



State Highway 6 -Kawarau NZUP Zone 3 works Trees/shrubbery removals.

Attention:	Jesse Byrne NZUP Landscape Architect
Property Address	Whakatipu Transport Alliance
Postal Address:	67 Gorge Road Queenstown. 9300.
Dated:	18.07.2022
Prepared by:	New Zealand Tree Care Ltd P.O. Box 2353 Wakatipu 9349
Consultant:	David Finlin Tel: 0274-334-845
Status	REV A
Our Ref:	SH 6 (Kawarau Zone 3 Trees) R22.06.001

PLEASE NOTE: New Zealand Tree Care Ltd has taken every effort to ensure that all statements in this report are accurate and correct at the time of the assessment. However, trees are a natural, dynamic living entity and as such it is not possible to fully guarantee growth characteristics etc. This report is supplied as guide to the management of the tree. All inspections have taken place from ground level and no samples have been taken. No internal decay diagnostic equipment was used.
All dimensions have been estimated, tree locations and numbers surveyed.

Brief: As part of the SH 6 Kawarau Road corridor improvements Zone 3 programme several trees along the east and western verge have been identified as requiring removal to facilitate the upgraded works. The report has been prepared to identify those trees proposed for removal and retention.

Introduction:

There is somewhat limited scope for the retention of trees within the physical alignment of the roading corridor upgrade however, the alignment of service roads and the sheared pathways has been designed to consider retaining as many of the better-quality amenity trees as practical.

The grouping of semi mature trees along the southwestern side of the corridor.

General comment on Trees

The trees are a mixed range of predominantly northern hemisphere ornamental deciduous and conifer species. A small number of (native) Pittosporum shrubbery, Red and Mountain Beech trees have been established around the present Bus hub as part of previous upgrade work over the last 20 years.

The prominent tree species along the eastern side of the corridor (golf course side) are:

- Douglas Fir
- European Larch
- Cypress.

Additionally in more recent years (5-20) various deciduous ornamentals have been planted such as.

- Dogwoods
- Norway Maple
- Zelkova
- Flowering cherry
- Claret & Common Ash

The prominent tree species along the western side of the corridor (bus hub side) are:

- European Larch
- Silver Birch
- English and Turkey Oak
- Cypress.

Additionally in more recent years (5-20) various deciduous ornamentals have been planted such as.

- Small Leaf Lime
- Red & Mountain Beech
- Kowhai
- Flowering cherry
- Common Ash

Prominent trees are generally considered those that have reach a level of maturity where they are highly visible within the surrounding landscape because of their size and scale.

- a. The European Larch and Douglas Fir located along both sides of the corridor are the prominent species and at the time of planting last century were considered a practical, hardy, and appropriate species.

Community attitudes toward exotic conifers particularly these species that are broadly grouped as Wilding tree species has significantly changed, to favouring New Zealand native species and ornamental trees both deciduous and coniferous that don't contribute to further seed dispersal and Wilding tree problems.

- b. The Oaks, Silver Birch, and various Cypress species are also prominent trees within the landscape and have reached a semi-mature age class. Most of these trees are generally showing a fair to good level of general health and structure and have the capacity to provide ongoing amenity for many years.

- c. The trees that are identified as less prominent within the landscape are those that have been planted in more recent years and have not yet reached a size and scale of maturing within the landscape. There are a few smaller specimen trees that appear to be establishing quite well however, many of the recent plantings are in poor health and stature due to a combination of site conditions, lack of establishment irrigation and ongoing maintenance.

Summary of trees to be retained /removed.

Refer appendix C for detailed schedule of trees to be retained / removed.

Total trees surveyed	136
Total trees to removed	92
Total trees to retained	44

Table: Summary of trees to be retained /removed.

