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ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

2 Garden Street, Geelong

April 2026

Version 1

PREPARED BY

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Document Control

Revision/ Version	Reason	Date	By
1.0	Initial report	28.04.2026	KM

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 has engaged John Patrick Landscape Architects – Arboricultural Consultants, to prepare an impact assessment report (Arboricultural Report) for 2 Garden Street, Geelong.
- 1.2 A renovation of the existing dwelling including construction of a basement and rear extension is proposed.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The intent of this report is to:
- Assess the condition of trees within the subject site and those on neighbouring land that may have their NRZ impacted by the proposed development and estimate the extent of any impact.
 - Identify any trees worthy of retention and provide preliminary arboricultural advice to assist in their protection.
- 2.2 The report will include the following;
- Botanic / common names
 - Tree location
 - Canopy width and height
 - DSH (trunk diameter)
 - Tree health & structure (condition)
 - Useful Life Expectancy (ULE)
 - Notional Root Zones (NRZ's) in accordance with AS4970:2025
 - Arboricultural value

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The site was visited on the 16th January 2026 and a visual tree assessment (VTA – Claus Mattheck) of the subject trees was undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arborist. Each tree was assigned an identification number for reference purposes, denoted on the attached Tree Location and Impact Assessment Plan (Section 5). Tree locations are based on the Plan of Existing Conditions.
- Site trees identified with a DSH of 150mm or less (e.g. shrubs) were not assessed in this report unless rare or of unusual attributes.
 - No aerial or diagnostic testing was undertaken as part of this assessment.

- The DSH of trees was measured using a diameter tape measure at 1.4m above ground level in accordance with AS4970:2025.
- Heights of canopies were measured using a laser range finder or estimated of previously established heights.
- Where access directly to the trees was not possible DSH, heights and widths were estimated.
- Notional Root Zones (NRZ) were calculated in accordance with AS4970:2025.
- NRZ encroachments were calculated using Computer Aided Design (CAD) software.

Documents Viewed

3.2 This assessment is based on the documents identified in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Documents Viewed

Document	Reference No.	Revision/Version	Prepared By	Date
Plan of Existing Conditions	2506021	2	Prime	16/07/2025
Proposed Basement Floor Plan Proposed Ground Floor Plan	TP-099 TP-100		Dean Dyson Architects	n.d.
Protection of trees on development sites	AS4970:2025	2025	Standards Australia	2025

4 OBSERVATIONS

Existing Conditions

- 4.1 The subject site is located on the western side of Garden Street. Currently it exists as a residential site with a double storey brick dwelling. The existing garden consists of mostly exotic species to the boundaries, surrounding areas of central lawn.



Image 1:

Subject Site (source: Nearmap, March 22 2026)

Tree Information

- 4.2 A total of 28 trees or tree groups were assessed including 9 trees within the subject site, 1 tree within the neighbouring property to the north, 15 trees within the neighbouring property to the south and 3 trees within the Garden Street road reserve. Information on these can be found in the following table.

