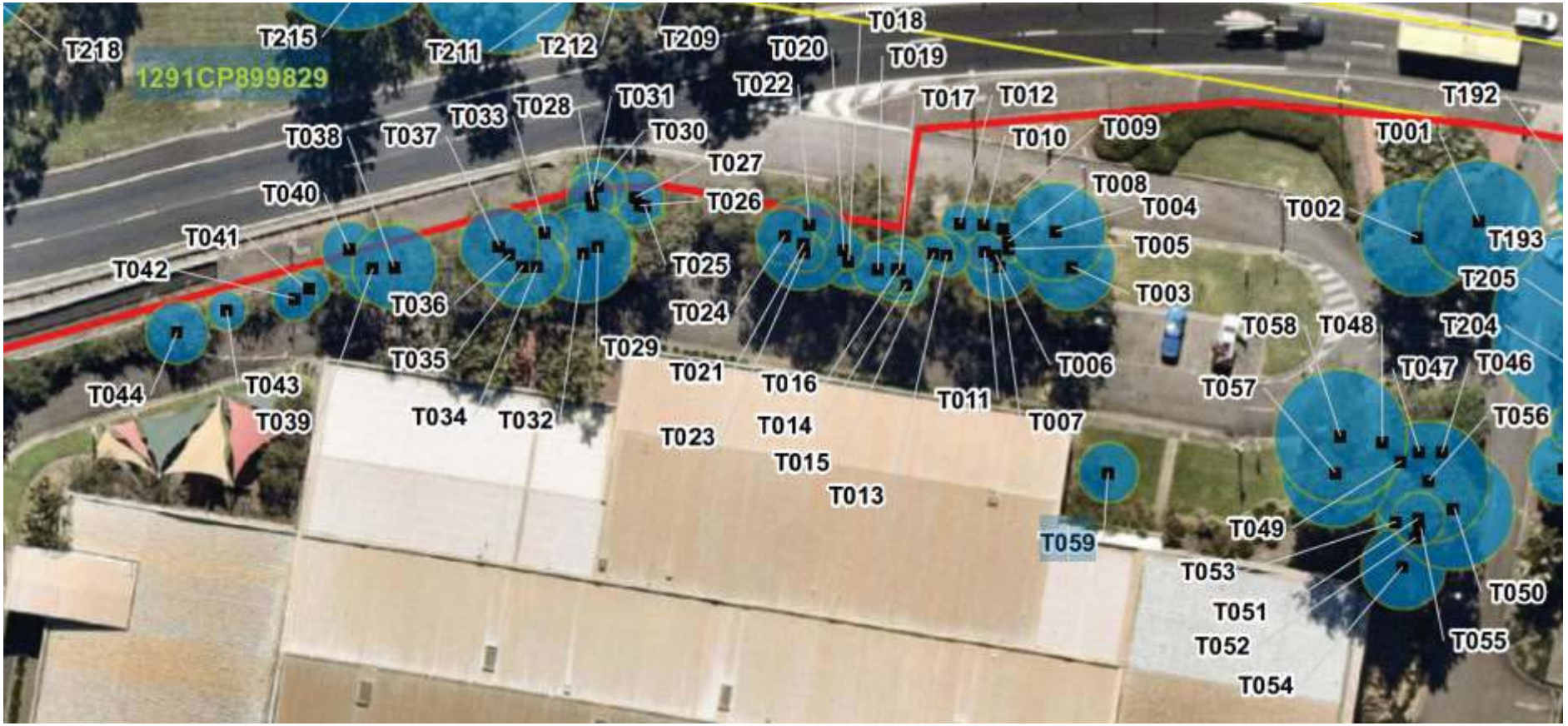
Zoomed in image for T001 – T059



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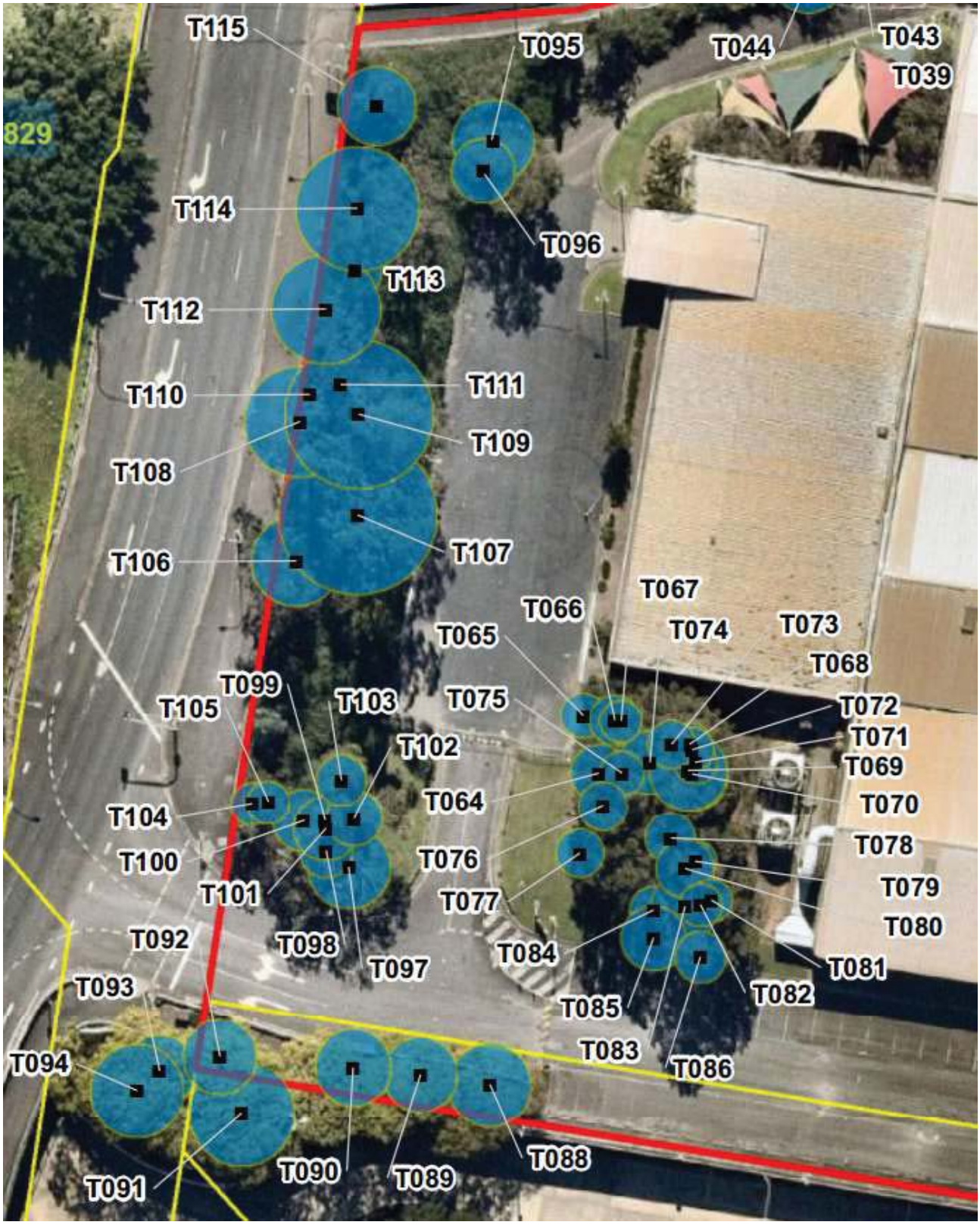
Zoomed in image for T060 – T115



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Zoomed in image for T116-T118

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Brisbane City Plan 2014

BRISBANE CITY Planning Scheme

Date: 6/09/2017

NOTES

This map is indicatory only and should not be used for interpreting City Plan provisions relating to specific sites. To properly interpret the maps, the planning scheme must be referred to. The Digital Cadastre Database (supplied by State of Queensland - Department of Natural Resources and Mines) will be updated from time to time.

Mapping adopted by Council, effective 18 September 2015.

