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Independent
Arboricultural
Services



Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Prepared For: Sebastien Laflamme c/o SKECO

Job Date: 17 August 2026

590 & 590A Vulture St East
East Brisbane QLD 4169

IAS22835

Independent Arboricultural Services - Disclaimer

The material contained in this document has been prepared on an independent basis free of any bias and represents the honest opinion of the consulting arborist.

Tissue or soil samples have not been collected nor submitted for testing unless otherwise stated. Excavation is limited to minor earthworks and we submit this assessment on the basis all data is based on visual inspection of the tree/s and its/their location, species, health and condition at the time of writing unless otherwise stated. Measurements and tree locations noted in this report are approximate and have not been determined by survey unless information and analysis has been provided by the consultant, or such information is otherwise noted. Please request a more detailed arborist report if further information and analysis is required. Depending on site requirements, specific alternate specialist advice including engineering consultancy and certification maybe required in combination with this assessment. This assessment contains arborist advice and associated general information only and does not purport to provide other site-specific specialist advice, such as engineering certification unless arrangement to source such advice for inclusion in this assessment has been requested and authorised.

This report contains opinions, advice and recommendations based on information and data gathered from site inspections carried out by personnel from Independent Arboricultural Services as well as information provided by the client and/or its representatives, is to be relied on by the client in that context. It is assumed all such information provided to Independent Arboricultural Services is correct. All recommended arboricultural works detailed in this assessment including pruning of tree canopy or roots, tree removal, tree transplantation or other associated works including stump grinding or the application of any prescribed treatment, shall be carried out in accordance with applicable standards including AS 4373-2007 *Pruning of Amenity Trees* and AS 4970-2025 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.

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The invoice for this report will be issued to the person or entity as per the address advised at the time of confirmation of appointment. Assessment in this report is based on plans provided at the time of confirmation of engagement and report preparation. Additional time required for re-assessment of report detail due to subsequent re-issue of plans after report preparation will be subject to an additional fee, which will be charged at our hourly rate. This report shall not be conveyed to any third party including regulatory authority/authorities until full payment of this invoice is received by Independent Arboricultural Services, and a finalised report has been issued, unless agreement to do so has been granted.

Factors including the absence of historical records or local knowledge, recognition of the variability of the integrity of a tree as a naturally living organism, as well as the impact of conditions within its surrounds to which it maybe subject, including the impacts of mechanical force and the occurrence of weather events, do not allow an arborist to guarantee the age of a tree, or the length of time a tree/s may live, or such time as it /they may fail. There is no warranty or guarantee expressed or implied the problems or deficiencies of the plants or property in question may not arise in the future.

Executive Summary

Independent Arboricultural Services have been engaged by Sebastien Laflamme c/o SKECO (*The Client)* to assess potential impacts to the nominated vegetation (*Subject Trees)* resulting from proposed development at 590 & 590A Vulture St East, East Brisbane QLD 4169. Robert Stoop (AQF Level 5) attended site on 17 August 2026 to undertake the assessment of the impact of the works.

The assessment of the impacts of proposed development on the identified tree/s in and around the development envelope, roads and services has been undertaken. Advice on both specific and general tree protection measures and Project Arborist requirements have been detailed in this report. It is important as design is refined, further reviews are undertaken by the Project Arborist, and protection measures are further specified as required.

As part of the design process and operational works, it is recommended that the following is undertaken;

Specific Tree Protection Measures include;

- All required pre-start meetings, permits, consent and regulatory permissions to be in place prior to commencement of works. This includes the following:
  - Brisbane City Council permission prior to removal of Tree 33.
  - Tree owner permission (592 Vulture St) prior to removal of Trees 20 & 21.
  - Tree owner permission (31 Gresham St) prior to removal of Trees 24 & 25.
  - Tree owner permission (29 Gresham St) prior to removal of Tree 28.
  - Tree owner permission (588A Vulture St) prior to removal of Tree 31 & 32.
  - All relevant regulatory approvals and consent prior to the removal of Trees 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32 & 33.
- Tree 1 to be felled and surface stump ground only. No stump grubbing is to occur within the Notional Root Zone (NRZs) of retained trees.

General Tree measures include;

- Route all proposed services outside of the NRZs of retained trees.
- Undertake a pre-start meeting with contractors before works commence.
- Tree Protection Fencing (TPZ) is to be erected before works commence and audited by the Project Arborist (Min AQF Level 5).
- Supervision by the appointed Project Arborist and licenced Fauna Spotter/Catcher of the approved tree removals.
- Any works proposed within the NRZ of retained tree/s, requires supervision of a minimum AQF Level 5 Project Arborist.
- Tree Pruning is to be undertaken by a minimum AQF Level 3 Arborist.
- Laydown areas and site shed/office locations are to be identified/finalised and excluded from the TPZ of retained tree/s and minimise public impact.
- Route vehicles and equipment outside of NRZs. If access is required, mulch to a depth of 100mm with tree padding installed, with the option of track mats as determined and signed off by the appointed Project Arborist.
- Construction materials, spoil, stockpiles, tools and equipment are not permitted within the NRZ of retained tree/s.

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Document Tracking & Information

Project Name	Arboricultural Impact Assessment		
Project Arborist	Robert Stoop (AQF Level 5)		
Client	Sebastien Laflamme c/o SKECO		
Address	590 & 590A Vulture St East, East Brisbane QLD 4169		
IAS Reference	IAS22835	**Revision**	1
Prepared By	Robert Stoop (AQF Level 5)		
Checked By	Mick Maher (AQF Level 5)	**Date**	25 August 2026

All comments and recommendations in this report have been determined in accordance with AS 4373-2007 *Pruning of Amenity Trees* and AS 4970-2025 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites*. All recommended tree work should be carried out in accordance with these standards.



Robert Stoop

Consulting Arborist

Abbreviations

BCC	Brisbane City Council	**TPP**	Tree Protection Plan
DA	Development Application	**TPS**	Tree Protection Specifications
VPO	Vegetation Protection Order	**CMP**	Construction Management Plan
BLE	Building Location Envelope	**VMP**	Vegetation Management Plan
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone	**AS**	Australian Standard
NRZ	Notional Root Zone	**AS 4373-2007**	Pruning of Amenity Trees
SRZ	Structural Root Zone	**AS 4970-2025**	Protection of Trees on Development Sites
RPA	Root Protection Area	**DSH**	Diameter at Standard Height
PA	Project Arborist	**CA**	Consulting Arborist

Contact Details

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Consultant Credentials

Andrew Rankine *Director*	• Diploma Arb. (AQF Level 5) • Arboriculture Australia Registered Professional Arborist • QTRA (Qualified)	• TRAQ (Qualified) • ISA Certified Arborist & Municipal Specialist AU-0269AM • QAA Qualified Member
Roger Rankine *Managing Director*	• Diploma Arb. (AQF Level 5) • Grad Cert Arb. (AQF Level 8) • ISA Board Certified Master Arborist (QL-001A)	• QTRA (Qualified) • TRAQ (Qualified) • QAA Qualified Member
Mick Maher *Business Manager*	• Diploma Arb. (AQF Level 5) • TRAQ (Qualified) • QTRA (Qualified) • Cert IV Project Management	• Cert III Conservation and Land Management • Cert II Horticulture (Turf Management) • QAA Qualified Member
Stephen Catchpoole *Consulting Arborist*	• Diploma Arb. (AQF Level 5) • Doctor of Philosophy in Forestry (PhD) • QTRA (Qualified)	• TRAQ (Qualified) • Bachelor of Science Forestry • Bachelor of Science (Hons Botany) • QAA Qualified Member
Sam Gilbey *Consulting Arborist*	• Diploma Arb. (AQF Level 5) • TRAQ (Qualified) • QTRA (Qualified)	• ISA Certified Arborist • Bachelor of Science in Ecology and Conservation Biology
Kieran Pentland *Consulting Arborist*	• Diploma Arb. (AQF Level 5) • Grad Cert Arb. (AQF Level 8) • MSc. Arb. & Urban Forestry (AQF Level 9) • ISA Board Certified Master Arborist	• QAA Qualified Member • QTRA (Qualified) • TRAQ (Qualified) • Bachelor of Arts in Leisure Management • National Cert in Tree Management • National Cert in Horticulture
Justin Darby *Consulting Arborist*	• Diploma Arb. (AQF Level 5) • Certificate III Arboriculture • TRAQ (Qualified)	• QTRA (Qualified) • Certificate II in ESI
Tom Kennedy *Consulting Arborist*	• Certificate III Arboriculture	• Diploma Arb. (AQF Level 5)
Adam Kriedemann *Consulting Arborist*	• Certificate III Arboriculture • TRAQ (Qualified)	• Diploma Arb. (AQF Level 5)
Peter Sproule *CAD / GIS Drafting Specialist*	• Bachelor of Business (Information Systems)	• Certificate of Technology in Civil Design Drafting
Robert Stoop *Consulting Arborist*	• Diploma Arb. (AQF Level 5) • Cert IV in Captive Animals	• TRAQ (Qualified)

Map

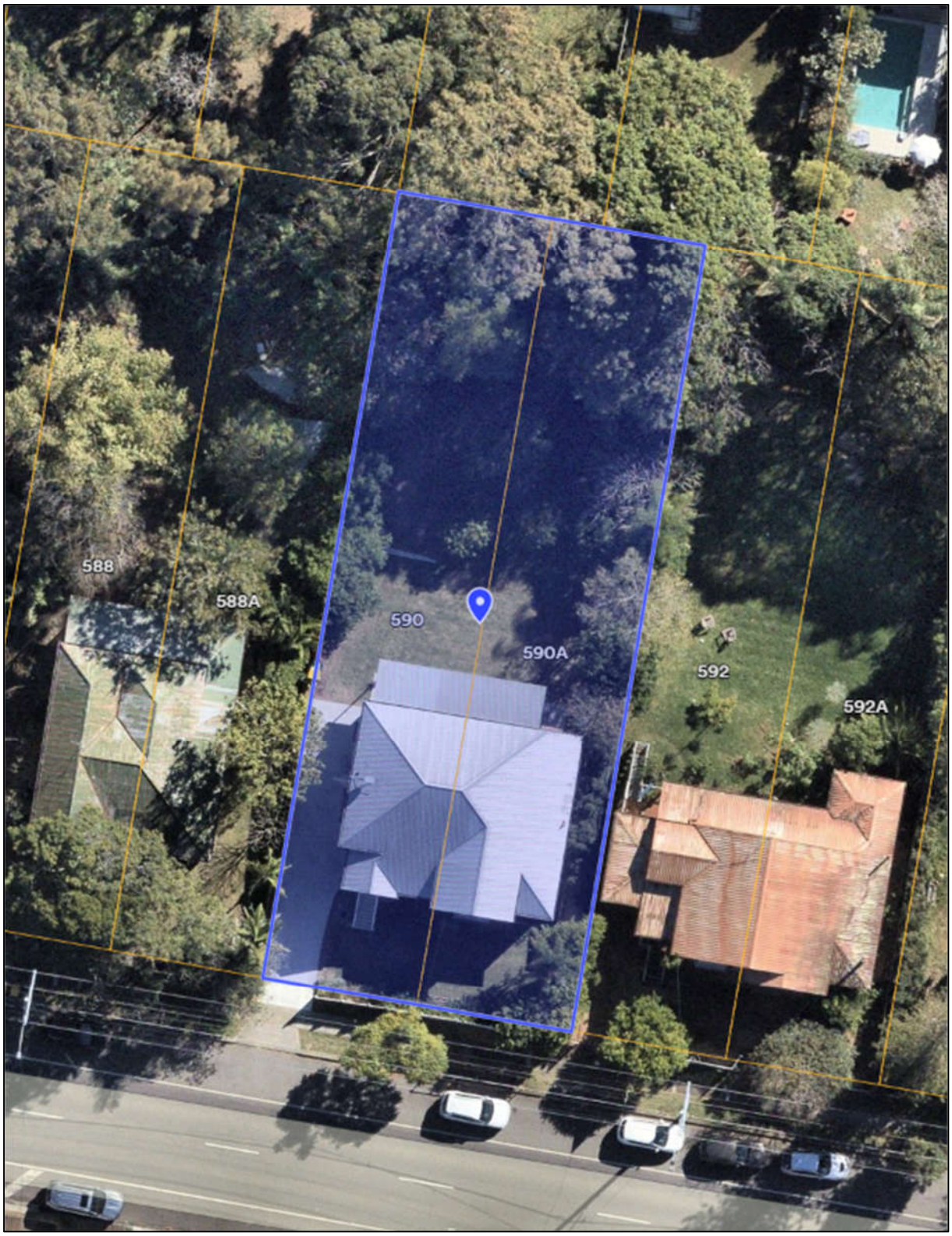


Figure 1: Subject Site (Nearmap® accessed 2026)

Introduction

This report is based on a visual inspection carried out from the ground on 17 August 2026. No soil or tissue sampling has been conducted. Tree assessment and Qualitative Visual Tree Analysis has been carried out in accordance with TRAQ ISA guidelines. Data and information provided to the client by others has been incorporated into this report as appropriate.

