



# GREENSCENENZ

ENHANCING AND PROTECTING  
LIVING ENVIRONMENTS

## **7 Symonds Street Onehunga, Auckland**

**Arboricultural Assessment**  
**(Removal of Moreton Bay Fig and one Pohutukawa)**

June 2025





**Document Status**

Responsibility	Name
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**Acronyms**

Acronym/Term	Description
PRZ	Protected Root Zone
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
SRZ	Structural Root Zone
CR	Crown Radius
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
TPM	Tree Protection Methodology
VTA	Visual Tree Assessment
AC	Auckland Council
AUP-OP	Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in part 2016
RC	Resource Consent
TOA	Tree Owner Approval
LOA	Land Owner Approval
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
RPMP	Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2029
DOC	Department of Conservation



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

*GreensceneNZ Ltd* has been engaged by the *Three Pines Trust* through Catherine Somerville-Frost to provide an arboricultural assessment in respect of two of seven notable trees located on the site at 7 Symonds Street, Onehunga. The Trust seeks consent from Auckland Council to remove two of the 7 notable trees (the Moreton Bay Fig (Tree B) and one of the three Pohutukawa trees (Tree C)), in order to address the risks to persons and property posed by those trees and for the reasons further outlined in this report.

This report provides an arboricultural assessment of the two notable trees and their potential impacts on the adjacent buildings and occupants of the site and recommendations on how these trees could be managed to reduce the arboricultural issues with regards to each trees condition, health and safety and risks to the persons and property on site.

The key matters addressed in this report are as follows:

- (a) Identify and describe the two notable trees and where they are located;
- (b) Describe the potential adverse arboricultural effects of the two notable trees on the buildings and occupiers of the site; and
- (c) Recommend measures as appropriate to avoid, remedy or mitigate potential adverse arboricultural effects on the buildings and occupiers of the site.
- (d) A response to discussions with Council arborists Willy Coenradi and West Fynn at an on-site meeting held on Friday 16 May 2025.



## 2 Project Description

The Three Pines Trust is looking to rent this property and wishes to provide a safe and secure environment to the potential occupiers of the site. Following advice received from Greenscene Limited in October 2024, the Trust is now seeking approval from the Council to remove two of the notable trees, being the large Morton Bay Fig (tree B) located adjacent to the dwelling, and one Pohutukawa (tree C), located closest to the vehicle gate on the driveway, which was significantly damaged in a storm event.

The site is shown below.



**Figure 1: Subject site outlined in teal for the Auckland Council AUP-OP GeoMaps, 7 Symonds Street Onehunga, Auckland.**

### 2.1 Site Features

The site is trapezoid in shape with the west and east boundaries parallel to each other, with a north south axis, with the western boundary of the site aligned with Symonds Street.

The vehicle entrance to the site is located at the southern end of the Symonds Street boundary and there is a pedestrian entrance at the norther end of the Symonds Street boundary.

Located on site is the main dwelling, carport, swimming pool, various non protected trees, and seven Notable trees from NTO 608, Norfolk Island Pine (2), Moreton Bay Fig, Phoenix Palm, Pohutukawa (3), Unverified position of trees.

From the Salmon Reed Architects web site, it is stated that the house was built c.1860 and is situated on a large 3176m<sup>2</sup> property in the company of a large number of scheduled trees.



## 2.2 Proposed Works

Greenscene Limited was asked by the *Three Pine Trust* in late October 2024 to provide an arboricultural assessment of all seven of the notable trees located on site and to provide recommendations on these notable trees so that they are not any issue in terms of their health and safety for any potential occupier of the site and dwelling. A report was provided dated October 2024, and the following additional information is provided in the Appendices:

- Appendix 1 Lists the biometrics for the seven notable trees located on the site, including the two trees proposed to be removed.
- Appendix 2 Provides the location of the seven notable trees on site.
- Appendix 3 Contains the Heritage Site pack for the site, provided by the Heritage Division, Auckland Council, providing a copy of the original assessment and tree locations with some photos.
- Appendix 4 Contains the Completion Memo required from the emergency works undertaken in August 2024 for two fallen branches from the Moreton Bay Fig.

Following receipt of the October 2024 report the Trust has elected to seek removal of two of the notable trees, being the Moreton Bay Fig and one of the three Pohutukawa trees, which has been damaged in a storm event.

## 2.3 Notable Trees Proposed To Be Removed

### **Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) (Tree B in Appendices 1 and 2)**

The Moreton Bay Fig tree is located at the southern end of the site on the eastern side of the drive. The tree canopy has extended out towards the scheduled phoenix palm, and the two scheduled Norfolk Island pine trees nearby, and the closest point of the dwelling located on site is approximately 5.97m from the trunk of this tree. The tree canopy has a radius of 14m so the adjacent dwelling is well within the canopy spread of this tree with approximately 8m of tree canopy extending over and above the dwelling. The tree canopy has numerous rubbing and crossing limbs through it, along with limbs with longitudinal cracks, and numerous stubbed and removed limbs. The tree also drops a large number of fruit/figs and twigs, which fall onto the roof of the dwelling with an audible bang and onto the drive and landscaping areas of the site, making this a messy tree around which to maintain a clean and tidy site.

Like eucalyptus and a number of other species, Moreton Bay figs can drop their limbs in summer for no apparent reason, which has been of significant concern to the owners, trying to manage this risk.

There appears to have been several limbs reduced/removed in a manner that supports the thought that the loss of branches has happened to this tree in the past, with several large diameter limbs that have been severed in the past, through the tree canopy where these limbs have failed.

The applicant has detailed three of these summertime events, which they have witnessed, in their application to Council, and there are some photos of the results of these branch failures, that occurred when they were not on site.

It would appear that the potential for this particular tree to drop and lose limbs is well beyond a hypothetical proposition and is in fact a predisposition of both the species and in particular this tree which is a major concern to the applicant with their dwelling less than 6m from the base of this tree which has a canopy spread radius of approximately 14m. The canopy spread takes in a large part of the outdoor garden area, and also extends over the driveway. While the tree canopy has in the past been partially



reduced back off the dwelling, this does not by default remove the risk to the applicant or other persons and or property on the site from falling limbs.

Greenscene Limited has been involved in the recent failure of two limbs from this tree in August this year, that narrowly missed the dwelling, and the emergency works undertaken to remove these fallen limbs from the tree canopy, as they were still attached to the tree canopy, to prevent any damage occurring to the dwelling, see Appendix 4 of this report.

Past pruning of the tree canopy is evident in the form of wounds on the trunk of this tree and through the tree canopy. This includes past removal of branches or stems in excess of 300mm in diameter. The wounds contain wood that is visibly decayed and these regions of decay are likely to extend some way into the heartwood of the trunk. While there have been several branches reduced in length to reduce the extent of canopy over the roof of the dwelling, there is still a lot of the dwelling located within the canopy spread of this tree, and so prone to the incidence of falling branches.