NZUP -Zone 3 Tree Survey								
Identified on site David Finlin 8/06/2022.								
Updated Jesse Byrne 26/06/2022								
Updated David Finlin 14/07/2022.								
Total Tree Count: 136								
Tree No:	Name (Common)	Trunk (mm)	Health	Structure	ULE	Retain	Remove	Comments
1.1	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	400	G	G	40+		•	
1.2	Snake Bark Maple	180	G	G	40+		•	
1.3	Chamaecyparis sp.	600	F	F	10-20		•	
1.4	Cypress Cupressus	1200	F	P	10-20	•		
1.5	Amelanchier	70	F	P	1-5		•	small tree Ht 2m.
1.6	Dogwood (Cornus sp)	110	F	F	10-20		•	small tree/shrub Ht 3-4m.
2.1	Dogwood (Cornus sp)	100	F	F	10-20		•	small tree/shrub Ht 3-4m.
2.2	Dogwood (Cornus sp)	90	F	F	10-20		•	small tree/shrub Ht 3-4m.
2.3	Ornamental Dark Plum	120	F	F	5-10		•	
2.4	Irish Strawberry Tree	2x400 (basal)	G	G	10-20	•		
2.5	Irish Strawberry Tree	5x 200 (basal)	G	G	10-20		•	
2.6	Irish Strawberry Tree	5x 300 (basal)	G	G	10-20		•	
2.7	Flowering Cherry	90	F	F	10-20		•	
2.8	Crab Apple (Malus sp)	280	F	F	10-20		•	

2.9	Ornamental Plum	330 (basal)	F	F	5-10		•	
2.10	Walnut	270	F	P	5-10		•	
2.12	Cupressus sp var. (blue ice)	800	G	F	20-40		•	
2.13	Zelkova	180	F	F	10-20		•	
2.14	Crab Apple (Malus sp)	160	F	F	5-10		•	Located 1m Power Pole.
2.15	Zelkova	90	P	F	1-5		•	
2.16	Claret Ash	90	P	F	1-5		•	Trunk damaged.
2.17	Zelkova	110	F	F	10-20		•	
2.18	Pin Oak	280	F	P	5-10	•		Confined to planter box.
2.19	Laburnum sp.	150	F	F	1-5		•	

SHEET LD 0003

3.1	Douglas Fir	800	F	G	20-40		•	
3.2	Larch tree	450 x 2	F	P	10-20		•	Twin leader codominant, poor union at base.
3.3	Larch tree	450	F	P	10-20		•	Single leader
3.4	Laburnum	40-80	P	F	1-5		•	3 x small trees 2-3.5m Ht.
3.5	Laburnum	40-80	P	F	1-5		•	3 x small trees 2-3.5m Ht.
3.6	Laburnum	40-80	P	F	1-5		•	3 x small trees 2-3.5m Ht.
3.7	Norway Maple	70 + 140	G	F	20-40		•	Trees 4m apart.
3.8	Norway Maple	70 + 140	G	F	20-40		•	Trees 4m apart.
3.9	Douglas Fir	850	G	P	1-5		•	Twin stem codominant stems, poor union at 3m.
3.10	Claret Ash	90	F	F	10-20		•	
3.11	Chaemycyparis law. (golden)	250	F	G	20-40	•		
3.13	Douglas Fir	800	G	G	20-40	•		
3.14	Douglas Fir	810 + 810	G	F	20-40		•	
3.15	Douglas Fir	810 + 810	G	F	20-40		•	
3.16	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.17	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.18	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.19	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.20	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.21	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.22	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.23	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.24	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.25	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.26	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.27	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.28	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.29	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.30	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.31	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	