All arboricultural recommendations contained in this report have been determined in accordance with AS 4373-2007 *Pruning of Amenity Trees* and AS 4970-2025 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.

For the purposes of this report, reference to a Consulting or Project Arborist is held to mean an arboricultural specialist who holds minimum arboricultural qualifications of Diploma of Arboriculture/AQF Level 5, appropriate professional insurances, and has appropriate experience in the protection of trees on construction sites. Where tree work is specified, all recommended tree work is to be carried out in accordance with the above mentioned standards by an appropriately trained and AQF qualified arborist practitioner/s with an up to date record of training and membership of a recognised Australian arboricultural association, e.g. Queensland Arboricultural Association (QAA), Arboriculture Australia (AA), or a recognised international arboricultural association. No climbing spikes are to be used if pruning is to be carried out on live trees, except in the instance of an emergency.

Qualifications of the report authors include Diploma of Arboriculture/AQF Level 5 and International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist accreditation. Report authors hold current insurances and memberships, including qualified memberships of Queensland Arboricultural Association (QAA), and Arboriculture Australia (AA) as well as current accreditation and membership of ISA.

Independent Arboricultural Services is a qualified registrant on the QAA Register of Consulting Arborists.

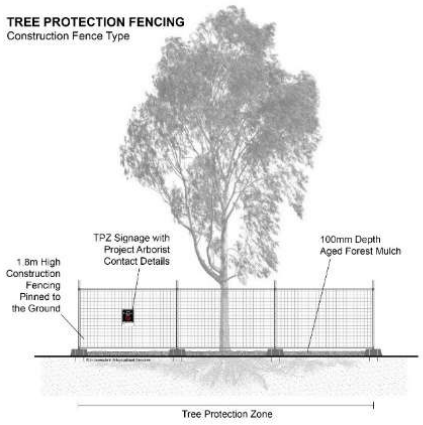
Tree Protection Guidelines

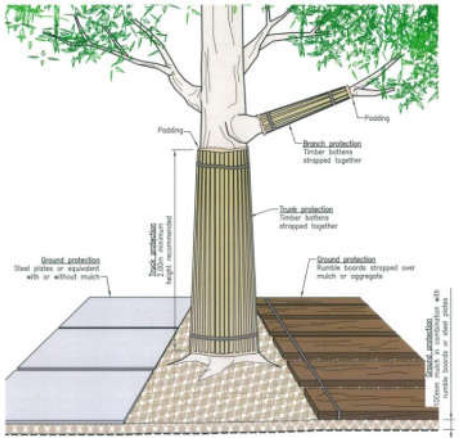
- **Protection of retained trees during construction works**

Protection of Retained Trees During Construction Works

An exclusion zone is to be established along the perimeters of retained trees and cordoned off with a physical barrier of wire mesh fence, 1.8m in height, which is securely anchored. The role of these fences is to prevent any damage to the complete tree/ including root system (SRZ & TPZ/NRZ), stem and branch structure as well as the crown or canopy. Alternatively, and on approval of a minimum AQF Level 5 Project Arborist, plastic mesh fencing, 1.2m in height, secured with star pickets and caps with straining wire can be utilised. All Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) fencing will require appropriate signage to signify the relevant protection zones. This will require audit and sign off prior to operational works onsite.







Tree protection fencing to be utilised. Where works will be undertaken close to and within Tree Protection Zones specific tree protection measures to be utilised a directed by the Project Arborist.

Project Hold Points

Engage a minimum AQF Level 5 Project Arborist during the project life;

- Once tree protection fencing and signage has been established and finalised, Project Arborist (minimum AQF Level 5) to audit and sign off.
- Any works within the Notional Root Zone (NRZ) of retained tree/s is required.
- If tree roots are encountered over 50mm in diameter outside of TPZs of retained tree/s.
- Changes to the plans occur.
- On completion of the project to conduct a final audit and summary.

(Site audits/summary reports will be conducted at each hold point interval by the Project Arborist)

Project Arborist Requirements	
1.	Pre-Start Inspection and audit of tree protection fencing before works commence.
2.	Any required tree works to be undertaken by a minimum AQF Level 3 Arborist under the supervision of the Project Arborist (Min AQF Level 5). Tree services company to be a member of Queensland Arboricultural Association or Arboriculture Australia.
3.	All works within the NRZ of the retained vegetation to be supervised by the Project Arborist (Min AQF Level 5). Audit reports to be completed and submitted by the Project Arborist. Any below ground incursion to be water excavated under low pressure, under the supervision of the Project Arborist.
4.	All works to be excluded from the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) and supervised if located within TPZ.
5.	The Project Arborist to be consulted if changes to plans are made that affect any retained vegetation.
6.	At the completion of works, Project Arborist to undertake a site assessment and an audit report compiled of any further remedial actions required.

Conclusion

For all retained trees, with due care, implementation of appropriate work methodology as noted in this report and isolation of all TPZ's of retained trees from construction works, the potential for ill-effect to retained/affected trees can be minimised in accordance with guidelines of AS4970-2025 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites.*

The following must occur:

All required regulatory approvals must be in place prior to the commencement of any tree work for future construction work. Approvals are required should the Project Arborist prescribe pruning such as crown clean, canopy lift and/or directional pruning;

- Project Arborist must be appointed and engaged to guide the protection of protected tree/s from project commencement, i.e. during design planning and during the construction period until its completion.
- **All Arboricultural reports, TPP, TPS, VMPs & approvals must be included in the CMP.**
- Exploratory low pressure water excavation is to be undertaken as specified.
- Arborist briefing of all engaged persons on their commencement as well as diligent work practices must occur during all approved future construction work.
- Root disturbance must be minimised to prevent accidental injury, compression, and the creation of exposure points which may allow entry of pests and pathogens.
- **All work within any NRZ must be supervised by the Project Arborist.**

All work within NRZs must be carried out with due care to avoid mechanical impact to retained tree/s during the construction phase. Sleeving should be installed to provide an impervious barrier between exposed TPZ perimeter/s and any proposed new concreted areas to prevent chemical leaching into surrounding soil of retained tree/s.

Reactionary processes, such as the emergence of deadwood, dieback etc. may be likely to occur as a result of disturbance and/or injury to any retained tree/s on a construction site. Amended design plans and construction methodology can serve to avoid or minimise the likely emergence of such issues, and therefore their associated future OH&S issues to the future occupants of the new dwellings and/or pedestrian/vehicular traffic within the vicinity of retained tree/s. Any required pruning is to be undertaken by a minimum AQF Level 3 arborist, under the supervision of the appointed Project Arborist (AQF Level 5).

Tree 1 to be felled and surface stump ground only. No stump grubbing is to occur within NRZ of retained trees.

VULTURE ST EAST

DOUBLE GARAGE FFL14.5m

DOUBLE GARAGE FFL14.5m

LOT 1

LOT 2

KITCHEN FFL15.54m

BEDROOM FFL15.54m

GARAGE FFL15.54m

CARPORT

EXISTING PAVING

BATTER 1IN 3

ON POST FFL13.5m

TOW 15.63m
BOW 15.53m
H = 0.1m

TOW 16.85m
BOW 16.24m
H = 0.61m

TOW 16.88m
BOW 16.74m
H = 0.14m

TOW 16.23m
BOW 15.50m
H = 0.73m

TOW 13.50m
BOW 12.81m
H = 0.69m

TOW 14.45m
BOW 13.79m
H = 0.66m

TOW 14.50m
BOW 14.28m
H = 0.22m

TOW 16.12m
BOW 15.96m
H = 0.16m

TOW 16.71m
BOW 16.50m
H = 0.21m

2 RP44978

3 RP44978

3 RP11464

98 RP11455

101 RP11455

Legend

Outer circle: Notional Root Zone (NRZ)
Middle circle: Structural Root Zone (SRZ)
Indicates tree to be retained & protected

00

Indicates tree to be retained & protected with amended construction methodology required

00

Indicates tree to be removed

00

PROJECT ARBORIST REQUIREMENTS

- Tree Protection Fencing to be erected and audited by the Project Arborist (AQF Level 5) before all works commence.

- All required pre-start meetings and regulatory permissions to be in place prior to commencement of works. This includes the following:

- Brisbane City Council permission prior to removal of Tree 33.
- Tree owner permission (592 Vulture St) prior to removal of Trees 20 & 21.
- Tree owner permission (31 Gresham St) prior to removal of Trees 24 & 25.
- Tree owner permission (29 Gresham St) prior to removal of Tree 28.
- Tree owner permission (588A Vulture St) prior to removal of Tree 31 & 32.
- All relevant regulatory approvals and consent prior to the removal of Trees 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32 & 33.

EARTHWORKS VOLUME

EARTHWORKS VOLUME FROM EXISTING SURFACE TO DESIGN SURFACE
CUT = 22.762m³
FILL = 477.551m³
BALANCE = 454.789m³

LEGEND:

- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR (15.60)
- EXISTING FENCE
- EXISTING EDGE OF BITUMEN
- EXISTING KERB & CHANNEL
- EXISTING RETAINING WALL
- EXISTING UNDERGROUND ELECTRICITY (E)
- EXISTING STORMWATER (SW)
- EXISTING SEWER (S)
- EXSTING WATER (W)
- EXISTING TELSTRA (T)
- EXISTING GAS (G)
- EXISTING WATER METER (WM)
- EXISTING TREE
- PROPOSED BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR (15.60)
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL
- PROPOSED GRATED DRAIN
- PROPOSED STORMWATER PIT

No.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CKD
B	20.04.26	STORMWATER AMENDED TO COUNCIL ADVICE	QT	GWA
A	09.01.23	ISSUED FOR APPROVAL	QT	GWA

SCALE: 0 1 2 3 4 5m
Scale 1:100 - A1 (1:200 - A3)

PROJECT NO: 265-003
LOCAL AUTHORITY APPROVAL NO: ---

DATE	20.04.26
CHECKED	GWA
DRAWN	QT
DESIGNED	QT

SURVEYED:
DATUM: AHD
APPROVED:
GLENN AINSWORTH
CPESC No: 7678
RPEQ No: 19204
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BAX ENGINEERING PTY. LTD.

BAX Engineering PTY. LTD.
2261 DAVID LOW WAY, PEREGIAN BEACH, QLD 4573
INFO@BAXENGINEERING.COM.AU

CLIENT: SEBASTIEN LAFLAMME

PROJECT: 590 VULTURE STREET
EAST BRISBANE QLD 4169

NORTH POINT

TITLE: EARTHWORKS LAYOUT PLAN

PLAN No 265-003-200 | REVISION B | A1

Tree Locations



Please Note: Tree locations are approximate only and not survey accurate. Circles indicate Notional Root Zones as defined under AS4970-2025 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites.*

Tree Detail

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (cm)	SRZ (m)	NRZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Form	Comment
1	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	23	1.8	2.8	4	2	Fair	Poor	Co-dominant Limbs, Previously Lopped
2	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	21	1.7	2.5	4	3	Fair	Poor	Co-dominant Limbs, Dieback, Previously Lopped
3	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	18	1.6	2.2	4	3	Fair	Poor	Co-dominant Limbs, Epicormic Growth, Previously Lopped
4	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	15	1.5	2	4	3	Fair	Poor	Co-dominant Limbs, Previously Lopped
5	*Various spp.*	Group of Trees		0	2	4	4	Fair	Poor	3x clusters *Murraya paniculata* <15cm DSH, Co-dominant Limbs, Previously Lopped
6	*Various spp.*	Group of Trees		0	2	3	5	Fair	Poor	12x stems *Syzygium australe* all <15cm DSH, Previously Lopped
7	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	25	1.8	3	5	4	Fair	Typical	Co-dominant Limbs
8	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	23	1.8	3	5	4	Fair	Typical	Co-dominant Limbs
9	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	19	1.6	2.2	5	3	Fair	Typical	Co-dominant Limbs
10	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	20	1.7	2.4	5	3	Fair	Typical	Co-dominant Limbs
11	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	16	1.5	2	5	3	Fair	Typical	Co-dominant Limbs
12	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	20	1.7	2.4	4	4	Very Poor	Poor	Co-dominant Limbs, Dieback, Poor crown density, Reduced vigour
13	*Various spp.*	Group of Trees	0	0	2	4	4	Very Poor	Poor	3x clusters *Murraya paniculata* <15cm DSH, Co-dominant Limbs, Dieback, Poor crown density, Reduced vigour
14	*Citrus sp.*	Citrus	11	1.3	2	4	3	Fair	Typical	Co-dominant Limbs
15	*Mangifera indica*	Mango	14	1.4	2	4	4	Fair	Typical	
16	*Plumeria rubra*	Frangipani	30	2	3.6	6	8	Fair	Typical	
17	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	23	1.8	2.8	5	5	Fair	Typical	Co-dominant Limbs
18	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	23	1.8	2.8	5	5	Fair	Typical	Co-dominant Limbs
19	*Cupressus sp.*	Cypress	28	1.9	3.3	5	4	Very Poor	Poor	Co-dominant Limbs, Dieback, Poor crown density, Previously Lopped, Reduced vigour