The tree's response to foliage loss will be the production of new shoots around the pruning wounds and on exposed sections of branches and stems. Called epicormic growth, this growth response uses energy stored in the tree to rapidly produce a new foliar crown to compensate for the loss of canopy. Heavy reduction will generally result in more epicormic growth response. Epicormic growth originates from latent vegetative buds below the bark and the resultant branches are not attached to the heart of the parent stem. This growth therefore needs to be managed, as it may be prone to failure if allowed to gain substantial size, particularly if decay manifests at the pruning site.

In terms of short-term tree safety, the scale of reduction has an inverse relationship to the effect on the load experienced throughout the tree's structure. The more of the tree that is removed, the less remaining load on tree parts from gravity, leverage, and the effects of the wind.

In terms of on-going management of a managed tree, the future maintenance regime would reflect the scale of the initial operation and the scale of the tree's response growth. It will be necessary to carry out further reduction and selective branch removal for crown restructuring of epicormic growth on a regular basis to maintain the tree's crown and growth patterns. Regular pruning would mean operations every 2-3 years to maintain the tree at the chosen size (dependent on the scale of initial reduction).

In my opinion, Moreton Bay fig is not a tree species that can be practically managed by crown reduction in mature trees. I have several reasons for this, based on observation and experience with tree pruning operations. Firstly, the poor decay response of the species means that large pruning wounds are likely to result in decay ingress, which has the potential to compromise the integrity of branches and the regrowth that occurs and this is evident with this tree. Secondly, the scale/size of the tree canopy makes comprehensive pruning operations a difficult exercise, particularly in this case with the proximity to the dwelling, and drive on site as well as the flat front lawn area to the south of the dwelling.

In my opinion, the structural character of the tree in question is unreliable, and further substantial stem/branch failure is more likely to occur than not occur in the future as a result of poor stem union form and/or internal decay. For this reason, light crown reduction operations are insufficient to mitigate potential limb failures and a moderate to heavy reduction is necessary to maintain safety. For the reasons set out above, moderate to heavy reduction is not a sustainable option for a mature tree of this species, in my opinion.

This tree has no historical association with the site, and the neighborhood, so there is no requirement to retain a portion of this tree to retain the historical association for future generations.



Removal of the Moreton Bay fig tree to ground level is the final option for consideration. In light of the tree's structural form, species characteristics and location, and lack of suitable alternatives, this is the best option, in my opinion and the only way to ensure that the risk to the occupiers of the site has been appropriately managed so that there is not an unreasonable risk to them from future branch failures (whether in summer or during storm events).

While the Moreton Bay Fig is a large tree, it is not overly noticeable from outside of the site currently, as it is being screened in part by the abelia hedge at the front of the site and the numerous other trees on site. Reducing the tree canopy to retain this trees integrity will not improve its visibility to those located outside of the site and its retention in a modified form will require management and maintenance on the part of the property owner at their cost. There would be minimal to no benefit to the wider community, who won't be able to see this trees modified form, yet the tree will require ongoing upkeep, making the tree safe and not causing damage to the applicants dwelling with falling and failing limbs. It is people on the property itself who will for the most part be the only people that would be able to see the modified Moreton bay fig tree.

### **Response to site meeting with W Coenradi, W Fynn (heritage arborists) and K Leyland (planner)**

I attended an on-site meeting with two arborists called by the Council. We spent some time looking at the Moreton Bay fig and discussing the available options to address the risks posed by the tree. We were all in agreement that there was a risk posed by the tree. The two arborists in attendance for the Council considered that a 60% reduction to the tree was the appropriate response, as this would enable its retention while retaining enough growth and tree canopy to sustain the tree through this management option. The reduction proposed would bring the tree back to around 6m in height, more than halving its height which is currently around 14m, and this reduction would also remove the large laterals which pose the highest risk to people and property. The rough line of pruning is shown in red on the photograph below. The spire on the upper roof of the dwelling is approximately 6m high.



**Figure 2: Subject Moreton bay fig tree and arbitrary red line at approximately 6m high to show the general extent of tree canopy proposed to be removed by Council Arborists.**

I cannot support this reduction proposal, for the following reasons:

- This Moreton Bay fig was scheduled because of its “huge span open form” and “beautiful bare trunks and laterals. Open canopy with filtered sunlight. Canopy arches over sweeping drive”. The form noted that it would be visible from the road to the airport and from other properties. See Appendix 3. All of those attributes would be **entirely lost** under the Councils proposal.
- The tree canopy that remained following the proposed crown reduction, would bear very little resemblance to a stately, old, Moreton Bay fig. It would not warrant scheduling, and could never return to a ‘scheduable’ state. Not only would the attributes for which the tree was scheduled be entirely lost, they would never return.
- The heavy pruning would lead to inevitable epicormic growth, resulting in a much denser, smaller lower tree canopy. Over time that epicormic growth would itself start to pose risks (exacerbated by being growth of a weaker origination coming from a site of pruning and not being attached to the latent stem) and would need further pruning, creating an on-going maintenance obligation for the property owner. This pruning would be necessary and would prevent the tree ever returning to a scheduable state.
- This smaller, denser, canopy would continue to cause shading to the house and grounds, particularly to the rooms on the northern and western sides where the canopy height would be roughly in line with the apex of the roof, rather than above the dwelling as it is now.



- The public amenity values which the tree currently provides would not be protected or retained under this proposal. The tree, so heavily pruned, would no longer be particularly visible from the foreshore area or the road to the airport, and it would not particularly stand out from more local views. It would provide only a very low level of amenity, if any to the wider community.
- Within the setting of the property itself, the tree would look unusual. At present the site's treed character is of large, stately trees of a mature age, which complement and are in keeping with the 1860s kauri villa. As a group the notable trees all contribute to this – including particularly the large Norfolk Pines and Pohutukawa trees. Significantly reducing the Moreton Bay fig would see it stick out like a proverbial 'sore thumb' in terms of the site's amenity, and yet serve no real wider public amenity benefit. The tree that would remain, once some growth had occurred, would have a dense, fluffy, canopy of new growth, sticking out from a large trunk. All of its proportionality would be lost, and it would look, in my view, quite unusual. This would detract from the group of notable trees on site that are of a more typical shape and form for each of the tree species.
- Such a significant reduction to the tree is not in my opinion in accordance with best arboricultural practice. It cannot be said, and I think the other arborists were in agreement with this, whether or not the tree would survive such a significant reduction. If it did not survive it would need to be removed in any event, creating a further cost for the property owner.
- In accordance with the AUP-OP D13. Notable Tree Overlay, D13.1. Background, The purpose of the Notable Trees Overlay is to protect notable trees and notable groups of trees from danger or destruction resulting from development.
- Individual trees and groups of trees that have been scheduled as notable trees are considered to be among the most significant trees in Auckland. These trees have been specifically identified to ensure that the benefits they provide are retained for future generations.
- How is the retaining of a highly modified tree canopy consistent with this purpose, when the tree would no longer be visible to the wider community? What are the benefits being retained for future generations?