3.32	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.33	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.34	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.35	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.36	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.42	Douglas Fir	760	F	F	20-40		•	
3.43	Larch	690	F	F	10-20		•	
3.44	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	100	F	F	20-40		•	
3.45	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	80	P	P	10-20		•	Damaged/replace
3.46	Larch	540	G	F	10-20		•	
3.47	Gum Tree (Eucalyptus sp.)	1120	G	F	20-40		•	Some d/w present in canopy.
3.51	Larch	600	F	F	10-20		•	
3.53	Red Beech	150	D	VP	0		•	Dead.
3.53	Silver Birch	300	F	F	10-20		•	
3.54	Larch	650	F	F	10-20		•	
3.55	Thuja pyramidalis	300	F	F	10-20		•	
3.56	Ornamental Plum	300	F	P	1-5		•	growing through boundary cnr fence.
3.58	Silver Birch	280	F	F	10-20		•	
3.59	Thuja pyramidalis	300	F	F	10-20		•	
3.60	Almond (fruit tree)	330	F	F	10-20		•	
3.61	Thuja pyramidalis	300	F	F	10-20		•	
3.62	Kowhai	3x150	F	F	10-20	•		Native.
3.63	Red Beech	410	G	G	20-40	•		
3.64	Red Beech	410	G	G	20-40		•	
3.65	Red Beech	410	G	G	20-40		•	
3.66	Red Beech	410	G	G	20-40		•	
3.67	Larch	610	F	F	10-20		•	
3.68	Cabbage Tree	150	F	P	1-5		•	Regrowth from old stump.
3.69	Mountain Beech	380	G	F	10-20		•	native.
3.70	Red Beech	320	F	F	10-20		•	
3.71	Hoheria (Lacebark)	360	F	P	5-10		•	native.
3.72	Larch	560	G	F	10-20		•	
3.73	Turkey Oak	240	F	P	10-20		•	Canopy suppressed proximity to Larch
3.74	Larch	560-790	F	F	10-20		•	
3.75	Larch	750	F	P	1-5		•	Twin stem codominant stems, poor union at 3m.
3.76	Dogwood (evergreen)	4 x 80	F	P	5-10		•	Shrub at 3m Ht.
3.77	Turkey Oak	580	G	G	40+		•	
3.80	Larch	740	F	F	10-20		•	Codominant side branch.
3.81	Turkey Oak	510	G	G	40+		•	
3.83	Silver Birch	590	G	G	20-40		•	
3.84	Silver Birch	370	G	G	20-40		•	

3.85	Silver Birch	490	G	G	20-40		•	
3.86	Chaemycyparis law. (golden)	260	G	G	40+		•	
3.87	English Oak	520	G	G	40+		•	
3.88	Chaemycyparis law.	450	F	G	20-40		•	
SHEET LD 0004								
4.1	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5		•	needs replacement - QLDC
4.2	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5		•	needs replacement - QLDC
4.3	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5		•	needs replacement - QLDC
4.4	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5	•		needs replacement - QLDC
4.5	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5		•	needs replacement - QLDC
4.6	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5	•		needs replacement - QLDC
4.7	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5		•	needs replacement - QLDC
4.8	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5		•	needs replacement - QLDC
4.9	Douglas Fir	800	F	P	10-20	•		Trees been topped
4.10	Douglas Fir	750	F	P	10-20	•		Trees been topped
4.11	Ornamental Plum (dark)	180 (basal)	P	P	1-5	•		
4.12	Almond	220	F	P	1-5	•		
4.13	Cypress (Blue Ice)	270	G	F	10-20		•	
4.14	Cypress (Blue Ice)	270	G	F	10-20	•		
4.15	Cypress (Blue Ice)	270	G	F	10-20	•		
4.16	Quercus palustris - Pin Oak	300	G	G	40+		•	
4.17	Quercus palustris - Pin Oak	150	G	F	10-20	•		
4.18	Chaemycyparis law.	450	F	F	20-40		•	
4.19	Small Leaf Lime (Tilia sp)	300	G	F	10-20		•	
4.20	Small Leaf Lime (Tilia sp)	7 x 80	F	P	1-5		•	Sucker regrowth from old stump.
4.21	Small Leaf Lime (Tilia sp)	350	G	G	40+		•	
4.22	Lime Tree (Tilia americana)	280	F	P	1-5		•	Multi leader from base.
4.23	Lime Tree (Tilia americana)	320	F	F	20-40	•		
4.24	English Oak	400	G	G	40+	•		
4.25	Turkey Oak	250	G	G	40+	•		
4.26	Turkey Oak	430	G	G	40+	•		
4.27	Turkey Oak	380	G	F	40+	•		
4.28	Chaemycyparis law. (golden)	280	F	F	10-20		•	500mm from edge of pathway.
4.29	English Oak	420	G	G	40+	•		
4.30	English Oak	380	G	G	40+	•		
4.31	Turkey Oak	490	G	F	40+	•		
4.32	Turkey Oak	490	G	F	40+	•		