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (cm)	SRZ (m)	NRZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Form	Comment
20	*Tree spp.*	Tree sp.	25	1.8	3	8	5	Poor	Typical	Tree on neighbouring property (592 Vulture St), DSH estimated, Approx. 200mm offset from fenceline Deadwood, Dieback, Poor crown density, Reduced vigour, Vine growth
21	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	20	1.7	2.4	7	3	Fair	Typical	Tree on neighbouring property (592 Vulture St), DSH estimated, Approx. 0mm offset from fenceline
22	*Dypsis lutescens*	Golden Cane	20	1.7	2	7	8	Fair	Typical	Dead fronds
23	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Camphor Laurel	95	3.2	11.4	12	10	Fair	Typical	Co-dominant Limbs, Deadwood, Large pile of fill within SRZ and NRZ
24	*Ficus virens*	White Fig	110	3.4	13.2	13	12	Fair	Typical	Deadwood under 50mm, Tree on neighbouring property (31 Gresham St), DSH estimated, Trunk on fenceline, large pile of fill within SRZ and NRZ
25	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Camphor Laurel	50	2.5	6	10	8	Fair	Poor	Tree on neighbouring property (31 Gresham St), DSH estimated, 100mm offset from fenceline, Broken Limbs, Previously Lopped, Large pile of fill within SRZ and NRZ
26	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	30	2	3.6	8	3	Fair	Typical	Large pile of fill within SRZ and NRZ
27	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	21	1.7	2.5	9	6	Fair	Typical	
28	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	55	2.6	6.6	18	9	Good	Typical	Deadwood under 50mm, Tree on neighbouring property (29 Gresham St), DSH estimated, stem approx. 1.8m offset from fence
29	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Small Fruited Grey Gum	50	2.5	6	16	12	Fair	Typical	Deadwood under 50mm, DSH estimated, Tree on neighbouring property (29 Gresham St), Stem approx. 6m offset from fence
30	*Dypsis lutescens*	Golden Cane	20	1.7	2	7	6	Fair	Typical	Dead fronds

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (cm)	SRZ (m)	NRZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Form	Comment
31	*Spathodea campanulata*	African Tulip Tree	32	2.1	3.8	8	8	Fair	Typical	Tree on neighbouring property (588A Vulture St), DSH estimated, Approx. 300mm offset from fenceline
32	*Spathodea campanulata*	African Tulip Tree	30	2	3.6	10	8	Fair	Typical	Tree on neighbouring property (588A Vulture St), DSH estimated, Approx. 1m offset from fenceline
33	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	21	1.7	2.5	4	5	Fair	Typical	Brisbane City Council (BCC) Street Tree

Table Legend (where relevant):			
Health	**Form**	**Aged Class**	**Further Detail**
Good: Trees foliage is in exceptional condition and can be considered an excellent specimen of its species. No pests or diseases are present.	Good: Trees structure is exceptional and can be considered an excellent specimen of its species. No visible defects are present.	Juvenile: Tree will generally grow rapidly in this phase of its life cycle.	Diameter at Standard Height (DSH) measured at 1.4m above ground level. Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) measured at the base of the tree, at the trunk / root system transition zone. Diameter = circumference divided by π
Fair: Trees foliar condition is satisfactory but may be exhibiting some signs of stress such as tip dieback or chlorosis, pests or diseases may be present but not adversely affecting the tree.	Typical: Trees structure is normal for the species; some minor structural constraints may be present.	Mature: Tree has reached maturity and is producing flowers, fruits and seeds. Tree continues to grow.	Notional Root Zone (NRZ) defined as metres radius. Calculated being DSH x 12 (minimum 2.0m and no greater than 15m).
Poor: Foliage density is sparse or largely discoloured, tree health is at or approaching a critical value which may be irreversible, pests or diseases are highly prevalent throughout the crown.	Poor: Structure is a poor example of its species and exhibits a combination of structural issues.	Full to Late Maturity: Tree has reached the maximum height for its species, elongation has stopped but the trunk continues to thicken, overall growth rate is starting to slow, foliar density may be starting to thin.	Structural Root Zone (SRZ) displaced as metres radius. Calculation being $(DRF \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$ (never less than 1.5m or greater than 15m).
Dead: Tree is in advanced decline or completely dead.	Dead: Tree is in advanced decline or completely dead.	Senescent: Tree has / is starting to retract in size through dieback and shedding of limbs. Trees in this age class may be ecologically valuable, as their structure contains habitat necessary for native fauna.	TPZ / NRZ – unless otherwise specified the Tree Protection Zone and the Notional Root Zone will be the same dimension.

Tree Recommendations

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (cm)	SRZ (m)	NRZ (m)	Impact	Retention Status	Recommendation
1	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	23	1.8	2.8	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall and building location envelope represents major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Tree to be felled and surface stump ground only. No stump grubbing is to occur within NRZ of retained trees. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
2	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	21	1.7	2.5	NIL	**RETAIN**	Retain • Ensure TPZ fencing is in place and audited by the nominated Project Arborist (AQF Level 5) prior to commencement of works.
3	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	18	1.6	2.2	NIL	**RETAIN**	Retain • Ensure TPZ fencing is in place and audited by the nominated Project Arborist (AQF Level 5) prior to commencement of works.
4	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	15	1.5	2	NIL	**RETAIN**	Retain • Ensure TPZ fencing is in place and audited by the nominated Project Arborist (AQF Level 5) prior to commencement of works.
5	*Various spp.*	Group of Trees		1.5	2	NIL	**RETAIN**	Retain • Ensure TPZ fencing is in place and audited by the nominated Project Arborist (AQF Level 5) prior to commencement of works.

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (cm)	SRZ (m)	NRZ (m)	Impact	Retention Status	Recommendation
6	*Various spp.*	Group of Trees		1.5	2	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall and building location envelope represents major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
7	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	25	1.8	3	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
8	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	23	1.8	3	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
9	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	19	1.6	2.2	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall, building location envelope and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (cm)	SRZ (m)	NRZ (m)	Impact	Retention Status	Recommendation
10	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	20	1.7	2.4	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall, building location envelope and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
11	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	16	1.5	2	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall, building location envelope and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
12	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	20	1.7	2.4	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Tree is located within building location envelope. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
13	*Various spp.*	Group of Trees	0	1.5	2	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Tree is located within building location envelope. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (cm)	SRZ (m)	NRZ (m)	Impact	Retention Status	Recommendation
14	*Citrus sp.*	Citrus	11	1.5	2	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Tree is located within alignment of proposed paved driveway area. • Service installation represents major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
15	*Mangifera indica*	Mango	14	1.5	2	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Proposed paved driveway area, earthworks grade changes and service installation represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
16	*Plumeria rubra*	Frangipani	30	2	3.6	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of building location envelope and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
17	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	23	1.8	2.8	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of building location envelope and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.

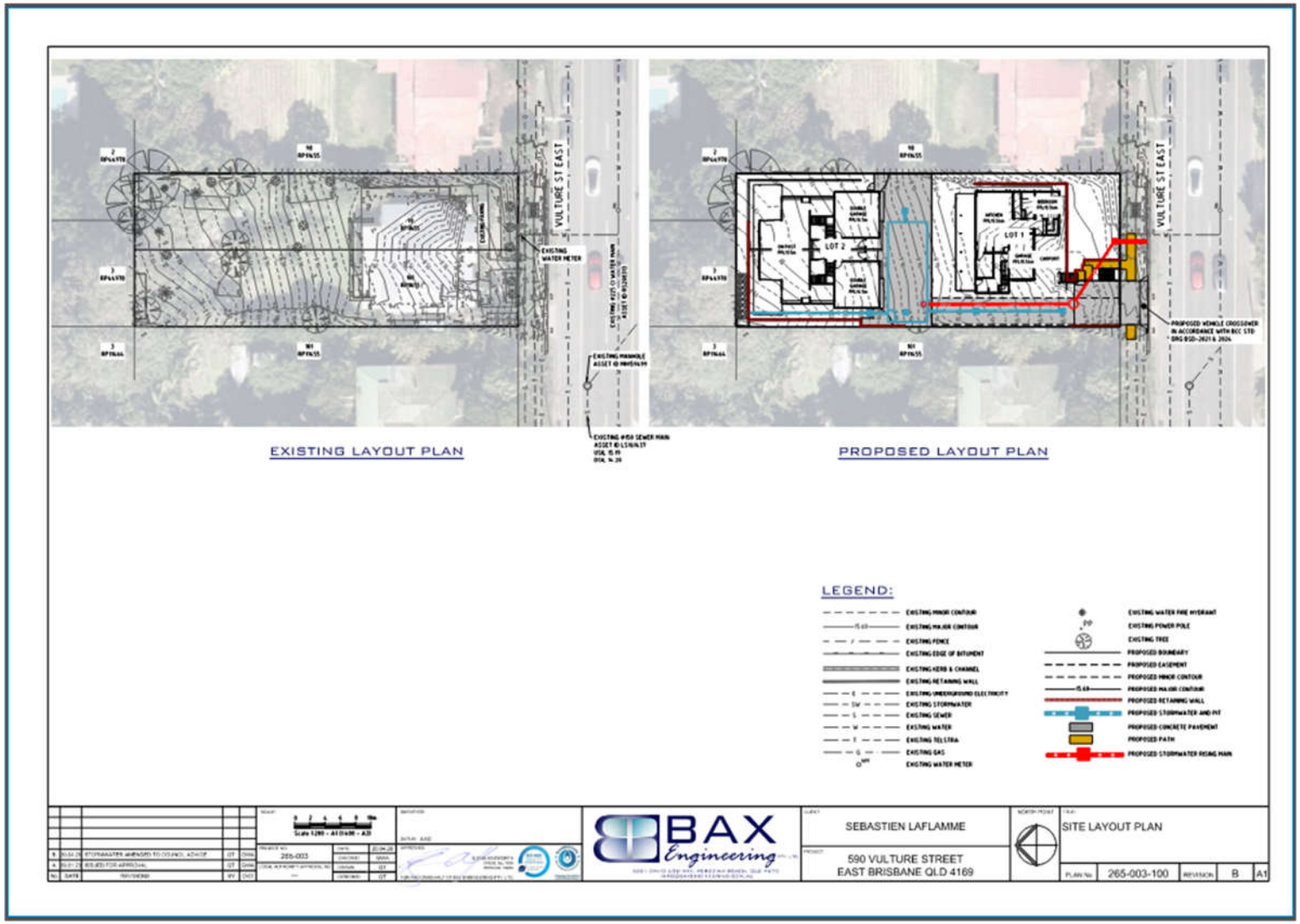
Tree No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (cm)	SRZ (m)	NRZ (m)	Impact	Retention Status	Recommendation
18	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	23	1.8	2.8	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Tree is located within alignment of proposed paved driveway area. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
19	*Cupressus sp.*	Cypress	28	1.9	3.3	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall and building location envelope represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
20	*Tree spp.*	Tree sp.	25	1.8	3	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Proposed driveway installation represents major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure neighbour's permission prior to removal (592 Vulture St) • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
21	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	20	1.7	2.4	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall represents major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure neighbour's permission prior to removal (592 Vulture St) • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (cm)	SRZ (m)	NRZ (m)	Impact	Retention Status	Recommendation
22	*Dypsis lutescens*	Golden Cane	20	1.7	2	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
23	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Camphor Laurel	95	3.2	11.4	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of building location envelope represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
24	*Ficus virens*	White Fig	110	3.4	13.2	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall, building location envelope and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure neighbour's permission prior to removal (31 Gresham St). • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
25	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Camphor Laurel	50	2.5	6	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall, building location envelope and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure neighbour's permission prior to removal (31 Gresham St). • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (cm)	SRZ (m)	NRZ (m)	Impact	Retention Status	Recommendation
26	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen Palm	30	2	3.6	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall, building location envelope and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
27	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	21	1.7	2.5	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Tree is located within proposed building location envelope. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
28	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	55	2.6	6.6	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall, building location envelope and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure neighbour's permission prior to removal (29 Gresham St). • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
29	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Small Fruited Grey Gum	50	2.5	6	NIL	**RETAIN**	Retain and protect • Specimen NRZ is located outside of development envelope.
30	*Dypsis lutescens*	Golden Cane	20	1.7	2	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Tree is located within proposed building location envelope. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (cm)	SRZ (m)	NRZ (m)	Impact	Retention Status	Recommendation
31	*Spathodea campanulata*	African Tulip Tree	32	2.1	3.8	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of retaining wall, building location envelope and earthworks grade changes represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure neighbour's permission prior to removal (588A Vulture St). • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
32	*Spathodea campanulata*	African Tulip Tree	30	2	3.6	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of proposed driveway and stormwater infrastructure represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.
33	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	21	1.7	2.5	MAJOR	**REMOVE**	Remove • Alignment of proposed footpath and stormwater infrastructure represent major encroachment into NRZ and SRZ. • Ensure Brisbane City Council permission prior to removal. • Ensure all relevant regulatory approvals and consent are in place prior to removal.