**Figure 3: Photos of the Moreton Bay fig, first photo looking east towards the dwelling and then second photo looking north towards the dwelling.**



**Figure 4: Photo taken from Orpheus Drive, down by the foreshore, looking north towards the subject site and the Moreton Bay fig tree.**

## 2.4 Pest Plant Status

- The Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan 2020-2030 (RPMP) contains *Ficus macrophylla* as a Whole Region – Sustained Control status pest plant. The intention of the sustained control programme is to reduce the spread of a pest and their impacts to protect the values of Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland.
- **Under J1 Definitions of the AUP-OP. Pest plant removal**
  - The alteration or removal of any tree or vegetation listed as a plant pest within the Auckland Regional Pest Management Strategy or the National Pest Plant Accord (excluding research organisms) under the Biosecurity Act 1993.
  - Excludes:
    - the removal of notable trees.
  - Moreton Bay Fig trees are listed on the Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan 2020-2030 as detailed below.
  - Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will sustainably control the pest plants specified below to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.
  - Intermediate outcome: “sustained control” which means to provide for ongoing control of the pest plants specified below, to reduce their impacts and spread to other properties.
  - Rules:
    - 7.7.10.1.1 No person shall cause to breed any Sustained Control Pest Plant within the Auckland region.
    - 7.7.10.1.2 No person shall distribute or release (or cause to be released or distributed), any Sustained Control Pest Plant within the Auckland region.



- 7.7.10.1.3 No person shall sell or offer for sale any Sustained Control Pest Plant within the Auckland region.
- 7.7.10.1.4 No person may plant or allow to be planted any Sustained Control Pest Plant (specified below) on or in any land within the Auckland region.
- 7.7.10.1.5 Despite rule 7.7.10.1.4, a person may transfer or allow to be transferred an existing Sustained Control Pest Plant planted on their land from one location to another location within the boundaries of the same property. This exception does not apply to the following freshwater pest plants: alligator weed, bladderwort, Chilean rhubarb, eel grass, egeria, hornwort, giant reed, lagarosiphon, parrot's feather, reed sweet grass, water primrose.
- 7.7.10.1.6 All occupiers of land in the Auckland region must destroy any Sustained Control Pest Plant that has been planted on their land in breach of the RPMP, if directed to do so by an authorised person.
- The purpose of rules 7.7.10.1.1, 7.7.10.1.2, 7.7.10.1.3, 7.7.10.1.4 and 7.7.10.1.5 is to specify the circumstances in which the pest may be communicated, released, or otherwise spread.
  - The purpose of rule 7.7.10.1.6 is to require the occupier of a place to take specified actions to eradicate or manage the pest or a specified pest agent on the place.
  - A breach of these rules is an offence under s154N(19) of the Biosecurity Act. Rules 7.7.10.1.1 to 7.7.10.1.6 come into force on 1 April 2020 for the following species: bamboo species, berry heath, black wattle, Brazilian rattlebox, Californian thistle, Carex scoparia, century plant, Chinese holly grape, dally pine, divided sedge, giant rhubarb, guava, hakea, holly-leaved senecio, Hydrocotyle umbellata, loquat, marram grass, Mexican devil, prickly-leaved wattle, red dragon, red valerian, salt water paspalum, Selaginella spp., sharp rush, Spanish broom, Sydney golden wattle, tree lupin.
  - Rules 7.7.10.1.1 to 7.7.10.1.6 come into force on 1 April 2021 for the following species: alder, bangalow palm, Canary Island ivy, Chinese fan palm, creeping fig, fatsia, furcraea, Japanese cherry, Morton Bay fig, Queensland umbrella tree, soap aloe, yellow guava.

### **Pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*) (Tree C in Appendices 1 and 2)**

This tree is located midway along the western boundary of the site, the tree canopy is in conflict with the notable Moreton Bay fig and the non-protected Holm oak trees located on the western boundary of the site. The main stems are intertwined and contorted with rubbing and crossing limbs through the tree canopy. The canopy has been lions tailed with the foliage now at the extremities of the tree canopy. The lower canopy is resting on the Holm oak trees and is not able to be self-supporting and this combined with the lean of the tree trunk and canopy in this direction is further exacerbated by the Moreton Bay fig suppressing the eastern portion of the tree canopy and forcing the tree canopy towards the western boundary of the site and the public road.

The rebalancing of this tree canopy will require the upper crown to be reduced away from the road and the Holm oak trees. The tree's response to foliage loss will be production of new shoots around the pruning wounds and on exposed sections of branches and stems. Called epicormic growth, this growth response uses energy stored in the tree to rapidly produce a new foliar crown to compensate for the loss of canopy. Heavy reduction will generally result in more epicormic growth response.



Epicormic growth originates from latent vegetative buds below the bark and the resultant branches are not attached to the heart of the parent stem. This growth therefore needs to be managed, as it may be prone to failure if allowed to gain substantial size, particularly if decay manifests at the pruning site.

In terms of short-term tree safety, the scale of reduction has an inverse relationship to the effect on the load experienced throughout the tree's structure. The more of the tree that is removed, the less remaining load on tree parts from gravity, leverage, and wind.

In terms of on-going management of the tree, the future maintenance regime would reflect the scale of the initial operation and the scale of the tree's response growth. It will be necessary to carry out further reduction and selective removal for crown restructuring of epicormic growth on a regular basis to maintain the tree's crown. Regular pruning would mean operations every 2-3 years to maintain the tree at the chosen size (dependent on the scale of initial reduction). Given the current conflict with the Holm oak trees and the extent of canopy removal required will be quite high, which brings into question the reason to maintain this tree as its visual contribution to the wider community will be significantly reduced, which assumedly was the reason why it was nominated as a notable tree in the first place.

When looking at this tree from outside the site, the lower canopy is made up of the Holm oak tree, so while appearing to be a complete canopy, it is quite open as can be seen in the photo attached below, with the lower canopy growing into the Holm oak trees along this boundary.

The included unions at the base of this tree are pre-determined to lie down which will see the height of this tree then become the spread of this tree, and there is not enough room between the trunk and the public footpath/road to allow this to occur without blocking both the footpath and the road.

