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Arboricultural Assessment of Effects

of
Establishment of Shaft 8 construction yard and establishment of construction access resulting in the removal of riparian trees, trees within 20 m of a wetland and reserve trees.

at
27 Trig Road, Whenuapai, and
19 Westpoint Drive, Hobsonville

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Date 11 January 2023
Job ref # 2523

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1. Introduction and instructions

- 1.1 Watercare Services Limited (Watercare) is proposing to install approximately 4 km of wastewater pipeline between 32 Mamari Road, Whenuapai and the existing Hobsonville Pump Station at 2A Buckley Avenue, Hobsonville. This pipeline will provide additional wastewater servicing capacity to accommodate growth in the North West region of Auckland. The Project includes the following four key components (see Figure 1):
1. A **break pressure chamber** located on the corner of Mamari and Spedding Roads which connects to the Package 1 works.
 2. The **Massey Connector**, a gravity pipeline (approximately 1km long and 1800mm in diameter) between the break pressure chamber and the Northern Interceptor at 27 Trig Road, Whenuapai.
 3. Phase 2 / Stage 1 of the **Northern Interceptor**, comprising of a new gravity tunnel (approximately 2.8km long and 2100mm in diameter), which will run adjacent to SH18 between 27 Trig Road, Whenuapai, and 2 Buckley Avenue, Hobsonville.
 4. A **pump station connection** (approximately 40 m in length, and 800 mm in diameter), between the Northern Interceptor and the Hobsonville Pump Station
 5. **Three permanent shafts** along the Northern Interceptor alignment.
- 1.2 For the purposes of this assessment, the Project also includes construction activities, including three temporary shafts (in addition to the three permanent shafts and Break Pressure Chamber), construction yards/laydown areas at each shaft site, and a temporary access road. The alignment of the Northern Interceptor, pump station connection, all shaft sites and construction yards, and the majority of the access road are located within designation 9377 (North Harbour No. 2 Watermain and Northern Interceptor Shared Corridor). The Massey Connector, and two portions of access road which connect to Westpoint Drive, will be located outside of the designation.
- 1.3 There are two areas within Package 2 where the removal of trees within 10 m of a stream, within 20 m of a riverine wetland, and trees within land-zoned open space are proposed. At 27 Trig Road, vegetation removal to form Shaft 8 and the associated construction yard will occur within the riparian margin, within 20 m of a wetland. At 19 Westpoint Road, vegetation clearance will be required to form construction access over Open Space zoned land. The proposed access road at 19 Westpoint Drive is outside of the designation. This arboricultural assessment of effects relates to the above two areas of work occurring within the Package 2 servicing scheme.