Plans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EXISTING LAYOUT PLAN
PROPOSED LAYOUT PLAN
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LOT 2
LEGEND:
BAX Engineering
SEBASTIEN LAFLAMME
590 VULTURE STREET
EAST BRISBANE QLD 4169
SITE LAYOUT PLAN
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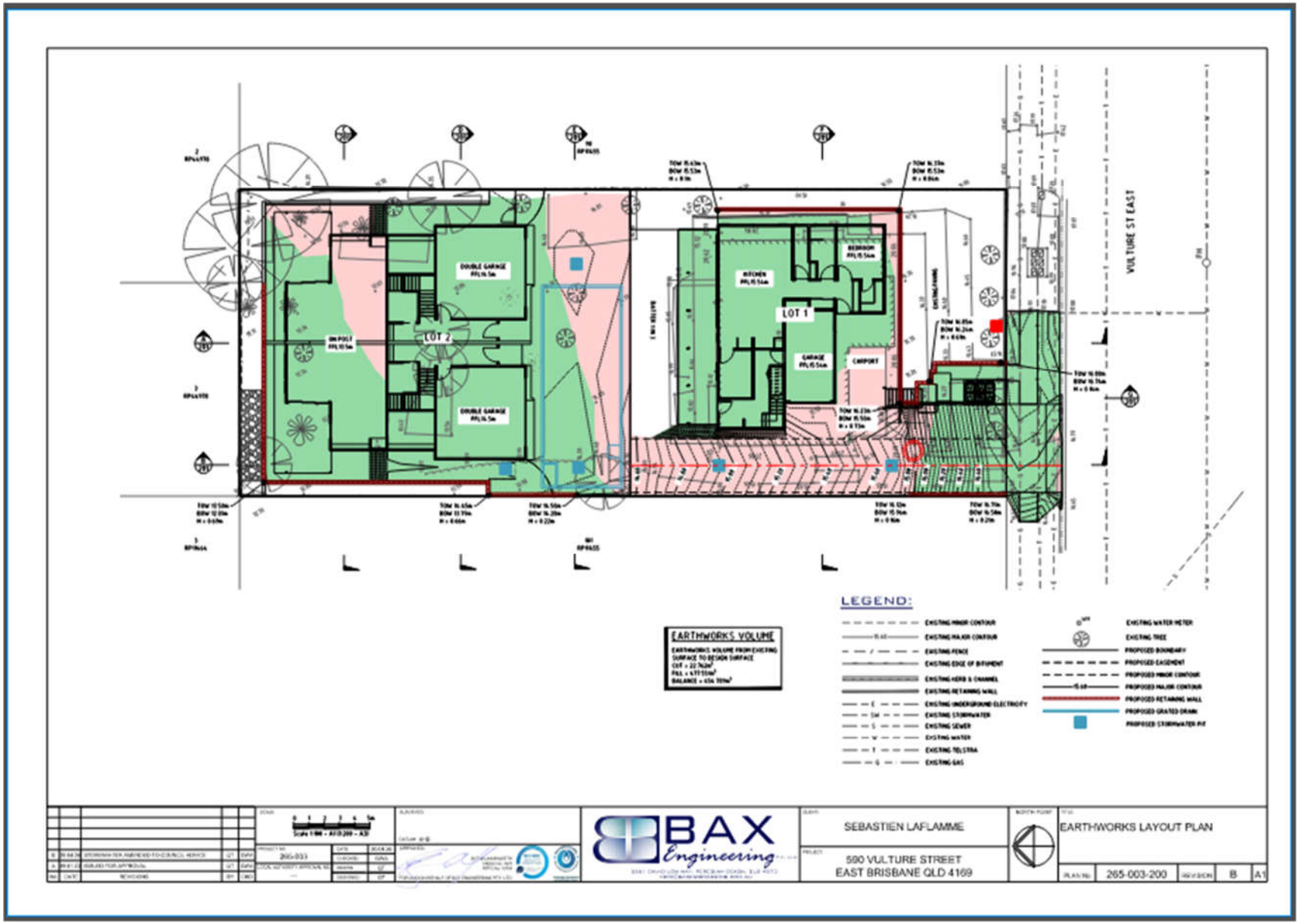
A1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LOT 2
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EARTHWORKS VOLUME
LEGEND:
BAX Engineering
SEBASTIEN LAFLAMME
590 VULTURE STREET
EAST BRISBANE QLD 4169
EARTHWORKS LAYOUT PLAN
265-003-200
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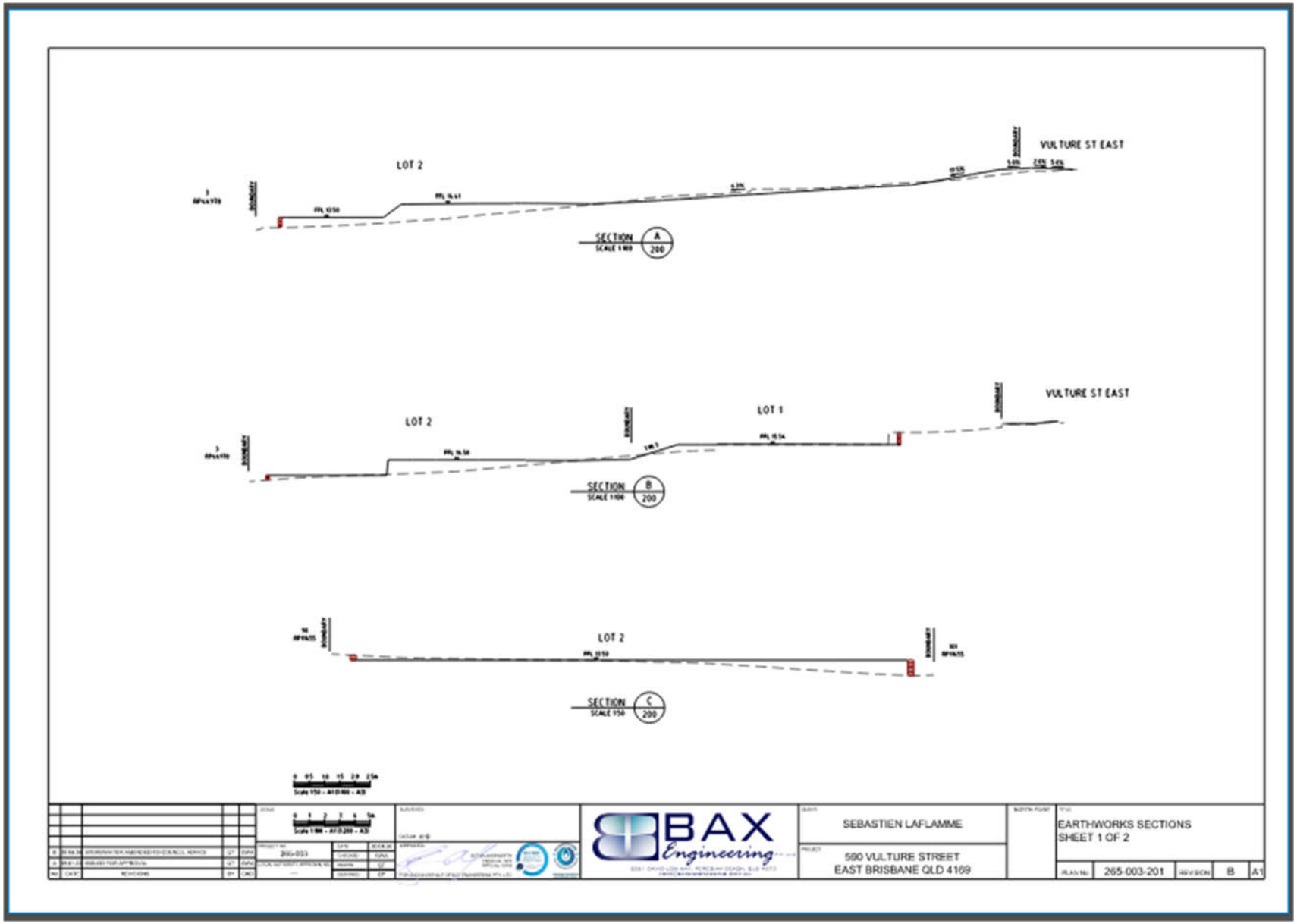
A1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VULTURE ST EAST
SECTION A
SCALE 1:100
200
LOT 2
LOT 1
VULTURE ST EAST
SECTION B
SCALE 1:100
200
LOT 2
SECTION C
SCALE 1:50
200
BAX Engineering
SEBASTIEN LAFLAMME
590 VULTURE STREET
EAST BRISBANE QLD 4169
EARTHWORKS SECTIONS
SHEET 1 OF 2
265-003-201
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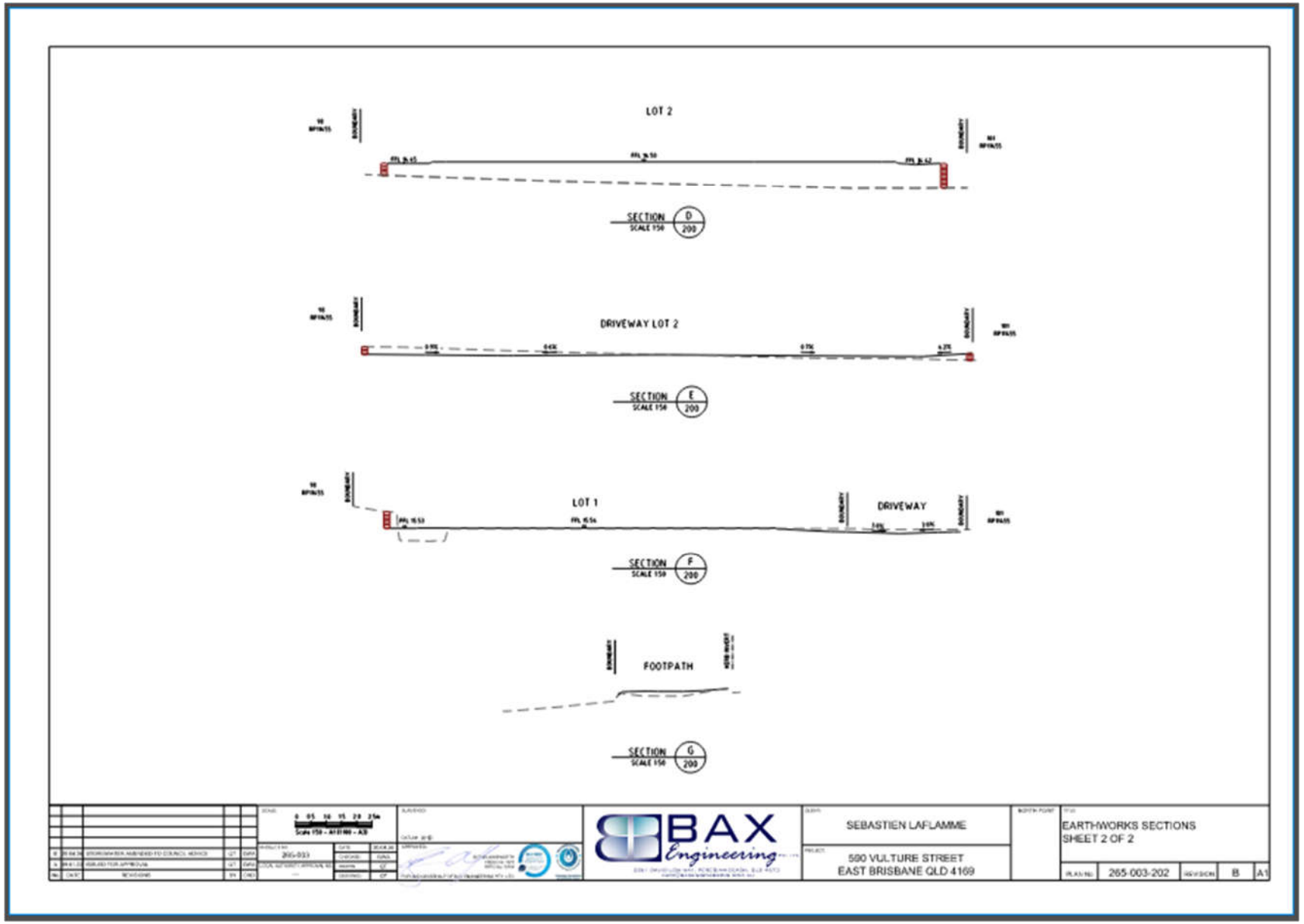
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SECTION D
SCALE 1:50 200
DRIVEWAY LOT 2
SECTION E
SCALE 1:50 200
LOT 1
DRIVEWAY
SECTION F
SCALE 1:50 200
FOOTPATH
SECTION G
SCALE 1:50 200
BAX Engineering
SEBASTIEN LAFLAMME
590 VULTURE STREET
EAST BRISBANE QLD 4169
EARTHWORKS SECTIONS
SHEET 2 OF 2
265-003-202
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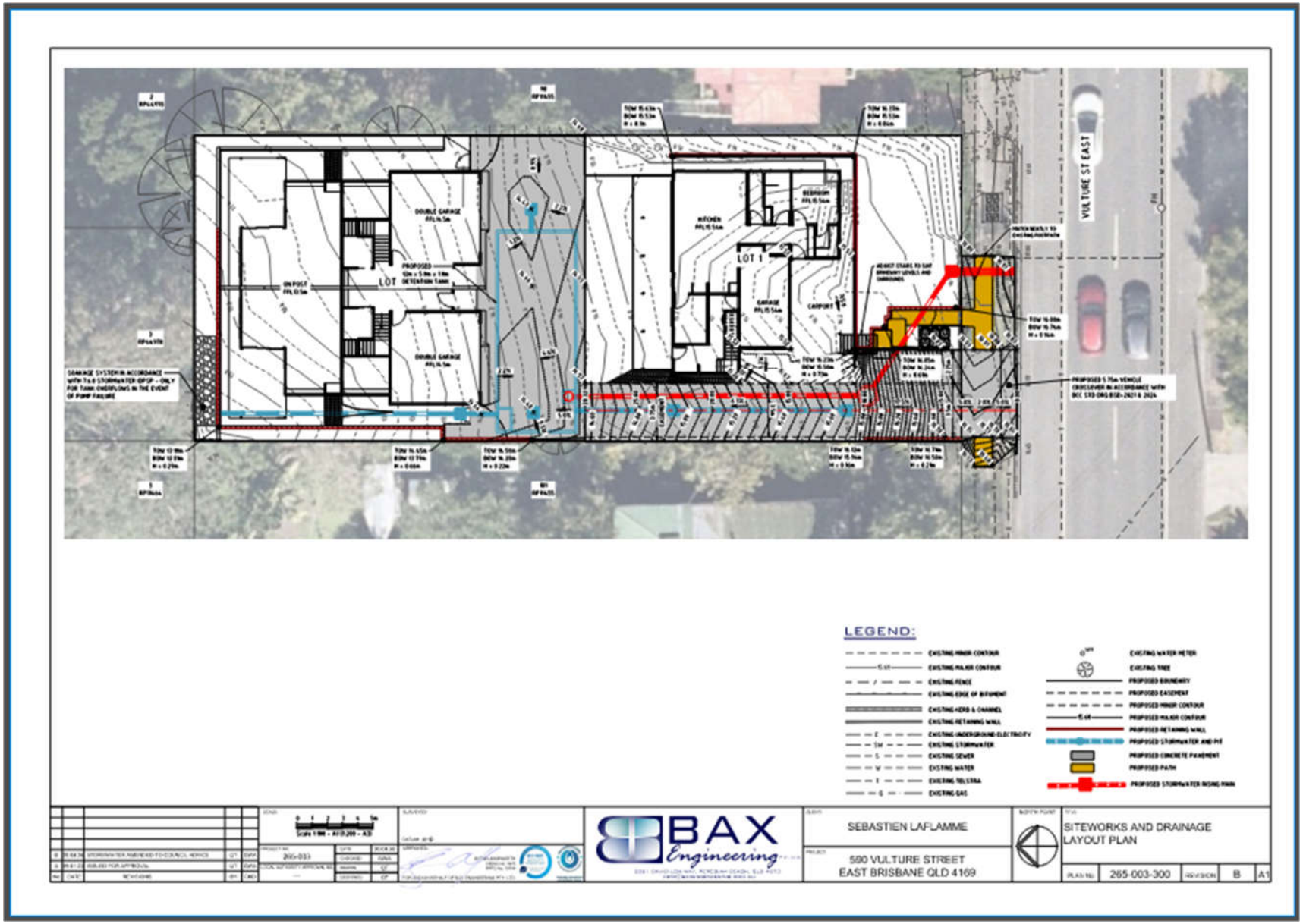
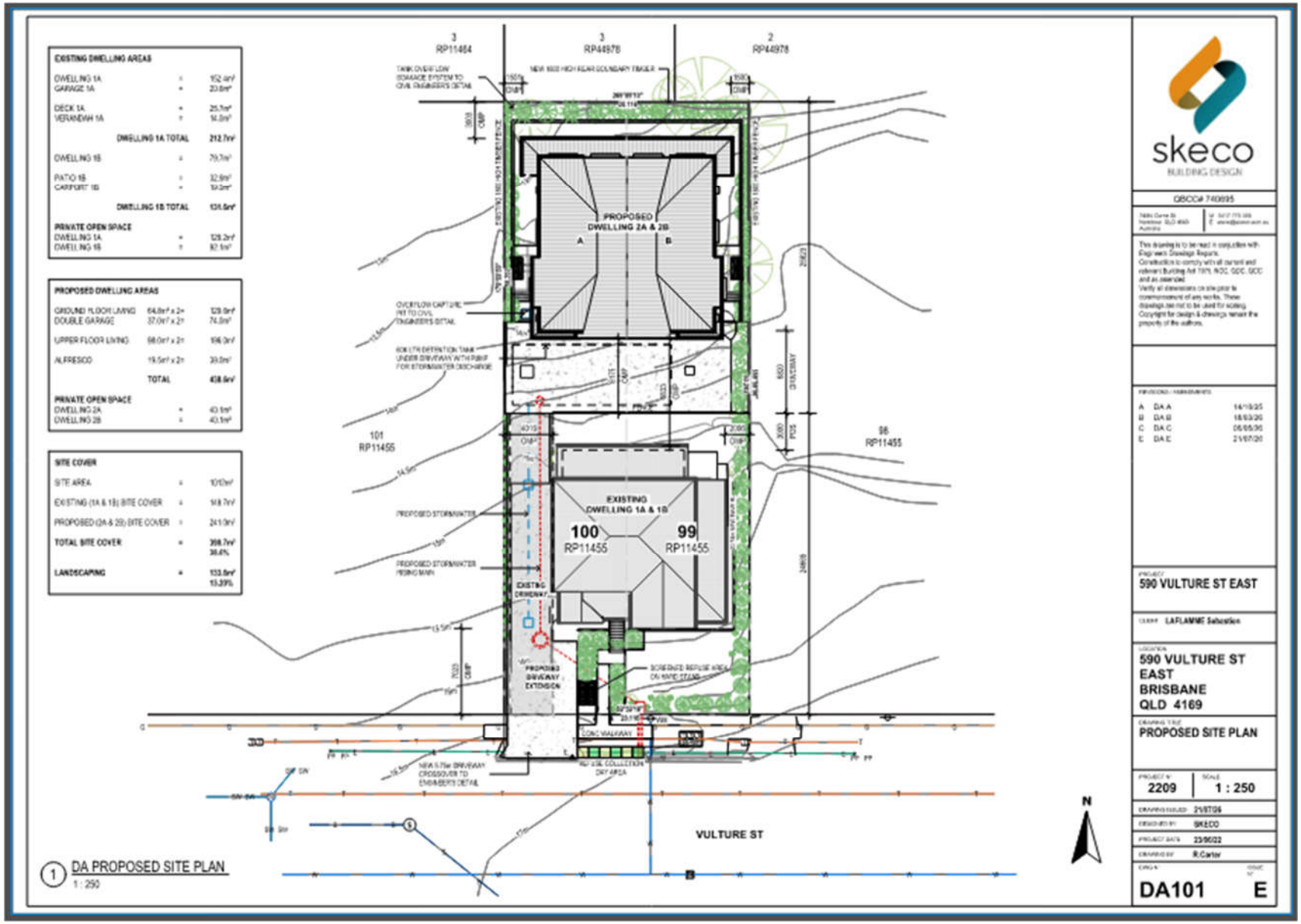