Heavy reductions of the upright stems is recommended by the Council Arborist to slow the speed with which the pōhutukawa will lie down, this is to reduce the potential for conflicts with the footpath and road. While this management practice will reduce the amenity of this tree and its visibility to the wider public, it is seen as the only way to reduce the potential of canopy conflicts with footpath and road that will occur if the tree is left as it is. While the heavy reduction is supported by the Council Arborists, because of the loss of amenity, and ongoing maintenance costs and issues, the applicant seeks removal of this tree to ground level.

### **Response to site meeting with W Coenradi, W Fynn and K Leyland (planner)**

This tree was also discussed at the on-site meeting, and again we were all in agreement that there was a risk posed by the tree. The two arborists in attendance for the Council considered that a reduction to this tree also was the appropriate response, as this would enable its retention. The reduction proposed would bring the tree back to around 6m in height. The rough line of pruning is shown in red on the photograph below:



**Figure 5: Subject Pohutukawa tree and the arbitrary red line at approximately 6m high to show the extent of tree canopy proposed to be removed by Council Arborists.**



I have further considered my position in relation to this tree and consider that it should be removed. I do not support its retention with heavy pruning, for the following reasons:

- The three Pohutukawa trees appear to have been scheduled because they were on a large site with many other trees (4 others being listed at the time of consideration – see Appendix 3), and the site was (is) prominent and elevated. As older, indigenous, trees they had higher scores but nothing *in particular* was noted about any one of them. Post such significant pruning this Pohutukawa would not sit well with the remaining group in my opinion, it would have an unusual appearance and would be out of keeping with the other two Pohutukawa trees with a more natural shape and form, and the adjacent Norfolk Island Pines.
- The heavy pruning would lead to inevitable epicormic growth, resulting in a much denser, smaller canopy. Over time that epicormic growth would itself start to pose risks (exacerbated by being growth of a weaker origination coming from a site of pruning), encouraging further lean towards the footpath and road, and would need on-going maintenance pruning.
- The tree does not currently provide much in the way of public amenity value, because its canopy has largely been lost and is within the canopy of the Holm oaks along the street frontage. Post reduction it would provide even less amenity, as there will be less of the tree to physically see, and what there is will be located behind the abelia hedge and adjacent Holm Oaks.
- Within the setting of the property itself, the tree would look unusual, much as discussed above in relation to the Moreton Bay fig. The site's treed character is of large, stately trees of a mature age, which complement and are in keeping with the 1860s kauri villa. As a group the notable trees all contribute to this – including particularly the large Norfolk Pines and other Pohutukawa. Significantly reducing this Pohutukawa would (again) see it stick out like a proverbial 'sore thumb' in terms of the site's amenity, and serves no wider public amenity purpose or benefit. The tree that would remain, once some growth had occurred, would have a dense, fluffy, canopy of new growth, sticking out from a large, intertwined, main stem. Any proportionality would be lost, and it would look, in my view, quite unusual and would detract from the amenity provided by the other pōhutukawa tree located on site.
- Such a significant reduction to the tree is not in my opinion in accordance with best arboricultural practice. It cannot be said, and I think the other arborists were in agreement with this, whether or not the tree would survive such a significant reduction. If it did not survive it would need to be removed in any event, creating a further cost for the property owner.



**Figure 6: Pohutukawa showing shared canopy with Holm oak (left) and multileader base (right).**



## 3 Assessment Criteria

### 3.1 Statutory Context

#### 3.1.1 Native Fauna and Flora

Trees provide a source of food, habitat, breeding and dispersal methods for native fauna as well as potential habitat for native flora e.g. epiphytes such as mistletoe, orchids and lichen. Native fauna which includes birds, bats, lizards and some invertebrates are protected under the Wildlife Act 1953. Management of natural resources including any significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna are covered under the **RMA**. This provides sustainable management for the use and development of natural resources by avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects.

#### 3.1.2 Regional Resource Consents

Under the **AUP-OP** assessment criteria for trees and vegetation include rules, activities and standards covered in a number of chapters most notably;

- **D13:** Notable Trees Overlay
- **E15:** Vegetation management and biodiversity
- **E16:** Trees in open space zones
- **E17:** Trees in roads
- **E26:** Infrastructure

Any discretionary or restricted discretionary activities will require **RC**, while permitted activities do not. Notwithstanding any trees affected by proposed works which **AC** maintains a regulatory interest (such as open space trees or trees in roads) will require a **TOA** from a Council Urban Forest Specialist.

#### 3.1.3 Pest Plants

Where appropriate invasive plant species have been identified that are listed in the **RPMP**, this also includes animal pests and diseases such as kauri dieback (*Phytophthora agathadicida*). While pest species may be recommended for removal they also provide habitat and ecosystem services, control of pest plants should be part of a management plan to ensure the ecosystem services they provide are not compromised by removal.

### 3.2 Relevant Standards and Guidelines

#### 3.2.1 Protected root Zone

The circular area of ground around the trunk of a protected tree, the radius of which is the greatest distance between the trunk and the outer edge of the canopy. For columnar crown species the protected root zone is half the height of the tree.

While the *technical* protected root zone provides a nominal area within which rooting activity may be located, roots of many species may extend 2-3 times canopy spread in unrestricted growing environments. Much of that root mass (90 percent) occurs within 1m of the surface with most fine roots located within the first 150 -200mm.



## 4 Arboricultural Planning

### 4.1 Approach to Arboricultural Planning

A key objective of the Project is to provide the details of the seven notable tree located on site.

The following outlines the key elements of the planning context for the Project:

- The subject site is
  - 7 Symonds Street Onehunga
  - Lot 1 DP 320447
  - Residential - Mixed Housing Suburban Zone
  - Natural Heritage: Notable Trees Overlay - 608, Norfolk Island Pine (2), Moreton Bay Fig, Phoenix Palm, Pohutukawa (3), Unverified position of tree

