

Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment

Site Address:

68 McIver Street, Ferntree Gully

Prepared for:

Knox City Council

Prepared by:

Lachlan J Egan

DipArb

Submitted: 29/05/2026

Melbourne
TREE CARE



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Document Control

Table 1. Document Control

Version	Author	Date	Amendment
1	Lachlan J Egan	29/05/2026	Null

Introduction

Melbourne Tree Care was contracted by Knox City Council to undertake a preliminary arboricultural assessment for trees located within subject site that may be impacted by future development.

Aim of report

The intention of this report is to:

- Assess trees that may be impacted by future development.
- State the permit requirements for tree removal.
- State the retention value for each tree assessed.
- State the notional root zone (NRZ) and structural root zone (SRZ) of all trees assessed.

Methodology

- Lachlan J Egan of Melbourne Tree Care attended site on the 27th of May 2026.
- Data acquired is based on a Visual Tree Inspection (VTA) from the ground (Mattheck and Breloer, 1994).
- All trees within the subject site with a mature height greater than five metres were assessed.
- Trees were grouped where they are densely planted and are of the same species and/or are of similar size.
- Data collected for each tree was their current size (DSH, DaB, crown spread, height), condition (health and structure), ULE (useful life expectancy), retention value, NRZ, and SRZ.
- DSH (Diameter at Standard Height) was measured at 1.4 metres using a diameter tape.
- DaB (Diameter at Base) was measure above the root flare using a diameter tape.
- Tree height and canopy spread were estimated.
- Tree locations are estimates based on aerial imagery.
- Data was recorded using Tree Plotter.
- NRZs and SRZs were calculated in accordance with Australian Standard 4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites.



Planning Controls

The subject site is located in Knox City Council Neighbourhood Residential Zone – (NRZ1). Two planning overlays are present:

- Significant Landscape Overlay – Schedule 3 (SL03)
- Design and Development Overlay – Schedule 2 (DD02)

Vegetation Controls

SL03

As stated in the SLO a permit is required to remove, destroy or lop a tree if it has a height of 5 metres or more or a trunk girth greater than 0.5 metre when measured at a height of 0.5 metres above adjacent ground level (on sloping ground to be taken on the uphill side of the tree base) or immediately above the ground for multi-stemmed trees. This does not apply to a tree that is:

- *Listed in Table 1 of this schedule.*
 - *Pittosporum undulatum*
- *Dead. This exemption does not apply to standing dead tree with a trunk girth of 0.4 metre or more at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.*

Clause 52.37

As stated in clause 52.37 a permit is required for the removal of any canopy tree within 4.5 meters from the rear setback and 6 meters from the front setback on a site in a Neighbourhood Residential Zone with an existing dwelling. A canopy tree means a tree that has a height of more than five metres above ground level, a trunk circumference of more than 0.5 metres, measured at 1.4 metres above ground level, and a canopy diameter of at least four metres.

See **Table 2** below for individual tree permit requirements.

Trees may be protected through additional mechanisms beyond the controls listed above and, before the removal of any vegetation, it is best practice to contact and confirm works with the relevant authority.



Table 2. Individual Tree Permit Requirements

Location	Tree Id	Botanical Name	Origin	Circumference (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Permit Required SLO3	Permit Required Clause 52.37
Onsite	1	<i>Acacia pravissima</i>	Vic. Native	22	2	2	No	No
Onsite	2	<i>Acacia pravissima</i>	Vic. Native	22	2	3	No	No
Onsite	3	<i>Acacia pravissima</i>	Vic. Native	9	2	1	No	No
Onsite	4	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Vic. Native	44	3	5	No	No
Onsite	5	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Vic. Native	25	4	2	No	No
Onsite	6	N/A	Aus. Native	47	4	2	No	No
Onsite	7	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Aus. Native	41	4	1	No	No
Onsite	8	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Vic. Native	66	7	4	Yes	Yes
Onsite	9	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Vic. Native	101	10	5	Yes	Yes
Onsite	10	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Vic. Native	19	3	1	No	No
Onsite	11	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Vic. Native	65	5	4	Yes	Yes
Onsite	12	N/A	Mixed	47	6	4	No	No
Onsite	13	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Vic. Native	44	4	2	No	No
Onsite	14	<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Vic. Native	16	2	2	No	No
Onsite	15	<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	Aus. Native	9	2	1	No	No
Onsite	16	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Vic. Native	44	3	3	No	No
Onsite	17	<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	Aus. Native	9	2	1	No	No
Onsite	18	<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	Aus. Native	9	2	1	No	No
Onsite	19	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Exotic	6	2	1	No	No
Onsite	20	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Vic. Native	25	4	1	No	No
Onsite	21	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	Aus. Native	9	2	1	No	No
Onsite	22	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	Aus. Native	9	2	1	No	No
Onsite	23	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	Aus. Native	6	2	1	No	No
Onsite	24	<i>Syzygium sp.</i>	Aus. Native	13	3	1	No	No