VULTURE ST EAST
LOT 1
LEGEND:
BAX Engineering
SEBASTIEN LAFLAMME
590 VULTURE STREET
EAST BRISBANE QLD 4169
SITEWORKS AND DRAINAGE LAYOUT PLAN
265-003-300
B
A1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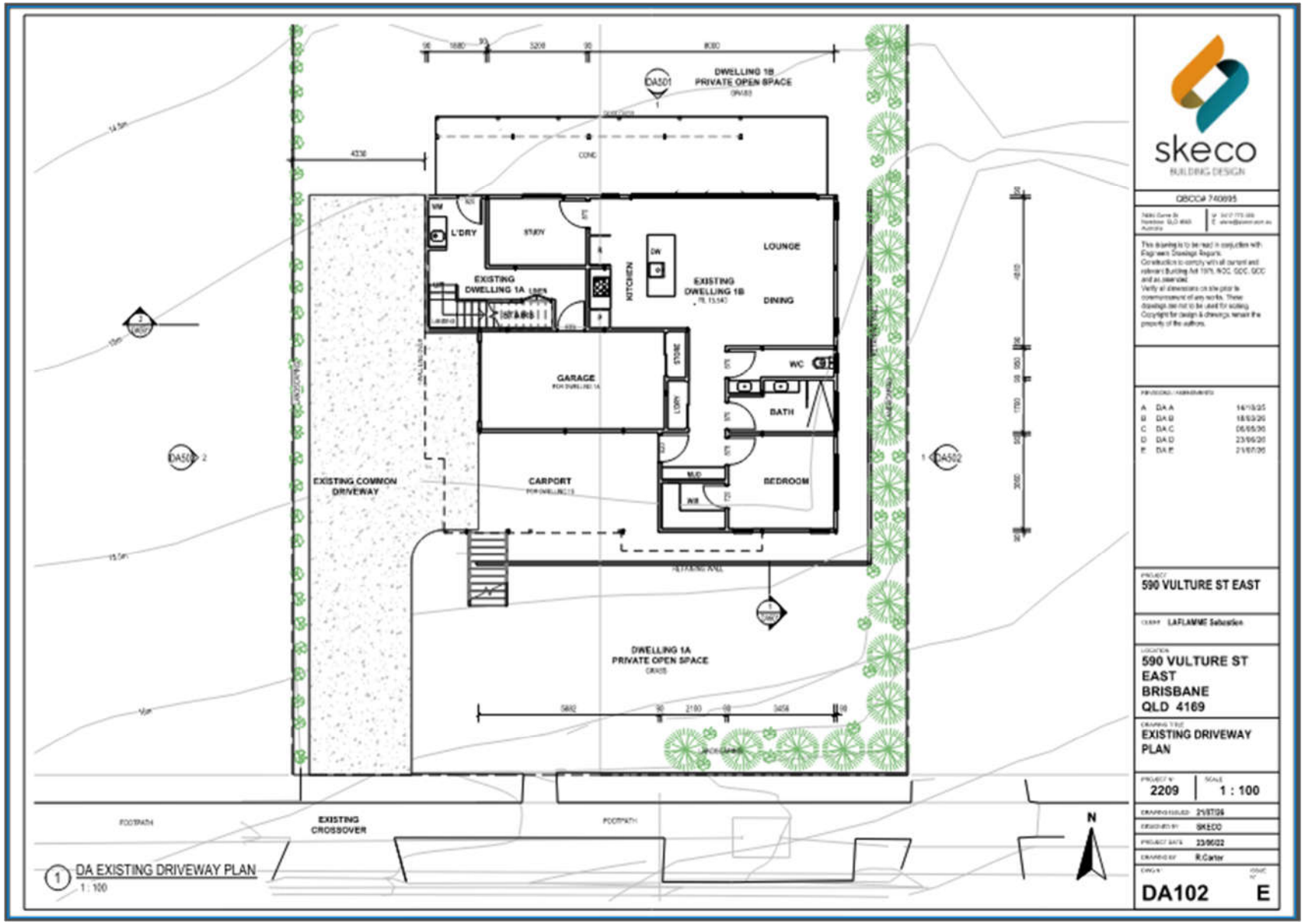
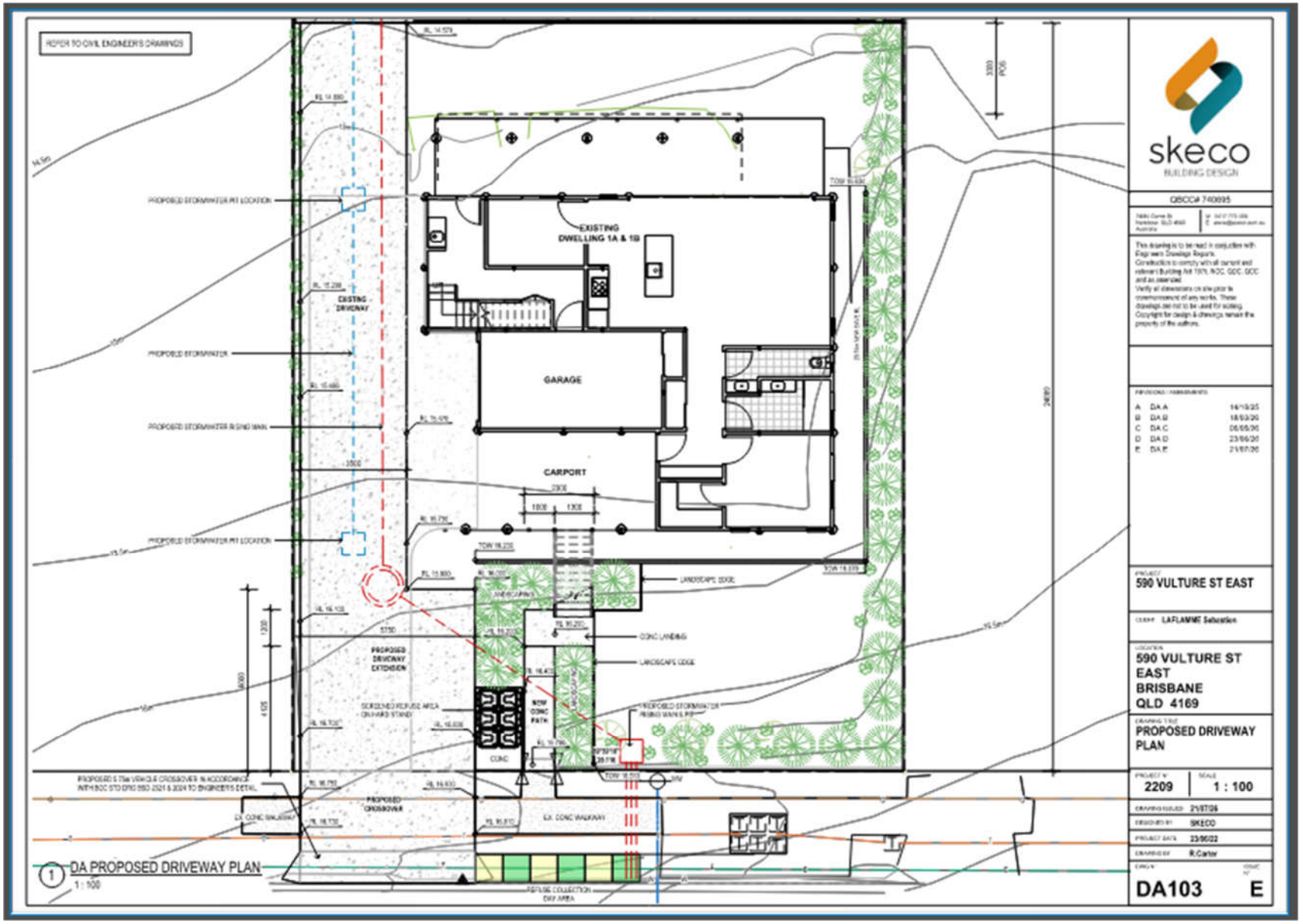
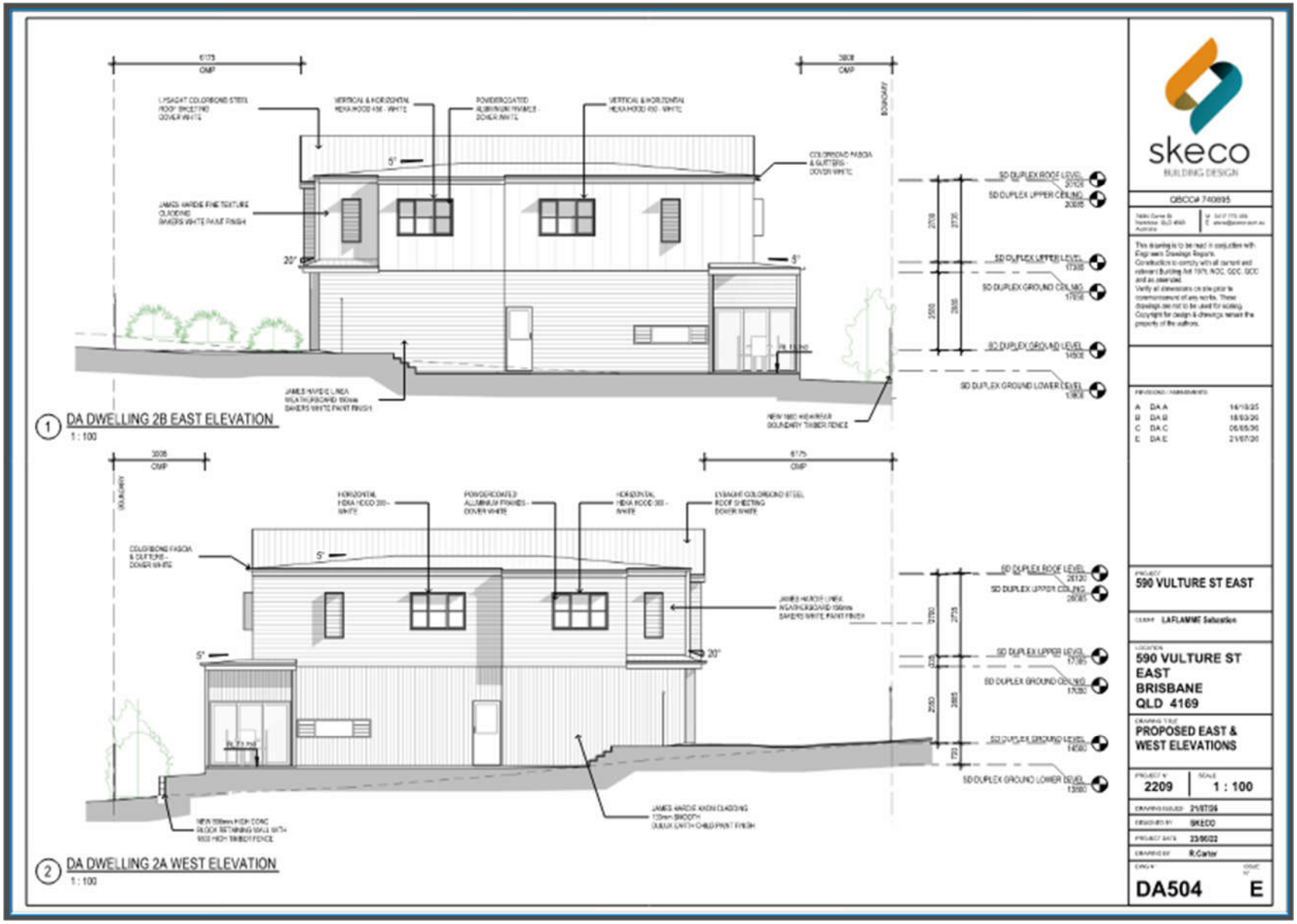
PROPOSED DWELLING AREAS
SITE COVER
PRIVATE OPEN SPACE
PROPOSED DWELLING 2A & 2B
EXISTING DWELLING 1A & 1B
100 RP11455
99 RP11455
101 RP11455
98 RP11455
VULTURE ST
skeco
BUILDING DESIGN
590 VULTURE ST EAST
BRISBANE
QLD 4169
PROPOSED SITE PLAN
2209
1 : 250
DA101
E
1 DA PROPOSED SITE PLAN
1 : 250