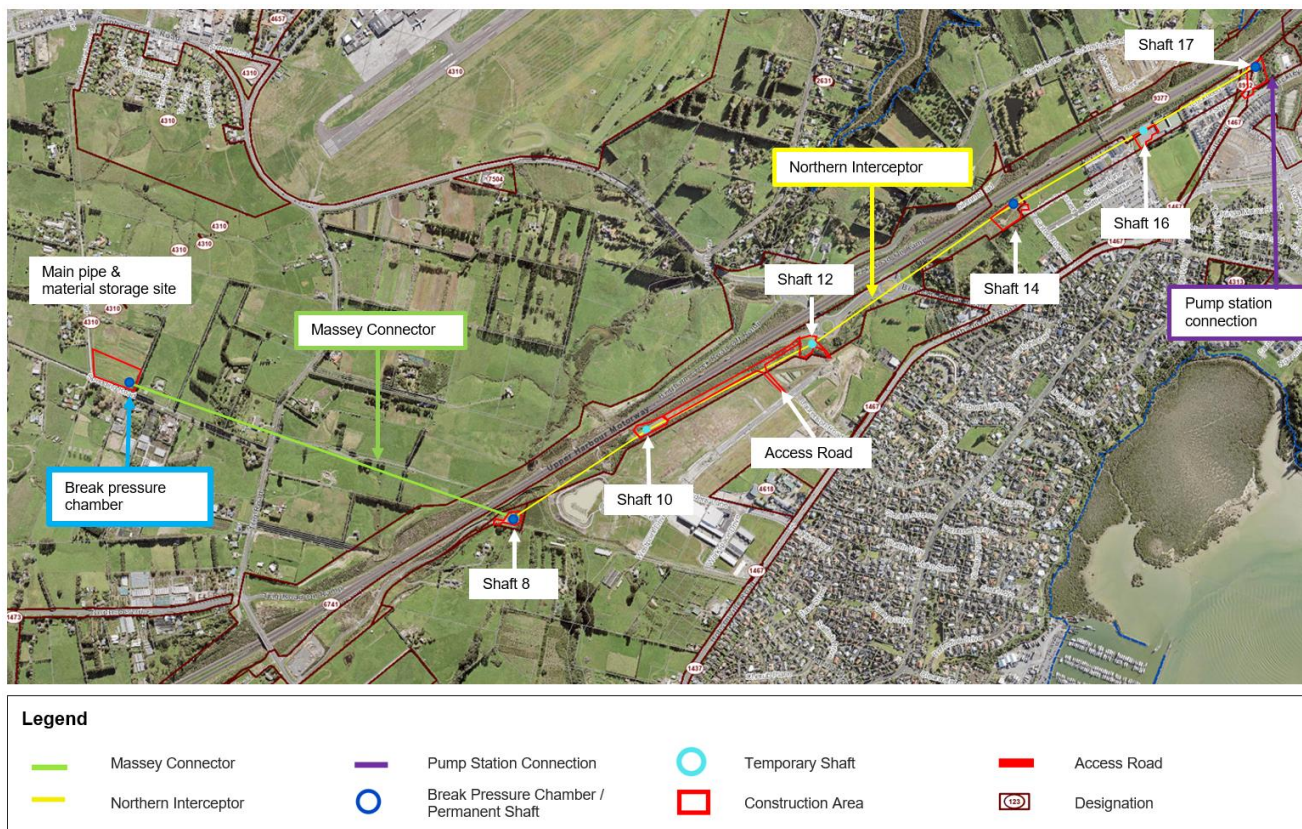


Figure 1 – Overview of works, including key components and ancillary works

1.4 The Tree Consultancy Company has been engaged by Rachael Clark of Beca to provide an arboricultural assessment of the project's effects at Shaft 8 and the access road to the west of Shaft 12, this relates to trees. The scope of services is as follows:

- Identify the trees to be removed from the riparian area (including identifying whether there are any pest species, or other species not requiring consent), and to advise any measures required to protect trees adjacent to 27 Trig Road
- Identity any trees which are likely to be greater than 4 m in height, and advise on any tree protection measures required for the access road construction at 19 Westpoint Road
- Prepare and submit an application for Tree Owner Approval for 19 Westpoint Road.

2. Site description and summary of proposed activities

2.1 There are two areas of work associated with this assessment. One at 27 Trig Road, Whenuapai, and the second at 19 Westpoint Drive, Hobsonville. The two sites are approximately 850 m apart and are adjacent to State Highway 18. Figure 2 below depicts the two work areas.



Figure 2 – Two areas of work (cyan box)

- 2.2 27 Trig Road is accessed from a long driveway and access road, traversing along land zoned Strategic Transport Corridor. The existing access road terminates at an entrance gate to the property, which is zoned Future Urban. Beneath the access road, just before the entrance gate, is a culvert with concrete inlet and outlet wingwalls. Either side of the wingwalls is a stream, with the riverine wetlands present. A mixture of pest and native tree species are present.
- 2.3 Beyond the entrance gate, the site opens in a relatively level area where a dwelling used to be present (prior to the motorway construction works). It is clear that underfoot, the ground has been heavily modified in the level area, likely through construction activities. Along the northern and eastern aspects of the site, the topography drops down to two streams. The southern boundary flanks 25 Trig Road, a large residential property, also zoned Future Urban.
- 2.4 At 27 Trig Road, it is proposed to construct Shaft 8 and establish a contractor's yard for the works. The contractor's yard will house site offices, plant workshops, a transformer, generators, crane pad, excavator pad, ancillary plants, Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM) control cabins, cooling tower, foam generation, and a lube unit. In addition to these, vehicle parking is needed. The contractor's yard will take up the majority of the site west and south of the stream, and a small area to the south of the existing access gate.
- 2.5 19 Westpoint Road is some 850 m to the east of the Trig Road site, containing a stormwater pond. The property is zoned Open Space – Informal Recreation. Reviewing historical images available online, it appears the stormwater pond was constructed in late 2015 / early 2016 as part of private development works. Planting surrounding the pond likely took place between 2017 and 2018.
- 2.6 A construction access point is needed to be built on the western edge of the site to the parcel of land to the north (zoned Strategic Transport Corridor) (refer to Figure 3). This will require the removal of some of the vegetation that was planted around four to five years ago.