**Table 1: AUP-OP planning chapters, activities and standards**

Planning chapters and assessment standards																					
<b>D13: Notable trees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Notable Trees Overlay - 608, Norfolk Island pine (2), Moreton Bay Fig, Phoenix Palm, Pohutukawa (3), Unverified position of trees.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Table D13.4.1 Activity Table</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activity</th> <th>Activity status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(A1) Biosecurity tree works</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A2) Dead wood removal undertaken by a qualified arborist</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A3) Dead wood removal not undertaken by a qualified arborist</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A4) Emergency tree works</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A5) Tree trimming or alteration</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A6) Tree trimming or alteration that does not comply with Standard D13.6.1</td> <td>RD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A7) Tree removal</td> <td>D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A8) Works within the protected root zone to enable trenchless methods at a depth greater than 1m below ground level</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A9) Work within the protected root zone not otherwise provided for</td> <td>RD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Activity	Activity status	(A1) Biosecurity tree works	P	(A2) Dead wood removal undertaken by a qualified arborist	P	(A3) Dead wood removal not undertaken by a qualified arborist	C	(A4) Emergency tree works	P	(A5) Tree trimming or alteration	P	(A6) Tree trimming or alteration that does not comply with Standard D13.6.1	RD	(A7) Tree removal	D	(A8) Works within the protected root zone to enable trenchless methods at a depth greater than 1m below ground level	P	(A9) Work within the protected root zone not otherwise provided for	RD
Activity	Activity status																				
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(A2) Dead wood removal undertaken by a qualified arborist	P																				
(A3) Dead wood removal not undertaken by a qualified arborist	C																				
(A4) Emergency tree works	P																				
(A5) Tree trimming or alteration	P																				
(A6) Tree trimming or alteration that does not comply with Standard D13.6.1	RD																				
(A7) Tree removal	D																				
(A8) Works within the protected root zone to enable trenchless methods at a depth greater than 1m below ground level	P																				
(A9) Work within the protected root zone not otherwise provided for	RD																				
<b>E15: Vegetation management and biodiversity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>N/A to this site</i></li> </ul>																				
<b>E16: Trees in open space zones</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>N/A to this site</i></li> </ul>																				
<b>E17: Trees in roads</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>N/A to this site</i></li> </ul>																				
<b>E26: Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>N/A to this site</i></li> </ul>																				



## 4.2 Arboricultural Specific Context

There are seven notable trees located on site.

Due to their current health and condition it is proposed to undertake the following works;

(Tree B) Moreton Bay Fig            Remove with mitigation

(Tree C) Pohutukawa            Remove with mitigation

Mitigation for the loss of each notable tree shall see the replanting of a new replacement tree with a 3yr maintenance plan to help ensure its survival on site.

This replacement planting does not need to be planted on the site, as it already has a significant number of trees, but could be planted in a location to be agreed with relevant Council officers. The Three Pines Trust owns another property in Auckland (Whitford), which is to be re-vegetated in part from exotics and pasture and would benefit in ecological terms from the addition of large native specimens, particularly those attractive to native bird-life, but if that is not considered appropriate the Trust could also donate to a suitable third party site. The Trust is happy to engage with Ngati Te Ata to see whether there is a site that they would like to have enhanced with two specimen native trees.



## 5 Methodology and Analysis

### 5.1 Assessment Methodology

#### 5.1.1 Surveying

Tree surveying was undertaken using the following equipment as required:

- Nikon Forestry Pro Rangefinder
- Million Diameter Tape
- PLS laser
- Thor 710 Hammer (as appropriate)
- 450mm probe (as appropriate)

#### 5.1.2 Tree Categorization

The purpose of categorizing trees on site is to identify the quality and ecological value of existing trees. This is to allow for informed decisions to be made on which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development on site. Trees are categorized according to British Standard BS 5837:2012 and fall under four categories:

- **Category U:** Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years
- **Category A:** Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years
- **Category B:** Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years
- **Category C:** Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a DBH of <150mm



## 6 Tree Protection Methodology

The notable trees on the site that are not proposed to be removed shall be protected from damage for the duration of the removal works. This is to be achieved by compliance with the following specific **TPM**:

### 6.1 General

A suitably qualified arborist (Works Arborist) is to be employed by the applicant to monitor, supervise and direct all works associated with the removal of the two notable trees for the duration of the proposed works.

The Works Arborist shall implement tree protection measures in accordance with this *Greenscene Limited* report and the methodologies detailed below and shall provide feedback and guidance to the contractors in respect to construction methodologies and machinery requirements in relation to all works within the **TPZ** of the trees.

Prior to works commencing, a meeting shall be arranged by the main contractor and the *GreensceneNZ* consultant so that the **TPM** is explained by the Works Arborist to all contractors, sub-contractors and work site supervisory staff that are carrying out any works within the **TPZ** of protected trees. All aspects of the works that may affect the canopy or **TPZ** of protected trees shall be discussed and recorded and methodologies agreed with the Works Arborist.

### 6.2 Site Specific TPM: Tree Trimming / Removal

All tree removals must be completed by a Council Approved Arborist in accordance with the requirements detailed in this report and must be undertaken in accordance with current, industry-accepted best practice methodologies.

All tree removals must ensure that adjacent vegetation, including root zones, are not damaged or subject to mechanical compaction, including restricting vehicle access and use of track mats or similar ground protection.



## 7 Mitigation

### 7.1 Mitigation of Environmental Effects

Following the removal of any tree on site, as discussed above, the consent holder shall replant a suitable replacement tree for each tree removed, a tree that will complement the existing setting or to contribute to a new setting and not necessarily be within the subject site.

These replacement trees shall be managed for a period of three years to ensure they survive and where a tree dies this shall be replaced and subject to another 3year maintenance period.



## 8 Recommendations and Conclusions

### 8.1 Recommendations

The consent holder shall employ a suitably qualified arborist to monitor, direct and supervise all works within the protected root zone of all protected vegetation, and for the works agreed to the two notable trees located on site, for the duration of the works.

#### 8.1.1 Staging of Works Specific to Natural Environment

It is anticipated that staging of the works will be undertaken based on the type of works required and the nature of the living environment. These anticipated stages are:

- **Stage 1:** *[identification of protected or retained trees, protective fencing to be installed, establish there are no native fauna inhabiting trees before clearance]*
- **Stage 2:** *[tree clearance outside of bird breeding seasons 'or' ecological survey to establish no nesting birds]*
- **Stage 3:** *[site reinstatement and or enhancement planting, in some cases enhancement planting may occur before any removals take place i.e. this will be Stage 1]*

### 8.2 Conclusions

Where the works are undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of this report it is expected that the health and safety concerns of the applicant in relation to the two notable trees proposed to be removed from the site will be addressed.



## 9 References

Dujesiefken, D., & Liese, W. (2015). The CODIT principle. *Implications for Best Practices. Intern. Society of Arboriculture, Champaign, Illinois/USA. Vascular Cambium of Trees, 23.*