Projection: Map Grid of Australia, Zone 56
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Approximate Scale @ A4 1:2,500

Metres

Page 1

Legend

- LGA Name
- LGA Boundary
- Labels - Streets_Stree...
- Local heritage place
- State heritage place
- Area adjoining heritage
- Landscape features
- Individual or group significant landscape tree site
- Significant landscape tree adjoining site
- Significant landscape tree vegetation protection order
- Railway Line
- Airport Roads
- Waterbody
- Brisbane River, Creek
- Drainage Regions
- Drainage Centrelines (BCC Masked)
- Drainageline

Recommendations:

1) **T001-T002**
   a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
   b) Monitor the co-dominant union at the base of these specimens. Should the future intended use require retention, the existing intrusions for the current road layout are allowed.
   c) Retention short term provides a green screen to the site whilst operational works is occurring.
   d) These specimens display numerous structural flaws, their inclusion in future landscape plans would be not be supported given structural flaws and potential high pedestrian traffic flows at the entrance to the site.

2) **T003- T040**
   a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works. We note the location of the existing construction fence will serve as an adequate TPZ. Retention of the stand will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition and/or future construction works are being undertaken.
   b) Should future design require intrusion into the TPZs set out, (which intrude into the hardstand area to the south of the specimen's location) these works shall be authorised and supervised by the project arborist.
   c) Given the brittle nature of species, consideration should be given longer term to removing specimens with suppressed habits subject to the intended use and future pedestrian traffic flow rates.

3) **T041- T044**
   a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works. We note the location of the existing construction fence will serve as an adequate TPZ.
   b) Retention of the stand will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
   c) These specimens are in poor health and have a relatively short ULE. Long term should not be included in any landscape concept plan.

4) **T045** (Tree number not used. Intentionally deleted.)

5) T046- T053

d) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works. We note the location of the existing construction fence will serve as an adequate TPZ. Retention of the stand will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
e) Curlews frequent the area beneath the crowns of these specimens. A fauna spotter catcher shall be appointed and pre and post clearing reports undertaken.
f) These specimens are in fair to good health and form and can be included in future landscape concept plans.
d) T47 (Hoop Pine) displays good health and form. Consideration should be given to its retention if other vegetation is removed.
e) As part of the future landscape plan, consideration should be given longer term to removing specimens with suppressed habits subject to the intended use.
g) Understorey vegetation should be removed which includes small dead trees under 150mm DBH.

6) T054 –T055

a) The location of these two specimens will not be compatible with proposed demolition works. Associated understorey shall require removal for access to the wall of the structure. Erection of scaffolding may be required to facilitate initial works.
b) Remove trees, cut as low as possible and apply chemicals to prevent regrowth. Removal to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified AQF level 3 arborist and supervised by the project arborist.
c) Should removal be undertaken prior to building demolition works, a copy of the Asbestos Register should be sited given the age of the structure to identify the location of any asbestos building products.
d) We have noted the presence of a potential stick bird's nest. Curlews frequent the area beneath the crowns of these specimens. A fauna spotter catcher shall be appointed and pre and post clearing reports undertaken.
e) As part of the future landscape plan, suppressed understorey vegetation should be removed which includes small dead trees under 150mm DBH.

7) T056-T058

a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works. We note the location of the existing construction fence will serve as an adequate TPZ however shall require an extension to the western side of the location of the stand.
b) Retention of the stand will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken. These specimens are in fair to good health and can be included in any landscape concept plan. It is important that retention is on the basis of the three trees being treated as one as they have developed symbiotically.
c) Raised roots are present extending to the South toward the structure. Care should be taken with machinery movements to the South West of these specimens.
d) As part of the future landscape plan, suppressed understorey vegetation should be removed. This includes small dead trees under 150mm DBH.
e) Curlews frequent the area beneath the crowns of these specimens. A fauna spotter catcher shall be appointed and pre and post clearing reports undertaken.

8) T059

a) The specimen's location is not compatible with demolition works.
b) Curlews frequent the area beneath the crowns of these specimens. A fauna spotter catcher shall be appointed and pre and post clearing reports undertaken.

9) T060-T063 (Tree numbers not used. Intentionally deleted.)

10) T064-T086

a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to the south and west to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works. We note the location of the existing construction fence will serve as an adequate TPZ however shall require an extension to the north and east of the location of the stand.
b) Retention of the stand will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken. These specimens are in fair to good health and can be included in any landscape concept plan however multi-stem structured specimens should be removed.
c) Consideration should be given to the brittle nature of the specimens and the significant amount of leaf litter shed with any future building design.
d) Small saplings around the fringe to the north and east of the stand may be removed.

11) T087 (Tree number not used. Intentionally deleted.)

12) T088-T094

a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to the south of the main access road to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works. We note the location of the skid rail fencing will suffice as an adequate TPZ barrier.
b) Retention of the stand will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken. It further provides a green screen to the site as viewed from the South West. These specimens are in fair to good health and can be included in any landscape concept plan.
c) Directional prune away from the light pole. Not more than 15-20 percent of vegetative matter to be removed in any one year. These works shall be performed by an appropriately qualified AQF level 3 arborist and authorised by the project arborist.

13) T095

a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to the west of the main access road to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works. We note the location of the existing construction fencing will suffice as an adequate TPZ barrier.
b) Retention of the specimen allows for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken. It further provides a green screen to the site as viewed from the West. The specimen can be included in the future landscape concept plan. Consideration should be given to altered exposure should it be retained and the brittle nature of the species.

14) T096

a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to the West of the main access road to ensure the tree is not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works. We note the location of the existing construction fencing will suffice as an adequate TPZ barrier.
b) Retention of the specimen allows for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken. It further provides a green screen to the site as viewed from the South West.
c) Given this specimen is suppressed, potential removal is supported to allow for larger building footprint and better utilisation of the area in the future landscape concept plan.

15) T097-T105

a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to the south of the main access road to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works. We note the location of the existing construction fencing will suffice as an adequate TPZ barrier to the East.
b) Retention of these specimens allows for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken. They further provide a green screen to the site as viewed from the South West and West. These specimens vary in form with some suppressed. Suppressed specimens should be removed long term however, the balance can be included the future landscape concept plan.

16) T106-T115

a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to the East. Location of these specimens with a Bauhinia understorey will ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works. We note the location of the existing construction fence will serve as an adequate TPZ.
b) Retention of the stand will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken. These specimens are in fair to good health and can be included in any landscape concept plan.
c) Tree 107 is large enough to be categorised as a Brisbane City Council (BCC) Significant Landscape Tree. Consultation with BCC should be undertaken should design not allow for its retention. These trees should be viewed as a stand which have developed symbiotically and therefore treated as one.
d) They represent good examples which have not been subjected to the rigours of a built environment and amenity pruning.
e) Bauhinia understorey can be retained as it prevents easy ingress for pedestrians to the area, however T106 requires the bauhinia removing from the crown as it is currently constraining growth.
f) Remove major deadwood over the BCC footpath to the West.

17) T116-T118

a) These specimens are located within the busway precinct to the South. Establish crown protection zone around the edge of the concrete barrier wall to the South of the site to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
b) Retention of the stand will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken and provide a green screen to the site as viewed from the South. These specimens are in fair to good health and can be included in any landscape concept plan.
c) Minor crown trimming may be required for construction related activity. Not more than 15-20 percent of vegetative matter to be removed in any one year. These works shall be performed by an appropriately qualified AQF level 3 arborist and authorised by the project arborist.

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18) Dwarf Phoenix Palms located to the South of the main structure fall below the 150mm DBH. Should scaffold be required for demolition works, these shall require removal.

19) Vegetation below 150mm DBH not subject to individual assessment located around the balance of the main structure represents minimal amenity value. Removal is supported for erection of scaffolding should it be required for demolition works.

20) Appoint a project arborist to supervise works to the vegetation. All pruning work undertaken should adhere to the Australian Standard AS4373-2007 for Pruning of Amenity Trees. Development and construction related activities require management through the AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites.

