



Tree Consultants & Contractors

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14 Dec 2021

Mr Justin Galligan
Senior Development Manager
Hamton
Suite 8, 111 High Street,
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Dear Sir,

re: 9 Bills Street, Hawthorn

Introduction

I am informed that a re-development is being considered for the above property. Galbraith and Associates has been requested by Hamton to report on the trees which are on or close to the site. Each of these trees is described in terms of species type, origin, size, condition and, in the case of the site trees, worth for retention. Tree protection zones according to the Australian Standard approach are provided for the higher worth site trees plus any neighbouring trees in close proximity.

Each tree is located and numbered on the accompanying copy of the existing site plan and described in the accompanying excel table of data.

The Trees- General

There are approximately 116 trees on the site, most of which are located on its perimeter, adjacent to Auburn Rd and Woodburn Rd respectively. Trees of comparatively high significance consist of a mature Mexican Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*, tree 95) which may well be a 19th century planting, a close, densely foliated pair of mature English Oak (*Quercus robur*, trees 66 and 67) and an imposing Red Ironbark of good form (*Eucalyptus tricarpa*, tree 88). A mature Turkey Oak (*Quercus cerris*, tree 97B) situated outside the site but less than five metres from the boundary is a very good specimen.

Numerous other trees, the majority of which are eucalypts, and whose age varies from approximately 10 to about 45 years old, are present. Their size varies greatly, and quite a few are leaning or lopsided. Two species of eucalypt are particularly common, namely the Yellow Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*, non-local provenances) and Red

Ironbark (*E. sideroxylon*). Both species include Victoria in their natural distribution, hence would be considered as 'native' in the planning scheme. Both are widely planted in Melbourne and country Victoria, however each has been planted for horticultural and aesthetic reasons, hence would be exempt from requiring a permit under clause 52.17 of the planning scheme. Trees on the site which are indigenous (native to the local area) consist only of a few young mature Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) and a small borer-affected Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*). Each of these also has likely been planted, hence it would seem that no trees require a permit under clause 52.17.

Various other eucalypts, as well as the closely related Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora costata*) are present in smaller numbers. They include large specimens of Southern Mahogany (*E. botryoides*), Sydney Blue Gum (*E. saligna*) and Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*), and individuals of lesser size of Brittle Gum (*E. mannifera*), Swamp Mahogany (*E. robusta*), Yate (*E. cornuta*), Swamp Yate (*E. occidentalis*) and Wallangarra White Gum (*E. scoparia*).

Non-eucalypts on the site are fewer, small/smallish and fundamentally of little significance. They consist mostly of a few each of Prickly Paperbark (*Melaleuca styphelioides*) and a commonly grown cultivar of bottlebrush (*Callistemon* 'Kings Park Special').

City of Boroondarra Local Law Permit Requirements

Trees on the site which under the local law require a permit to be removed because they meet the specification of "canopy tree" are the trees 1 to 5, 7 to 9, 13, 14, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31A, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39 to 41, 44, 46, 50 to 52, 54, 56 to 58, 60, 62, 64, 65 to 67, northern tree of group 74, 75B, 78, 81, 85, 88, 90, 91, 92 to 95, 97A, each of the three trees in group 98, and 99.



Notes on terminology

In order to understand the column headings of the table of data on page 5, I have provided the following explanations:

Tree Origin Categories

Each tree has been classified as to whether it is indigenous (**I**), native to Victoria (**V**), native to Australia (**A**), exotic (**E**) or an environmental weed (**W**).

An indigenous species (**I**) is one that is known to grow naturally in the local area, even if the individual tree has been planted and is from a seed source or provenance foreign to the area.

A species classified **V** is one which has a part or all, even if very small, of its natural range within Victoria, although it may occur outside the state as well. It does not however occur naturally in the local area.

A species classified **A** is native elsewhere in Australia than Victoria. It does not occur naturally in the local area.

A species classified **E** has its natural range occurring outside Australia.

