

**APPENDIX B - TREE SUMMARY - RACHEL FORSTER HOSPITAL SITE, PITT STREET REDFERN**

Tree No.	Genus, Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Canopy (m)	DBH (mm)	Foliage Condition	Age	Trunk	Trunk Lean	Crown balance	Past Pruning	Stability	Branch Attachment	Health	Vigour	Deadwood	Pest or disease	SULE	Landscape Significance	Comments
1	<i>Celtis sinense</i> (Chinese Hackberry)	11	10	85 to 165	Good foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 1.6 metres	Displays signs of instability	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	The tree displays signs of instability with multiple trunks from ground level and with evidence of poor attachment at the trunk junctions (included bark in junctions) - the junctions of the trunks are weak points in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure. Numerous structural roots from the tree are exposed in the vicinity of the trunk.
2	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> (Small-leaved Privet)	5		up to 450mm	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Appears central leaders removed in past at 1.3 metres	Appears stable	Poor branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	<5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Environmental pest species	The tree has been incorrectly pruned ('lopped') at 1.3 metres - the resulting regrowth is poorly attached with increased risk of failure. This species is an environmental weed - removal and replacement recommended.
3	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brushbox)	18	11	635 (740 X 530)	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 3 metres, upper limbs pruned on west side to 8 metres	Displays signs of instability	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	10%	Evidence of past termite activity	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	High Landscape significance	At the time of inspection the tree exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback. The tree displays signs of instability with 2 codominant trunks from 2.3 metres - while appearing sound at the time of inspection the junction of the trunks is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure. In addition there is evidence of past termite activity in the tree with termite leads (mudding) in the tree's lower trunk bark - the presence of reaction wood in the lower trunk indicated there may be internal damage in the trunk, possibly from the past termite activity - it is recommended further testing such as Picus Sonic Tomograph® or Resistograph® testing be undertaken to provide an accurate assessment of the tree's structural integrity.
4	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brushbox)	9		405 (380 x 8430)	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Slight trunk lean to the west	Majority of canopy to the north west	Lower limbs pruned in past to 3 metres	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	<5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	At the time of inspection the tree exhibited low to moderate levels of dieback and reduced foliage density in the upper canopy. The tree develops codominant trunks from 1.7 metres - while appearing sound at the time of inspection the junction of the trunks is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure.

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5	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor laurel)	14	8 x 14	750 (720 x 780)	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the south	Lower limbs pruned in past to 3 metres, upper limbs pruned to 6 metres on east for OH wires	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Poor health	Poor vigour	30%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	4 (< 5 years)	Moderate landscape significance	At the time of inspection the tree exhibited very high levels of dieback and deadwood and high levels of epicormic growth on the scaffold branches. The tree is in decline with a very short predicted SULE. (< 5 years) There is increased risk of branch fall with large diameter deadwood present in the upper canopy. Removal and replacement with a suitable species is recommended.
6	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor laurel)	16	16 x 19	460, 540, 610, 670, 850	Fair foliage condition	Over mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 5 metres, upper limbs pruned to 8 metres on east for OH wires	Displays signs of instability	Sound branch attachment	Moderate health	Poor vigour	15%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	Significant in the landscape	The tree displays signs of instability with multiple trunks from approx 1 metre and evidence of included bark in the junctions. There is a seedling <i>Ficus sp.</i> (Fig) and seedling <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> (Native Cherry) growing in a trunk junction on the NE and SW sides at approx 1 metre indicative of deep inclusion. There is a hollow in a trunk at 3 metres on the western side that requires further investigation to determine structural integrity. At the time of inspection the tree exhibited high levels of dieback and very high levels of epicormic growth indicative of decline. The tree is in the initial stages of decline with a short predicted SULE (5 to 15 years)
7	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i> (Chinese Camellia) a row of 10 specimens	2 to 4	1 to 2	30 to 85	Fair foliage condition	Semi mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned for pedestrian access	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Moderate health	Poor vigour	5 to 10%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Low landscape significance	A row of 10 semi mature specimens in moderate health, of poor vigour and of low landscape significance - moderate to high levels of dieback present.
8	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i> (Chinese Camellia) a row of 12 specimens	4 to 4.5	1.8 to 4	25 to 90	Good foliage condition	Semi mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned to 1.6 metres for access	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Low landscape significance	A row of 12 semi mature specimens in good health but of low landscape significance.