Figure 3. Access road for shaft 10 and 12 at 19 Westpoint Drive (Source: Brian Perry Civil draft construction methodology, Rev A1 (25 March 2022))

2.7 The following documents have been relied upon for this assessment.

- Brian Perry Civil draft construction methodology (summarised in the Assessment of Effects on the Environment)
- Designation 9377 – Northern Interceptor Corridor conditions
- Watercare Preliminary Design Drawings (11-07-2022)
- Beca draft planning assessment and consent strategy document (20 June 2022)
- KMZ file depicting the location of the wetland areas at 27 Trig Road

3. Site assessment and limitations

- 3.1 I visited the two sites on 26 October 2022 and investigated the principal trees within the site and a cursory limited visual inspection of the trees near the northern boundary of 25 Trig Road. My investigation focussed on the identification of tree species in the riparian margin, and any trees that could be greater than 4 m in height within 19 Westpoint Road. Following my site inspection, we were advised two riverine wetlands are present at and near 27 Trig Road, and this results in the need for consent to remove vegetation within 20 m. Tracey Funnell (Consultant Arborist, The Tree Consultancy Company) visited the site on 27 October 2022 to view any additional trees that might require an arboricultural comment. A telescopic height stick was used to accurately measure the height of the trees at 19 Westpoint Road. Heights were estimated for the trees at 27 Trig Road. At the same time, I made some qualitative observations of the trees' overall condition (form, structure, and vitality) and a quantitative estimate of the crown volume, which can help to inform an overall picture of vitality.
- 3.2 25 Trig Road is private property, so our assessment of the trees near the northern boundary was conducted from the subject site (27 Trig Road). The tree inspection is therefore categorised as a limited vision, which was compounded by the presence of understorey vegetation preventing clear views of the trunk base and any low unions.

4. Summary of tree details and site observations

27 Trig Road

- 4.1 The wetland area adjacent to the inlet and outlet wingwalls are set lower than the trees affected by the formation of ten light vehicle parking spaces. A very dense grouping of kanuka, manuka, and coprosma is present above the culvert on either side of the inlet wing wall. A grouping of two kanuka trees near the northern edge of the parking area adjacent to the inlet measure approximately 5 m in height, with the remaining trees measuring less than 3 m. Due to the denseness of the grouping, it was too difficult to individually count the trees present. Above the outlet wingwall and adjacent to the access road is a group of mainly 2 m tall coprosma with scattered pampas grass. Using GIS software, and allowing for a 1 m construction buffer around, the area requiring vegetation clearing is approximately 273 m².
- 4.2 The riparian and wetland margin along the northern boundary of the site is heavily infested with pest plant species, such as black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*), Sydney golden wattle (*Acacia longifolia*), Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), gorse (*Ulex spp.*) and woolly nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*). Other ground-cover pest plants are present (refer to the ecological impact assessment prepared for this project for further details).
- 4.3 Along the eastern edge of the extent of the work, is a riparian margin that is also dominated by pest plant species, such as gorse, pampas and woolly nightshade. The occasional small (<2m tall) coprosma was also observed, along with one 4 to 5 m tall conifer (species unknown at the time of preparing this report). The conifer is overall in poor health, with a thin canopy and a moderate amount of deadwood present in the canopy.
- 4.4 A second conifer (Lawson cypress - *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) is near the southern boundary of the site, to the east of the stream. The lawson cypress is approximately 10 m in height and is generally in good health, however, it is in fair form and branch structure. The western canopy edge is almost non-existent, and this may be due to a neighbouring tree that has since been removed. Overall, the lawson cypress is a fair tree, and of little arboricultural significance.
- 4.5 Along the southern boundary is a stand of Tasmania blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), with the group of trees spanning 25 and 27 Trig Road. There are approximately nine trees within 25 Trig Road, with the closest being some 4.5 m from the existing fence line. A greater number of trees, with smaller trunk diameters, are part of the group within the subject site. One 6 to 7 m tall queensland box gum is near the north-western edge of the group, and many pest plants are scattered throughout. 29 m² of the group is located within 20 m of the northernmost wetland.

19 Westpoint Road

- 4.6 From a review of Auckland Council's Geomaps (aerial imagery), the vegetation within 19 Westpoint Road was planted in approximately 2017 after the establishment of the stormwater pond on site in 2015/2016. The species within comprise a wide mixture of native species, such as kahikatea, coprosma, flax, kowhai, kanuka, manuka and pseudopanax. A telescopic height stick was used to measure the trees, with the kahikatea and a single kowhai being the tallest within the footprint of the work. The kahikatea measured up to 3.9m and the kowhai is 4.3 m tall.
- 4.7 On the western boundary of the site, an access track is present, with the adjacent vegetation enclosing the edges, narrowing its width. It is in this location that an access road is to be constructed, so access to the Strategic Transport Corridor land can be accessed for the works.