DWELLING 1B
PRIVATE OPEN SPACE
DA501
CONC
4238
W/M
L'DRY
STUDY
KITCHEN
DW
LOUNGE
DINING
EXISTING
DWELLING 1A
EXISTING
DWELLING 1B
STAIRS
GARAGE
STORE
LNDY
WC
BATH
BEDROOM
CARPORT
EXISTING COMMON
DRIVEWAY
DA502
DWELLING 1A
PRIVATE OPEN SPACE
EXISTING
CROSSOVER
FOOTPATH
N
1 DA EXISTING DRIVEWAY PLAN
1 : 100
skeco
BUILDING DESIGN
QBCC# 740695
This drawing is to be read in conjuction with
Engineers Drawings Reports.
Construction to comply with all current and
relevant Building Act 1975, NCC, QDC, SDC
and as observed.
Verify all dimensions on site prior to
commencement of any works. These
drawings are not to be used for scaling.
Copyright for design & drawings remain the
property of the authors.
A DA A 14/10/25
B DA B 18/03/26
C DA C 06/05/26
D DA D 23/06/26
E DA E 21/07/26
PROJECT
590 VULTURE ST EAST
CLIENT LAFLAMME Sebastien
LOCATION
590 VULTURE ST
EAST
BRISBANE
QLD 4169
DRAWING TITLE
EXISTING DRIVEWAY
PLAN
PROJECT N°
2209
SCALE
1 : 100
DRAWING ISSUED 21/07/26
DRAWN BY SKECO
PROJECT DATE 23/06/22
DRAWING N°
DA102
E


REFER TO CIVIL ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS
EXISTING DWELLING 1A & 1B
GARAGE
CARPORT
EXISTING DRIVEWAY
PROPOSED DRIVEWAY EXTENSION
PROPOSED CROSSOVER
CONC LANDING
LANDSCAPE EDGE
CONC WALKWAY
PROPOSED STORMWATER PIT LOCATION
PROPOSED STORMWATER
PROPOSED STORMWATER RISING MAIN
1 DA PROPOSED DRIVEWAY PLAN
1 : 100
skeco
BUILDING DESIGN
QBCC# 740935
590 VULTURE ST EAST
LAFLAMME Sebastien
590 VULTURE ST EAST BRISBANE QLD 4169
PROPOSED DRIVEWAY PLAN
2209
1 : 100
SKECO
R.Carter
DA103
E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1 : 100
2 DA DWELLING 2A WEST ELEVATION
1 : 100
skeco
BUILDING DESIGN
QBCC# 740895
SD DUPLEX ROOF LEVEL
SD DUPLEX UPPER CEILING
SD DUPLEX UPPER LEVEL
SD DUPLEX GROUND CEILING
SD DUPLEX GROUND LEVEL
SD DUPLEX GROUND LOWER LEVEL
A DA A 14/10/25
B DA B 18/03/26
C DA C 05/05/26
E DA E 21/07/26
PROJECT
590 VULTURE ST EAST
LAFLAMME Sebastien
LOCATION
590 VULTURE ST
EAST
BRISBANE
QLD 4169
DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED EAST &
WEST ELEVATIONS
PROJECT N
2209
SCALE
1 : 100
DRAWING ISSUED 21/07/26
DESIGNED BY SKECO
PROJECT DATE 23/06/22
DRAWING BY R.Carter
DWG #
DA504
ISSUE #
E