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9	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> (Tulip Tree)	18	9	640	Deciduous (no foliage)	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned to 5 metres, upper limbs pruned in past	Displays signs of instability	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Poor vigour	15%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	3 Short (5 to 15 years)	High Landscape significance	There tree displays signs of instability/structural problems with possible decay in a torn pruning stub at 8 metres on the NW side and branch junctions in the mid to upper canopy - an aerial inspection of these areas is recommended to assess potential impacts on the tree's structural integrity. At the time of inspection the tree exhibited high levels of dieback - it is recommended the tree be re-inspected in late spring when in full leaf to re-assess the tree's vigour. The tree is in the initial stages of decline with a short predicted SULE (5 to 15 years).
10	<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i> (Small-leaved Lilly Pili)	8		150, 170, 6200	Fair foliage condition	Mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 2 metres for access	Displays signs of instability	Fair branch attachment	Moderate health	Fair vigour	5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	The tree displays signs of instability with 2 codominant trunks from 0.8 metres and 3 trunks at 1.4 metres - while appearing sound at the time of inspection the junctions of the trunks are weak points in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure. At the time of inspection the tree exhibited reduced foliage density in the upper canopy and moderate levels of dieback.
11	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brushbox)	15	10	630 (60)	Good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 3 metres for access including large diameter scaffold on the north side	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High Landscape significance	At the time of inspection the tree exhibited moderate levels of dieback and epicormic growth. The tree forms codominant trunks at 2.3 metres - while appearing sound at the time of inspection the junctions of the trunks is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure - recommended the junction be monitored to check structural integrity.
12	<i>Celtis sinense</i> (Chinese Hackberry)	14	6	240	Good foliage condition	Semi mature	Single trunk	Slight trunk lean to the east	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Displays signs of instability	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	The tree displays signs of instability with an exposed root plate and limited root growth on the north side of the trunk due to its immediate proximity to the building on its north side - the risk of failure will increase as the tree's canopy increases in dimension.
13	<i>Celtis sinense</i> (Chinese Hackberry)	14	7	300	Good foliage condition	Semi mature	Single trunk	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	Upper branches pruned for OH wires on east	Appears stable	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High Landscape significance	The tree forms codominant trunks at 3 metres - while appearing sound at the time of inspection the junctions of the trunks is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure - recommended the junction be monitored to check structural integrity.

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14	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> (Jacaranda)	12	16	890 (840 x 940)	Good foliage condition	Mature to over mature	Single trunk	Slight trunk lean to the north west	Balanced canopy area	Lower branches pruned in past to 4 metres, upper branches pruned over building	Displays signs of instability	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	High Landscape significance to significant in the landscape	The tree displays signs of instability with codominant trunks from 1.4 metres with potential for decay in an upward facing depression on the top side of the junction - while appearing sound at the time of inspection the junctions of the trunks is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure - recommended the junction be monitored to check structural integrity. Pruning stubs need to be investigated for potential decay. There is a split hazard beam at approx 8.5 metres on the south side of the canopy that requires removal. A number of self sown <i>Celtis sinense</i> growing in close proximity to the tree require removal to prevent future impacts on the tree from competitive affects.
15	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> (Frangipani)	6	5 x 7	120 to 210	Good foliage condition	Mature to over mature	Multi trunked	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the north	Lower limbs pruned n past to 3 metres, upper branches pruned on south for building	Displays signs of instability	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Fair vigour	<5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Low to moderate landscape significance	The tree forms codominant trunks from near ground level and is multi trunked at 1.4 metres - while appearing sound at the time of inspection the junctions of the trunks are weak points in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure.
16	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> (Carob Tree)	9	7 x 10	280, 360	Very good foliage condition	Mature	Twin trunked	Slight trunk lean to the east	Majority of canopy to the east	Lower limbs pruned in past to 4 metres for access	Displays signs of instability	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	2 Medium (15 to 40 years)	Moderate landscape significance	The tree displays signs of instability due to its location - the tree is growing in a narrow planter area approx 260mm wide between the driveway on the site and the building on the adjoining property which will have limited its root development on the west side.
17	<i>Celtis sinense</i> (Chinese Hackberry)	14	9	250, 330	Very good foliage condition	Semi mature	Twin trunked	Upright trunk	Balanced canopy area	No evidence of significant past pruning	Displays signs of instability	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Moderate to high landscape significance	The tree displays signs on instability with codominant trunks from near ground level and evidence of poor attachment (deep bark inclusion at junction).
18	<i>Glacidion ferdinandii</i> (Cheese Tree)	9	5	ca. 220, 240*	Good foliage condition	Mature	Twin trunked	Upright trunk	Majority of canopy to the north west	Lower limbs pruned in past to 6 metres	Displays signs of instability	Sound branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	Low to moderate landscape significance	The tree forms codominant trunks from near ground level - while appearing sound at the time of inspection the junctions of the trunks is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure - recommended the junction be monitored to check structural integrity. Ivy growing on lower trunk area - some recently removed from one trunk. The tree's canopy development has been significantly suppressed by tree number 19

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19	<i>Celtis sinense</i> (Chinese Hackberry)	13	14	ca. 540*	Very good foliage condition	Mature	Single trunk	Slight trunk lean to the west	Balanced canopy area	Lower limbs pruned in past to 7 metres	Appears stable	Fair branch attachment	Good health	Good vigour	<5%	No evidence of significant pest or disease	1 Long (> 40 years)	High Landscape significance	The tree forms codominant trunks at 3 metres - while appearing sound at the time of inspection the junctions of the trunks is a weak point in the tree's structure with increased risk of failure - recommended the junction be monitored to check structural integrity.

\*ca = approximate diameter at breast height (DBH) estimated from nearest property boundary