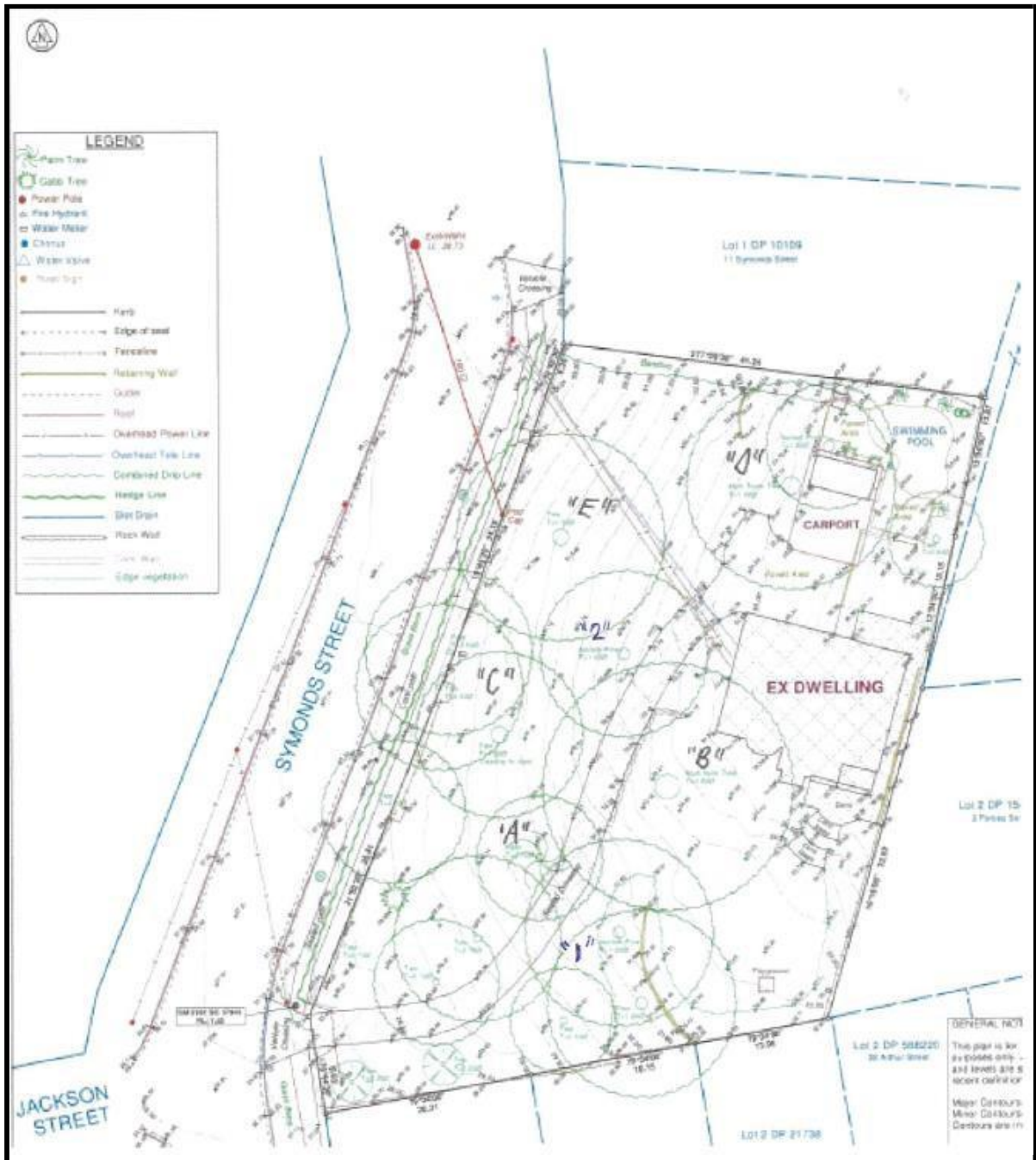
Salmond Reed Architects. Onehunga Tai Ho House, a residential project that they have been involved with.

## Appendix 1. Notable Tree Table

Tree Id.	Common name	Species	Age Class	Category		Age	Planning
				Hgt (m)	CR (m)		
<b>A</b>	Phoenix Palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	B	12	3	Mature	NTO 608
<b>B</b>	Moreton Bay Fig	<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	C	14	14	Mature	NTO 608
<b>C</b>	Pohutukawa	<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	C	10	10	Mature	NTO 608
<b>D</b>	Pohutukawa	<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	C	12	10	Mature	NTO 608
<b>E</b>	Pohutukawa	<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	C	10	13	Mature	NTO 608
<b>1</b>	Norfolk Island Pine	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	A	28	8	Mature	NTO 608
<b>2</b>	Norfolk Island Pine	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	A	28	9	Mature	NTO 608



## Appendix 2. Tree Location and Works Plans





## Appendix 3 Heritage Site Pack



# Evaluation Sheets

**TREE EVALUATION FORM** NUM. ID: 389

TREE SPECIES: Common Name: Morston Bay Fig Botanical Name: Ficus macrophylla U10790

DATE PHOTOGRAPHED: \_\_\_\_\_

EVALUATING OFFICERS: Richard Peers

TREE MONETARY VALUE: \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS: 7 Symonds St. WARD: \_\_\_\_\_ OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_ LEGAL DESCRIPTION: \_\_\_\_\_

RATING CATEGORIES	Normal Scoring Range					(1-5) Describes extra points for Unique Qualities	Score	COMMENTS/REASONS FOR SCORE	
	1	2	3	4	5				
<b>A. Size of tree</b> (Height + width)	Small 1-25	Medium 26-50	Large 51-75	Large 76-100	Outstanding 101+		4		
<b>B. Form or Shape/iness</b> Whether the tree is well shaped with a balanced branch system, and how well the trunk contributes to its visual appearance	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent			4	Huge span - open form.	
<b>C. Occurrence of Species</b> The numbers of the species found in the local area	Very Common	Common	Frequent	Rare			3		
<b>D. Indigenous Status</b> This category gives particular recognition to New Zealand's unique indigenous trees. Those that only occur locally or regionally receive a higher score than those that occur elsewhere.			National	Regional	Local				
<b>E. Age of Tree</b>	Less than 25 yrs	Less than 50 yrs	Less than 75 yrs	Less than 100 yrs	Over 100 yrs		5		
<b>F. Useful life expectancy in years from now (vigour)</b> This factor is assessed from the date of evaluation and takes into consideration any factors which may limit the tree's life span such as its state of health, its position in relation to existing development, etc.	0-20	21-40	41-60	61+			3		
<b>G. Physiological Appropriateness of the Position</b> How physically suitable is the situation for the health of the tree	Inappropriate	Neutral	Appropriate	Especially Appropriate			3	Near house. Drive - 3m.	
<b>H. Public Accessibility</b> How physically accessible the tree or group of trees is to the public. "Excellent" allows bonus	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent			3	In good elevated grounds.	
<b>I. Visual Appropriateness to the site</b> How visually appropriate is the tree to its setting within the site	Inappropriate	Neutral	Appropriate	Especially Appropriate			4	Really the feature on site. Beautiful bare trunk + lateral. Open canopy with filtered sunlight. canopy catches over neighbouring trees. Being elevated, many properties can view tree.	
<b>J. Visual Contribution to the Landscape</b> Assess the role or contribution of the tree in the wider landscape. The locations from which the tree is visible are examined. A tree visible from many vantage points would receive a higher score for this aspect than one visible only from within its own site and a neighbouring site.	Site Only	Local Street/View	Whole Neighbourhood	Citywide	Landmark (State or District)		3		
<b>K. Viewing Audience</b> How many people would notice the loss of this tree from this location?	Only visible off the road	Visible from minor road	Visible from major road	Visible from trunk road	Visible from more than one trunk road		4	Would be visible from road to airport.	
<b>L. Presence of other trees</b> Is the tree presented visually as a solitary specimen or part of a group	Isolated or Woodland	Group of 10+ trees	Small group 2-9 trees	Solitary			2		
<b>M. Contribution to Group Character</b> Does the tree form part of a visual grouping of trees? If so, how significant is its contribution? In other words, how much would the visual character of the group suffer if this particular tree were removed?	Not part of a group	Part of a group but is not a visually significant part	Important to the character of the group	Critical to the character of the group			4	Definitely the most dominant tree on site	
<b>N. Associated with an Historic Event or Figure (Maori or European)</b> Planted to commemorate, or is associated with, an historic event, or the tree was planted by, or has strong associations with a person(s) of historic importance to the City, or to New Zealand.	Some Importance		Notable	Very Important				Two-story historic building on site.	
<b>O. Factors not mentioned above</b> This category allows points to be awarded for other factors such as ecological significance or sociocultural significance.		Important	Very Important	Major Importance					
TOTAL SCORE									