A species classified **W** is a seriously invasive environmental weed.

DBH diameter of trunk over bark at breast height In a number of cases where the tree has forked into multiple trunks below breast height (1.3-1.5m) the diameter is measured below the fork and an estimate is made for the single trunk equivalent at breast height, or else figures for each of the individual stems can be given.

HxS This is the estimated height (H) of the tree and its average crown spread (S).

SULE Safe useful life expectancy in years. Taken in the context that the area is to be developed for residential use, and that sensible distances are maintained between the buildings and the trees, this is the estimate of time that the tree will continue to provide useful amenity without imposing an onerous financial burden in order to maintain relative safety, and avoid excessive nuisance.

Condition This descriptor can be encapsulated by three terms, namely **Health (H), Structure (S) and Form (F)**.

Health is largely governed by the ease in which the metabolic functions are occurring throughout the tree. Symptoms of health include the amount, distribution, density, size and colour of the foliage.

Structure refers to the structural stability of the tree and its branches. A well structured tree is not likely to shed branches or stems, or snap in the trunk or blow over, whereas a poorly structured tree is more likely to.

Form basically refers to the symmetry of the tree. A tree with a straight trunk and symmetrical crown and evenly distributed branches is referred to as having good form, whilst a lopsided leaning tree may have fair – poor form.

Worthiness of Retention (WOR):

The worth for retention of a tree is based on the assumption that the site is to be re-developed, and that there is the opportunity for new tree planting. It is based on a number of factors. These factors are:

1. structure, health, form and safe useful life expectancy,
2. size, prominence in the landscape,
3. species rarity,
4. whether indigenous,
5. whether an environmental weed.
6. importance for habitat of native wildlife
7. whether of historical or cultural interest

Any tree with a WOR rating of 3 or less should be seriously considered for removal before development begins because it is dead, nearly dead or dangerous, a weed, is causing or is likely to cause a severe nuisance in the near future, or just of very little significance and readily replaceable with new plantings. Trees rated 4-6 are of some significance. Some of these trees may respond to treatments such as formative pruning, removal of dead wood, weight reduction pruning etc. Trees rated 7 or higher are of high significance (the higher the ranking the more so), primarily because of their good health, structure, form, prominence in the landscape and SULE, although all they still may need substantial works done on them as already detailed, if they are to be retained.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) According to the Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 'Protection of Trees on Building Sites', the TPZ is the principal means of protecting trees on development sites. It is a combination of the root area and crown area requiring protection. It is an area isolated from construction disturbance, so that the tree remains viable.' The radius of the TPZ is calculated by multiplying the DBH by 12. The radius is measured from the centre of the stem at ground level. An area of 10% of the TPZ is deemed acceptable to violate if 10% of the *area* of the TPZ is made up in other directions. *Thus if encroachment is from one side only, encroachment to as close as approximately 8.3 times the DBH (approx. 2/3 the listed TPZ radius) is permissible according to the Standard.*

Where the tree has more than one trunk, the TPZ is deduced by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of each of the DBHs, and multiplying this figure by 12

The tree protection zones as calculated according to the AS 4970-2009 should be construed as a rough guide. They are only used in this statement because various local authorities now demand it in their assessments of development applications. Many factors such as the type of encroachment on the TPZ, species tolerance, age, tree height, presence of spiral grain, soil type, soil depth, tree lean, the existence of onsite structures or root directional impediments, level of wind exposure, irrigation and ongoing tree care and maintenance are each highly influential on the size and success of the TPZ estimation, therefore the figures derived from the Standard and provided in this report must be treated as rough guides only.