Observations

A total of 24 individual trees or groups of trees were assessed for this report. (Figure 1). See **Appendix A** for tree locations. Detailed observations for individual trees are listed in **Appendix B** and see **Appendix C** for glossary of terms.

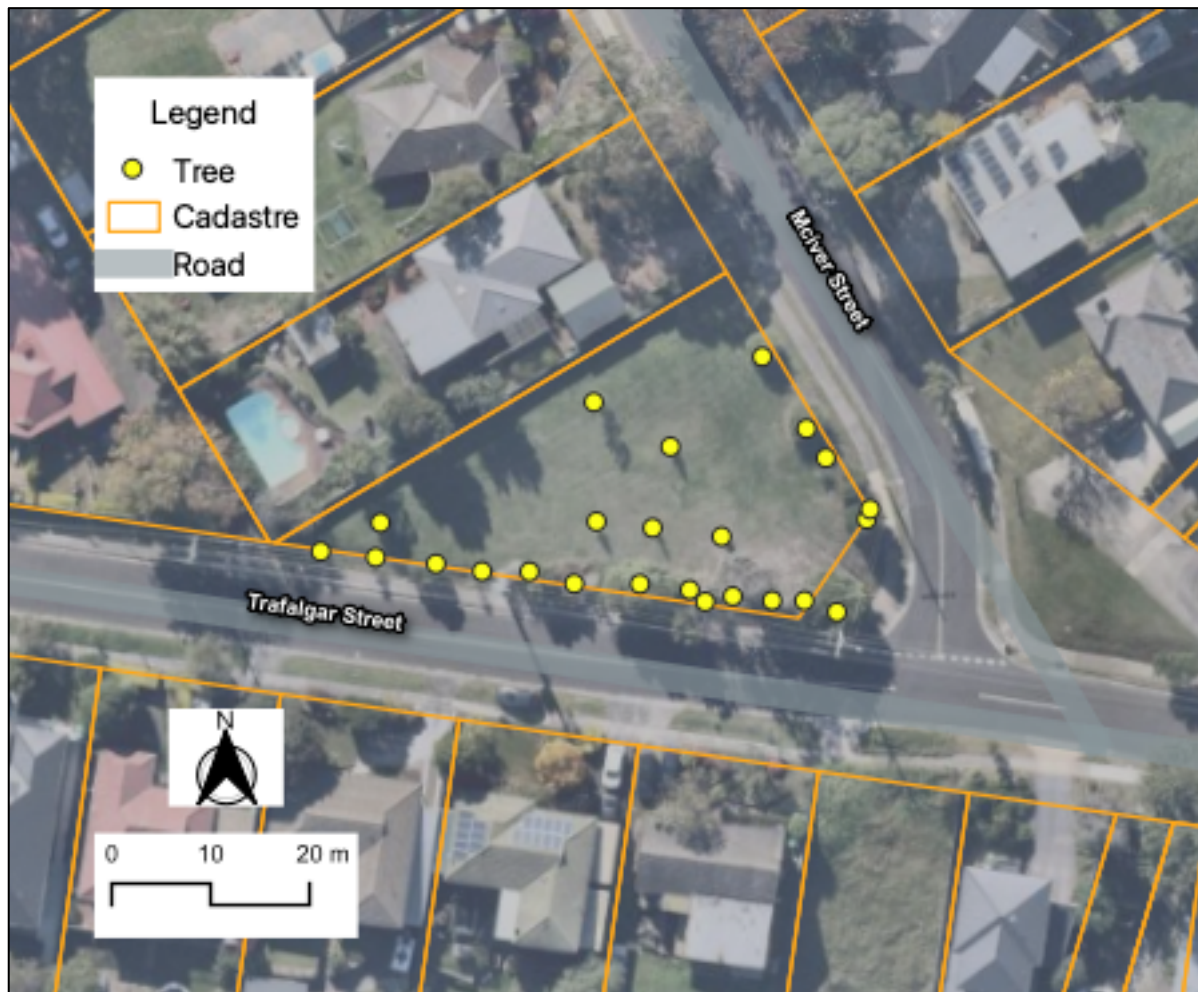


Figure 1. Site overview and tree locations

Tree Population Overview

The trees assessed are semi mature (58%) and juvenile (42%) in age. The trees are a mix of Victorian native (57%), Australian native (39%), and exotic (4%) species. The population is comprised of over ten different species with *Acacia melanoxylon* (Blackwood) the most common planted species assessed. A number of trees could only be identified to a genus level due to a lack of identifiable features (leaves, flowers, fruit).



Health

The health of the trees is assessed as fair (67%), good (17%), poor (12%), and dead (4%). Most trees are presenting with good leaf size and colour, crown density, and branch elongation; all of which are indicators of good vigour and vitality.

Structure

The structure of the trees is assessed as fair (63%) and poor (37%). Most trees present with strong and open branch attachments and are generally free of above ground defects.

Tree Retention Value

No trees have been assessed as having an exceptional or high retention value, two trees have a medium retention value, and 22 trees have a low retention value. See **Table 3** below for individual tree retention values.

Table 3. Individual Tree Retention Values

Retention Value	Tree Id
Medium	8, 9
Low	1-7, 10-24

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Notional Root Zones

A Notional Root Zone (NRZ), as stated by the Australian Standard AS4970-2025, Protection of trees on development sites, is the principal means of protection of trees on development site. The NRZ is a combination of the root area and crown area requiring protection. It is an area isolated from construction disturbance, so that the tree remains viable.

The Australian Standard AS4970-2025 is being used in assessing the protection areas for each tree as it describes the best practices for the planning and protection of trees on development sites.

Table 4. Individual NRZs and SRZs