Photos



Tree 1



Tree 2



Tree 3



Tree 4



Tree 5



Tree 6



Tree 7



Tree 8



Tree 9



Tree 10



Tree 11



Tree 12



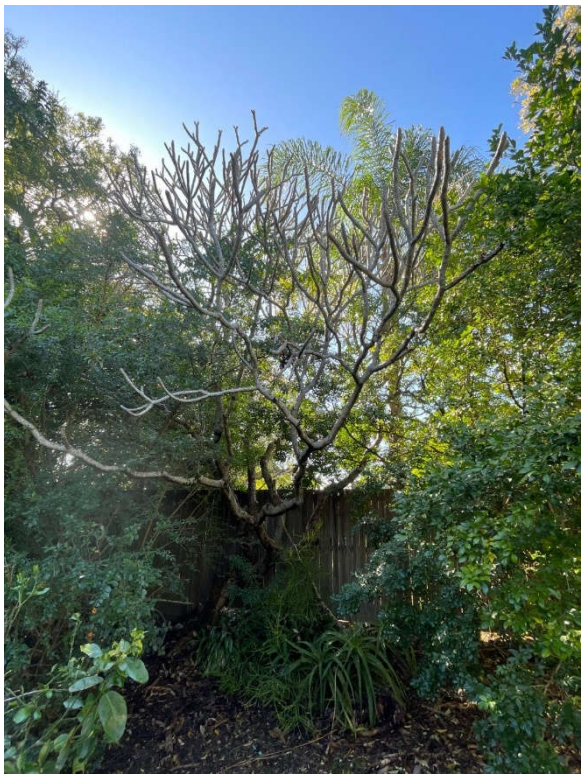
Tree 13



Tree 14



Tree 15



Tree 16



Tree 17



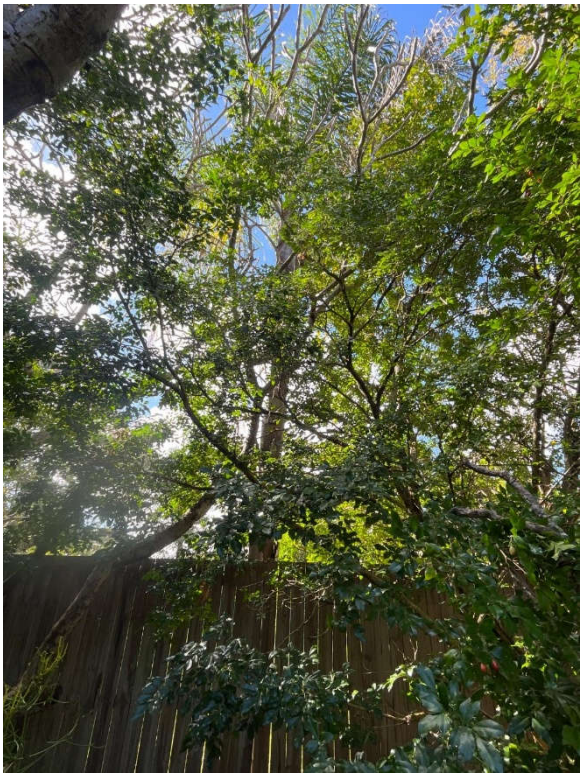
Tree 18



Tree 19



Tree 20



Tree 21



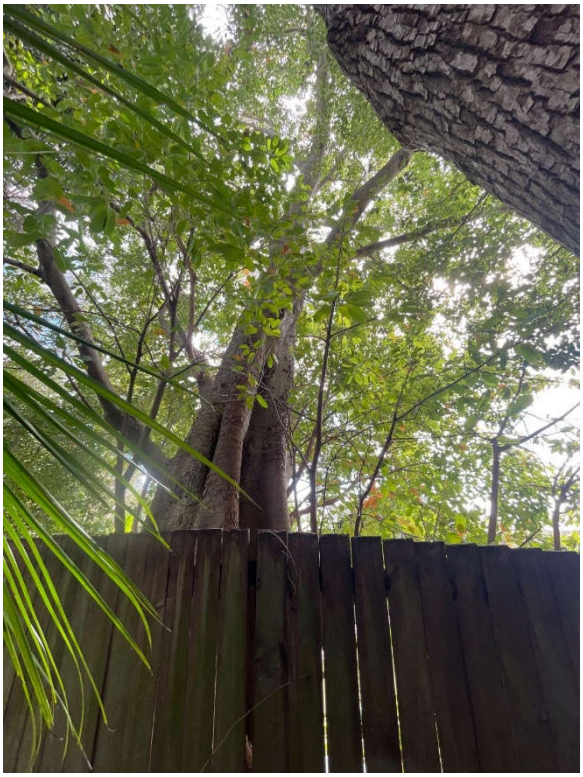
Tree 22



Tree 23 base



Tree 23



Tree 24



Tree 25



Tree 26



Tree 27



Tree 28



Tree 29



Tree 30



Tree 31



Tree 32



Tree 33

Protected Vegetation Report

Protected Vegetation Report

Wednesday 19 August, 2026 9:50 AM

Case Number
24045376

Dedicated to a better Brisbane

The Protected Vegetation Report provides property or lot-based protected vegetation information for property owners and managers. This report provides existing information extracted from Council systems on the presence of protected vegetation for the requested address. Refer to the Terms and Definitions section for a glossary of terms. To find out more about how the contents of this report may affect decisions to carry out work on existing vegetation, please visit https://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/laws-and-permits/laws-and-permits-for-residents/protected-vegetation. Please note that all trees on the footpath adjacent to or abutting the boundary of a property in Brisbane are protected.

This is a report for:

Customer Name: Robert Stoop

Address: 590 Vulture Street, East Brisbane 4169



Legend

Council Vegetation		Significant Native Vegetation	
Significant Urban Vegetation		Waterway and Wetland Vegetation	

Advice

There is no record of vegetation on this property protected by the Natural Assets Local Law 2003, covenant, heritage listing or Biodiversity overlay; however, development history requirements may protect existing vegetation.It is an offence to interfere with, or cause, or permit interference with protected vegetation. If you plan to carry out works that may interfere with this vegetation, please contact Council on 07 3403 8888.

Disclaimer

The status of Protected Vegetation for a property provided in this report has been based on the property details supplied by the Customer and determined from the records the best available information to Council at the date of issue. The Protected Vegetation status for a particular property may change if further information becomes available.

The information in the Protected Vegetation Report is for general informational purposes only. All information in the report is provided in good faith, however Council makes no representation or warranty of any kind, express or implied regarding the accuracy, adequacy, validity, reliability, currency or completeness of any information in the report. Under no circumstances will Council have any liability for any loss or damage of any kind incurred as a result of use of the report or reliance on any information provided in the report. Use of the Protected Vegetation report by the Customer and the Customer's reliance on any information in the report is solely at the Customer's risk.

Terms and Definitions

Natural Assets Local Law

The NALL is a local law which protects our valuable natural assets from indiscriminate clearing. The NALL affects vegetation on private properties and seeks to balance the needs of landowners with environmental needs. It is not a development control. Land owners with NALL affected properties must seek Council approval to interfere with clear protected vegetation, except for basic maintenance, weed control and emergency work

Covenant

A Covenant is a type of contract under which certain conditions are tied to the use of a parcel of land. Issued under the Land Titles Act 1994, a Covenant imposes duties or restrictions upon the use of that land regardless of the owner. With regard to vegetation existing on a private property, a Covenant may exist which simultaneously restricts removal of vegetation from the property whilst also requiring that the owner of the property carry out enhancement planting and weed management. A Covenant may exist as a component of development assessment conditions made during the subdivision stage.

Development History

Many properties in Brisbane may be subject to conditions set as part of a development approval which relate to the vegetation present on the property. For example, during the subdivision or planning stage of a development particular trees or areas of vegetation may have been required to be retained to meet requirements for the subdivision to be approved. On some properties a specific area is designated for house construction to maximise vegetation retention. These conditions, or history, are tied to the land regardless of the owner.

Heritage Listing

A property may be subject to Heritage listing due to either cultural or natural attributes. The listing may refer to trees or other vegetation on the property. A Heritage tree is one which has been protected due to its cultural or natural heritage significance. These trees may be associated with an historical building but a tree may also be solely protected.

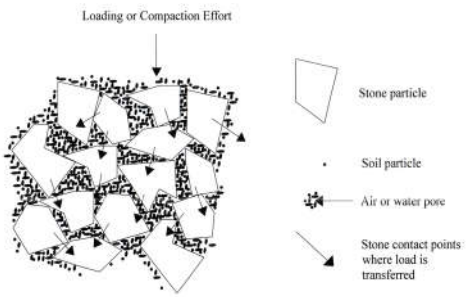
Biodiversity Areas Overlay

Koala habitat area sub-category of the Biodiversity areas overlay, Brisbane City Plan 2014. Presence of vegetation may be an assessment trigger during a development application to ensure that any development on the property reflects the outcomes within the Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code.

Interfere with

"Interfere with" means to engage in any activity damaging or leading to the death, disfigurement or mutilation of vegetation including but not limited to, to lop or top, poison, spill onto root zone, cut or tear branches or roots (other than in the course of pruning), ring bark, scar bark, fix objects into, use tree climbing spikes on, damage root zone, uproot or displace, effect the hydrological scheme, burn, scorch, singe or damage by heat or introduce livestock onto protected vegetation.

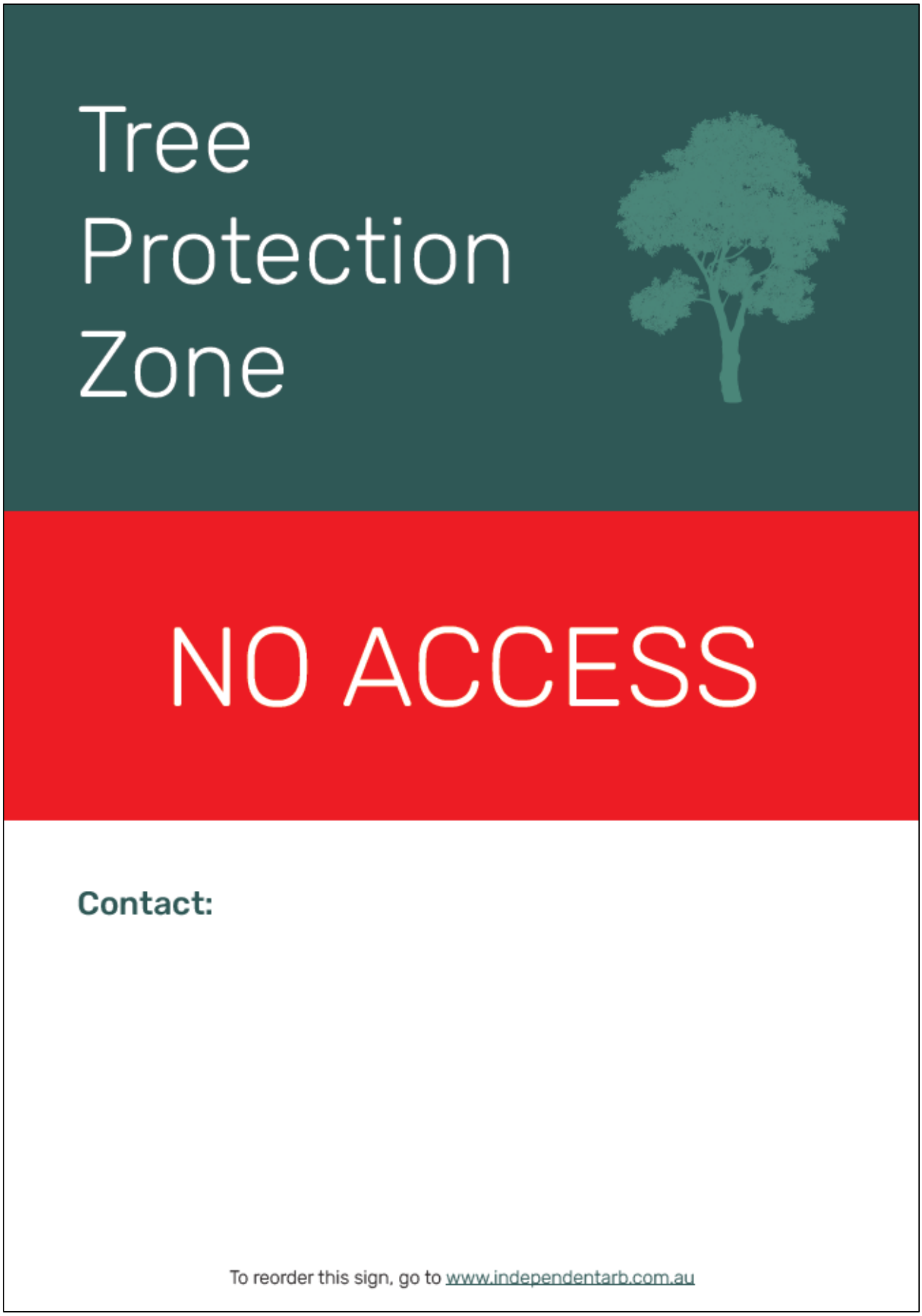
Appendix 1: Examples of Protection Measures

Examples	Photos
The use low pressure water excavation for the installation of conduits	 
The use of black plastic to line pier holes	
The use of black plastic to line concrete	 
The use of Structural Soil. Structural Soils – (*Source: Cornell University*)	  

Appendix 2: Tree Management Plan (TMP) – Works Progress: Development Phase

Stage	Tasks	Specific Outcomes
Pre-construction Phase		
Prepare and finalise Arboricultural Impact Assessments (AIA) for submission to Council	Project Arborist to be appointed. Review tree details in all approved arboricultural reports following any new issue of plans.	Submit arboricultural reports, including Arboricultural Impact Assessment for final Council approval.
Project Arborist to conduct Prestart Meeting with all representatives involved in construction	Prior to meeting: TPZ temporary protection/fencing installed **Arboricultural Report, TPP (including TPS) & Council approval copies to be included in Construction Management Plan (CMP)** and made available to onsite crews.	Prestart Certification and approvals in place & available onsite with Construction Management Plan (CMP).
Commencement - Construction Phase		
Initial Site Preparation	Project Arborist to supervise all tree work. **Construction crew or others are not to remove any part of a tree** prior to arborist prestart site inspection.	Compliance Certification of arboricultural works for lodgement to Council. Arborist certification of TPZ measures.
Prestart Toolbox Meeting	All relevant onsite crews to be briefed by Project Arborist prior to commencement of each work phase. Project Arborist must be notified and onsite at all times when construction works are within or close to NRZ. Note: Onsite attendance of Project Arborist is a condition for issue of Arboricultural Site Audit Statement/s.	Arborist Site Audit Reporting system to be in place. Copies of Arboricultural report to be retained onsite. Arboricultural Site Audit Statement/s will not be issued retrospectively.
Construction Phase		
Site Establishment	Project Arborist to monitor tree health during establishment phase, including bulk earthworks, changes in hydrology etc.	Initiate remedial tree care measures, if required.
Construction work	Site Manager to liaise with and ensure Project Arborist is advised in time, to allow them to be present for all work carried out within NRZ area including any work likely to affect identified tree/s. Any deviation/s from approved plans is to be approved by Project Arborist. **Project Arborist to provide ongoing Site Audit Certification of all work within NRZ.**	Any remedial tree works to be carried out by qualified arborists under supervision of the Project Arborist. Project Arborist is responsible for issue of Arborist Site Audit Reports.
Practical Completion	Project Arborist to carry out review of tree health and vigour and TPZ fencing.	On Project Arborist approval, carry out removal of remaining temporary tree protection measures.
Post Construction Phase		
Final Arborist inspection	Carry out tree health review and provide recommendations for required tree care.	Issue of final Arborist Site Audit Compliance Statement for inclusion in final DA documentation and sealing.