Structural Root Zone

According to the Aus Std. AS 4970:2009, the structural root zone is the area of the root plate required for a tree's stability. In order to calculate the indicative radius of such a zone from the trunk centre, according to the Aus Std., one uses the following formula: SRZ radius is $(D \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$, where D is the trunk diameter in metres taken from just above the root buttress. The minimum indicative SRZ radius is 1.5m for any tree, irrespective of how small. A graph is provided in the Aust Std, with a curve depicted relating the SRZ to trunk diameter. Unfortunately, the calculated figures do not match those derived from the graph. The Aust Std. does not mention from where this formula is taken although acknowledges the publication 'Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H. (1994) *The Body Language of Trees* HMSO Publications' in the preface and bibliography. The figures derived from the graph for the indicative SRZs are far greater than those implied from the curve of 95% fit for the results from studies of upturned root plates of windblown and winched over German trees (see Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H. (1994). Furthermore the figures derived from the graph for the indicative SRZs are far greater than what one calculates them to be, using the formula provided by the Standard i.e. $(D \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$. The

calculated figures according to the Aust Std. are considerably greater for small and large trunks than those of Mattheck & Breloer.

In reality, the radii calculated whether by graph or using the formula, are much larger than necessary, except in cases such as where the soils are very shallow or where the structural root development is unidirectional or highly asymmetric for some reason, and the excavation is to be within the zone of the roots. **The structural stability generally depends far more on what proportion of the circumference of the tree is to be excavated than the actual distance of excavation from a tree, and this is often not taken into account quite when using the SRZ.**

