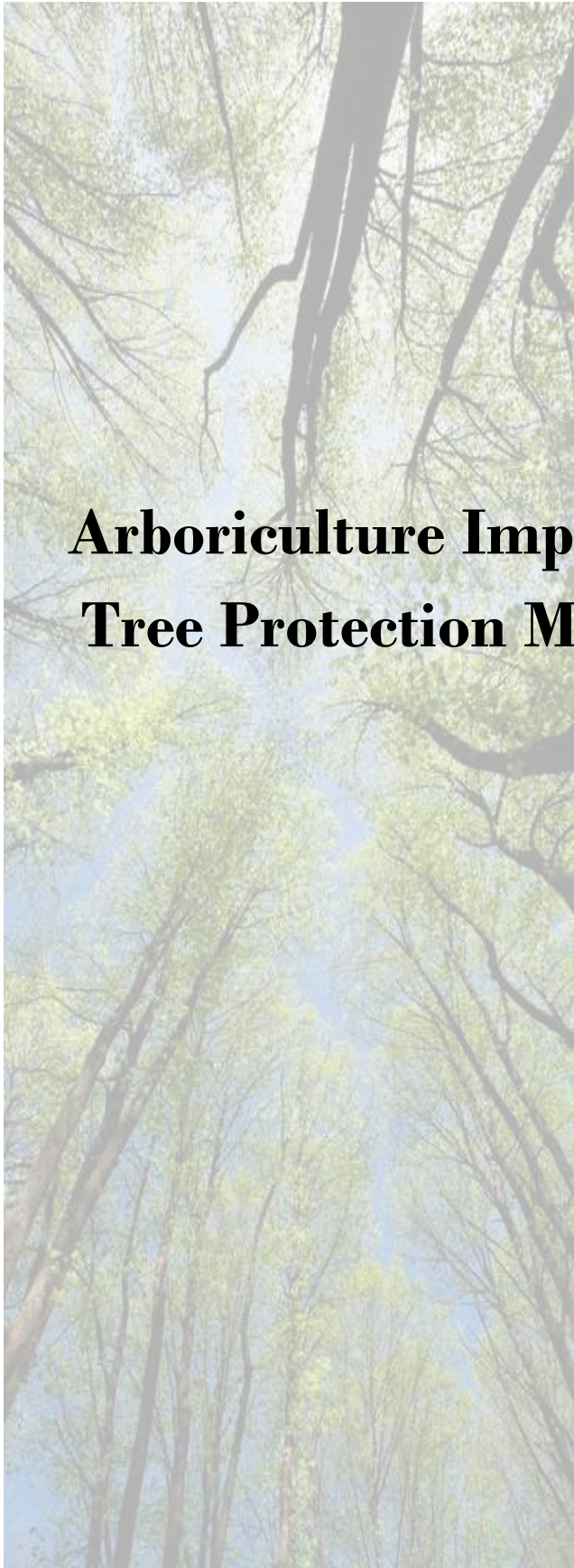




Arboriculture Impact Assessment & Tree Protection Management Plan.

**25 Austin Street,
Newtown.**

April, 2026

**Assessment & Report
Commissioned By:**

[CLIENT NAME REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Assessment & Report Prepared By:

[REDACTED]

**AQF Level 5 Diploma
Consulting Arborist**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Contents

Introduction.....	4
Key Objectives	4
Stages of Development and the Tree Management Process	6
Methodology	8
Tree Encroachment Categories:	9
• Minor NRZ encroachments.....	9
• Moderate NRZ encroachment	9
• Major encroachments	9
Observations.....	11
Table 1. Tree Data:.....	12
Tree Photos.....	13
Impact Assessment	16
Discussion	16
Table 2. Encroachment Evaluation	17
Tree Management Plan.....	17
Tree Protection Measures.....	17
Activities restricted within the TPZ.....	19
Tree Protection Fence Specifications.	19
Summary	22
References.....	23

Appendix 1. Proposed Site	25
Appendix 2.....	26
Appendix 3.....	27
Appendix 4. TPZ Sign.....	30
.....	30

Introduction

This **Arboriculture Impact Assessment (AIA) and Tree Protection Management Plan (TPMP)** has been commissioned by [CLIENT NAME REDACTED] in relation to Planning Permit Applications for dwelling construction at 25 Austin Street, Newtown.