Your Arborist: Peter Mumford
Dip. Horticulture (Arboriculture)

Date: 6.09.2017

Email sales@arboroperations.com.au
Ph: (07) 3861 9933
Fax: (07) 3861 9944

Classification and Tree Description

AGE	
Young	Juvenile tree between 1 – 5 years
Early-Semi-Mature	Tree is still growing (6 years to 15 years)
Semi-Semi-Mature	Tree is still growing (over 15 years to 25 years, depending on the species)
Semi-Mature	Species has reached expected size
Senescent	Over Semi-Mature (tree has reached its useful life expectancy) and in decline
Dead	Tree is dead

APPEARANCE	
Excellent	Exceptional specimen. Crown full and balanced. Foliage is entire with good colour. Minimal or no pathogen damage.
Good	Crown is full (can be unbalanced). Foliage is entire with good colour. Minimal or no pathogen damage.
Fair	Tree has < 30% deadwood. Canopy may be unbalanced. Foliage generally with good colour, however may have some discolouration present. Minor pathogen damage present (typical for species in location).
Poor	Tree has >30% deadwood. Foliage may be discoloured or distorted and stress symptoms may be apparent that could lead to decline of tree.
Dead	Tree is dead.

STRUCTURE	
Excellent	Excellent branch attachment, no structural defects. Trunk sound. No damage to roots and good root buttressing present.
Good	Good branch attachment and or no minor structural defects. Trunk sound or minor damage. No damage to roots and or good buttressing.
Fair	Some minor structural defects and or minor damage to trunk. Bark may be missing & cavities could be present. Minor damage to roots.
Poor	Major structural defects and or trunk damage and or girdling or damaged roots that are problematic.
D.B.H.	Diameter at Breast Height, measured at between 1.4 and 1.9m above the ground.

PRIORITY CLASSIFICATION	
Imminent Failure	This tree is a health and safety risk and could fail at any time. It is recommended that immediate action be taken to eliminate the associated risk to people and infrastructure. This tree will fail in an extreme weather event such as high winds or thunder storms.
High	This tree is likely to fail within a 6 month period, if exposed to extreme weather events such as high winds or thunder storms.
Medium	This tree may fail within a 6 to 12 month period. If exposed to extreme weather events such as high winds or thunder storms this tree may fail.
Low	This tree is unlikely to fail in the next 12 months. Remedial action may be taken to such as pruning to mitigate the risk to people or infrastructure.
Non-native Invasive Plant	This tree has been deemed by Biosecurity Queensland and local city councils as an Environmental Weed Species and should be removed during the normal course of maintenance.

PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS	
Removal	Complete tree removal leaving stump as close as possible to ground level. Process will include chipping of all foliage limbs and timber and re-instatement of work site. Recommendation typically based on tree being assessed as representing a health and safety concern [Dead, dying, structurally unsound, unstable, poor form].
Remove and Grind	Complete tree removal to include grinding of stump to a depth of 75 millimetres unless otherwise specified. Process will include chipping of all foliage limbs and timber and reinstatement of work site. Stump site will be cleaned of all grinding debris and sawdust and backfilled with premium topsoil free from weeds.
General Pruning	Pruning process will include removal of broken, crossing, rubbing, diseased, stressed or dying branches or limbs with poor attachment. Additional work process will include pruning to define leaders, balance the crown, reduce the weight load or clear the tree from obstructions. In summary, to rectify, as far as is possible, any structural defects and eliminate undesirable growth.
Canopy Lift / Raise	Pruning process will be restricted to raising of the tree's lower canopy to a height specified the defaulted parameters will be to provide 2.5 metres clearance from ground level. From time to time pruning requirements may be altered to accommodate various factors such as view, light penetration, vehicle thoroughfare etc and consulting arborist will advise accordingly.
Remedial Pruning	Pruning process will encompass crown restoration and remedial works where the tree has been previously lopped or otherwise damaged. Not feasible when tree has extensive decay and should only be considered when there is evidence of healthy regrowth. When performed correctly, the process of remedial pruning will most likely take several years to complete.
Hanger Limb	Pruning process will be restricted to the removal of any hangers or dangerous/dead/dying limbs and will typically involve the removal of a single limb. In some instances, removal of an individual limb may be necessary to accommodate an obstruction and the consulting arborist will advise accordingly.
Directional Pruning	Pruning process will be restricted to pruning canopy away from buildings/service wires/property boundary and will typically be performed to avoid future growth in these areas [where necessary clean trunking of undesirable growth]. Where appropriate future growth will be directed away from obstruction selecting new leaders.
Boundary Pruning	Pruning process will involve pruning of tree back to tree owners' boundary. In every situation every effort should be made to obtain the relevant authorisation to perform pruning to Australian Standards and to avoid "lopping" limbs to the immediate boundary. As with directional pruning, optimum results will be achieved when it's feasible to eliminate undesirable growth and direct future growth. If authority to enter and work in neighbouring property is not forthcoming processes will be restricted to access on clients property and work standards will be appropriately comprised. Consulting arborist will duly advise client as appropriate.

GENERAL TERMS	
Australian Pruning Standard AS4373-2007	The Standard for Arborists, Tree workers, Government Departments, Property Owners and Contractors for defining uniform tree pruning procedures and practices, to reduce the risk of hazard development, branch failure, pathogen infection and preSemi-Mature tree death.
Australian Standard Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS 4970-2009	This Standard give guidance to horticulturists, arborists, architects, builders, engineers, land managers, landscape architects, contractors, planners, certifying authorities, building surveyors, those concerned with the care and protection of trees and all others involved in the management of trees and developments.
Deadwood	Removal of all major/significant deadwood and dead branches up to and including 30mm in diameter unless otherwise specified. Or Deadwood is a naturally occurring feature of most tree species and comprises dead or decaying branches within the canopy of a tree. Branches>30mm diameter overhang pedestrian or vehicular areas should be removed. Branches> 50mm diameter in a playground or similar should be removed.
Leader	Primary terminal shoot or trunk which s usually upright. It dominates a portion of the crown by suppressing lateral branches.
Lateral	A secondary or subordinate branch.
Lopping	Tree works to remove in excess of 50% of the tree canopy and/or structure including pruning which is not to the collar, resulting in exposed stubs. 'Lopping' is poor pruning practice and is contrary to Australian Standard Pruning of Amenity Trees 4373-2007. The unacceptable practice of cutting branches or stems between branch unions or at internodes on young trees. It is generally accepted that 'lopping' will shorten the length of a tree's life and may lead to the decline and ultimate death of a tree. Topping/heading back/lopping involves cutting back to a stub, bud or a lateral branch not large enough to assume apical dominance. Severe heading causes branch dieback, decay and epicormic growth from the cut ends, resulting in a potentially dangerous situation once the sprouts become elongated and heavy. Topping or heading back is not recommended pruning practice.
Apical Dominance	Condition where the terminal buds inhibit growth and development of lateral buds on the same stem.
Foliage Removal	The amount of live wood and foliage that can be removed per season depends on the growth rate of the tree. For actively growing medium age trees, up to 20% of the foliage may be removed per season. More severe pruning slows root growth by shifting the root to shoot growth ratio. This adds significant stress to the tree. Heavy pruning also reduces carbohydrate reserves, making the tree less tolerant of insects, diseases and drought stress. *(Ref: Colorado State University Master Gardener Program - Garden Notes #616 – Pruning Semi-Mature Shade Trees)*
Co-Dominant Stems/Tri-Dominant Stems	Originate from same position of the main stem (trunk) and grow to about the same diameter. Over time stems push on each other and cracks develop below the stems. If cracks form, the stems become a high risk for failure under low to moderate loading. Included Bark develops by being covered by the growing together of adjacent, vertically growing stems or branches, creating a weakened internal joint. Or Stems or trunks of about the same size originating from the same position from the main stem. When the stem bark ridge turns upwards, the union is strong; when the ridge turns inward, the union is weak, a likely point of failure in storm or windy swather conditions or where increasing weight causes undue stress on the defective union. (Australian Standard Pruning of Amenity Trees 4373-2007)
Epicormic Growth	Epicormic buds lie dormant beneath the bark, their growth suppressed by hormones from active shoots higher up the plant. Under certain conditions they develop into active shoots, such as when damage occurs to higher parts of the plant or light levels are increased following removal of nearby plants. Epicormic buds and shoots occur in many woody species, but are absent from many others, such as most conifers.
Nectria	Fungi most often encountered on decaying wood but some species can also occur as parasites of trees, especially fruit trees (for example apple) and a number of other hardwood trees. Some species are significant pests causing diseases such as apple canker.
Kino	A dark red to brown resin-like substance produced by some species of trees. Kino forms when living cells are injured and infected. *(Ref: A New Tree Biology Dictionary – Alex L. Shigo).*

Useful Life Expectancy	A guide or measure of tree life expectancy and how long a tree could be expected to be retained safely, and usefully, in normal circumstances [when not subject to abnormal or adverse conditions such as adverse or extreme weather, mechanical interference, property development or impact by machinery etc].