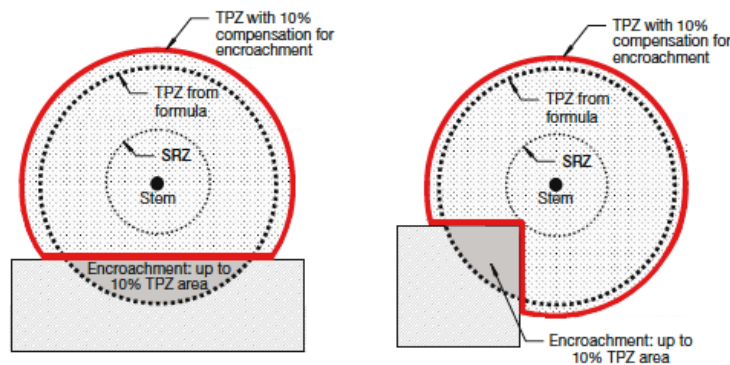
Location	Tree Id	Botanical Name	NRZ Radius (m)	SRZ Radius (m)
Onsite	1	<i>Acacia pravissima</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	2	<i>Acacia pravissima</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	3	<i>Acacia pravissima</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	4	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	2	1.72
Onsite	5	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	6	N/A	2	1.68
Onsite	7	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	2	1.65
Onsite	8	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	2.52	1.85
Onsite	9	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	3.84	2.15
Onsite	10	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	11	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	2.47	1.94
Onsite	12	N/A	2	1.68
Onsite	13	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	2	1.72
Onsite	14	<i>Acacia pendula</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	15	<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	16	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	2	1.72
Onsite	17	<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	18	<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	19	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	20	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	21	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	22	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	23	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	2	1.5
Onsite	24	<i>Syzygium sp.</i>	2	1.5

m – metres;

In calculating the radius for the Notional Root (NRZ), the DSH, measured at 1.4m from the ground, is multiplied by 12. The NRZ requirements are as follows:



- If the NRZ is encroached by less than 10%, the Australian Standard AS4970-2025 states this unlikely that there will be a significant impact to tree health or longevity.
- If the NRZ is encroached by 10-20%, the Australian Standard AS4970-20025 states the project Arborist is to demonstrate that the tree(s) would remain viable.
- If the NRZ is encroached by greater than 20% the Australian Standard AS4970-20025 states a more detailed investigation is to be undertaken.