5. Arboricultural assessment of effects

- 5.1 At 27 Trig Road, the site works will require the removal of approximately 1,400 m² vegetation from within the riparian area of the stream and wetland, including removal of approximately 200 m² of mānuka, kānuka, and karamū, 850 m² of grasses and groundcover vegetation, and 350 m² of pest plant vegetation (including gorse, pampas, and pest trees). The non pest plant trees are arboriculturally insignificant and not of a quality that would warrant mandatory retention. In this instance, mitigation for the vegetation loss is best addressed by the project ecologist.
- 5.2 The group of trees spanning over 25 and 27 Trig Road has developed where they are reliant on the surrounding for shelter against wind and prevailing wind loadings. When trees on the edge of a group are removed, this exposes the remaining to these loads, which they have not adapted to. In these instances, there can be an increase in the frequency of branch snapping a failure, and in the case of mature wattle trees, the potential for whole tree failure and uprooting. If the trees within the subject site are removed, the effects on the trees at 25 could result in failure as a result of the sudden exposure. Should the trees in the project site be removed, then it would be prudent to engage in conversations with the adjacent landowner about their views on the removal or retention of the remaining group. Should they want the trees retained (noting is a permitted activity to remove the trees except for the 29 m² within 20 m of the wetland), then undertaking the works in accordance with the Tree Protection Methodology in Appendix A, will allow for their retention and protection, with no long-term sustained effects.
- 5.3 The vegetation at 19 Westpoint Road is established and arboriculturally has the potential to develop into mature specimens. The area of vegetation affected, allowing for a 1 m construction buffer on either side of the access road, is some 450 m². The vegetation is at a size and age that replacement planting, following the works, has the potential to quickly reach the current dimensions. To achieve this in a quicker timeframe, larger 45 L grade sizes could be planted.
- 5.4 From experience, kowhai trees in the urban environment establish and perform best when companion planting is undertaken around. This is the case for tree 14, being part of a wider new planting group. The tree exceeds 4 m in height and is a specimen of sufficient quality that all efforts should be made for retention, and Watercare has advised this will occur. From aerial mapping, it is likely the tree will be outside of the construction access point, and further adjustments to the alignment can occur to ensure it is retained.

6. Statutory assessment

- 6.1 Since the proposal is directly related to a network utility provider (Watercare) and involves the removal of trees within a riparian margin and 20 m of a wetland at 27 Trig Road, and the removal of vegetation within an open space zoned land at 19 Westpoint Road, the rules contained in Chapter E26 of the Auckland Unitary Plan apply.
- 6.2 The removal of pest plants within the riparian margin and 20 m of a wetland is a permitted activity under table E26.3.3.1. Furthermore, the removal of up to 50 m² within the riparian margin and 20 m of the wetland is a permitted activity, provided that standard E26.3.5.2 is met, being no removal of trees greater than 6 m in height or 600 mm girth (among other requirements).
- 6.3 Regarding 27 Trig Road, more than 50 m² of vegetation will be removed from within the riparian and wetland area, along with one cypress trees that exceed 6 m in height, triggering resource consent as a Restricted Discretionary Activity.
- 6.4 At 19 Westpoint Road, the trees proposed for removal are currently less than 4 m in height and have trunk girths of less than 400 mm. One kahikatea tree is 3.9 m in height, and it is feasible for this tree to be greater than 4 m in height at the time of removal. A planning assessment may need to be undertaken to determine if the rule at E26.3.4.1 (A92) should be applied to allow for its future removal.

- 6.5 Given open space trees are to be removed, Tree Owner Approval from Council's Senior Urban Forest Specialist is a requirement for the works to proceed. This is outside of the Resource Consent/Resource Management Act process, however, engagement with the relevant council staff member will commence shortly.
- 6.6 The following rules are applicable from an arboricultural perspective.