Tree Data

Tree No.	Botanic Name	Common Name	Size (m) HXW	DSH (cm)	NRZ (m)	Base (cm)	SRZ (m)	Age	Health	Struct.	ULE (Yrs.)	Arb Value	Comments
1	<i>Syzygium floribundum</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	7 x 12	56	6.7	58	2.6	Mature	Good	Fair	20+	Medium	Street tree. Canyon pruned.
2	<i>Syzygium floribundum</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	6 x 10	34	4.1	42	2.3	Maturing	Good	Fair	20+	Medium	Street tree. Canyon pruned.
2a	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	4 x 3	Multi	2.0		1.5	Mature	Fair	Poor	0-5	Low	Street tree.
3	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	6 x 3	18	2.2	20	1.7	Maturing	Good	Fair	5-10	Low	
3a	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	6 x 4	8/17	2.3	21	1.7	Maturing	Good	Poor	5-10	Low	
4	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	5 x 4	10	2.0	12	1.5	Maturing	Good	Fair	5-10	Low	
5	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Tree	4.9 x 3	Multi	2.5	0	1.8	Maturing	Good	Poor	5-10	Low	
6	<i>Celtis australis</i>	European Nettle Tree	9 x 6	20/25/35	5.7	50	2.5	Maturing	Good	Poor	5-10	Low	Neighbouring tree. Bifurcated from near base.
7	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle	4.5 x 4	10	2.0	14	1.5	Maturing	Good	Fair	10-20	Low	
8	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	6 x 7	19/14/15/15	3.8	35	2.1	Maturing	Fair	Poor	5-10	Low	Deadwood, tip dieback.
9	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress	16 x 8	55	6.6	76	2.9	Maturing	Good	Good	20+	Medium	
9a	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress	10 x 3	14	2.0	18	1.6	Maturing	Poor	Good	0-5	Low	Suppressed
10	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress	15 x 8	45	5.4	55	2.6	Maturing	Good	Poor	10-20	Medium	
11	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	25 x 8	82	9.8	92	3.2	Mature	Good	Good	20+	High	Neighbouring tree.
12	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Kohuhu	9 x 5	21	2.5	25	1.8	Maturing	Good	Poor	5-10	Low	Neighbouring tree.
12a	<i>Celtis australis</i>	European Nettle Tree	6 x 3	<15	2.0	15	1.5	Maturing	Good	Fair	10-20	Low	Neighbouring tree. Possibly self-sown.
12b	<i>Citrus × sinensis</i>	Orange	4 x 4	<15	2.0	15	1.5	Maturing	Good	Fair	20+	Low	Neighbouring fruit tree.
13	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plum	6 x 3	<15	2.0	15	1.5	Maturing	Good	Fair	20+	Low	Neighbouring fruit tree.
13a	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon	4 x 3	<15	2.0	15	1.5	Maturing	Good	Fair	20+	Low	Neighbouring fruit tree.

Tree No.	Botanic Name	Common Name	Size (m) HXW	DSH (cm)	NRZ (m)	Base (cm)	SRZ (m)	Age	Health	Struct.	ULE (Yrs.)	Arb Value	Comments
14	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	8 x 2	20	2.4	24	1.8	Maturing	Good	Fair	20+	Low	Neighbouring tree.
15	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	8 x 2	12	2.0	15	1.5	Maturing	Good	Fair	20+	Low	Neighbouring tree.
16	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peppercorn	6 x 5	10	2.0	13	1.5	Maturing	Good	Poor	0-5	Low	Suppressed neighbouring tree. Likely self-sown. Almost entire canopy overhanging subject site.
17	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	5 x 3	11	2.0	13	1.5	Maturing	Fair	Fair	5-10	Low	Neighbouring tree. Canopy suppressed to south.
18	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Domestic Plum	6 x 8	45	5.4	55	2.6	Over Mature	Poor	Poor	0	Nil	Neighbouring tree. Evidence of advanced borer activity near base. Almost entire canopy over subject site, with signs the tree is failing towards the subject site. <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> being pushed over.
19	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	11 x 10	39/35	6.3	50	2.5	Mature	Good	Fair	0	Nil	Weedy neighbouring tree.
20	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	9 x 7	27/34	5.2	54	2.6	Maturing	Good	Poor	10-20	Medium	Neighbouring tree
21	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus	9 x 8	30/20/12	4.6	50	2.5	Maturing	Good	Poor	10-20	Medium	Neighbouring tree. Suckering.
22	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum	15 x 12	86	10.3	105	3.4	Mature	Fair	Fair	10-20	Medium	Neighbouring tree. Appears to be in early stages of decline.

Images



Tree 1



Trees 2 and 2a



Tree 3a



Tree 3



Tree 4



Tree 5



Tree 6



Tree 7



Tree 8



Trees 9, 9a and 10



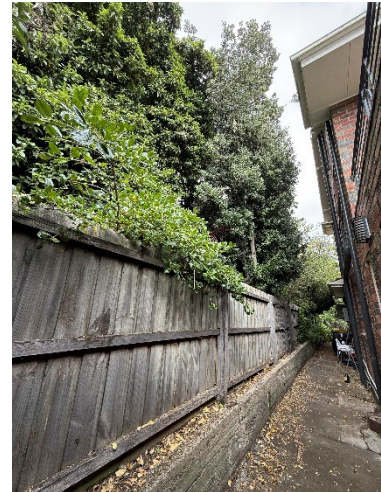
Trees 11, 12, 12a, 12b, 13, 13a and 14,



Trees 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18



Base of Tree 18 showing advanced borer activity



Trees 20, 21



Trees 20 and 22

Tree Removals and Vegetation Controls

- 4.3 Trees proposed to be removed include: 3, 3a, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9a, 10 (6 – removal approved by neighbour)
- 4.4 Neighbouring trees which must be protected include: 1, 2, 3, 11 - 22
- 4.5 Table 2 below identifies vegetation controls that apply to the site (as identified by <https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/vicplan/> or relevant Council website).