4.33	Turkey Oak	410	G	F	40+	•		
4.34	Flowering Cherry	100	P	P	1-5	•		Dwarf var. 1.0m ht.
4.35	Flowering Cherry	150	F	F	5-10	•		
4.36	Flowering Cherry	180	F	F	5-10	•		
4.37	Flowering Cherry	220	F	F	5-10	•		
						44	92	

Summary of trees Useful Life Expectancy (ULE)

Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) 0-10 years.

Total trees with ULE of 0-10 years to be removed:	27
Total trees with ULE of 0-10 years to be retained:	9
Total trees:	36

Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) 10-20 years.

Total trees with ULE of 10-20 years to be removed:	33
Total trees with ULE of 10-20 years to be retained:	8
Total trees:	41

Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) 20-40+ years.

Total trees with ULE of 20-40+ years to be removed:	32
Total trees with ULE of 20-40+ years to be retained:	27
Total trees:	59

Total trees:	136
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Appendices A	-Site/Tree Plan
Appendices B	-Site Photos
Appendices C	-Data Collection Description and Definitions and ULE Tree Table

Appendices A -Site/Tree Plan



- LD0001
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
 - TREE TO BE RETAINED



PLAN
SCALE 1:250

300 mm
200
100
50
0 10 mm



LD0002

PLAN
SCALE 1:250

-  TREE TO BE REMOVED
-  TREE TO BE RETAINED





APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF WORKS LINE

300 mm
200
100
50
0 10 mm



LD0003

PLAN
SCALE 1:250

-  TREE TO BE REMOVED
-  TREE TO BE RETAINED



LD0004

PLAN
SCALE 1:250

- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE RETAINED

Appendices B -Site Photos



Photo – Frankton Golf course entrance.



Photo – Frankton Golf course/reserve.



Photo – Frankton Golf course/reserve.



Photo – corner of SH6 and Gray St.



Photo – Parking area bus hub.



Photo – Native vegetation island bus hub.



Photo – Southern entrance to bus hub western side of SH6.



Photo – western side of SH6.



Photo – western side of SH6.



Photo – western side of SH6.



Photo – western side of SH6 corner with Ross St.

Appendices C -Data Collection Description and Definitions

Data Collection Description and Definitions

1.1 Common Name

The colloquial name for a tree species, usually in plain English. Common names for a species are often local or regional and each species can have multiple common names.

1.2 Basal Diameter

Diameter above ground basal flare (estimated) Used to calculate the Tree Protection Zone. radius.

1.3 Tree Health

Category	Description
Very Good (VG)	The tree is demonstrating excellent or exceptional growth. The tree exhibits a full canopy of foliage and is free of pest and disease problems.
Good (G)	The tree is demonstrating good or exceptional growth. The tree exhibits a full canopy of foliage and has only minor pest or diseases problems.
Fair (F)	The tree is in reasonable condition and growing well. The tree exhibits an adequate canopy of foliage. There may be some dead wood present in the crown. Some minor snow or wind damage may be evident.
Poor (P)	The tree is not growing to its full capacity; extension growth of the laterals is minimal. The canopy may be thinning or sparse. Large amounts of deadwood may be evident throughout the crown. Significant pest and disease problems may be evident or there may be symptoms of stress indicating tree decline.
Very Poor (VP)	The tree appears to be in a state of decline. The tree is not growing to its full capacity. The canopy may be very thin and sparse. A significant volume of deadwood may be present in the canopy or pest and disease problems may be causing a severe decline in tree health.
Dead (D)	The tree is dead.