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

A TPZ is determined by setbacks calculated for each tree based on its age class, vigour class and crown spread (where necessary) and each tree fenced off to form an enclosure around the tree with the tree at its centre, or may utilise an existing structure being retained such as a wall of fence.

The TPZ should be secured by a lockable gate to restrict access and the area identified with signage. The area of the TPZ should be mulched except where turfed, and kept free of weeds. Where encroachment is required within the TPZ this should be done only with the approval of the project arborist.

Indicative Tree Protection Zone

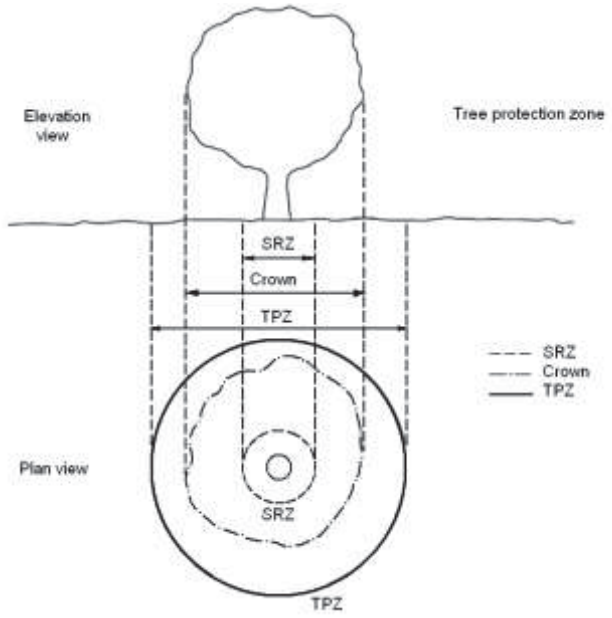


Figure 1: Balanced Canopy

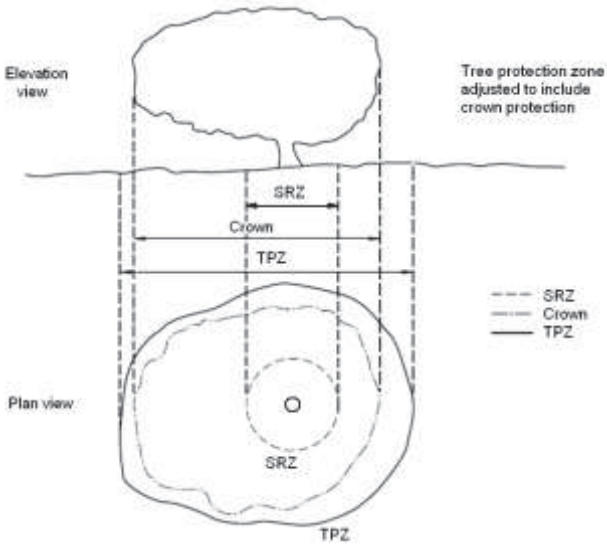
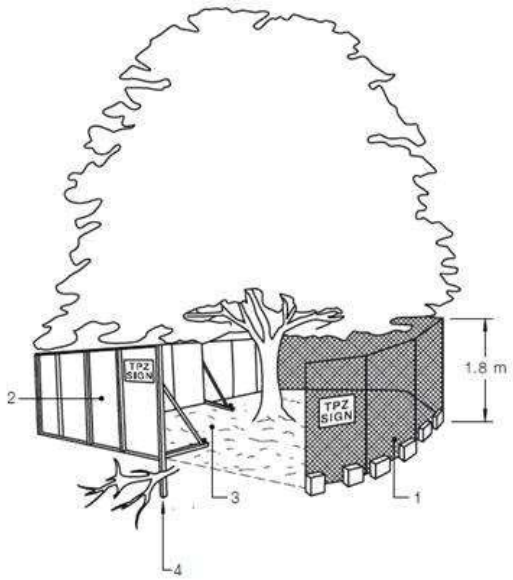


Figure 2: Unbalanced Canopy

Signage

Signs identifying the TPZ should be placed around the edge of the TPZ and be visible from within the development site. The lettering on the sign should comply with AS 1319.

Indicative Protective Fencing



LEGEND:

1 Chain wire mesh panels with shade cloth (if required) attached, held in place with concrete feet.

2 Alternative plywood or wooden paling fence panels. This fencing material also prevents building materials or soil from entering the TPZ.

3 Mulch installation across surface of TPZ (at the discretion of the project arborist). No excavation, construction activity, grade changes, surface treatment or storage of materials of any kind is permitted within the TPZ.

4 Bracing is permissible within the TPZ. Installation of supports should avoid damaging roots.

Source: Australian Standard Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS 4970-2009

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (AS 4970-2009)

The area around the base of a tree required for the tree's stability in the ground. The woody root growth and soil cohesion in this area are necessary to hold the tree upright, so the entire profile (depth) of the root zone is included in the Structural Root Zone (SRZ). The SRZ is nominally circular with the trunk at its centre and is expressed by its radius in metres.

This zone considers a tree's structural stability only, not the root zone required for a tree's vigour and long-term viability, which will usually be a much larger area.

The SRZ is the critical area required for tree stability and does not consider tree health, which will generally require a much larger area. While there are many factors that affect the actual size of the SRZ (e.g. tree heights, crown area, soil type, soil moisture, etc.), the area determined using the trunk diameter provides a general guide indicating where structural roots are likely to be located. Only thorough root investigation would show the actual location of these roots. Determine SRZ radius from the trunk diameter (measured immediately above the root buttress) using the following formula or Figure 1.

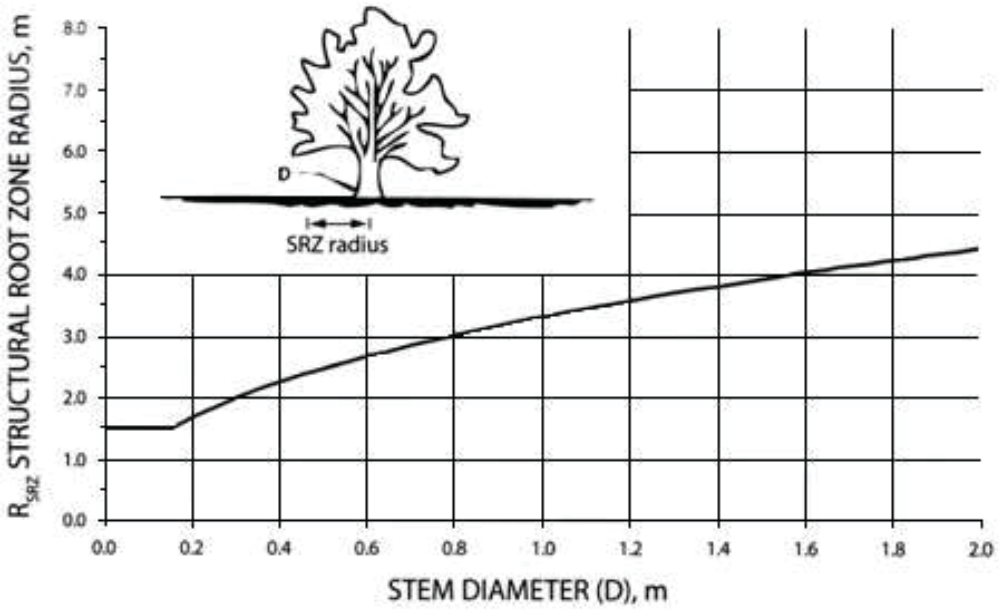
$$\text{SRZ radius} = (D \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$$

where

D = trunk diameter, in metres, measured above the root buttress

Note: The SRZ for trees with trunk diameters less than 0.15 metres will be 1.5 metres.