Table 2: Vegetation Controls

Vegetation Controls/Exemptions	Schedule	Applies to trees
Clause 52.37 'Canopy Trees'		3a, 9, 10
Permit requirement A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop a canopy tree in the Mixed Use Zone, Township Zone, Residential Growth Zone, General Residential Zone, Neighbourhood Residential Zone, and Housing Choice and Transport Zone. This does not apply: ■ If the table of exemptions in clause 52.37-8 specifically states that a permit is not required. ■ To the removal, destruction or lopping of a canopy tree (other than a boundary canopy tree) identified for assessment in an application to which clause 54, 55, 57 or 58 applies and the tree is not removed, destroyed or lopped until the permit is issued. ■ To the removal, destruction or lopping of a canopy tree (other than a boundary canopy tree) if the site is developed with an existing dwelling. Whereby: Meaning of terms In clause 52.37: ■ canopy tree means a tree that has: - a height of more than 5 metres above ground level; and - a trunk circumference of more than 0.5 metres, measured at 1.4 metres above ground level; and - a canopy diameter of at least 4 metres; ■ boundary canopy tree means a canopy tree if any part of its trunk is within: - 6 metres of the narrowest street frontage of a lot; or - 4.5 metres of the rear boundary of a lot; ■ new canopy tree means a canopy tree proposed to be planted. It must be a species and type that will, at maturity, have: - an expected height of at least 6 metres above ground level; and - an expected canopy diameter of at least 4 metres. Applicable Exemptions (Table 52.37-8):		

Vegetation Controls/Exemptions	Schedule	Applies to trees
Dead canopy tree		A canopy tree that is dead.
Emergency works		A canopy tree that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped: ■ in an emergency by, or on behalf of, a public authority or municipal council to create an emergency access or to enable emergency works; or ■ where it presents an immediate risk of personal injury or damage to property. Only that part of the canopy tree that presents the immediate risk may be removed, destroyed or lopped under this exemption.

****Note: It is recommended that vegetation controls be confirmed with the local authority prior to any tree removal.***

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 This report assumes that the levels, dimensions and drawings provided by the surveyors and architects named within this report are correct as these have been used as the basis for this impact assessment.