1.4 Structure

Category	Description
Good (G)	The tree has a well-defined and balanced crown. Branch unions appear to be sound, with no significant defects evident in the trunk or the branches. Major limbs are well defined. The tree is considered a good example of the species.
Fair (F)	The tree has some minor problems in the structure of the crown. The crown may be slightly out of balance, and some branch unions may be exhibiting minor structural faults. If the tree has a single trunk, it may be on a slight lean or exhibiting minor defects.
Poor (P)	The tree may have a poorly structured crown. The crown may be unbalanced or exhibit large gaps. Major limbs may not be well defined. Branches may be rubbing or crossing over. Branch unions may be poor or faulty at the point of attachment. The tree may have suffered root damage.
Very Poor (VP)	The tree has a poorly structured crown. The crown is unbalanced or exhibits large gaps with possibly large sections of deadwood. Major limbs may not be well defined. Branches may be rubbing or crossing over. Branch unions may be poor or faulty at the point of attachment. Branches may exhibit large cracks that are likely to fail in the future. The tree may have suffered major root damage.
Has Failed (HF)	A section of the tree has failed or is in imminent danger of failure and the tree is no longer a viable specimen.

1.5 Useful Life Expectancy (ULE)

An assessment of useful life expectancy provides an indication of health and tree appropriateness and involves an estimate of how long a tree is likely to remain in the landscape based on species, stage of life (cycle), health, amenity, environmental services contribution, conflicts with adjacent infrastructure and risk to the community.

It is not a measure of the biological life of the tree within the natural range of the species. It is more a measure of the health status and the tree's positive contribution to the urban landscape. It can assist in the management of the tree population and allow planning for the eventual removal and replacement of extant trees.

Useful Life Expectancy (ULE)

Category	Description
40+ years	The tree is in excellent condition and under normal conditions and with appropriate management is expected to continue as a viable landscape component in excess of 40 years.
20 - 40 years	The tree is in good condition and under normal conditions and with appropriate management is expected to continue as a viable landscape component for 20-40 years.
10 - 20 years	The tree is in fair condition and under normal conditions and with appropriate management is expected to continue as a viable landscape component for 10-20 years.
5 - 10 years	The tree is in fair to poor condition, or it is not a long lived species. Removal and replacement may be required within the next 10 years.
1 - 5 years	The tree is in poor condition due to advanced decline or structural defect. Removal and replacement may be required within the next 5 years.
0 years	The tree is dead or is considered hazardous in the location. Removal may be required.

PREVIOUS TABLE FORMATTED TO IDENTIFY THE ULE CATEGORIES

NZUP - Zone 3 Tree Survey	
Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) Table	
Identified on site David Finlin 8/06/2022.	
Updated David Finlin 5/07/2022.	
Total Tree Count: 136	