E26 – Infrastructure

Activity Table E26.3.3.1

(A74) Pest plant removal as a Permitted Activity

(A77) Vegetation alteration or removal that does not comply with Standards E26.3.5.1 to E26.3.5.4, as a Restricted Discretionary Activity

Activity Table E26.4.3.1

(A91) Tree alteration or removal of any tree less than 4 m in height and/or less than 400 mm in girth, as a Permitted Activity

(A92) Tree alteration or removal of any tree greater than 4 m in height and/or greater than 400 mm in girth, as a Restricted Discretionary Activity

7. Conclusions and recommendations

- 7.1 The proposal is to construct Shaft 8, a construction yard at 25 Trig Road, Whenuapai, and an access Road at 19 Westpoint Road, Hobsonville. The proposal requires the removal of approximately 678 m² of vegetation within a riparian margin, including one 10 m high cypress, a further 302 m² within 20 m of a wetland, and one 4.3 m high kowhai that is located within open space zoned land. The removals are required in order to undertake a wider wastewater service scheme.
- 7.2 The majority of the trees within the riparian margin and 20 m of the wetland are pest plant species, where their removal is a permitted activity under the Auckland Unitary Plan. Approximately 124 m² of less than 5 m tall kanuka and other small native species is required outside of 25 Trig Road. The area of clearance exceeds the permitted standards contained at E26.3.5.2. In addition to this, one lawson cypress trees exceed 6 m in height, also triggering the requirement for a consent. At 27 Trig Road, the trees requiring resource consent for removal are arboriculturally insignificant, and their removal can be adequately mitigated with replacement planting.
- 7.3 Should the group of mainly Tasmania blackwood trees be removed at 27 Trig Road, then indirect effects could occur to the remaining trees at 25 Trig Road. These indirect effects would result from sudden exposure and the increased likelihood of either branch failure or whole tree toppling. If removal is pursued, then the adjacent tree owner should be approached around the retention of their trees. Should the tree owner wish the trees to be retained, then it is recommended that the construction management plan for the Shaft 8 site, incorporates the tree protection methodologies detailed in Appendix A.
- 7.4 The 450 m² of vegetation removal needed at 19 Westpoint Drive comprises stormwater pond planting that is some 4 to 5 years old. With the exception of one 4.3 m tall kowhai, all of the vegetation for removal is currently less than 4 m in height. The kowhai is a good specimen, and Watercare has confirmed it will be retained and protected. This may result in minor adjustments to the access track. One kahikatea for removal may exceed 4 m in height at the time of removal. Consideration needs to be if the current consent application allows for the removal of this soon to be protected tree.
- 7.5 It is recommended that all tree removal is undertaken by a suitably qualified and competent arboricultural contractor, with all work carried out in a manner that accords with current best practices and standards.

Please contact the author for further information.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sean McBride', is displayed on a light yellow rectangular background.

Sean McBride

Director

Appendix A – Tree protection methodology

1. Tree protection must form a part of any site-specific hazard management and is to be included in daily toolbox meetings and all site inductions.
2. No work shall take place within the root zone of the trees without prior approval from the supervising arborist. Any amendments to the tree protection methodology shall require prior written approval from the supervising arborist. (see 3).

Pre-start

3. The consent holder is to engage the services of a suitably qualified and experienced on-site supervisory arborist (the 'supervising arborist'), who is to supervise and coordinate all works and activities within the root zone of protected trees.
4. Prior to any works commencing on site, the consent holder is to arrange a site meeting with the supervising arborist, council's monitoring officer, council's urban forest specialist and the contractor who has overall responsibility of the works. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss conditions of consent. At this meeting, the contractor responsible is to confirm to the satisfaction of the supervising arborist and council the following:
 - Programming of works
 - Site access and transportation of materials
 - Temporary storage areas for materials
 - Silt and sediment controls
 - Excavations in the root zones of trees
 - When the supervising arborist is required to be present

Reporting

5. At the completion of works, the supervising arborist at their discretion shall 'sign off' the work of the contractor, and if requested, provide a brief account of the project to the council arborist (if necessary, with photos). The account of works shall include, but not be limited to:
 - The effects of the works to the subject trees
 - Any remedial work which may be necessary

Ground protection

6. No material is to be stored, emptied, or disposed of in or around the root zone of any of the trees unless otherwise authorised to do so by the supervising arborist. Any material which is to be stored or temporarily placed in or around the root zone of any of the trees shall be stored carefully on an existing or temporary hard surface such as asphalt or plywood sheets, respectively.
7. If, during the course of the works, machinery or vehicle access / manoeuvring is required in or around the permeable / exposed root zone of any of the trees, then those areas are to be covered with a protective overlay sufficient to protect the ground from being muddied, compacted, churned up or otherwise disturbed (for example 'Track Mats', or a layer of mulch or sand/SAP7 overlaid if necessary, with a raft of wired planks, plywood or similar) (see detail TP-04).
8. If machinery / vehicles are to be operated or stored within the root zone area on an existing or temporary load-bearing surface, then the machinery / vehicle shall not cause any detrimental effect to the tree(s) through compaction, physical damage, spillage of lubricants and fuels or discharge of waste emissions.