Figure 1: Structural Root Zone



The curve can be expressed by the following formula:

$$R_{SRZ} = (D \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$$

NOTES:

1. R_{SRZ} is the Structural Root Zone radius.
2. D is the stem diameter measured immediately above root buttress.
3. The SRZ for trees less than 0.15 metres diameter shall be 1.5 metres
4. The SRZ formula and graph do not apply to palms, other monocots, cycads and tree ferns.
5. This does not apply to trees with an asymmetrical root plate.

Source: Australian Standard Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS 4970-2009

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NOTE:

- Tree identifications are sourced from numerous national and international publications as well as extensive field experience.
- Pruning recommendations are in line with Australian Standard *AS4373-2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees.*

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VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

For the Attention of: Building and Asset Services – Brisbane Metropolitan
Kirsty Barrie (Project Manager)
P O Box 626
Cannon Hill Qld 4170

Please be advised that during our assessment of the property detailed below we identified the following vegetation related issues which may warrant consideration. Our recommendations are made subject to the criteria provided by your department to identify those trees which: 1) May represent risk to people or property; 2) May contribute to property damage; 3) May be a species which is either undesirable or declared; 4) May be poorly suited to their location in relation to species, size and growth habit. If you have any queries relating to our assessment please feel free to contact this office.

ASSESSMENT NO.: J14535C

Report Conducted on 29 August 2017

Property Address: Land Centre, 867 Main Street, Woolloongabba

Details Provided: Arborist Report

W/O: U80489

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Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	BCC SLT	Health	Form	Age	Comments
T141	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Tuckeroo	23.9	3.71	4.40	8	No	Good	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Good crown density. Multi-stem.
T142	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foambark	29.6	3.55	7.40	8	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Dormant crown returning.
T143	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	22.7	3.93	7.20	9	No	Fair	Fair	Semi Mature	Crown has a bias to the South East. Tree is seeding.
T144	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Tuckeroo	15.2	2.13	6.60	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem structure. Good crown density.
T145	*Syzygium smithii*	Lilly Pilly	19.5	2.66	4.80	4	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem upright structure.
T146	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foambark	18.9	2.27	7.80	6	No	Fair		Semi-Mature	Dormant crown returning.
T147	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Cocos Palm	18.8	2.26	6.90	3	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Environmental Weed Species.
T148	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Swamp Paperbark	25.0	3.14	10.20	6	No	Good	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Tall upright structure.
T149	*Melicope elleryana*	Pink Doughwood	16.3	2.00	8.10	4	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Sparse crown with a brittle structure.
T150	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	29.4	3.53	10.20	12	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the South West. Tree is seeding.
T151	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Cocos Palm	26.1	3.13	9.30	7	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Environmental Weed Species.
T152	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Tuckeroo	15.3	2.00	4.10	3	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the South West.
T153	*Melaleuca viminalis*	Weeping Bottlebrush	16.4	2.74	4.50	6	No	Good	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Suppressed multi-stem crown with a bias to the South East.
T154	*Hymenosporum flavum*	Native Frangipani	22.8	2.74	9.10	4	No	Fair	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the South East.
T155	*Melaleuca viminalis*	Weeping Bottlebrush	17.4	2.86	3.50	5	No	Good	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem structure.
T156	*Auranticarpa rhombifolia*	Holly Wood	17.5	2.10	7.20	4	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the South East.
T158	*Melaleuca viminalis*	Weeping Bottlebrush	15.8	3.08	4.70	6	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the South East.
T159	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Tuckeroo	26.2	3.14	8.40	7	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the South East. Good crown density.

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Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	BCC SLT	Health	Form	Age	Comments
T160	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Tuckeroo	27.0	3.24	7.10	7	No	Good		Semi-Mature	Weak co-dominant union. Good crown density.
T162	*Delonix regia*	Poinciana	28.2	4.01	6.60	8	No	Fair	Poor	Semi Mature	Suppressed crown with a bias to the South East. Tree is seeding.
T163	*Delonix regia*	Poinciana	54.1	8.99	7.00	13	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem. Raised roots to the East.
T164	*Unknown sp. (dead)*	Dead	19.5	3.02	4.30	2	No	Dead	Dead	Dead	Multi-stem. Dead crown.
T165	*Ficus obliqua*	Small-Leaved Fig	25.6	3.19	5.50	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem structure. Invasive roots.
T166	*Phoenix sp.*	Date Palm	58.9	7.07	4.10	6	No	Good	Excellent	Semi-Mature	Good example of the species. Tip extension is good.
T167	*Melaleuca stypheloides*	Prickly Paperbark	26.7	3.20	4.80	6	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Sparse crown.
T168	*Melaleuca stypheloides*	Prickly Paperbark	20.0	3.32	4.30	4	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Sparse crown with tip dieback.
T169	*Melaleuca stypheloides*	Prickly Paperbark	20.0	2.40	6.40	4	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Dead crown to the North East quadrant.
T170	*Melaleuca stypheloides*	Prickly Paperbark	18.9	2.27	5.00	3	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Stick Nest is present.
T171	*Ficus benghalensis*	Banyan Fig	24.6	3.41	5.10	4	No	Good	Fair to Good	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem structure typical of the species.
T172	*Ficus benghalensis*	Banyan Fig	150.0	15.00	10.60	15	Yes	Good	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Good crown density. Multi-stem structure typical of the species.
T173	*Auranticarpa rhombifolia*	Holly Wood	20.2	2.42	10.90	3	No	Good	Fair to Good	Semi-Mature	Tall upright structure.
T174	*Melia azedarach*	White Cedar	28.3	3.77	10.50	5	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem.
T175	*Auranticarpa rhombifolia*	Holly Wood	17.2	2.06	9.50	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Tall upright structure.
T176	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	17.2	2.06	6.50	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Low light area.
T177	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	18.5	2.22	7.10	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T178	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	18.8	2.26	6.80	5	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T179	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	15.4	2.00	6.50	2	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.

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Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	BCC SLT	Health	Form	Age	Comments
T180	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	18.3	2.20	7.40	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T181	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	18.3	2.20	7.20	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T182	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	19.4	2.33	6.80	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T183	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Tuckeroo	15.9	2.00	4.90	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Crown bias to east
T184	*Ficus benghalensis*	Banyan Fig	150.0	15.00	2.00	2	No	Dead	Dead	Semi-Mature	Large stump >150cm DBH.
T185	*Ficus benghalensis*	Banyan Fig	40.9	7.24	8.90	12	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Tree is seeding. Multi-stem.
T186	*Ficus benghalensis*	Banyan Fig	150.0	15.00	11.00	41	Yes	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Tree is seeding.
T187	*Livistona australis*	Cabbage Palm	44.7	5.36	10.40	4	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Tall structure typical of the species.
T188	*Araucaria cunninghamii*	Hoop Pine	25.9	3.11	13.10	5	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Competing with Ficus.
T189	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	22.6	2.71	12.00	5	No	Fair	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the South. Girdled roots.
T190	*Melia azedarach*	White Cedar	20.8	2.50	8.10	5	No	Fair	Poor	Semi-Mature	This tree has been “topped” resulting in an epicormic crown structure.
T191	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	32.4	3.89	8.40	6	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Short lifespan due to a “lopped” central leader.
T192	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	17.1	2.05	9.90	5	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T193	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	20.9	2.51	7.80	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Wound on the stem to the West.
T194	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	16.1	2.00	6.50	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T195	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	20.3	2.44	5.80	2	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Wound on the stem at 4m high.
T196	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	19.5	2.34	7.70	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T197	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	24.0	2.88	6.50	3	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.