Site Trees

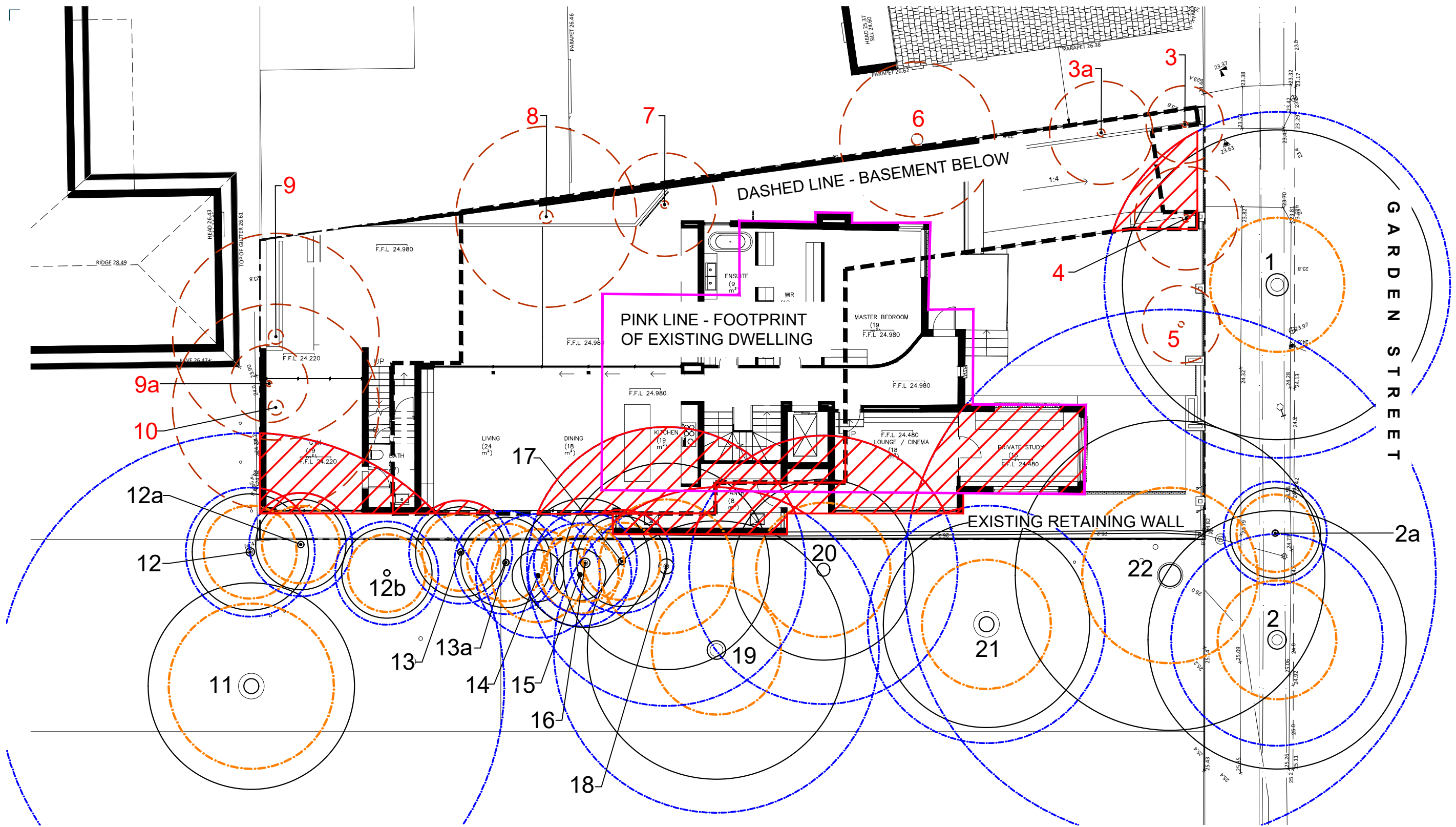
- 5.2 All site trees are proposed to be removed and replaced as part of a new landscape design for the site.
- 5.3 Trees 3, 3a, 4 and 5 are all located within the front setback. They are all relatively small in size and of low arboricultural value. Tree 3a is of a size defined as a canopy tree for the purposes of Clause 52.37 and will therefore require a permit for its removal under the provisions of this clause. This tree requires removal to accommodate the proposed basement ramp. Permits are not required for the removal of Trees 3, 4 or 5.
- 5.4 Trees 7 – 10 are all located in the rear yard. Trees 7 and 8 are located along the northern boundary. They are both of low arboricultural value and permits are not required for their removal.
- 5.5 Trees 9, 9a and 10 are located along the rear boundary and will require removal to accommodate the proposed building and pool. Trees 9 and 10 have been assessed as having a medium arboricultural value whereas Tree 9a is suppressed and of low arboricultural value. This taxon has the potential to grow into a large tree (in excess of 20m x 20m), with Trees 9 and 10 already 15-16m high and 8m wide. It is a species that is generally more suited to large parks and gardens although it is also often grown as a hedge. Given the potential mature size, these trees are likely to outgrow their location regardless of any proposed development. Clause 52.37 permits will be required for their removal.