Excavations in and around root zones

9. All excavations which are to take place in or around the root zone of any of the trees shall be done so in conjunction with the supervising arborist, through a careful combination of hand digging and machine excavation and to the satisfaction of the supervising arborist. Where the supervising arborist deems it likely that roots will be encountered in the areas, then these areas shall first be explored using hand tools only to check for the presence of such roots.

10. Where concrete is to be poured into excavations containing exposed roots, then all exposed roots shall first be covered in a layer of polythene to prevent the concrete from contacting the exposed root (see detail TP-06).

Tree pruning

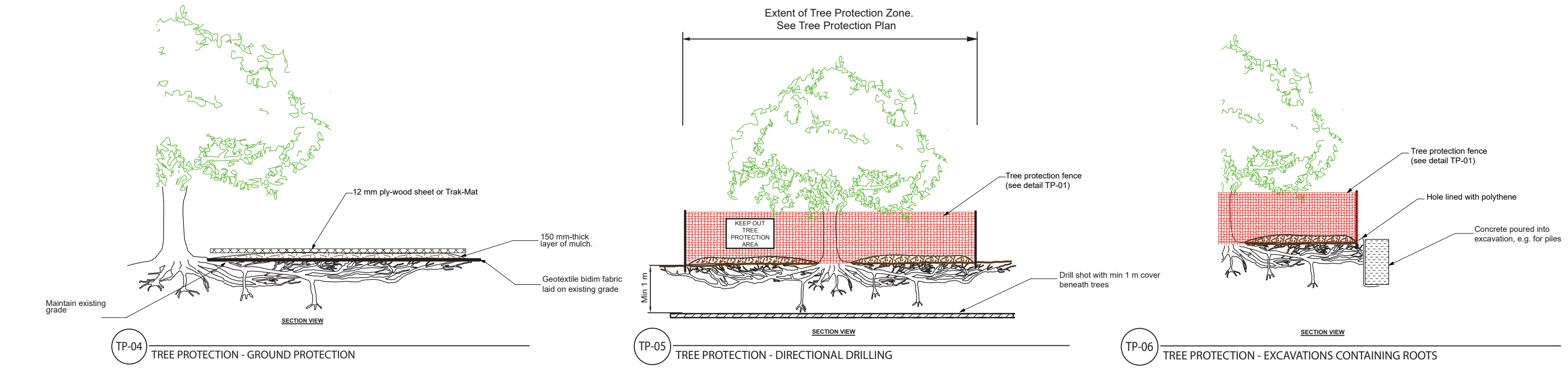
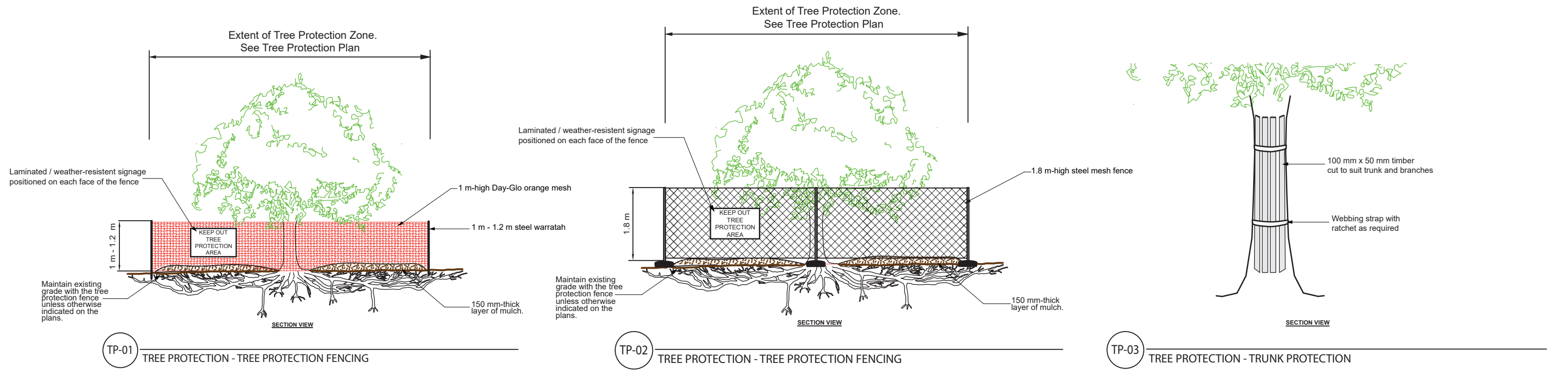
11. All tree pruning is to be confirmed to the satisfaction of the works arborist, after liaison with the contractors represented around the extent of clearance required and practical options that may be available to retain large limbs. All pruning is to be undertaken by a suitably experienced arboricultural contractor, with the work conforming to best industry practice, such as Arb Australia and NZ Arb Minimum Industry Standard MIS308.