Appendix 3: Tree Protection Signage



Appendix 4: Explanation of Terminology

Definition	Process Description
Removal	Complete tree removal leaving stump as close as possible to ground level. Recommended process will include chipping of all foliage limbs and timber and reinstatement 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. Recommended 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.
Crown Clean (Deadwood)	Removal of all major/significant deadwood and dead branches up to [and including] 30 millimetres in diameter in trees overhanging pedestrian or vehicular areas or removal of dead branches > 50mm diameter in canopy of trees located in parkland or similar area unless otherwise specified.
Crown Clean (General pruning)	Recommended pruning process will include removal of broken, crossing, rubbing, diseased, stressed or dying branches or limbs with poor attachment. Additional work process may include pruning to define leaders, balance the crown, reduce weight load, or clear the tree from obstructions. In summary, to rectify, as far as is possible, any structural defects and eliminate undesirable growth or deadwood.
Crown Reduction (Canopy reduction)	Recommended pruning process may include light and general pruning typically to encompass removal of up to 15% but no more than 20% of the leaf-bearing crown. By definition the unique shape and form of the tree will not be altered or compromised by the pruning process. Typically, the consulting arborist will nominate the reduction percentage [%] appropriate to species, condition and assessment.
Crown Raising (Canopy lift)	Pruning processes maybe involve the raising of the tree's lower canopy to a height specified in metres. Typically, the process is performed to provide for pedestrian and or vehicular clearance and unless otherwise specified the default parameters will be to provide 2 metres clearance from ground level or as specified by Local or State Government regulation. From time to time pruning requirements may be altered to accommodate various site-specific requirements as advised by the consulting arborist.
Crown Restoration	Pruning process will encompass crown restoration and remedial works where the tree has been previously lopped or otherwise damaged. Crown restoration is not feasible when a 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 / Unattached Branch	Pruning process may be restricted to the removal of any hanger/s 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 appropriate, future growth will be directed away from any obstacles through select pruning, to encourage the development of the growth of new leaders.
Habitat Pruning	When pruning deadwood from trees, simple techniques and methods can be employed to achieve hazard reduction whilst leaving food and habitat for tree dwelling fauna. Long pieces of deadwood can be reduced in length to limit potential hazard but still retain food for the insects and microorganisms. Stubs that have been left by old pruning or

	previous branch failure can be retained, and with the use of a hole-saw or chainsaw they may also be bored out to create a nesting hollow for native birds or small mammals. *Source: Mosman Council*
Deadwood	Deadwood is a naturally occurring feature of most tree species and comprises dead or decaying branches within the canopy of a tree. Deadwood may have habitat value and require removal only when target and occupancy risk is unacceptable i.e. high use pedestrian area or damage to adjacent infrastructure.
Decay	The biological process of degradation of woody tissues by micro-organisms.
Compaction	Results from loads or stress forces applied to the soil as well as shear forces. Both foot traffic and vehicle traffic exert both forces on soils. Vehicle traffic may cause significant compaction at depths of 150–200 mm (the area in which most absorbing roots are located). The degree of compaction will depend on weight of vehicles, number of movements, soil moisture levels and clay content. Soil handling, stockpiling and transporting also tend to lead to the breakdown of soil structure and create compaction. Vibration resulting from frequent traffic or adjacent construction activities may also compact soil.
Co-dominant Structure	Stems or trunks on or about the same size and originating from the same position of the main stem. When the stem bark ridge turns upward the union is strong; when the ridge turns inward the union is weak, a likely point of failure in storm or windy weather conditions, or where increased load causes undue stress on the defective union.

Source: AS4373-2007 *Pruning of Amenity Trees &* AS 4970-2025 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites.*

Appendix 5: Normal Function of a Tree

Background Note: The following diagrams and explanatory notes are useful to illustrate the structure of a tree in a normal growing environment. This information is taken from AS4970-2025 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites* which has been released subsequently to AS4373-2007 *Pruning of Amenity Trees.*

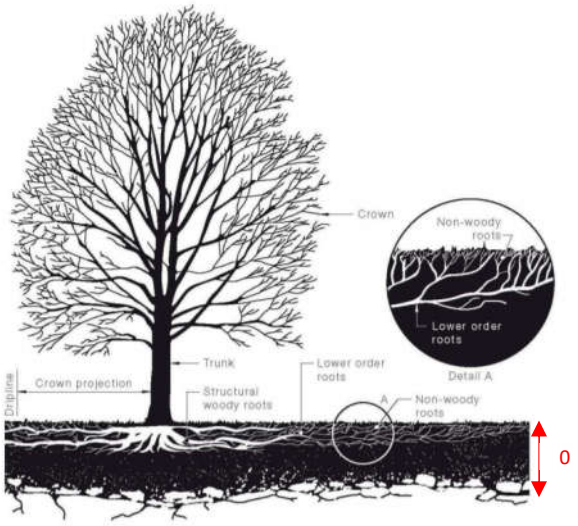


Figure 2: Structure of a tree in a normal growing environment

Leaves
The main function of leaves is photosynthesis, that is, the production of sugars. The sugars produced by the leaves (and any other green tissue) are the source of chemical energy for all living cells in the entire plant and as such are essential for the normal functioning and survival of the tree. Anything that directly or indirectly damages the leaves will interfere with photosynthesis.

Trunks and branches
Branches and trunks are composed of many tissues with specialized functions including the bark (protection), phloem (transport of sugars from the leaves), vascular cambium (growth of new transport tissues), sapwood (transport of water and nutrients from the roots), heartwood (strength and structural support) and rays (internal transport and storage of sugars). Damage to branches or trunks may allow infection by plant pathogens (disease causing organisms), disrupt the movement of vital materials and structurally weaken the tree.

Roots
The main functions of roots include the uptake of water and nutrients, anchorage, storage of sugar reserves and the production of some plant hormones required by the shoots. For roots to function, they must be supplied with oxygen from the soil. The root system of trees consists of several 'types' of roots found in different parts of the soil and is generally much more extensive than commonly thought. The importance of roots is easily overlooked because they are not visible, that is 'out of sight, out of mind'. Damage to the root system is a common cause of tree decline and death and is the most common form of damage associated with development sites.

Root systems consist of three main parts:

1. The structural woody roots (anchorage, storage and transport);
2. Lower order roots (anchorage, storage and transport); and
3. Non-woody roots (absorption of water and nutrients, extension, synthesis of amino acids and growth regulators) (see Figure).

In addition to lateral root spread being underestimated, root depth in trees has also been grossly exaggerated. Deep root systems or taproots are the exception rather than the rule. Most roots of most trees are found in the very top of the soil. The vast majority of these roots are small non-woody absorbing roots which grow upward into the very surface layers of the soil and leaf litter. This delicate, non-woody system, because of its proximity to the surface, is very vulnerable to injury."

Explanatory Note: The importance of gas exchange in soils

The fact that tree roots require oxygen to function is often misunderstood. Accessibility to available oxygen and water within the soil structure is dependent on the integrity of soil structure within their surrounds; when soils are compacted there is little space between soil aggregates with soil volume and total pore space, especially macropore space diminished. In turn, good soil oxygenation and gas exchange (Lonsdale) levels allow for successful function of tree roots. Oxygen levels in soils will typically decrease as soil depth increases and /or soils are heavily compacted.

Macropore is the term used to describe the relatively large space between soil particles that is usually air filled and allows for water movement and root penetration. Micropore is the term used to describe the space between soil particles that is relatively small and likely to be water filled.

Compaction results from loads or stress forces applied to the soil as well as shear forces. When soil within the root zone of a plant, including a tree, is compacted through either pedestrian or vehicular traffic, or by the heavy weight of stored materials or machinery, the ability of water and oxygen to penetrate the soil around the roots of living plants is compromised. Whilst tree roots are typically found in the top 600mm of the soil horizon, vehicle traffic, in particular may cause significant compaction at depths of 150–200 mm (the area in which most absorbing roots are located). (Refer Tree Function Note above).

The degree of soil compaction will depend on weight of vehicles, number of movements, soil moisture levels and clay content. Soil handling, stockpiling and transporting also tend to lead to the breakdown of soil structure and thus to soil compaction. Vibration, as a result of frequent traffic or adjacent construction activities, will also cause compaction of soil.

Contrary to the commonly held myth that all trees have tap roots, tree roots are typically located within the top 600mm of soil. Just as leaves perform the vital function of photosynthesis, tree roots are vital for the primary functions of anchorage, storage, absorption and conduction. Larger tree roots fulfil the main functions of anchorage, storage and conduction and smaller more fibrous tree roots, which grow primarily at the end of the main woody roots, fulfil a vital role in absorbing oxygen, essential mineral elements and moisture from the soil, often through a symbiotic relationship with soil borne fungi referred to as Mycorrhizae; the extent of root loss has the potential to jeopardise any or all of these main functions and most importantly may compromise the structural integrity of an established tree and its associated potential OH&S risk of failure occurring; any OH&S risk of potential failure in a high use area such as public roads, is noteworthy for all the wrong reasons and should be of major concern and avoided at all times. (Refer Appendix 2, Tree Function Note).

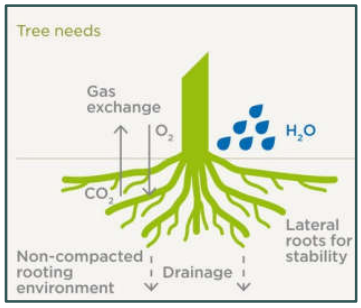


Figure 3: Gas exchange in woody tissues: the diffusion of gases into and out of a particular region (Jaluzot)

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Company Details

Independent Arboricultural Services

Independent Arboricultural Services, incorporated in May 2007, offers a completely independent arborist consulting and reporting service. Its directors and associated consultants bring extensive arboricultural knowledge gained over many years to this company. All consulting staff hold a minimum AQF Level 5 (Diploma of Arboriculture). Specialised advice when required, such as provision of survey mapping or engineering advice and certification is sourced from reputable professional providers according to site requirements as per AS 4970-2025 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.

Statement of Goal

To deliver continual improvement through the use of world's best arboricultural practices, supported by ongoing education and exposure to leading industry experts and research throughout the world.

Mission Statement

To provide timely, relevant and actionable consulting advice and practice based on the latest available and best scientific arboricultural knowledge.

Environmental Statement

Independent Arboricultural Services supports long term environmental sustainability sustainable sourced paper and ensuring all inks cartridges are recycled where possible.

Independent Arboricultural Services actively seeks to maintain a positive carbon footprint status and to that end is committed to protecting and preserving the environment, continuing to carry out tree planting, transplanting and replacement planting where practical, having planted in excess of 4000 trees in the first 2 years after its inception in May 2007 alone. Arboricultural recommendations, involving the removal of tree/s, will include replanting at a minimum ratio of 2 trees for any tree removed where possible. All arboricultural recommendations are made in accordance with world's best arboricultural practice and AS 4373-2007 *Pruning of Amenity Trees* and AS 4970-2025 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites* so as to ensure optimal outcomes for all living trees.

Independent Arboricultural Services acknowledges the benefits of healthy trees with good vigour and vitality and actively promotes better understanding in the general community of the contribution that trees make to reducing greenhouse gasses, the contribution of trees to better water retention, prevention of soil erosion, the ability of trees to provide protection to infrastructure by diffusing strong winds in weather events, and the contribution of trees to general liveability within the urban environment.

It is an acknowledged fact that air temperature beneath a tree canopy can be in excess of 7° Celsius lower than the surrounding ambient air temperature thereby reducing reliance on greenhouse gas producing air conditioners and coal fired power sources.