This report has been commissioned to provide information regarding the construction of the proposed dwelling and level changes, specifically addressing its potential impact on trees located on adjacent properties within 4m of the boundary.

Key Objectives

Provide data on tree including:

- Species Identification;
- Estimate age (e.g. juvenile, semi-mature, mature, over mature);
- Safe Useful life expectancy;
- Health;
- Structure;
- Arboricultural Significance;
- Notional Root Zone (NRZ)
- Structural Root Zone (SRZ);
- Tree Protection Zone (TPZ);
- Recommended Design Response for surrounding areas proposed for landscaping;
- Images / photos;
- Proposed protection fencing locations.

- Assess the development impact of the trees on site as identified within the provided site plan in Appendix 1, as per **AS 4970-2025 The protection of trees on development sites**.
- Provide recommendations regarding potential problems resulting from moderate & major impact on Trees Protection Zones if applicable.

Stages of Development and the Tree Management Process

The below table represents a guide for all parties involved in construction works within a particular site to ensure the long term health and vigor of trees involved.

Some stages within this process may not be deemed applicable by the governing bodies or other site representatives.

Stage of Development	Tree Management Process		Site Status	Sign Off & Date
Planning	Matters for consideration	Actions and Certification		
Detail surveys	Council plans and policies Planning instruments and controls Heritage Threatened species	Existing trees accurately plotted on survey plan	Complete	
Preliminary tree assessment	Hazard/risks Tree retention value	Evaluate trees suitable for retention and mark on plan Provide preliminary arboricultural report and indicative TPZs to guide development layout	NA	
Preliminary development design	Condition of trees proximity to buildings Location of services Roads Level changes Building operations space Long-term management	Planning selection of trees for retention. Design review by proponent. Design modifications to minimize impact to trees.	Complete	
Development submission	Identify trees for retention through comprehensive arboricultural impact assessment of proposed construction. Determine tree protection measures Landscape design	Provide arboricultural impact assessment including tree protection plan (drawing) and specification	In Progress	
Development approval	Development controls Conditions of consent	Review consent conditions relating to trees	To be determined	

Stage of Development	Tree Management Process		Site Status	Sign Off & Date
Pre-Construction				
Initial site preparation	State based OHS requirements for tree work Approved tree retention/removal Refer to AS 4373 for the requirements on the pruning of amenity trees Specifications for tree protection measures	Compliance with conditions of consent. Tree removal/tree retention/transplanting. Tree pruning. Certification of tree removal and pruning. Establish/delineate TPZ. Install protective measures. Certification of tree protection measures.	Certified 3 Arborist Cert 5 Arborist Building Contractor	
	Construction			
Site establishment	Temporary infrastructure Demolition, bulk earthworks, hydrology	Locate temporary infrastructure to minimize impact on retained trees. Maintain protective measures. Certification of tree protection measures.	Building contractor and Project Arborist	
Construction work	Liaison with site manager, compliance Deviation from approved plan	Maintain or amend protective measures. Supervision and monitoring	Project Arborist	
Implement hard and soft landscape works	Installation of irrigation services Control of compaction work Installation of pavement and retaining walls	Remove selected protective measures as necessary. Remedial tree works Supervision and monitoring.	Project Arborist and Building Contractor	
Practical completion	Tree vigour and structure	Remove all remaining tree protection measures Certification of tree protection	Project Arborist	

Methodology

For the preparation of this AIA and TPMP, Architectural drawings (Proposed Site Plan. FP1.1, 23/3/26) Appendix 1 has been provided of the proposed development site which portrays the following.