The Structural Root Zone (SRZ) is the area around the base of the tree required for stability in the ground. These roots are fundamental for the trees structure and health. The standard states:

"The area around the base of a tree required for the tree's stability in the ground. The woody root growth and soil cohesion in this area are necessary to hold the tree upright. The SRZ is nominally circular with the trunk at its centre and is expressed by its radius in metres. This zone considers a tree's structural stability only, not the root zone required for a tree's vigour and long-term viability, which will usually be a much larger area." (AS4970)

To calculate the SRZ, the equation is $(D \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$, where D is the Diameter at Base (DAB).

The effects of root loss or damage by any means could include:

- Loss of stability if structural woody roots or even lower order woody roots are cut
- Reduction in water and nutrient uptake
- An eventual loss of leaves, reduced photosynthesis and thus sugar production
- Decay as a result of wounding



Conclusion

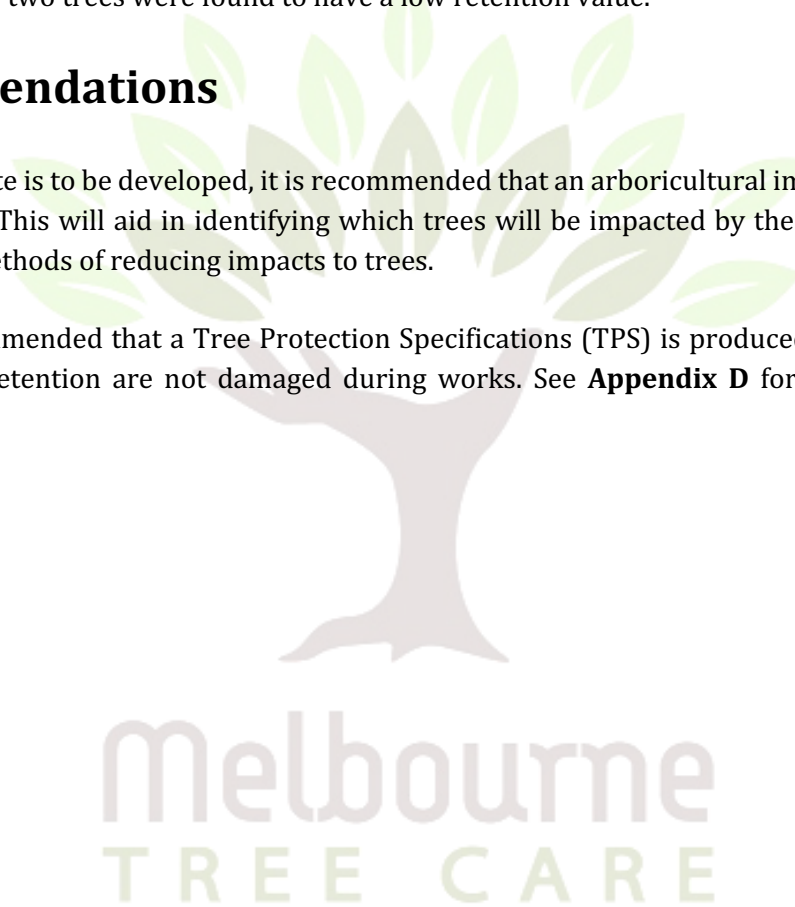
A total of 24 individual trees or groups of trees were assessed for this report. The main findings of the assessment were:

- Three trees within the subject site require a permit under SLO3 and Clause 52.37.
- The trees are generally in fair health, with no significant pest or disease observed.
- The structure of the trees is generally fair, with most trees presenting with strong and open branch and stem attachments.
- Two trees were found to have a medium retention value.
- Twenty-two trees were found to have a low retention value.

Recommendations

If the subject site is to be developed, it is recommended that an arboricultural impact assessment is undertaken. This will aid in identifying which trees will be impacted by the proposed works and provide methods of reducing impacts to trees.

It is also recommended that a Tree Protection Specifications (TPS) is produced to ensure trees proposed for retention are not damaged during works. See **Appendix D** for Tree Protection Measures.





Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment

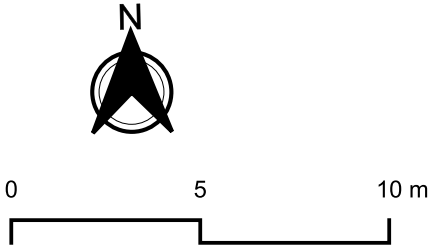
Date
29/05/2026

Address
68 McIver Street,
Ferntree Gully

Prepared By
Lachlan J Egan
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Scale
1:200 @A3

Notes
- NRZs and SRZs calculated
as per AS4970-2025



Legend

Retention Value	NRZ
● Medium	SRZ
● Low	Cadastre
	Road

Melbourne Tree Care PTY LTD

Richmond, Victoria
Australia 3121

Email: info@melbournetreecare.com.au





Appendix B: Individual Tree Data

Tree Id: 1 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Acacia pravissima* **DSH (cm):** 7
Common Name: Ovens Wattle **DaB (cm):** 11
Tree Height (m): 2 **Canopy Spread (m):** 2
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations:



Tree Id: 2 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Acacia pravissima* **DSH (cm):** 7
Common Name: Ovens Wattle **DaB (cm):** 11
Tree Height (m): 2 **Canopy Spread (m):** 3
Health: Good **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations:



Tree Id: 3 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Acacia pravissima* **DSH (cm):** 3
Common Name: Ovens Wattle **DaB (cm):** 7
Tree Height (m): 2 **Canopy Spread (m):** 1
Health: Poor **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Juvenile **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations:





Tree Id: 4 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Acacia melanoxylon* **DSH (cm):** 14
Common Name: Blackwood **DaB (cm):** 21
Tree Height (m): 3 **Canopy Spread (m):** 5
Health: Fair **Structure:** Poor
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** 0 years
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.72
Observations: Wounds. Previously failed at base



Tree Id: 5 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Pittosporum undulatum* **DSH (cm):** 8
Common Name: Sweet Pittosporum **DaB (cm):** 12
Tree Height (m): 4 **Canopy Spread (m):** 2
Health: Good **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations: Weed species



Tree Id: 6 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: N/A **DSH (cm):** 15
Common Name: Mixed Species **DaB (cm):** 20
Tree Height (m): 4 **Canopy Spread (m):** 2
Health: Good **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Aus. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.68
Observations: Group of weed species





Tree Id: 7 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Acacia sp.* **DSH (cm):** 13
Common Name: Wattle **DaB (cm):** 19
Tree Height (m): 4 **Canopy Spread (m):** 1
Health: Dead **Structure:** Poor
Origin: Aus. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** 0 years
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.65
Observations:



Tree Id: 8 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Eucalyptus polyanthemos* **DSH (cm):** 21
Common Name: Red Box **DaB (cm):** 25
Tree Height (m): 7 **Canopy Spread (m):** 4
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Medium **NRZ (m):** 2.52 **SRZ (m):** 1.85
Observations: Previously pruned for powerline clearance



Tree Id: 9 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Eucalyptus polyanthemos* **DSH (cm):** 32
Common Name: Red Box **DaB (cm):** 36
Tree Height (m): 10 **Canopy Spread (m):** 5
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Medium **NRZ (m):** 3.84 **SRZ (m):** 2.15
Observations: Previously pruned for powerline clearance. Previous failures





Tree Id: 10 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Acacia melanoxylon* **DSH (cm):** 6
Common Name: Blackwood **DaB (cm):** 11
Tree Height (m): 3 **Canopy Spread (m):** 1
Health: Fair **Structure:** Poor
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations: Included codominant stems. Previous failures



Tree Id: 11 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Acacia melanoxylon* **DSH (cm):** 20.62
Common Name: Blackwood **DaB (cm):** 28
Tree Height (m): 5 **Canopy Spread (m):** 4
Health: Poor **Structure:** Poor
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2.47 **SRZ (m):** 1.94
Observations: Included codominant stems. Wounds.



Tree Id: 12 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: N/A **DSH (cm):** 15
Common Name: Mixed Species **DaB (cm):** 20
Tree Height (m): 6 **Canopy Spread (m):** 4
Health: Fair **Structure:** Poor
Origin: Mixed **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.68
Observations: Group of weed species.