Note: It is anticipated that the extra points column would be used only rarely

## Sheet 1 of 4

**TREE EVALUATION FORM** NUM. ID: 389

TREE SPECIES: Common Name: Norfolk pine (2) Botanical Name: Araucaria heterophylla U10789

DATE PHOTOGRAPHED: \_\_\_\_\_

EVALUATING OFFICERS: Richard Peers

TREE MONETARY VALUE: \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS: 7 Symonds St. WARD: \_\_\_\_\_ OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_ LEGAL DESCRIPTION: \_\_\_\_\_

RATING CATEGORIES	Normal Scoring Range					(1-5) Describes extra points for Unique Qualities	Score	COMMENTS/REASONS FOR SCORE	
	1	2	3	4	5				
<b>A. Size of tree</b> (Height + width)	Small 1-25	Medium 26-50	Large 51-75	Large 76-100	Outstanding 101+		5		
<b>B. Form or Shape/iness</b> Whether the tree is well shaped with a balanced branch system, and how well the trunk contributes to its visual appearance	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent			4		
<b>C. Occurrence of Species</b> The numbers of the species found in the local area	Very Common	Common	Frequent	Rare			2		
<b>D. Indigenous Status</b> This category gives particular recognition to New Zealand's unique indigenous trees. Those that only occur locally or regionally receive a higher score than those that occur elsewhere.			National	Regional	Local				
<b>E. Age of Tree</b>	Less than 25 yrs	Less than 50 yrs	Less than 75 yrs	Less than 100 yrs	Over 100 yrs		5		
<b>F. Useful life expectancy in years from now (vigour)</b> This factor is assessed from the date of evaluation and takes into consideration any factors which may limit the tree's life span such as its state of health, its position in relation to existing development, etc.	0-20	21-40	41-60	61+			4	basal cavity forming in largest tree.	
<b>G. Physiological Appropriateness of the Position</b> How physically suitable is the situation for the health of the tree	Inappropriate	Neutral	Appropriate	Especially Appropriate			4	Drive at base of largest one.	
<b>H. Public Accessibility</b> How physically accessible the tree or group of trees is to the public. "Excellent" allows bonus	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent			3	In grounds large elevated grounds.	
<b>I. Visual Appropriateness to the site</b> How visually appropriate is the tree to its setting within the site	Inappropriate	Neutral	Appropriate	Especially Appropriate			3	So tall that only trunks are a feature on site.	
<b>J. Visual Contribution to the Landscape</b> Assess the role or contribution of the tree in the wider landscape. The locations from which the tree is visible are examined. A tree visible from many vantage points would receive a higher score for this aspect than one visible only from within its own site and a neighbouring site.	Site Only	Local Street/View	Whole Neighbourhood	Citywide	Landmark (State or District)		5	On elevated site - can be seen by several suburbs and from Manukau harbour.	
<b>K. Viewing Audience</b> How many people would notice the loss of this tree from this location?	Only visible off the road	Visible from minor road	Visible from major road	Visible from trunk road	Visible from more than one trunk road		5	Can be seen by roads to airport.	
<b>L. Presence of other trees</b> Is the tree presented visually as a solitary specimen or part of a group	Isolated or Woodland	Group of 10+ trees	Small group 2-9 trees	Solitary			2		
<b>M. Contribution to Group Character</b> Does the tree form part of a visual grouping of trees? If so, how significant is its contribution? In other words, how much would the visual character of the group suffer if this particular tree were removed?	Not part of a group	Part of a group but is not a visually significant part	Important to the character of the group	Critical to the character of the group			4	The tallest trees - being on a knoll they give the property great prominence.	
<b>N. Associated with an Historic Event or Figure (Maori or European)</b> Planted to commemorate, or is associated with, an historic event, or the tree was planted by, or has strong associations with a person(s) of historic importance to the City, or to New Zealand.	Some Importance		Notable	Very Important				Two-story historic dwelling on site.	
<b>O. Factors not mentioned above</b> This category allows points to be awarded for other factors such as ecological significance or sociocultural significance.		Important	Very Important	Major Importance					
TOTAL SCORE									

Note: It is anticipated that the extra points column would be used only rarely

## Sheet 2 of 4



**TREE EVALUATION FORM** NUM. ID: 329

TREE SPECIES: Common Name: Canary Is. Palm. TREE MONETARY VALUE:  
 Botanical Name: Phoenix carariensis. 410791 ADDRESS: 7 Symonds St.  
 DATE PHOTOGRAPHED: \_\_\_\_\_ WARD: \_\_\_\_\_  
 EVALUATING OFFICERS: Richard Peers OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: \_\_\_\_\_

RATING CATEGORIES	Normal Scoring Range					Score	COMMENTS/REASONS FOR SCORE
	1	2	3	4	5		
<b>ARBORIST TO SCORE</b>							
A. Size of tree (2 height + width)	Small 1-25	Medium 26-60	Good	Large 61-85	Outstanding 86+	2	
B. Form or Shapeliness	Poor	Fair	Good	Specimen		4	
C. Occurrence of Species	Very Common	Common	Infrequent	Rare		2	
D. Indigenous Status			National	Regional	Local		
E. Age of Tree	Less than 25 yrs	Less than 50 yrs	Less than 75 yrs	Less than 100 yrs	Over 100 yrs	5	
F. Useful life expectancy in years from now (sigfig)	0-30	31-60	61-90	91+		4	
G. Physiological Appropriateness of the Position	Inappropriate	Neutral	Appropriate	Especially Appropriate		4	
H. Public Accessibility	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent		3	In large elevated grounds.
I. Visual Appropriateness to the site	Inappropriate	Neutral	Appropriate	Especially Appropriate		3	Beside sweeping drive.
J. Visual Contribution to the Landscape	Site Only	Local Streetscape	Whole Neighbourhood	Skyline	Landmark (Building or District)	3	Can be seen by many properties.
K. Viewing Audience	Only visible off the road	Visible from minor road	Visible from major road	Visible from trunk road	Visible from more than one trunk road	4	Visible from road to airport.
L. Presence of other trees	Forest or Woodland	Group of 10+ trees	Small group 2+ trees	Solitary		2	
M. Contribution to Group Character	Not part of a group	Part of a group but is not a visually significant part	Important to the character of the group	Critical to the character of the group		3	Not the tallest of palms but typical of old Auckland gardens. Fits well.
N. Associated with an Historic Event or Figure (Maori or European)	Some Importance		Notable	Very Notable			
O. Factors not mentioned above		Important	Very Important	Major Importance			
TOTAL SCORE							H 9.