GALBRAITH & ASSOCIATES

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Tree No.	Species	Origin	DBH (cm)	HxS (m)	Condition	W.O.R. 1 to 10	Comments, TPZ (m), SRZ(m)
	I: Indigenous				F = fair		
	V: Victorian Native				P = poor		
	A: Australian Native						
	E: Exotic						
	W: Weed						
1	Eucalyptus saligna (Sydney Blue Gum)	A	80	19x15	F	5	Kino exudation in lowermost 2m of trunk. Centre of trunk is 4.2m north of brick retaining wall to south. Crown spread to north is 5m. Centre of trunk at base to brick building 2.2m. TPZ 96, SRZ 3.2.
2	Eucalyptus saligna (Sydney Blue Gum)	A	94	18x15	F	5	Kino exudation in lowermost 2-5m of trunk. Is centred 3.3m from building. Crown is lopsided to east. TPZ 11.3, SRZ 3.4.
3	Melaleuca styphelioides (Prickly Paperbark)	A	24,29	7x8	F/P	4	Centred 3.3m from building. TPZ 4.5, SRZ 2.4.
4	Eucalyptus robusta (Swamp Paperbark)	A	36	15x8	F	5	Healthy. Is one sided to north. TPZ 4.3, SRZ 2.3.
5	Melaleuca styphelioides (Prickly Paperbark)	A	36	12x8	F/P	3	Thinly foliated upper crown. Centred 3.0m from building. TPZ 4.3, SRZ 2.3.
6	Eucalyptus saligna (Sydney Blue Gum)	A	5	5x1	P	2	TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.5.
7	Eucalyptus robusta (Swamp Paperbark)	A	39	12x11	F	5	Reduce south-western branch with mechanical damage/decay. Restrict pruning cuts to 30mm max diameter. TPZ 4.7, SRZ 2.4.
8	Melaleuca styphelioides (Prickly Paperbark)	A	12,19,22, 23,15	9x8	F/P	4	Thinly foliated upper crown. TPZ 5.0, SRZ 2.5.
9	Eucalyptus saligna (Sydney Blue Gum)	A	58	20x16	F/G	7	Crown spread to west - 5m. Good specimen. Centred 3.5m from building. TPZ 7.0, SRZ 2.8.
10	Acacia iteaphylla (Flinders Ranges Wattle)	A	15,15	5x7	F/P	2	Overmature shrub.
11	Leptospermum petersonii (Lemon-scented Tea-tree)	A	11,10	6x5	F/P	3	Centred 0.6m from building. TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.5.
12	Corymbia citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum)	A	25	12x8	F	4 to 5	Lopsided to east. Sub-average form. TPZ 3.0, SRZ 2.0.
13	Corymbia citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum)	A	59	20x16	F	5	Centred 1.4m from building and 1.6m from concrete carpark area to east Lopsided to east. Crown spreads 3m over building. TPZ 7.1, SRZ 2.8.
14	Corymbia citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum)	A	44	15x11	F	5	Thinnish crown - probably possum browsed. Leaning and basically one sided to east. Centred 1.7m from building and 1.5m from concrete carpark to east. TPZ 5.3, SRZ 2.5.
14A	Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box)	I	15	8x6	F	4	Centred 0.9m north of concrete carpark. Planted. TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.7.
15	Eucalyptus occidentalis (Swamp Yate)	A	36,32	11x12	F	5	Squat form.
16	Angophora costata (Smooth-barked Apple)	A	27	10x9	F	5	Partly suppressed. Lopsided to west. TPZ 3.2, SRZ 2.1.
17	Angophora costata (Smooth-barked Apple)	A	40	11x10	G	5	Healthy. Good form. Centred 0.9m from bluestone retaining wall. TPZ 4.8, SRZ 2.4.
18	Eucalyptus mannifera (Brittle Gum)	V	10	6x3	F	3	TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.5.
19	Eucalyptus mannifera (Brittle Gum)	V	25	7x8	F	4	Lower 4m of trunk leans heavily to south. TPZ 3.0, SRZ 2.0.
20	Eucalyptus mannifera (Brittle Gum)	V	24	8x7	F	4	Largely one sided to south TPZ 2.9, SRZ 2.0.
21 to 27	As below						On top of steep slope with top of retaining wall nearby 2 to 4m below base of tree.
21	Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)	V	46	13x9	F	5	Moderately lopsided to west. TPZ 5.5, SRZ 2.6.
22,23	Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box)	I	29,23; and 24 resp	13x12 comb	F (pair)	5 (pair)	Planted. Close pair. Most of crown spread is E/W. TPZ 4.4 and 2.9 resp. SRZ 2.4 and 2.0 resp.
24	Eucalyptus leucoxydon (Yellow Gum)	V	8	5x4	F	3	TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.5.
25	Eucalyptus leucoxydon (Yellow Gum)	V	8	4x4	F	3	TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.5.
26	Eucalyptus leucoxydon (Yellow Gum)	V	7,8,8,4,4	3x5	F/P	3	Stump regrowth. TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.7.
27	Eucalyptus leucoxydon (Yellow Gum)	V	20,21	9x10	F/G	5	Healthy smallish tree. TPZ 3.5, SRZ 2.0.
28	Eucalyptus leucoxydon (Yellow Gum)	V	7	4x3	F/P	2	Downslope of 27. TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.5.
29	Eucalyptus leucoxydon (Yellow Gum)	V	32	11x10	F	5	Lopsided to east, dominant stem leans NE. TPZ 3.8, SRZ 3.2.
30	Eucalyptus leucoxydon (Yellow Gum)	V	26	11x7	F/P	3	Sparse crown. Several branch failures. TPZ 3.1, SRZ 2.1.
31	Eucalyptus leucoxydon (Yellow Gum)	V	11,10	6x4	F	3	TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.7.