Tree Id: 13 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Acacia melanoxylon* **DSH (cm):** 14
Common Name: Blackwood **DaB (cm):** 21
Tree Height (m): 4 **Canopy Spread (m):** 2
Health: Fair **Structure:** Poor
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.72
Observations: Previous failures. Included codominant stems



Tree Id: 14 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Acacia pendula* **DSH (cm):** 5
Common Name: Weeping Myall **DaB (cm):** 11
Tree Height (m): 2 **Canopy Spread (m):** 2
Health: Poor **Structure:** Poor
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Juvenile **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations: Included codominant stems. Dieback



Tree Id: 15 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Callistemon sp.* **DSH (cm):** 3
Common Name: Bottle Brush **DaB (cm):** 4
Tree Height (m): 2 **Canopy Spread (m):** 1
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Aus. Native **Age:** Juvenile **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations:





Tree Id: 16 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Banksia marginata* **DSH (cm):** 14
Common Name: Silver Banksia **DaB (cm):** 21
Tree Height (m): 3 **Canopy Spread (m):** 3
Health: Fair **Structure:** Poor
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.72
Observations: Included codominant stems.



Tree Id: 17 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Callistemon sp.* **DSH (cm):** 3
Common Name: Bottle Brush **DaB (cm):** 4
Tree Height (m): 2 **Canopy Spread (m):** 1
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Aus. Native **Age:** Juvenile **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations:



Tree Id: 18 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Callistemon sp.* **DSH (cm):** 3
Common Name: Bottle Brush **DaB (cm):** 4
Tree Height (m): 2 **Canopy Spread (m):** 1
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Aus. Native **Age:** Juvenile **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations: Wound





Tree Id: 19 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Ceratonia siliqua* **DSH (cm):** 2
Common Name: Carob **DaB (cm):** 4
Tree Height (m): 2 **Canopy Spread (m):** 1
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Exotic **Age:** Juvenile **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations: Wound



Tree Id: 20 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Banksia integrifolia* **DSH (cm):** 8
Common Name: Coast Banksia **DaB (cm):** 14
Tree Height (m): 4 **Canopy Spread (m):** 1
Health: Good **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations:



Tree Id: 21 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Podocarpus elatus* **DSH (cm):** 3
Common Name: Illawarra Pine **DaB (cm):** 4
Tree Height (m): 2 **Canopy Spread (m):** 1
Health: Fair **Structure:** Poor
Origin: Aus. Native **Age:** Juvenile **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations: Wounds. Loose in ground





Tree Id: 22 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Podocarpus elatus* **DSH (cm):** 3
Common Name: Illawarra Pine **DaB (cm):** 4
Tree Height (m): 2 **Canopy Spread (m):** 1
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Aus. Native **Age:** Juvenile **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations:



Tree Id: 23 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Podocarpus elatus* **DSH (cm):** 2
Common Name: Illawarra Pine **DaB (cm):** 4
Tree Height (m): 2 **Canopy Spread (m):** 1
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Aus. Native **Age:** Juvenile **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations:



Tree Id: 24 **Location:** Onsite
Botanical Name: *Syzygium sp.* **DSH (cm):** 4
Common Name: Lilly Pilly **DaB (cm):** 6
Tree Height (m): 3 **Canopy Spread (m):** 1
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Aus. Native **Age:** Juvenile **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Low **NRZ (m):** 2 **SRZ (m):** 1.5
Observations: In decline





Appendix C: Glossary of Terms

Age

Juvenile	Juvenile or recently planted approximately 1-7 years.
Semi Mature	Tree actively growing.
Mature	Tree has reached expected size in situation.
Senescent	Tree is over mature and has started to decline.

Origin

Indigenous	Trees that are naturally occurring within a subject site or within the municipality of the subject area
Victorian native	Trees that are naturally occurring within Victoria
Australian native	Trees that are naturally occurring within Australia
Exotic	Trees that are not naturally occurring to any part of Australia

USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY – ULE

The useful life of a tree is an estimate of how long a tree is likely to remain in the landscape based on health, amenity and risk.

Long ULE Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for more than 40 years.

1. Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth.
2. Storm damaged or defective trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree surgery.
3. Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long-term retention.

Medium ULE Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 15 to 40 years.

1. Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 years.
2. Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals.
3. Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety and nuisance reasons.
4. Storm damage or defective trees that can be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial work.

Short ULE Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 5 to 15 years.



1. Trees that may live for 5 to 15 years.
2. Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals.
3. Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety and nuisance reasons.
4. Storm damaged or defective trees that require substantial remedial work to make safe and are only suitable for retention in the short term.

0-5 Years Trees with a high level of risk that would need removal within the next 5 years.