ULE 0 to 10 years

Tree No:	Name (Common)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Health	Structure	ULE	Retain	Remove	Comments
1.5	Amelanchier	70	F	P	1-5		●	small tree Ht 2m.
2.15	Zelkova	90	P	F	1-5		●	
2.16	Claret Ash	90	P	F	1-5		●	Trunk damaged.
3.4	Laburnum	40-80	P	F	1-5		●	group of 3 small trees 2-3.5m Ht.
3.5	Laburnum	40-80	P	F	1-5		●	group of 3 small trees 2-3.5m Ht.
3.6	Laburnum	40-80	P	F	1-5		●	group of 3 small trees 2-3.5m Ht.
3.9	Douglas Fir	850	G	P	1-5		●	Twin stem codominant stems, poor union at 3m.
3.56	Ornamental Plum	300	F	P	1-5		●	growing through boundary cnr fence.
3.68	Cabbage Tree	150	F	P	1-5		●	Regrowth from old stump.
3.75	Larch	750	F	P	1-5		●	Twin stem codominant stems, poor union at 3m.
4.20	Small Leaf Lime (Tilia sp)	7 x 80	F	P	1-5		●	Sucker regrowth from old stump.
4.22	Lime Tree (Tilia americana)	280	F	P	1-5		●	Multi leader from base.
4.34	Flowering Cherry	100	P	P	1-5	●		Dwarf var. 1.0m ht.
4.11	Ornamental Plum (dark)	180 (basal)	P	P	1-5	●		
4.12	Almond	220	F	P	1-5	●		
4.1	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5		●	needs replacement - QLDC
4.2	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5		●	needs replacement - QLDC
4.3	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5		●	needs replacement - QLDC
4.4	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5	●		needs replacement - QLDC
4.5	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5		●	needs replacement - QLDC
4.6	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5	●		needs replacement - QLDC
4.7	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5		●	needs replacement - QLDC
4.8	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	80-100	VP	P	1-5		●	needs replacement - QLDC
2.19	Laburnum sp. - Laburnum	150	F	F	1-5		●	
2.3	Ornamental Dark Plum	120	F	F	5-10		●	
2.9	Ornamental Plum	330 (basal)	F	F	5-10		●	
2.10	Walnut	270	F	P	5-10		●	
2.14	Crab Apple (Malus sp)	160	F	F	5-10		●	Located 1m from Power Pole.
2.18	Pin Oak	280	F	P	5-10	●		Tree confined to small planter box.
3.45	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	80	P	P	5-10		●	Damaged/replace
3.53	Red Beech	150	D	VP	0		●	Dead.
3.71	Hoheria (Lacebark)	360	F	P	5-10		●	native.
3.76	Dogwood (evergreen)	4 x 80	F	P	5-10		●	Shrub at 3m Ht.
4.35	Flowering Cherry	150	F	F	5-10	●		
4.36	Flowering Cherry	180	F	F	5-10	●		
4.37	Flowering Cherry	220	F	F	5-10	●		

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ULE 10 to 20 years

Tree No:	Name (Common)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Health	Structure	ULE	Retain	Remove	Comments
1.3	Chamaecyparis sp.	600	F	F	10-20		●	
1.4	Cupressus sp. - Cypress	1200	F	P	10-20	●		
1.6	Dogwood (Cornus sp)	110	F	F	10-20		●	small tree/shrub Ht 3-4m.
2.1	Dogwood (Cornus sp)	100	F	F	10-20		●	small tree/shrub Ht 3-4m.
2.2	Dogwood (Cornus sp)	90	F	F	10-20		●	small tree/shrub Ht 3-4m.
2.4	Irish Strawberry Tree	2x400 (basal)	G	G	10-20	●		
2.5	Irish Strawberry Tree	5x 200 (basal)	G	G	10-20		●	
2.6	Irish Strawberry Tree	5x 300 (basal)	G	G	10-20		●	
2.7	Ornamental Flowering Cherry	90	F	F	10-20		●	
2.8	Crab Apple (Malus sp)	280	F	F	10-20		●	
2.13	Zelkova	180	F	F	10-20		●	
2.17	Zelkova	110	F	F	10-20		●	
3.2	Larch tree	450 x 2	F	P	10-20		●	Twin leader codominant, poor union at base.
3.3	Larch tree	450	F	P	10-20		●	Single leader
3.10	Claret Ash	90	F	F	10-20		●	
3.43	Larch	690	F	F	10-20		●	
3.46	Larch	540	G	F	10-20		●	
3.51	Larch	600	F	F	10-20		●	
3.52	Silver Birch	300	F	F	10-20		●	
3.54	Larch	650	F	F	10-20		●	
3.55	Thuja pyramidalis	300	F	F	10-20		●	
3.58	Silver Birch	280	F	F	10-20		●	
3.59	Thuja pyramidalis	300	F	F	10-20		●	
3.60	Almond (fruit tree)	330	F	F	10-20		●	
3.61	Thuja pyramidalis	300	F	F	10-20		●	
3.62	Kowhai	3x150	F	F	10-20	●		Native.
3.67	Larch	610	F	F	10-20		●	
3.69	Mountain Beech	380	G	F	10-20		●	native.
3.70	Red Beech	320	F	F	10-20		●	