Tree No.	Species	Origin	DBH (cm)	HxS (m)	Condition G = good	W.O.R. 1 to 10	Comments, TPZ (m), SRZ(m)
31A	Eucalyptus cornuta (Yate)	A	20 equiv approx	6x8	P	2	Stump regrowth. Total circumference of stems at 1.5m is >110cm. TPZ 2.4, SRZ 1.9.
32	Eucalyptus cornuta (Yate)	A	75	15x12	F	5	Fair health and structure. TPZ 9.0, SRZ 3.1.
33	Eucalyptus mannifera (Brittle Gum)	A	43	13x11	F/G	5	Largely one sided and low branching to north. TPZ 5.2, SRZ 2.5.
34	Eucalyptus mannifera (Brittle Gum)	A	23	10x7	F/P	4	Largely one sided to south TPZ 2.8, SRZ 2.0.
35	Angophora costata (Smooth-barked Apple)	A	38	12x11	F	5	TPZ 4.6, SRZ 2.4.
36	Angophora costata (Smooth-barked Apple)	A	33,34	12x10	F	5	TPZ 5.7, SRZ 2.6.
37	Eucalyptus leucoxylo (Yellow Gum)	V	12,11	7x4	F	3	TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.7.
38	Angophora costata (Smooth-barked Apple)	A	16	8x4	F/G	4	Centred 1.6m west of concrete steps and approx 3m north of bluestone retaining wall. TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.7
39	Hakea petiolaris (Sea Urchin Hakea)	A	24,14,10	11x7	P	2	TPZ 3.5, SRZ 2.2.
40, 41	Eucalyptus sideroxylo (Red Ironbark)(x2)	V	68 resp	18x12 comn	F	6 (pair)	Healthy close pair. TPZ 7.6 and 8.2 resp. SRZ 2.9 and 3.0 resp.
42	Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box)	I	26	13x7	F	5	Remaining stem from stump. One sided to south. TPZ 3.1, SRZ 2.1.
43	Eucalyptus leucoxylo (Yellow Gum)	V	19	5x5	F/P	3	TPZ 2.3, SRZ 1.9.
44	Eucalyptus cornuta (Yate)	A	42	11x11	F/P	3	Sprawls to SE. Fungal conk at 4m. TPZ 5.0, SRZ 2.5.
45	Eucalyptus cornuta (Yate)	A	30	10x11	F	4	Crown one sided to south. Is largely horizontal. TPZ 3.6, SRZ 2.2.
46	Eucalyptus botryoides (Southern Mahogany)	V	60,50	20x15	F	5	Bifurcated at base, cabled. Curving bluestone retaining wall to SW of tree, as close as 1.2m from centre of trunk TPZ 9.4, SRZ 3.1.
47	Banksia integrifolia (Coast Banksia)	V	18	7x3	F	4	No recent growth. Curving bluestone retaining wall is approx 2m to south. TPZ 2.2, SRZ 1.8.
48	Eucalyptus leucoxylo (Yellow Gum)	V	29	10x8	F	4 to 5	Largely one sided to south. Centred 2.9m from bluestone reaining wall on slope below. TPZ 3.5, SRZ 2.2.
49	Eucalyptus leucoxylo (Yellow Gum)	V	6,7,9	7x2	P	2	TPZ 20, SRZ 1.6.