- Proposed dwelling construction.
- Proposed level changes and concrete retaining wall along the Western boundary.

Notional Root Zones (NRZ) and Structural Root Zones (SRZ), if applicable, have been overlaid onto provided drawings (Appendix 1) to scale to identify impact percentages and encroachments for this report.

Existing site conditions plan is provided via a satellite image of the development site with tree numbers overlaid.

- **Notional Root Zone (NRZ)**, which is calculated by measuring the diameter of trunk at 1.4m above ground level (unless stated otherwise) and multiplying by 12, then measuring as a radius from the tree base.
- **Structural Root Zone (SRZ)** which is measured at base of tree and implemented into the formula. $SRZ \text{ radius} = (D * 50) .42 * 0.64$. This SRZ data will only come into consideration if a dramatic encroachment was to develop.
- NRZ information resulting in proposed impacts will be overlaid onto the drawings shown in Appendix 1. These overlays are to scale when determining the data discussed in Table 2 below.
This scale may have been altered whilst importing into this document.
- Descriptors relating to health and structure of the tree which are detailed in *Table 1* are situated within Appendix 3.

Tree Encroachment Categories:

The following categories will help to define the extent of recommendations to avoid damaging the tree's root system when implementing the proposed works.

Percentages of encroachment that relate to either Minor, Moderate or Major encroachment categories are determined through the total TPZ area of the tree and the area calculated from encroachment of development.

- **Minor NRZ encroachments** If the proposed encroachment is less than or equal to 10% of the area of the NRZ and is outside the SRZ, detailed root investigations should not be required. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and contiguous with the NRZ.
- **Moderate NRZ encroachment** The proposed encroachment is considered moderate if it is greater than 10 % and less than or equal to 20 % of the area of the NRZ and is outside of the SRZ. A project arborist shall be engaged to review the proposed impact and undertake any other necessary investigation to address the factors listed in Clause 3.3.2 to demonstrate how the tree will remain viable. This may be through the implementation of suitable design measures and construction controls to mitigate impacts during the development process as part of a TPS and TPP. To avoid a net loss of soil area and volume, an area equivalent to the encroachment shall be incorporated into the TPZ, unless the project arborist otherwise demonstrates that the tree will remain viable.
- **Major encroachments** The proposed encroachment is considered major if it is greater than 20 % of the area of the NRZ or inside the SRZ. The project arborist shall be engaged to explore alternative designs with the design team and/or demonstrate that the tree will remain viable. Relevant factors listed in Clause 3.3.2 should also be considered. For assessment of major encroachment a more detailed investigation is necessary. This can include research such as root investigation, soil analysis, historical records of the tree or site, relevant literature and examples of similar

encroachments. A TPS and TPP should be prepared to support the retention of the tree. To avoid a net loss of soil area and volume, an area equivalent to the encroachment shall be incorporated into the TPZ, unless the project arborist otherwise demonstrates that the tree will remain viable.

When determining the potential impacts of encroachment into TPZ, the Project Arborist will consider the requirements as per **AS 4970-2025 3.3.2 TPZ encroachment considerations**. Appendix 2.

Observations

The Consulting Arborist received a site drawing of the proposed dwelling and infrastructure at 25 Austin Street, Newtown.

2 trees situated on the property of 25 Austin Street require attention.

2 trees situated on the neighbouring property of 29 Austin Street have been identified via site plan that requires analysis. 1 tree has been deemed NA due to previous removal.

2 trees/shrubs have been identified on the property of 32 Clark Street, Newtown that requires analysis.

3 trees and a hedged line of shrubs have been identified on the property of 23 Austin Street. *Tree 10 represented by a row of hedged shrubs have been observed to be elevated in a retaining wall within the property of 23 Austin Street thus removing any associated impacts from dwelling construction on 25 Austin Street natural ground levels.*

Easements are located along the rear and western fence lines, as well as in the middle of the property.