3.72	Larch	560	G	F	10-20		•	
3.73	Turkey Oak	240	F	P	10-20		•	Canopy suppressed proximity to Larch
3.74	Larch	790	F	F	10-20		•	
3.80	Larch	740	F	F	10-20		•	Codominant side branch.
4.9	Douglas Fir	800	F	P	10-20	•		Trees been topped
4.10	Douglas Fir	750	F	P	10-20	•		Trees been topped
4.13	Cypress (Blue Ice)	270	G	F	10-20		•	Not Blue Cedar QLDC
4.14	Cypress (Blue Ice)	270	G	F	10-20	•		Not Blue Cedar QLDC
4.15	Cypress (Blue Ice)	270	G	F	10-20	•		Not Blue Cedar QLDC
4.19	Small Leaf Lime (Tilia sp)	300	G	F	10-20		•	
4.28	Chaemycyparis law. (golden)	280	F	F	10-20		•	500mm from edge of pathway.
4.17	Quercus palustris - Pin Oak	150	G	F	10-20		•	

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ULE 20 to 40 plus years

Tree No:	Name (Common)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Health	Structure	ULE	Retain	Remove	Comments
3.1	Douglas Fir	800	F	G	20-40		•	
3.7	Norway Maple	140	G	F	20-40		•	Trees 4m apart.
3.8	Norway Maple	70	G	F	20-40		•	Trees 4m apart.
3.11	Chaemycyparis law. (golden)	250	F	G	20-40	•		
3.13	Douglas Fir	800	G	G	20-40	•		
3.14	Douglas Fir	810	G	F	20-40		•	
3.15	Douglas Fir	810	G	F	20-40		•	
3.16	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.17	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.18	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.19	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.20	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.21	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.22	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.23	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.24	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.25	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.26	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.27	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.28	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.29	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.30	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.31	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.32	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.33	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.34	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40		•	
3.35	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.36	Douglas Fir	440- 880	F	F	20-40	•		
3.42	Douglas Fir	760	F	F	20-40		•	
1.1	Fraxinus sp. - Ash	400	G	G	40+		•	
1.2	Acer davidii - Snake Bark Maple	180	G	G	40+		•	
2.12	Cupressus sp var. (blue ice)	800	G	F	20-40		•	
3.44	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	100	F	F	20-40		•	
3.47	Gum Tree (Eucalyptus sp.)	1120	G	F	20-40		•	Some deadwood present in canopy.
3.63	Red Beech	410	G	G	20-40	•		
3.64	Red Beech	410	G	G	20-40		•	
3.65	Red Beech	410	G	G	20-40		•	
3.66	Red Beech	410	G	G	20-40		•	
3.77	Turkey Oak	580	G	G	40+		•	
3.81	Turkey Oak	510	G	G	40+		•	
3.83	Silver Birch	590	G	G	20-40		•	
3.84	Silver Birch	370	G	G	20-40		•	
3.85	Silver Birch	490	G	G	20-40		•	
3.86	Chaemycyparis law. (golden)	260	G	G	40+		•	
3.87	English Oak	520	G	G	40+		•	
3.88	Chaemycyparis law.	450	F	G	20-40		•	
4.16	Quercus palustris - Pin Oak	300	G	G	40+		•	
4.18	Chaemycyparis law.	450	F	F	20-40		•	
4.21	Small Leaf Lime (Tilia sp)	350	G	G	40+		•	
4.23	Lime Tree (Tilia americana)	320	F	F	20-40	•		
4.24	English Oak	400	G	G	40+	•		
4.25	Turkey Oak	250	G	G	40+	•		
4.26	Turkey Oak	430	G	G	40+	•		
4.27	Turkey Oak	380	G	F	40+	•		
4.29	English Oak	420	G	G	40+	•		
4.30	English Oak	380	G	G	40+	•		
4.31	Turkey Oak	490	G	F	40+	•		
4.32	Turkey Oak	490	G	F	40+	•		
4.33	Turkey Oak	410	G	F	40+	•		

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RETAIN REMOVE

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