Protecting and pruning roots

12. Every effort shall be made to avoid root severance from all trees by exploring on-site alternatives to construction / engineering, i.e., adjusting finished levels and basecourse depths etc. Where root severance is unavoidable, the severance of any root is to be carried out by the supervising arborist, who shall select the most appropriate implement for the task. Roots shall be cut cleanly to ensure that the traumatic cambium is able to initiate new root growth as effectively as possible, and the exposed cut faces should be covered over immediately with moist soil.
13. Where roots to be retained are encountered, and there is need for these roots to remain exposed in order that works are not impeded, then those roots shall be covered with a suitable protective material (such as moist Hessian, or a wool mulch) in order to protect them from desiccation and/or mechanical damage until such a time as the area around the root can be backfilled with the original material. The wrapping or covering of any roots shall be undertaken by the supervising arborist.

Appendix B – Tree Protection Details





All works around trees are to proceed in strict accordance with the tree protection methods

All works around trees are to be supervised by an appointed works arborist

No pruning of branches or roots unless undertaken by the appointed works arborist

No equipment or material is to enter or be stored inside the protective fence

Details scaled as shown

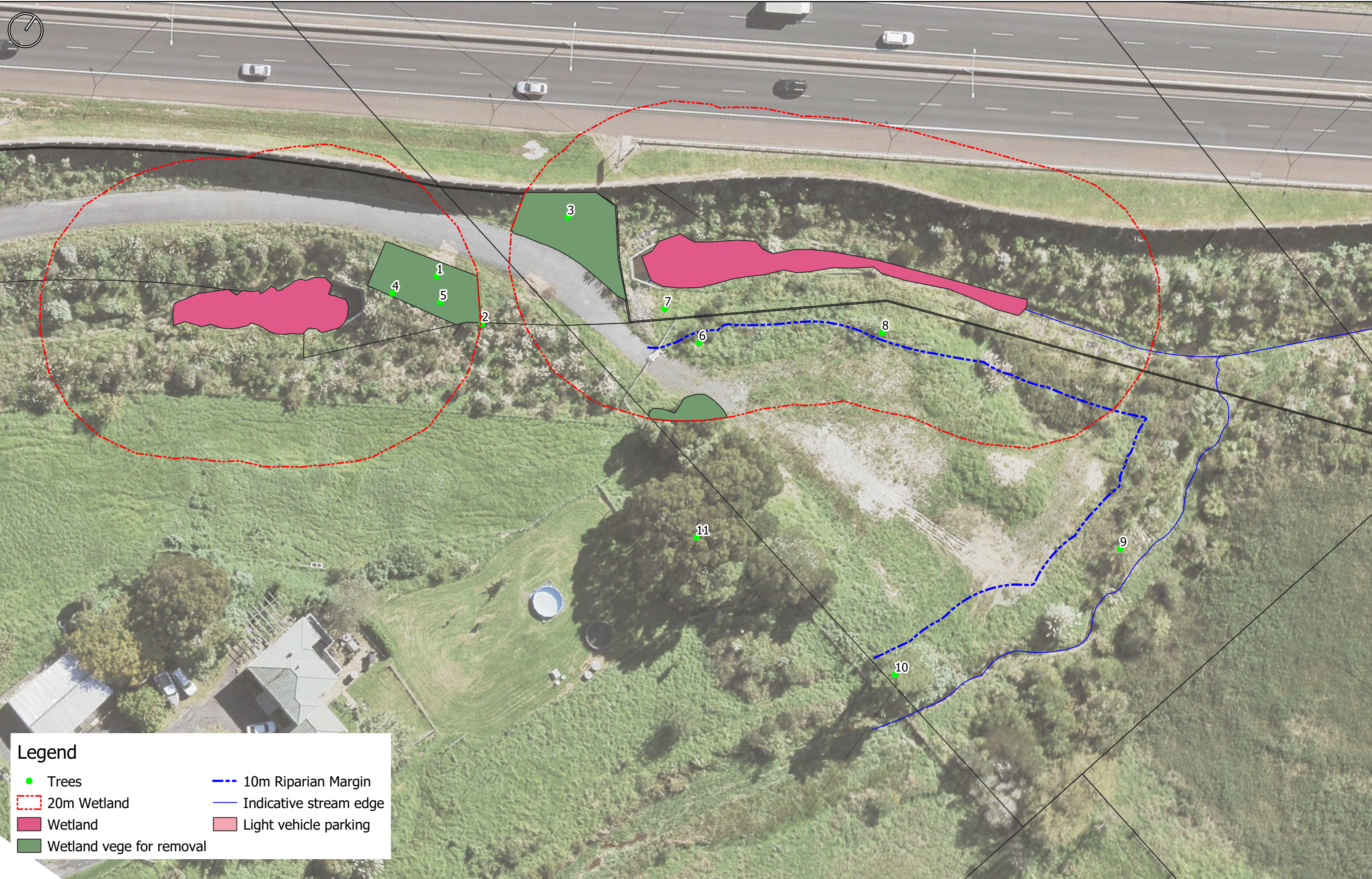
STANDARD TREE PROTECTION DETAIL



Drawing	TTCC- TP- 2020	
Revision	001	Date
		13-08-2020

Appendix C – Drawings 2523_001_A and 002_A







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13

12



Legend

● Tree ■ Access Road



Appendix A - 19 Westpoint Drive, Hobsonville
Tree Location Plan



Project No. 2523

Drawing: 2523_002_A

Rev: A

Appendix D – Tree inventory





Tree number	Number of trees	Species	Common name	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	AUP root zone radius (m)	Overall vitality	Branch structure	Form	Age class	Arboricultural comments and observations
1	2	<i>Kunzea robusta</i>	Kanuka	5	9.5	2	Good	Fair	Good	Early mature	A pair of two trees on northern edge of the group
2	1	<i>Kunzea robusta</i>	Kanuka	3	4.8	1	Good	Good	Good	Early mature	Single, small tree