Neighbouring Trees

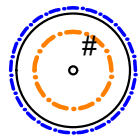
- 5.6 The existing crossover is to be retained. The basement ramp encroaches into the NRZ of Tree 1, a Weeping Lilly Pilly street tree approximately 6.3%. This is defined as a minor encroachment under AS4970:2025 and is therefore not expected to impact the tree. There are no encroachments proposed into the NRZs of the other street trees.
- 5.7 Tree 6, a neighbouring European Nettle Tree will require removal to accommodate the proposed basement ramp. The removal of this tree has been negotiated with the neighbour (attached to this report). A permit is not required for its removal.
- 5.8 The proposed extension encroaches into the NRZ of Tree 11, 4.5%, Tree 12, 5.0%; Tree 12a 14.2%; and Tree 12b, 0.0%. These are all defined as minor encroachments under AS4970:2025 and therefore not expected to negatively impact these trees.
- 5.9 The proposed basement encroaches into the NRZ of Trees 13, 7.8%; 13a, 8.0%; 14, 0.0%; 15, 0.0%; 16, 0.04%; and 17, 1.1%. These are all defined as minor encroachments under AS4970:2025 and are therefore not expected to impact these trees. A section of the kitchen/pantry extends past the basement and increases the encroachments into the NRZs of Trees 16 and 17 to 1.9% and 11.9% respectively. This is still defined as a minor encroachment for Tree 16 but becomes a moderate encroachment for Tree 17. Review of the proposed finished floor level (FFL – 24.98) and existing soil levels (24.46) indicate this area can be constructed above existing soil levels using tree sensitive footings such as screw piles. Provided this area is constructed in this manner, with existing soil levels maintained beneath the floor, this is not expected to impact these trees. Tree 16, a young Peppercorn which is possibly self-sown, has the majority of its canopy overhanging the site and this will require removal to accommodate the built form rendering this tree unviable. This tree has the potential to grown much too large for its current location and can only be viewed from within the subject site (i.e. it is not readily seen from within the neighbouring site where it is growing).
- 5.10 The basement encroaches into the NRZ of Tree 18 approximately 22.8%, with this increasing to 32.3% by the section of dwelling that extends past the basement. It should be noted that much of the encroachment into the NRZ of Tree 18 is within the footprint of the existing dwelling, with the footings of this highly likely to have prevented roots from this tree from entering the footprint. As discussed above, review of the proposed finished floor level and existing soil levels indicate this area can be constructed above existing soil levels using tree sensitive footings such as screw piles. It should be noted that this tree is in advanced decline with signs of advanced borer activity, especially at its base and indications the tree is falling towards the subject site with much of its canopy now overhanging the subject site (this is evidenced by the tree pushing over an Italian Cypress planted between the base of the tree and the fence). The overhanging canopy will require removal to accommodate the built form. Failure of this tree may result in damage to the existing dwelling on the subject site.
- 5.11 The dwelling encroaches approximately 7.9% into the NRZ of Tree 19; 24.1% into the NRZ of Tree 20; 0.1% into the NRZ of Tree 21; and 6.5% into the NRZ of Tree 22. For Trees 19, 21 and 22, these are defined as minor encroachments under AS4970:2025. While the encroachment into the NRZ of Tree 20 is technically considered a major encroachment under AS4970:2025, much of this is within the footprint of the existing

dwelling, with only a small section extending past this footprint. A concrete retaining wall, approximately 600mm high is located just inside the subject site opposite these trees and it is likely this has limited root growth into the site. Furthermore, above grade construction of the area that extends past the footprint of the existing dwelling, as discussed for the kitchen/pantry area as paragraph 5.9, will minimise the impact on any roots that may extend past the retaining wall. The proposed works are therefore not expected to impact these trees.

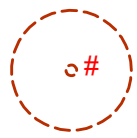
- 5.12 If any boundary fences are to be replaced, it is recommended that any section of the new fences that pass through the NRZ of trees to be retained be of light-weight construction with post holes hand dug and relocated if necessary to avoid major roots. It is also recommended that all landscape areas within the NRZ of trees to be retained be maintained at existing grades.