1. Dead trees.
2. Dying or suppressed and declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions.
3. Dangerous trees through instability or recent loss of adjacent trees.
4. Dangerous trees through structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form.
5. Damaged trees that are considered unsafe to retain.
6. Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the above reasons.

Condition

This is a combined indicator of 'health' and 'structure' based on the following descriptors:

Health

Good	Foliage of tree is entire, with good colour, very little sign of pathogens and of good density. Growth indicators are good ie. Extension growth of twigs and wound wood development. Minimal or no canopy die back (deadwood).
Fair	Tree is showing one or more of the following symptoms; < 25% dead wood, minor canopy die back, foliage generally with good colour though some imperfections may be present. Minor pathogen damage present, with growth indicators such as leaf size, canopy density and twig extension growth typical for the species in this location.
Poor	Tree is showing one or more of the following symptoms of tree decline; > 25% deadwood, canopy die back is observable, discoloured or distorted leaves. Pathogens present, stress



symptoms are observable as reduced leaf size, extension growth and canopy density.

**Dead
Structure**

No vascular function.

Good

Trunk and scaffold branches show good taper and attachment with minor or no structural defects. Tree is a good example of the species with a well-developed form showing no obvious root problems or pests and diseases.

Fair

Tree shows some minor structural defects or minor damage to trunk eg. bark missing, there could be cavities present. Minimal damage to structural roots. Tree could be seen as typical for this species.

Poor

There are major structural defects, damage to trunk or bark missing. Co-dominant stems could be present or poor structure with likely points of failure. Girdling or damaged roots obvious. Tree is structurally problematic.

Retention Value

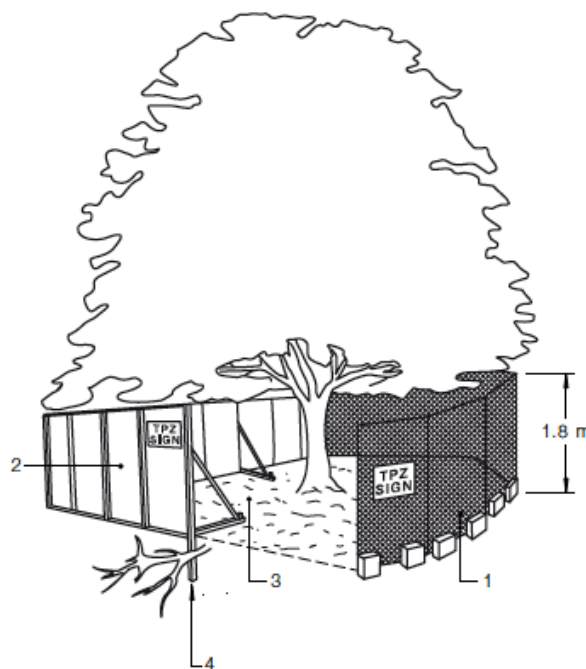
- **Exceptional** - trees must be retained at all costs
 - A tree has horticultural, social, historical or cultural value.
 - A tree that has outstanding habitat value.
 - A tree that is an outstanding size for the species.
 - A tree that is remnant.
 - A tree species that is endangered.
- **High** - trees should be considered for retention wherever possible
 - A tree that is in good-fair health and structure with a long ULE.
 - A tree that is in good health, with good structure, is semi mature or mature, and with a medium ULE.
 - A tree that has cultural, botanical, or landscape significance.
- **Medium** - trees should be considered for retention wherever possible but should not pose a material constraint to site development
 - A tree that is in fair health and structure, is semi mature, and with a medium ULE.
A tree that is in poor health or poor structure, is mature, and with a medium or short ULE.



- **Low** - trees should be removed
 - A tree that is in poor health and structure with a short ULE.
 - Weed species.
- **Third Party** – trees are third party assets and must be retained at all costs.
 - A tree that is located on adjoining properties.

Appendix D: Tree Protection Measures

- Signs identifying the TPZ should be placed around the edge of the TPZ and be visible from within the development site.
- Fencing should be erected before any machinery or materials are brought onto the site and before the commencement of works including demolition. Once erected, protective fencing must not be removed or altered without approval by the project arborist. The TPZ should be secured to restrict access.