Note: It is anticipated that the extra points column would be used only rarely

Sheet 3 of 4

**TREE EVALUATION FORM** NUM. ID: \_\_\_\_\_

TREE SPECIES: Common Name: Pohutukawa (3) TREE MONETARY VALUE: 65,275  
 Botanical Name: Metrosideros excelsa. 410792 ADDRESS: 7 Symonds St.  
 DATE PHOTOGRAPHED: 22.3.93. WARD: \_\_\_\_\_  
 EVALUATING OFFICERS: Richard Peers OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: \_\_\_\_\_

4 trees on property already listed. (b) (c)

RATING CATEGORIES	Normal Scoring Range					Score	COMMENTS/REASONS FOR SCORE
	1	2	3	4	5		
<b>ARBORIST TO SCORE</b>							
A. Size of tree (2 height + width)	Small 1-25	Medium 26-60	Good	Large 61-85	Outstanding 86+	2	
B. Form or Shapeliness	Poor	Fair	Good	Specimen		3	
C. Occurrence of Species	Very Common	Common	Infrequent	Rare		2	
D. Indigenous Status			National	Regional	Local	4	
E. Age of Tree	Less than 25 yrs	Less than 50 yrs	Less than 75 yrs	Less than 100 yrs	Over 100 yrs	4	
F. Useful life expectancy in years from now (sigfig)	0-30	31-60	61-90	91+		3	
G. Physiological Appropriateness of the Position	Inappropriate	Neutral	Appropriate	Especially Appropriate		3	
H. Public Accessibility	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent		2	In large grounds with many trees.
I. Visual Appropriateness to the site	Inappropriate	Neutral	Appropriate	Especially Appropriate		3	
J. Visual Contribution to the Landscape	Site Only	Local Streetscape	Whole Neighbourhood	Skyline	Landmark (Building or District)	3	Prominent elevated site.
K. Viewing Audience	Only visible off the road	Visible from minor road	Visible from major road	Visible from trunk road	Visible from more than one trunk road	3	
L. Presence of other trees	Forest or Woodland	Group of 10+ trees	Small group 2+ trees	Solitary		2	
M. Contribution to Group Character	Not part of a group	Part of a group but is not a visually significant part	Important to the character of the group	Critical to the character of the group		3	
N. Associated with an Historic Event or Figure (Maori or European)	Some Importance		Notable	Very Notable			4 other trees on site are listed.
O. Factors not mentioned above		Important	Very Important	Major Importance			
TOTAL SCORE						37	37.22 H 9.

Note: It is anticipated that the extra points column would be used only rarely

Sheet 4 of 4



## ACC Aerial Photos



Photo 1 of 2



Photo 2 of 2



## ACC Photos



Photos 1 of 3



7 Symonds St.



Photos 2 of 3



7 Symonds St.



Photos 3 of 3



## Appendix 4 Permitted Activity Works Memo



# ARBORICULTURAL MEMO



GREENSCENENZ

ENHANCING AND PROTECTING  
LIVING ENVIRONMENTS

**TO:** Regine Hoi Gok Leung – *Senior Arborist*  
Earth, Streams, and Trees, Specialist, Unit  
Planning and Resource Consents *Auckland Council*

**ADDRESS** No.2 7 Symonds Street, Onehunga,

**FROM:** Allan Holmes – *Greenscene Ltd*

**DATE:** 28 August 2024

**SUBJECT:** Memo detailing the scale of pruning undertaken to the notable Moreton Bay fig tree located on site that lost two limbs in a recent adverse weather event.

Dear Regine,

Please find attached, the memo as requested detailing the extent of work undertaken as a permitted activity under the emergency works protocols for the removal of the two fallen limbs from the notable Moreton Bay fig tree on site.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

## Address

7 Symonds Street Onehunga Auckland 1061

## Legal Description

Lot 1 DP 320447

## Appeals Modification Zone

Residential - Mixed Housing Suburban Zone

## Precinct Overlays

Natural Heritage: Notable Trees Overlay - 608, Norfolk Island Pine (2), Moreton Bay Fig, Phoenix Palm, Pohutukawa (3), Unverified position of tree

## Controls

Controls: Macroinvertebrate Community Index - Urban

## Designations

Designations: Airspace Restriction Designations - ID 1102, Protection of aeronautical functions - obstacle limitation surfaces, Auckland International Airport Ltd



Figure 1; location of the subject site, from Google Maps GIS.



Figure 2; Location of the Notable Moreton Bay fig tree within the black circle.

Height (m)	Canopy spread North (m)	Canopy spread South (m)	Canopy Spread West (m)	Canopy Spread East (m)
14	13.46	15.53	14.29	14.11

Tree Biometrics



**Pre works photos following the tree losing two limbs**



Photo 1: Looking back towards the Moreton Bay trunk through the fallen limb.





Photo 2: Photo of the attached limb that is splitting out and needs to be removed.



Photo 3: Photo of fallen limb still attached.

The fallen limb came from the low branch directly above the spire as marked by blue arrow.



## Post work photos



Photo 4: Photo of the point of severance for the limb that was attached.



Photo 5: Photo showing the point of attachment for the two limbs, the one with the grey arrow fell to ground and is the natural point of severance, the second branch was removed by an Arborist.

The fallen limb was cut up and removed from site.

The attached limb was removed in sections by a climbing arborist, back to the section of the branch that was splitting out, with the final cut located back towards the point of the splitting and attached limb and not a suitable growing point as would be typical for this type or remedial work, as this would have required the removal of more limbs that would have been outside the scope of the permitted activity works permitted.

This branch is well attached at this point in time but will require periodic monitoring as the split dries and the branch adapts to the weight of the limbs attached above and to see that there is no further decline in these limbs as a result of this lost limb.

Kind regards,

Allan Holmes

**Greenscene Limited**