LEGEND



Existing Tree
Blue denotes NRZ (Prev. TPZ)
Orange denotes SRZ



Existing Tree To Be Removed



NRZ Encroachment



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CLIENT

PROJECT

2 Garden Street, Geelong

DRAWING

Tree Location & Impact Assessment Plan

SCALE

1:150 @ A3

DATE

APR 2026

DRAWN

FW

CHECKED

KM

JOB NO

24-525

DWG NO

TLP IAP01



6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 A total of 28 trees or tree groups were assessed, comprising 8 within the subject site and 20 within the road reserve or neighbouring properties.
- 6.2 All site trees are proposed to be removed. All except two of these (Trees 9 and 10), have been assessed as having a low arboricultural value. Trees 9 and 10 have been assessed as having a medium arboricultural value however they are a taxon that is generally not suitable for an urban site of this size and are likely to outgrow their location. Based on this a better option may be their removal and replacement with a more suitable species.
- 6.3 Trees 3a, 9 and 10 will require a Clause 52.37 permit for their removal.
- 6.4 The removal of neighbouring tree Tree 6 has been negotiated with the owner of this tree. A permit is not required for its removal.
- 6.5 The proposed works are unlikely to negatively impact the root systems of any other neighbouring trees. A substantial area of the canopies of neighbouring Trees 16 and 18 overhang the subject site and will require removal to accommodate the proposed dwelling. This is likely to impact the viability of these trees. Tree 16 appears to be self-sown and is not readily visible from within the neighbouring site. Tree 18 is overmature and appears to be falling towards the subject site with failure of the tree possibly resulting in damage to the existing dwelling.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 A Tree Management Plan be prepared to direct works around trees to be retained.

8 DESCRIPTORS

Tree Number:

Refers to the identification number for reference purposes, denoted on the Tree Data and Tree Location/Impact Assessment Plan.

Botanical Name:

Botanical name of species, based on nomenclature and spelling in Spencer, R 1995, *Horticultural flora of South Eastern Australia* (vols. 1-5), University of NSW Press, Sydney. Where *Eucalyptus* spp. are not found in this source, nomenclature is based on Euclid: *Eucalypts of Australia*, 2006, Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research (CANBR). *Eucalypt* subspecies information is also based on this source.

While accurate tree identification is attempted, and uncertainties are indicated, some inaccuracies in tree identification may still be present – especially in the case of difficult to determine genera (e.g. *Cotoneaster* and *Ulmus*), and with cultivars which can have similar characteristics.

From time to time taxonomists revise plant classification, and name changes are assigned. If it is known names have been revised post the publication of the relevant above listed source, the new nomenclature has been used.

Common Name:

Common names are based primarily on names and spelling used by Spencer in *Horticultural Flora of South Eastern Australia* (vols 1-5). The source of common names is taken in the following order:

- Single name supplied in *Horticultural Flora of South Eastern Australia*;
- First in list of names supplied in *Horticultural Flora of South Eastern Australia*, unless another name in the list is deemed more appropriate;
- Common name as per Costermans, LF 2006, *Trees of Victoria and adjoining areas*; Costermans Publishing, Victoria.
- Most widely used common name if not available in either source previously mentioned.

Common names are provided for thoroughness; the botanical name should be used when referring to the tree taxon.

Age:

Juvenile: Tree has recently been planted and is still in establishment phase. Tree currently makes little contribution to the amenity of the landscape. Trees of this age are possible candidates for relocation during development.

Semi-mature: Tree has established but has not yet developed mature habit. The tree provides some landscape contribution. Tree size would still be expected to increase considerably provided there are no significant changes to existing growing conditions.

Maturing: Tree has developed mature structural habit but has substantial potential to increase in size.

Mature: Tree has or is close to reaching full potential and expected size. Growth rate has slowed, however the tree does not exhibit any major signs of health or structural weakness due to age.

Over mature: Tree is no longer actively putting out extension growth, and is starting to show signs of decline in health due to age. Canopy may thinning and signs of die back in the canopy may be present

Height: The tree's height in metres

Width: The tree's average canopy width in meters. Variations in canopy width to that stated may be present due to canopy asymmetry.

DSH: The tree's trunk Diameter at Standard Hight. Measured at 1.4m above ground level, in accordance with AS4970 Protection of trees on development sites, unless specified as having been measured lower. DSH may be estimated or measured, as specified in the report. In the case of multi-stemmed trees,

stem diameter is either listed individually, or a measurement taken at a point lower than the point of stem divergence. In some cases, especially where trees are not considered worthy of retention or stems are too numerous the DSH may simply be listed as 'multi-stemmed'.

Health:

Good: Tree is not stressed and shows no obvious signs of pest or disease. It is free of wounding. Annual growth rate is as would be expected of a healthy specimen in the same area. There are no signs of die back and canopy is dense. Tree maybe partially suppressed by neighbouring trees.