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Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	BCC SLT	Health	Form	Age	Comments
T198	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	20.9	2.51	7.10	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T199	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	18.2	2.18	6.90	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T200	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	16.7	2.00	6.70	4	No	Good	fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T201	*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	19.2	2.30	6.30	4	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T202	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	Illawarra Flame Tree	22.0	3.68	7.60	5	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Good crown density. Multi-stem structure.
T203	*Brachychiton rupestris*	Narrow-Leaved Bottle Tree	21.4	2.57	5.30	3	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Suitable for transplanting.
T204	*Brachychiton australis*	Broad-Leaved Bottle Tree	23.0	2.76	5.50	5	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Suitable for transplanting.
T205	*Brachychiton rupestris*	Narrow-Leaved Bottle Tree	84.0	10.08	5.80	6	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Suitable for transplanting.
T206	*Beaucarnea recurvata*	Ponytail Palm	16.2	2.00	3.30	2	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Curlews present.
T207	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	39.7	4.76	12.00	9	No	Good	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Tight fork union at 3m high.
T208	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	45.1	5.41	13.30	10	No	Good	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Broken laterals.
T209	*Eucalyptus tindaliae*	Tindale's Stringybark	24.3	2.92	9.40	7	No	Good	fair	Semi Mature	Tree is flowering.
T210	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	33.8	4.06	8.20	8	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T211	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum sub sp Variegata	42.2	5.06	17.40	9	No	Fair to poor	Fair	Semi-Mature	Tip dieback and deadwood present.
T212	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	19.0	2.28	6.40	5	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Suppressed structure with a crown bias to the South.
T213	*Cassia fistula*	Golden Shower Tree	20.2	2.42	3.80	3	No	Fair	poor	Semi-Mature	Wound at base of the stem on the Southern side of the tree. BCC environmental weed species.
T214	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	Cheese Tree	69.0	8.28	13.80	9	No	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Previously "lopped". 1x hollow in the base.
T215	*Ficus macrophylla subsp. macrophylla*	Moreton Bay Fig	40.8	4.90	7.50	10	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.

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Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	BCC SLT	Health	Form	Age	Comments
T216	*Araucaria cunninghamii*	Hoop Pine	78.2	9.38	19.60	10	Yes	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Bifurcation at 12m.
T217	*Eucalyptus tindaliae*	Tindale's Stringybark	35.2	4.22	9.70	11	No	Good	Fair to good	Flowering	Structure typical of the species.
T218	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	40.8	4.90	10.90	8	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Crown has a bias to the South East with tip dieback present.
T219	*Eucalyptus tindaliae*	Tindale's Stringybark	15.5	2.95	7.40	4	No	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem structure with a bias to the North East.
T220	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	34.8	4.18	10.50	7	No	Good	Fair to good	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T221	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	15.0	2.06	8.40	6	No	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem structure.
T222	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Small Fruited Grey Gum	19.0	2.28	8.90	6	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T223	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-Barked Apple	45.2	5.42	17.40	9	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T224	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Small Fruited Grey Gum	26.5	3.18	10.20	6	No	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Structure typical of the species.
T225	*Eucalyptus tindaliae*	Tindale's Stringybark	28.5	5.93	13.50	9	No	Good	Fair to poor	Semi-Mature	Multi-stem structure.

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Photo 1: T141

Photo 2: T142

Photo 3: T143

Photo 4: T144

Photo 5: T145

Photo 6: T146

Photo 7: T147

Photo 8: T148

Photo 9: T149

Photo 10: T150

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Photo 11: T151

Photo 12: T152

Photo 13: T153

Photo 14: T154

Photo 15: T155

Photo 16: T156-T158

Photo 17: T159

Photo 18: T160

Photo 19: T162

Photo 20: T163

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Photo 21: T164

Photo 22: T165

Photo 23: T166

Photo 24: T167

Photo 25: T168

Photo 26: T169

Photo 27: T170

Photo 28: T171-T172

Photo 29: T173

Photo 30: T174

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Photo 31: T175

Photo 32: T176-T182

Photo 33: T183

Photo 34: T184

Photo 35: T185

Photo 36: T186

Photo 37: T187

Photo 38: T188

Photo 39: T189

Photo 40: T190

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Photo 41: T191

Photo 42: T192

Photo 43: T193-T194

Photo 44: T195

Photo 45: T196

Photo 46: T197

Photo 47: T198

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Photo 49: T200

Photo 50: T201

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Photo 51: T202

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Photo 62: T213

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Photo 65: T216

Photo 66: T217

Photo 67: T218

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Photo 70: T221

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Photo 71: T222

Photo 72: T223

Photo 73: T224

Photo 74: T225

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Site Survey

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Zoomed in image for T141-T206

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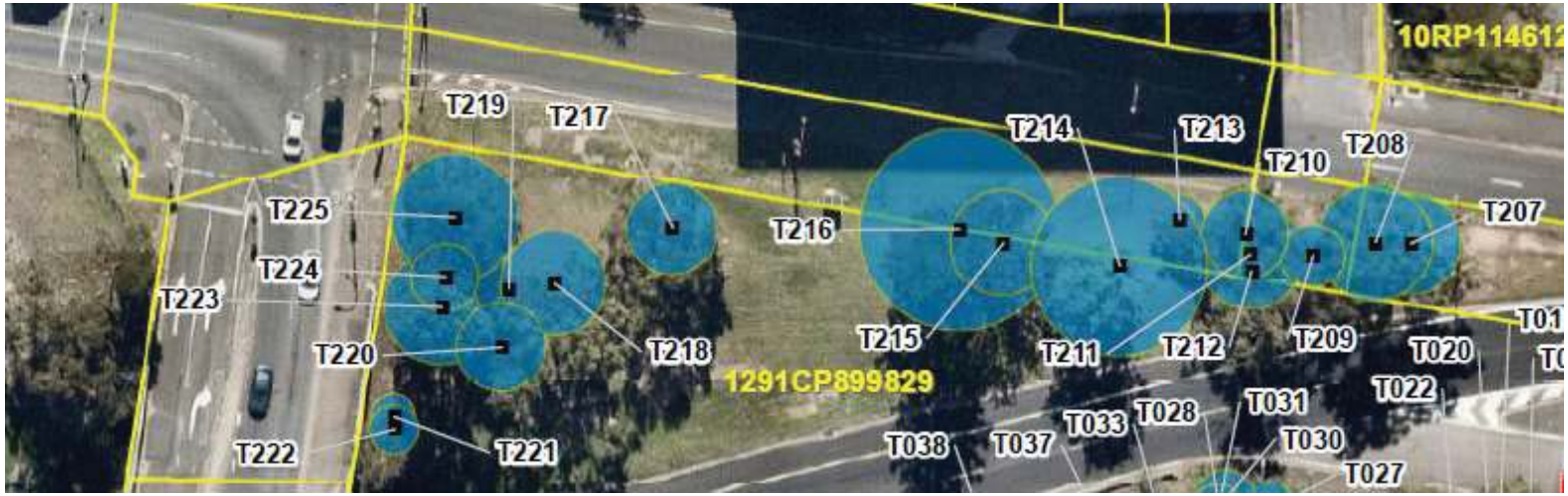
Zoomed in image for T207-T225



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Brisbane City Plan 2014

BRISBANE CITY Planning Scheme

Date: 6/09/2017

NOTES

This map is indicatory and should not be used for interpreting City Plan provisions relating to specific sites. To properly interpret the maps, the planning scheme must be referred to. The Digital Cadastre Database (supplied by State of Queensland - Department of Natural Resources and Mines) will be updated from time to time.

Mapping adopted by Council, effective 18 September 2015.

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Projection: Map Grid of Australia, Zone 56
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Approximate Scale @ A4 1:2,500

0 50 100 150 200 250 m

Metres

Page 1

Legend

- LGA Name
- LGA Boundary
- Labels - Streets_Stree...
- Local heritage place
- State heritage place
- Area adjoining heritage
- Landscape features
- Individual or group significant landscape tree site
- Significant landscape tree adjoining site
- Significant landscape tree vegetation protection order
- Railway Line
- Airport Roads
- Waterbody
- Brisbane River, Creek
- Drainage Regions
- Drainage Centrelines (BCC Masked)
- Drainageline

Recommendation:

Land Centre

1) **T141**
   a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to the west to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
   b) Monitor the codominant union at the base of these specimens. Should the future intended use require retention the existing intrusions for roads is allowed.
   c) However any works which fall within the TPZ shall be supervised by the project arborist.

2) **T142-158**
   a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic and machinery movements associated with demolition works. Retention of the stand will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
   b) Should future design require intrusion into the TPZs set and extend into the hardstand area to the south of the specimen's location, these works shall be authorised and supervised by the project arborist.