3	16	<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Karamu	2	3.2	2	Good	Good	Good	Early mature	Length of wall next to motorway- toetoe also growing along wall
4	80	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka	3	3.2	2	Good	Good	Good	Early mature	Between road and stream and 20m out - densely grown with tea tree. Toe toe also growing in area
5	50	<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Karamu	2	3.2	2	Good	Good	Good	Early mature	A grouping of small trees
6	4	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black wattle	7	47.7	4	Good	Fair	Fair	Early mature	Group of one black wattle, 3 x longifolia. Pest plants
7	1	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney golden wattle	4	15.9	2	Good	Fair	Fair	Early mature	In riparian margin. Pest plant
8	1	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black wattle	600	0.0	4	Good	Good	Good	Mature	
9	1	<i>Confirm species not identified</i>	Conifer	5	9.5	4	Poor	Fair	Good	Early mature	One small coprosma south of tree. 1.5m tall
10	1	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson cypress	10	50.9	5	Good	Fair	Fair	Mature	Possibly part of a previous shelter belt fair form. Within 10 m of stream
11	1	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Tasmania blackwood	18	57.3	9	Good	Fair	Fair	Mature	Approx 9 trees in neighbouring property. Approx 4.5m from boundary. May have some sudden exposure from removal. Resulting in increase of branch failure. One tree is poor health with on dead stem
12	1	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	Kahikatea	3.9	3.2	2	Good	Good	Good	Juvenile	Measured with height stick
13	1	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	Kahikatea	3.9	3.2	2	Good	Good	Good	Juvenile	Measured with height stick
14	1	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	Kowhai	4.3	3.2	2	Good	Good	Good	Juvenile	Measured with height stick

Appendix E – Site photographs



Photograph 1 – 25 Trig Road; pest plants within 20 m of a wetland



Photograph 2 – 25 Trig Road; Tasmanian blackwood group spanning 25 and 27 Trig Road. Some of the trees in #27 are circled in red



Photograph 3 – 25 Trig Road; Tasmanian blackwood group spanning 25 and 27 Trig Road. Some of the trees in #27 are circled in red



Photograph 4 – 19 Westpoint Drive; Planting around stormwater pond.