Fair: Tree is showing signs of reduced health. It maybe drought stressed or show partial signs of pest or disease. Foliage density is less than optimal and minor die back may be present. Tree is typical of its species. Remedial works may improve tree health.

Poor: Tree exhibits signs of stress, e.g. sparse canopy and possibly stunted growth. A large number of dead branches or dieback are present. Tree is likely to be significantly affected by pests or disease. Tree often in decline. Remedial works not expected to improve long-term health.

Dead: Tree shows no signs of life and is not growing.

Note on Deciduous Species: Assessment of deciduous species can be problematic and results may vary depending on the time of year. Descriptor comments in relation to foliage density do not apply to deciduous trees assessed when dormant or entering or exiting dormancy. Time of leaf drop or bud burst and extent of bud swell may be considered in the health rating of these trees.

The ratings indicate that certain characteristics listed have, or have not, been observed. Inspections do not assess the entire tree in detail for each characteristic. The comments category should be referred to for further information.

Structure:

As a rule, the structure rating is based on identified faults in tree habit which reduce the structural integrity and may lead to partial or entire tree failure. It must be noted, however, that this is not a full hazard or failure assessment.

Good: Tree appears to have no obvious structural defects which would diminish the tree's structural integrity.

Fair: The tree has one or more obvious structural defects. e.g. dead branches or codominant stems, however the observed defects are unlikely to prevent retention of the tree. Judicious remedial intervention could remove structural defects and improve the structure rating.

Poor: Tree has at least one or more structural defects that remedial intervention cannot rectify without significantly reducing the retention value of the tree. These defects reduce the useful life expectancy of the tree.

Hazardous: The tree shows one or more structural faults that are prone to failure and present an immediate safety concern. Judicious intervention to remove structural faults and reduce safety risk would leave a tree not worthy of retention. These trees should be removed as a high priority.

ULE: The Useful Life Expectancy of the tree from a health, structure, amenity and weediness viewpoint given no significant changes to the current situation occur. This category is difficult to determine, and should be taken as an estimate only. In addition, factors not observed at the time of inspection can lead to tree decline.

- 0 yrs.: Tree should be removed due advanced decline/ dead or hazardous or is a weedy taxon.
- 0-5 yrs. Tree is in decline and has poor health or structural faults which cannot be resolved by intervention. Tree is often over- mature.
- 5-10yrs. Tree of fair health or structure
- 10-20. Semi-mature or mature tree of fair health and structure
- 20+ yrs. Juvenile or semi-mature, or a long-lived species of good health and structure.

Arboricultural Value:

The Arboricultural Values shown in the table below are based on the arboricultural merits of the tree including size and ULE. The arboricultural value assists in determining the worthiness of retention of the tree.

ULE	Size			
	Large	Moderate to large	Small	Small
20+ Years	High Arboricultural Value			
10-20 Years	Medium Arboricultural Value			
5-10 Years	Low Arboricultural Value			
0-5 Years				
0 Years				

NRZ (Notional Root Zone):

The Notional Root Zone of the tree, measured as a radial distance in metres from the centre of the trunk. The NRZ is calculated using the method specified in Australian Standard *AS4970:2025 Protection of trees on development sites*. $12 \times \text{DSH} = \text{NRZ}$

Recommendation:

i.e. Further exploratory root investigation, alterations to proposed works to allow tree retention.

Comments:

Any additional comments specific to individual tree specimens.

AS4970:2025:

The recognised Australian Standard for the 'Protection of Trees on Development Sites'. It provides guidelines on tree protection and formulas for calculating Notional Root Zones (NRZs), Structural Root Zones (SRZs) and the Diameter at Standard Height (DSH).

AS4373-2007:

The recognised Australian Standard for the 'Pruning of Amenity Trees'. This Standard provides guidelines on tree pruning to encourage good health and structure.

Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC):

A type of native vegetation classification that is described through a combination of its floristics, life form and ecological characteristics, and through an inferred fidelity to environment attributes. Each EVC includes a collection of floristic communities (i.e. lower level in the classification that is based solely on groups in the same species) that occur across a biogeographic range, and although differing in species, have similar habitat and ecological processes operating.