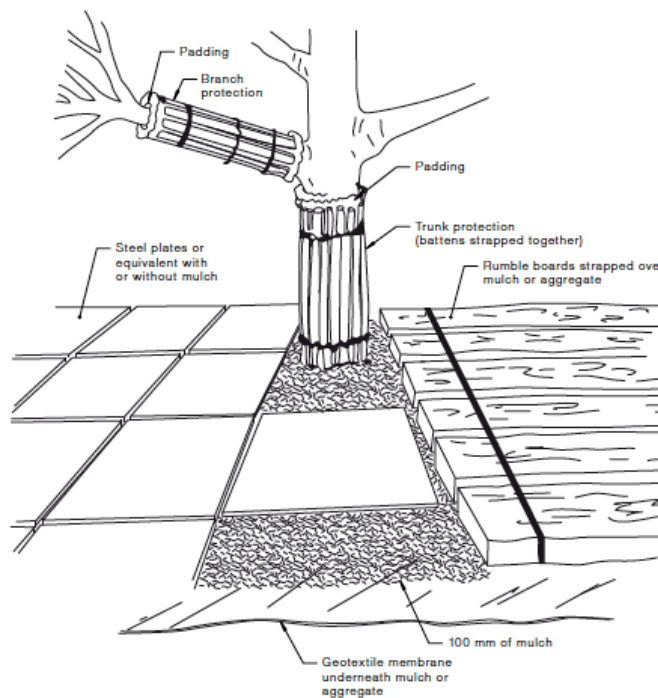
LEGEND:

- 1 Chain wire mesh panels with shade cloth (if required) attached, held in place with concrete feet.
- 2 Alternative plywood or wooden paling fence panels. This fencing material also prevents building materials or soil entering the TPZ.
- 3 Mulch installation across surface of TPZ (at the discretion of the project arborist). No excavation, construction activity, grade changes, surface treatment or storage of materials of any kind is permitted within the TPZ.
- 4 Bracing is permissible within the TPZ. Installation of supports should avoid damaging roots.

Example of fencing (AS4970: 2025)



- If the TPZ is to be encroached by construction, manual excavation of the roots is to be carried out under the supervision of the project arborist to identify roots critical to tree stability.
- No roots greater than 25mm are to be cut unless supervised by the project arborist.
- Roots should be pruned with sharp tools such as secateurs, handsaws or chainsaws.
- No roots within the TPZ are to be cut with machinery such as backhoes or excavators.
- Where roots are exposed, temporary root protection should be installed to prevent them drying out. Hessian sheeting as multiple layers on exposed roots would reduce the loss of moisture.
- All services should be routed outside the TPZ. If underground services are to be routed through the TPZ, they should be installed by directional drilling or manually excavated trenches. Directional boring should be at least 600mm deep.
- If temporary access for machinery is required within the TPZ ground protection measures will be required. The purpose of ground protection is to prevent root damage and soil compaction within the TPZ. Measures may include a permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric beneath a layer of mulch or crushed rock below rumble board.



Ground Protection (AS4970: 2025)

- Activities generally excluded from the TPZ include but are not limited to:
 - Machine excavation including trenching
 - Excavation for silt fencing



- Storage
- Preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products
- Parking of vehicles and plant
- Refueling
- Dumping of waste
- Wash down and cleaning of equipment
- Placement of fill

Appendix E: References

- Mattheck, C. and Breleor, H., (1994), *The body language of trees*, The Stationery Office, London, UK.
- Standards Australia 2025 SAI Global - *AS4970 Protection of Trees on Development Sites*

Appendix F: Qualifications and Experience

Lachlan J Egan has the following qualifications and experience:

Diploma of Arboriculture

QTRA (Quantified Risk Assessment) registered user

10+ Years industry experience

Melbourne
TREE CARE



Appendix G: Report Limitations and Constraints

- The report is limited to the time of inspection.
- The report reflects the trees as found on the days of inspection. Any changes to site conditions or surroundings, such as construction works or landscape works may alter the findings of the report subject to conditions and recommendations as set out within the report.
- The report is based on the inspection and the material available at the time of inspection or that information further to the inspection found within the report.
- No soil samples were taken for laboratory analysis.
- Tree roots were not inspected below ground except where previously exposed and/or where otherwise stated within the report.
- Measurements may be approximates only and generally not to scale.
- All images supplied are interpretations only and should not be taken as true at time of inspection or indicative of tree condition or status at time of inspection or time of report release, inclusive of Google images if applicable

Appendix H: Disclaimer

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