50	Eucalyptus scoparia (Wallangarra White Gum)	A	11,10,14	8x7	F/P	3	Three stemmed from base. On slope approx 2m from bluestone retaining wall below. TPZ 2.5, SRZ 1.9.
51	Eucalyptus scoparia (Wallangarra White Gum)	A	37,17	14x10	F	5	Lopsided with moderate lean to SW. On slope approx 1.5m from bluestone retaining wall below. TPZ 4.9, SRZ 2.5.
52	Eucalyptus scoparia (Wallangarra White Gum)	A	36	14x8	P	2	Very sparse and woody. Trunk wound. TPZ 4.3, SRZ 2.3.
53	Eucalyptus scoparia (Wallangarra White Gum)	A	19	9x6	F/P	3	One sided to east. TPZ 2.3, SRZ 1.9.
54	Eucalyptus scoparia (Wallangarra White Gum)	A	40	19x7	F	5	One sided with heavy lean to SW. TPZ 4.8, SRZ 2.4.
55	Eucalyptus leucoxylo (Yellow Gum)	V	26	17x9	F/P	4 to 5	Lanky, mostly one sided to SE, leaning. TPZ 3.1, SRZ 2.0.
56, 57	Eucalyptus sideroxylo (Red Ironbark)(x2)	V	46,50 resp	17x16 comb.	F, F/P resp	5	Healthy close pair, fair structure. TPZ 5.5 and 6.0 resp. SRZ 2.6 and 2.6 resp.
58, 59	Eucalyptus sideroxylo (Red Ironbark)(x2)	V	39,33 resp	16x10 comb.	F/P	4	Tree 58 centred 3.9m from the bluestone retaining wall is the closer to it. Close pair. 58 leans and is one sided to south, 59 is stressed.
60	Eucalyptus leucoxylo (Yellow Gum)	V	42	16x11	F	5	One sided with heavy lean to SW. Contorted. Centred approx 4.5m from bluestone retaining wall. TPZ 5.0, SRZ 2.5.
61	Eucalyptus leucoxylo (Yellow Gum)	V	31	8x8	F/P	4 to 5	Basically one sided with heavy lean to west. Contorted form centred aprox 2.9m from bluestone retaining wall to south. TPZ 3.7, SRZ 2.2.
62	Eucalyptus sideroxylo (Red Ironbark)	V	61	18x10	F/	6	TPZ 7.3, SRZ 2.8.
63	Eucalyptus leucoxylo (Yellow Gum)	V	15	7x4	F/P	3	TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.7.
64	Eucalyptus sideroxylo (Red Ironbark)	V	35	9x10	F/P	4	One sided with heavy lean to SW. TPZ 4.2, SRZ 2.3.
64A	Acacia melanoxylo (Blackwood)	I	9,8,14	5x4	P	2	Borers. Planted. TPZ 2.2, SRZ 1.8.
65	Melaleuca styphelioides (Prickly Paperbark)	A	32	8x8	F	4	TPZ 3.8, SRZ 2.2.
66	Quercus robur (English Oak)	E	58,41	14x14	G	7 with tree 67	TPZ 8.5, SRZ 3.0.
67	Quercus robur (English Oak)	E	55	10x12	G	7 with tree 66	TPZ 6.6, SRZ 2.7.
68	Eucalyptus mannifera (Brittle Gum)	V	28	10x6	F	5	In kerbed planting strip 0.9m wide. TPZ 3.4, SRZ 2.7.
68A	Eucalyptus mannifera (Brittle Gum)	V	14	7x4	F	3	In kerbed planting strip 0.9m wide. TPZ 3.4, SRZ 2.1.