3) **T159-T160**
   a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
   b) Retention of the specimens will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
   c) Long term these specimens may be suitable to be included in any landscape concept plan.

4) **T161**
   (Tree number not used intentionally deleted).

5) **T162**
   a) The specimen is growing beneath the crown of T163 and is therefore suppressed with a bias to the south.
   b) Remove tree and shallow grind stump. Removal to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified AQF level 3 arborist and supervised by the project arborist.
   c) The specimen possessed poor form and should not be included in any landscape concept plan.

6) T163

a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb and footpath to the south to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic and machinery movements associated with demolition works.
b) Retention will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
c) These specimens are in fair to good health and can be included in any landscape concept plan.
d) Raised roots are present extending to the east toward the BCC footpath. Care should be taken with machinery movements in close proximity to the specimen.

7) T164-T165

a) The specimen's location is not compatible with demolition works.

8) T166

a) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to the west to ensure trees are not impacted by machinery and traffic movements associated with demolition works.
b) Retention of the stand will not allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken due to its low lying location.
c) The specimen is in good health and can be included in any landscape concept plan. However optimal use of the site may require its removal. Consideration may be given to transplanting the specimen to a more appropriate location within the site and can be included in future building design.

9) T167-T170

a) These specimens are in poor health and are therefore suppressed with a bias to the east.
b) Remove trees, shallow grind stumps. Removal to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified AQF level 3 arborist and supervised by the project arborist.
c) These specimens possess poor form and should not be included in any landscape concept plan.

10) T171-T172

a) Establish crown protection zone around the edge of the concrete barrier wall to the north of the site to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
b) Retention of the stand will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken and provide a green screen to the site as viewed from the North East.
c) These specimens are in fair to good health and can be included in any landscape concept plan.
d) Minor crown trimming may be required for construction related activity. Not more than 15-20% of vegetative matter to be removed in any one year. These works shall be performed by an appropriately qualified AQF level 3 arborist and authorised by the project arborist.
e) These specimens possess poor form and should not be included in any landscape concept plan. Consideration should be given to the growth habit of the specimen which has a propensity to put down aerial roots. They are growing on the edge of the BCC footpath and close to a major intersection.

11) T173

a) The specimen is growing beneath the crown of T171-T172 and is therefore suppressed with a bias to the west.
b) The species is an environmental weed and is a prolific seeder with an invasive root system.
c) Remove tree, cut as low as possible. Removal to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified AQF level 3 arborist and supervised by the project arborist.
d) This specimen possesses poor form and should not be included in any landscape concept plan. However may be retained for the purpose of a green screen during demolition works.

12) T174-T175

a) These specimens are growing beneath the crown of T171-T172 and are therefore suppressed.
b) *Meilia azedarach* is a prolific seeder and toxic if ingested.
c) Remove trees, cut as low as possible. Removal to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified AQF level 3 arborist and supervised by the project arborist.
d) This specimen possesses poor form and should not be included in any landscape concept plan. However may be retained for the purpose of a green screen during demolition works.

13) T176-T182

a) These specimens are growing beneath the crown of T171-T172 and are therefore suppressed. The close proximity to the building to the south limits light penetration.
b) Installation of scaffolding shall require removal of these specimens due to their proximity to the building.

14) T183

a) The specimen is suppressed however displays good crown density.
b) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure tree is not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
c) Retention of the tree will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
d) However any works which fall within the TPZ shall be supervised by the project arborist.
e) This specimen can be included in any landscape concept plan.

15) T184

a) The specimen is an old Banyan stump which is large in stature.
b) This specimen possesses poor form and should not be included in any landscape concept plan.
c) Care should be taken with its removal due to the proximity to services in the road reserve. It is highly likely that roots will be present is the services trench to the north.

16) T185-T186

a) Establish crown protection zone around the edge of the concrete barrier wall to the north of the site to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
b) Retention of these trees will allow for a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken and provide a green screen to the site as viewed from the North.
c) These specimens are in fair to good health and can be included in any landscape concept plan. They are large enough to be classified as BCC significant landscape trees.
d) Minor crown trimming may be required for construction related activity. Not more than 15-20% of vegetative matter to be removed in any one year. These works shall be performed by an appropriately qualified AQF level 3 Arborist and authorised by the project arborist.
e) These specimens can be included in the landscape concept plan. Consideration should be given to the growth habit of the species which has a propensity to put down aerial roots. New design concept should be mindful of its growth habit. The root system of the species is invasive, building design concepts should be modified accordingly to cater for its growth habit. We note that there is a low lateral (less than 1.8m in height) extending west over the pedestrian footpath from vulture street. Should the footpath be retained, it shall require removal to prevent the current obstruction hazard.

17) T187

a) This specimen is growing in close proximity to the building to the south.
b) Installation of scaffolding shall require removal of the specimens due to their proximity to the building.

18) T188

a) The specimen is competing with the dominant ficus to the east however displays good crown density.
b) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
c) Retention of the specimen will contribute to a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
d) However any works which fall within the TPZ shall be supervised by the project arborist.
e) This specimen can be included in any landscape concept plan.

19) T189

a) The specimen possesses a girdled root system and is competing with the dominant ficus to the east, however displays good crown density.
b) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
c) Retention of the specimen will contribute to a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
d) However any works which fall within the TPZ shall be supervised by the project arborist.
e) Consideration should be given to not including this specimen in any future landscape concept plan.

20) T190

a) The specimen is competing with the dominant Ficus to the east, it has been topped and displays poor form.
b) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
c) Retention of the specimen will not contribute to a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
d) *Meilia azedarach* is a prolific seeder and is toxic if ingested.
e) Remove tree, cut as low as possible. Removal to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified AQF level 3 arborist and supervised by the project arborist.
f) This specimen should not be included in any landscape concept plan.

21) T191

a) The specimen has been topped and displays poor form and the species generally possesses a short lifespan.
b) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
c) Retention of the specimen will contribute to a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
d) Remove tree, cut as low as possible. Removal to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified AQF level 3 arborist and supervised by the project arborist.
e) This specimen should not be included in any landscape concept plan.

22) T192

a) The specimen is competing with the dominant Ficus to the east and displays poor form.
b) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
c) Retention of the specimen will contribute to a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
d) Remove tree, cut as low as possible. Removal to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified AQF level 3 arborist and supervised by the project arborist.
e) This specimen should not be included in any landscape concept plan.

23) T193-T201

a) The specimens display fair vigour with some minor stem defects.
b) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
c) Retention of the specimen will be a minor contributor to a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
d) These specimens can be included in any landscape concept plan.

24) T202

a) The specimen displays good vigour with a multi-stem structure and weak union at its base.
b) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
c) Retention of the specimen will contribute to a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
d) These specimens can be included in any landscape concept plan.

25) T203-205

a) The specimens display good vigour.
b) Establish TPZ around the edge of the kerb to ensure trees are not impacted by traffic movements associated with demolition works.
c) Retention of the specimen will contribute to a green buffer whilst demolition works are being undertaken.
d) These specimens can be included in any landscape concept plan. It should be noted if design does not allow for their retention, these are suitable for transplanting elsewhere on the site.

26) T206

a) The specimen displays good vigour.
b) Its location is not compatible with demolition works.
c) It should be noted if design does not allow for this specimen' retention, this is suitable for transplanting elsewhere on the site.

27) T207-225

a) These specimens are located outside the main site on the road reserve and have been surveyed for the purpose of identifying the extent of the urban forest within the precinct.

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Classification and Tree Description

AGE	
Young	Juvenile tree between 1 – 5 years
Early-Semi-Mature	Tree is still growing (6 years to 15 years)
Semi-Semi-Mature	Tree is still growing (over 15 years to 25 years, depending on the species)
Semi-Mature	Species has reached expected size
Senescent	Over Semi-Mature (tree has reached its useful life expectancy) and in decline
Dead	Tree is dead

APPEARANCE	
Excellent	Exceptional specimen. Crown full and balanced. Foliage is entire with good colour. Minimal or no pathogen damage.
Good	Crown is full (can be unbalanced). Foliage is entire with good colour. Minimal or no pathogen damage.
Fair	Tree has < 30% deadwood. Canopy may be unbalanced. Foliage generally with good colour, however may have some discolouration present. Minor pathogen damage present (typical for species in location).
Poor	Tree has >30% deadwood. Foliage may be discoloured or distorted and stress symptoms may be apparent that could lead to decline of tree.
Dead	Tree is dead.