Tree No.	Species	Origin	DBH (cm)	HxS (m)	Condition G = good	W.O.R. 1 to 10	Comments, TPZ (m), SRZ(m)
69	Eucalyptus mannifera (Brittle Gum)	V	23	7x6	F	4	In kerbed planting strip 0.9m wide. TPZ 2.8, SRZ 2.0.
69A	Melaleuca quinquenervia (Broad-leaved Paperbark)	A	21	7x5	F	4	In kerbed planting strip 0.9m wide. TPZ 2.5 SRZ 1.9.
70	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)	V	24	12x8	F/P	4	In narrow kerbed planting strip 2.5m north of tree 70. TPZ 2.9, SRZ 2.0.
71	Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)	V	18	11x6	P	2	TPZ 2.2, SRZ 1.8.
72	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)	V	22	5x8			Is 0.5m west of tree 71. In narrow kerbed planting strip. TPZ 2.6, SRZ 2.0.
73	No tree						
74	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)(x3)	V	37,25,32 resp	10x15 comb	F	5 (group)	In kerbed planting strip 0.9m wide. Healthy close group with spreading crowns TPZ 4.4, 3.0 and 3.8 resp. SRZ 2.4, 2.0 and 2.2 resp.
75A	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)	V	29	12x12	F/P	4	Eastern tree of trio. Healthy, one-sided with heavy lean to east. In narrow kerbed planting strip. TPZ 3.5. SRZ 2.2.
75B	Eucalyptus linearis (White Peppermint)	A	40	15x12	F	4 to 5	Middle tree of trio. In narrow kerbed planting strip. TPZ 4.8, SRZ 2.4.
75C	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)	V	29	7x7	F	4	Western tree of trio. In narrow kerbed planting strip. TPZ 3.5, SRZ 2.2.
76	Banksia integrifolia (Coast Banksia)	V	18	7x2	P	2	TPZ 2.2, SRZ 1.8.
77	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)	V	16,6	8x8	F	4	TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.8.
77A	Melaleuca armillaris (Bracelet Honey-myrtle)	V	21,8	4x8	F/P	3	TPZ 2.7, SRZ 2.0.
78	Eucalyptus mannifera (Brittle Gum)	V	38	13x10	F	5	At end of kerbed strip 1m wide. TPZ 4.6, SRZ 2.4.
79	Callistemon viminalis (Bottlebrush)	A	22,5	8x6	F/G	4 to 5	Pyramidal form, mild lean to NW. Centred 1.0m from bluestone retaining wall. TPZ 2.7, SRZ 2.0.
79A	Corymbia ficifolia (Red-flowering Gum)	A	14,12,9	4x6	F/G	3	Centred 2.4m from edge of bluestone retaining wall to north. TPZ 2.5, SRZ 1.9.
80	Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)	V	10,10	7x4	F/P	2	TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.7.
81	Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)	V	27,27,16, 13	13x9	F/P	3	Stump regrowth stems centred 1.2m from building to south. Both main stems lean over to NW. TPZ 5.2, SRZ 2.5.
82	Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)	V	8,7,3,13	6x4	F/P	2	Young stump regrowth. TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.5.
83	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)	V	30	12x9	F/P	4	Patchy crown. Lopsided with moderate lean to north. Centred 1.2m from building to south. TPZ 3.6, SRZ 2.2.
84	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)	V	14	8x6	P	2	Sparse. One sided with heavy lean to NE. Centred 2.0m from building to south. TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.7.
85	Eucalyptus sideroxylon (Red Ironbark)	V	32,44,17	15x11	F/P	4	Three stemmed from base - stump regrowth. Fair structure. Leans out to north. Centred 2.7m from building to south and 2.5m from bluestone retaining wall to north. TPZ 6.8, SRZ 2.8.
86	Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum)	V	7	5x3	P	2	TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.5.
87	Eucalyptus occidentalis (Swamp Yate)	A	34	12x9	F	5	Healthy. Centred 2.7m from building to south and 2.7m from bluestone retaining wall to north. TPZ 4.1, SRZ 2.3.
88	Eucalyptus tricarpa (Red Ironbark)	V	94	20x15	F/G	7	E/W crown spread 17m. N/S crown spread 13m. Large mature tree in reasonably good condition. TPZ 11.3, SRZ 3.6.
89	Corymbia citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum)	A	32	12x10	F	5	In triangular garden bed surrounded by kerbing and low brick retaining wall, then concrete. Max distance from centre of trunk to E: 3m, W:3m, S:1m, N: 1.5m. Fair only. TPZ 3.8, SRZ 2.2. Edge of 1m high concrete retaining wall is 4.2m to south, 3.0m to SW and 4m to west of tree (centre of trunk at base). Edge of existing building is 2.2m east from centre of tree. Kerbed edge of garden bed runs NE from pillar north of tree.
90	Corymbia citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum)	A	54	16x14	F	5	Irregular form, somewhat lopsided to west. Fair health. Largest branch is cabled. In kerbed planting area centred 1.2m from northern edge, 1.7m from eastern edge, 2.5m from southend edge and 2.4m from western edge. TPZ 6.5, SRZ 2.7.
90A	Eucalyptus botryoides (Southern Mahogany)	V	11,9,9	7x6	P	2	TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.8.
90B	Eucalyptus botryoides (Southern Mahogany)	V	17	6x6	P	2	TPZ 2.0, SRZ 1.8.
91	Acer negundo (Box Elder)	E	11,14,15, 16	8x8	F	3	TPZ 3.4, SRZ 2.2.
91A	Eucalyptus botryoides (Southern Mahogany)	V	23	9x8	F		In adjacent property at 0.3m from fence in narrow elevated strip adjoining rear wall. TPZ 2.8, SRZ 2.0.