STRUCTURE	
Excellent	Excellent branch attachment, no structural defects. Trunk sound. No damage to roots and good root buttressing present.
Good	Good branch attachment and or no minor structural defects. Trunk sound or minor damage. No damage to roots and or good buttressing.
Fair	Some minor structural defects and or minor damage to trunk. Bark may be missing & cavities could be present. Minor damage to roots.
Poor	Major structural defects and or trunk damage and or girdling or damaged roots that are problematic.
D.B.H.	Diameter at Breast Height, measured at between 1.4 and 1.9m above the ground.

PRIORITY CLASSIFICATION	
Imminent Failure	This tree is a health and safety risk and could fail at any time. It is recommended that immediate action be taken to eliminate the associated risk to people and infrastructure. This tree will fail in an extreme weather event such as high winds or thunder storms.
High	This tree is likely to fail within a 6 month period, if exposed to extreme weather events such as high winds or thunder storms.
Medium	This tree may fail within a 6 to 12 month period. If exposed to extreme weather events such as high winds or thunder storms this tree may fail.
Low	This tree is unlikely to fail in the next 12 months. Remedial action may be taken to such as pruning to mitigate the risk to people or infrastructure.
Non-native Invasive Plant	This tree has been deemed by Biosecurity Queensland and local city councils as an Environmental Weed Species and should be removed during the normal course of maintenance.

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PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS	
Removal	Complete tree removal leaving stump as close as possible to ground level. Process will include chipping of all foliage limbs and timber and re-instatement of work site. Recommendation typically based on tree being assessed as representing a health and safety concern [Dead, dying, structurally unsound, unstable, poor form].
Remove and Grind	Complete tree removal to include grinding of stump to a depth of 75 millimetres unless otherwise specified. Process will include chipping of all foliage limbs and timber and reinstatement of work site. Stump site will be cleaned of all grinding debris and sawdust and backfilled with premium topsoil free from weeds.
General Pruning	Pruning process will include removal of broken, crossing, rubbing, diseased, stressed or dying branches or limbs with poor attachment. Additional work process will include pruning to define leaders, balance the crown, reduce the weight load or clear the tree from obstructions. In summary, to rectify, as far as is possible, any structural defects and eliminate undesirable growth.
Canopy Lift / Raise	Pruning process will be restricted to raising of the tree's lower canopy to a height specified the defaulted parameters will be to provide 2.5 metres clearance from ground level. From time to time pruning requirements may be altered to accommodate various factors such as view, light penetration, vehicle thoroughfare etc and consulting arborist will advise accordingly.
Remedial Pruning	Pruning process will encompass crown restoration and remedial works where the tree has been previously lopped or otherwise damaged. Not feasible when tree has extensive decay and should only be considered when there is evidence of healthy regrowth. When performed correctly, the process of remedial pruning will most likely take several years to complete.
Hanger Limb	Pruning process will be restricted to the removal of any hangers or dangerous/dead/dying limbs and will typically involve the removal of a single limb. In some instances, removal of an individual limb may be necessary to accommodate an obstruction and the consulting arborist will advise accordingly.
Directional Pruning	Pruning process will be restricted to pruning canopy away from buildings/service wires/property boundary and will typically be performed to avoid future growth in these areas [where necessary clean trunking of undesirable growth]. Where appropriate future growth will be directed away from obstruction selecting new leaders.
Boundary Pruning	Pruning process will involve pruning of tree back to tree owners' boundary. In every situation every effort should be made to obtain the relevant authorisation to perform pruning to Australian Standards and to avoid "lopping" limbs to the immediate boundary. As with directional pruning, optimum results will be achieved when it's feasible to eliminate undesirable growth and direct future growth. If authority to enter and work in neighbouring property is not forthcoming processes will be restricted to access on clients property and work standards will be appropriately comprised. Consulting arborist will duly advise client as appropriate.

GENERAL TERMS	
Australian Pruning Standard AS4373-2007	The Standard for Arborists, Tree workers, Government Departments, Property Owners and Contractors for defining uniform tree pruning procedures and practices, to reduce the risk of hazard development, branch failure, pathogen infection and preSemi-Mature tree death.
Australian Standard Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS 4970-2009	This Standard give guidance to horticulturists, arborists, architects, builders, engineers, land managers, landscape architects, contractors, planners, certifying authorities, building surveyors, those concerned with the care and protection of trees and all others involved in the management of trees and developments.
Deadwood	Removal of all major/significant deadwood and dead branches up to and including 30mm in diameter unless otherwise specified. Or Deadwood is a naturally occurring feature of most tree species and comprises dead or decaying branches within the canopy of a tree. Branches>30mm diameter overhang pedestrian or vehicular areas should be removed. Branches> 50mm diameter in a playground or similar should be removed.
Leader	Primary terminal shoot or trunk which s usually upright. It dominates a portion of the crown by suppressing lateral branches.
Lateral	A secondary or subordinate branch.
Lopping	Tree works to remove in excess of 50% of the tree canopy and/or structure including pruning which is not to the collar, resulting in exposed stubs. 'Lopping' is poor pruning practice and is contrary to Australian Standard Pruning of Amenity Trees 4373-2007. The unacceptable practice of cutting branches or stems between branch unions or at internodes on young trees. It is generally accepted that 'lopping' will shorten the length of a tree's life and may lead to the decline and ultimate death of a tree. Topping/heading back/lopping involves cutting back to a stub, bud or a lateral branch not large enough to assume apical dominance. Severe heading causes branch dieback, decay and epicormic growth from the cut ends, resulting in a potentially dangerous situation once the sprouts become elongated and heavy. Topping or heading back is not recommended pruning practice.
Apical Dominance	Condition where the terminal buds inhibit growth and development of lateral buds on the same stem.
Foliage Removal	The amount of live wood and foliage that can be removed per season depends on the growth rate of the tree. For actively growing medium age trees, up to 20% of the foliage may be removed per season. More severe pruning slows root growth by shifting the root to shoot growth ratio. This adds significant stress to the tree. Heavy pruning also reduces carbohydrate reserves, making the tree less tolerant of insects, diseases and drought stress. *(Ref: Colorado State University Master Gardener Program - Garden Notes #616 – Pruning Semi-Mature Shade Trees)*
Co-Dominant Stems/Tri-Dominant Stems	Originate from same position of the main stem (trunk) and grow to about the same diameter. Over time stems push on each other and cracks develop below the stems. If cracks form, the stems become a high risk for failure under low to moderate loading. Included Bark develops by being covered by the growing together of adjacent, vertically growing stems or branches, creating a weakened internal joint. Or Stems or trunks of about the same size originating from the same position from the main stem. When the stem bark ridge turns upwards, the union is strong; when the ridge turns inward, the union is weak, a likely point of failure in storm or windy swather conditions or where increasing weight causes undue stress on the defective union. (Australian Standard Pruning of Amenity Trees 4373-2007)
Epicormic Growth	Epicormic buds lie dormant beneath the bark, their growth suppressed by hormones from active shoots higher up the plant. Under certain conditions they develop into active shoots, such as when damage occurs to higher parts of the plant or light levels are increased following removal of nearby plants. Epicormic buds and shoots occur in many woody species, but are absent from many others, such as most conifers.
Nectria	Fungi most often encountered on decaying wood but some species can also occur as parasites of trees, especially fruit trees (for example apple) and a number of other hardwood trees. Some species are significant pests causing diseases such as apple canker.
Kino	A dark red to brown resin-like substance produced by some species of trees. Kino forms

	when living cells are injured and infected. *(Ref: A New Tree Biology Dictionary – Alex L. Shigo).*
Useful Life Expectancy	A guide or measure of tree life expectancy and how long a tree could be expected to be retained safely, and usefully, in normal circumstances [when not subject to abnormal or adverse conditions such as adverse or extreme weather, mechanical interference, property development or impact by machinery etc].