Information required for Clause 52.37 Canopy Trees to support the tree removal permit applications is outlined in Table 1 below.

Retaining walls are to be installed to elevate the property levels for construction purposes both on the Eastern and Western boundaries.

Table 1. Tree Data:

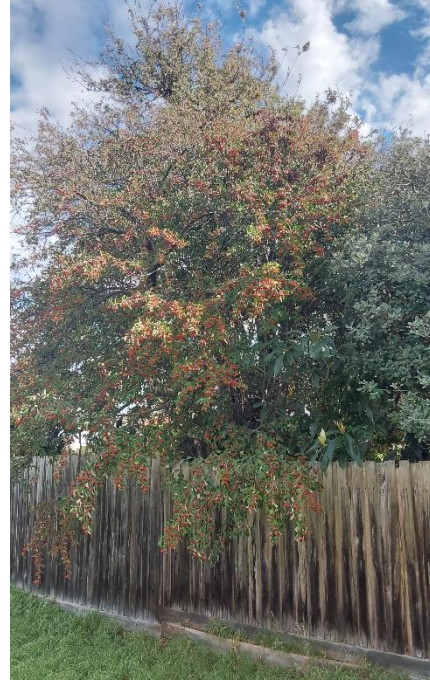
Tree No.	Genus	Species	Common Name	Origin	Age	Height	Structure	Health	ULE	Arboriculture Significance	Buttress Diameter (m)	DBH stem 1 (m)	DBH stem 2 (m)	DBH @ 1.4m (Single)	DBH @ 1.4m (Multi)	TPZ (m radius)	SRZ Radius (m)	Comments
1	Feijoa	sp	Feijoa	Exotic	Semi Mature	3.5	Good	Poor	Med (a)	Low	0.28	0.18		0.18	0.00	2.16	1.94	29 Austin Street
2	Cotoneaster	sp	Cotoneaster	Exotic	Mature	4	Fair	Fair	Med (a)	Low	0.35	0.15	0.1	0.00	0.18	2.16	2.13	29 Austin Street
3	Pyrus	ussuriensis	Manchurian pear	Exotic	Mature	9	Fair	Good	Med (a)	Low	0.62	0.52		0.52	0.00	6.24	2.71	32 Clark Street
4	Ficus	sp	Ornamental Fig	Exotic	Semi Mature	3	Fair	Fair	Med (a)	Low	0.07	0.06		0.06	0.00	0.72	1.08	32 Clark Street
5	Paraserienthes	lophantha	Cape Wattle	Exotic	Semi Mature	3	Poor	Dead	Remove (a)	Low	0.10	0.09		0.09	0.00	1.08	1.26	Dead. Proposed to be removed.
6	Hedera	sp	English Ivy	Exotic	Mature	3			Remove (a)	Low				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Ivy cluster surveyed as tree.
7	Tristaniopsis	laurina	Water Gum	Native	Young	3	Good	Good	Med (a)	Moderate	0.11	0.08		0.08	0.00	0.96	1.31	23 Austin Street
8	Tristaniopsis	laurina	Water Gum	Native	Young	3	Good	Good	Med (a)	Moderate	0.10	0.08		0.08	0.00	0.96	1.26	23 Austin Street
9	Magnolia	grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	Exotic	Young	4.5	Good	Good	Med (a)	Moderate	0.13	0.11		0.11	0.00	1.32	1.40	23 Austin Street
10	Ficus	sp	Ornamental Fig	Exotic	Young	2	Fair	Fair	Med (a)	Moderate	0.07	0.05		0.05	0.00	0.60	1.08	23 Austin Street Planted above natural ground level in retaining wall. Due to size of tree and elevated positions, no impacts should be applicable.

Neighbouring property asset

Tree Photos



Tree 1



Tree 2



Tree 3



Tree 4

Victoria, 3224

[REDACTED]

[ABN REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Tree 5



Tree 6



Tree 7



Tree 8

Victoria, 3224

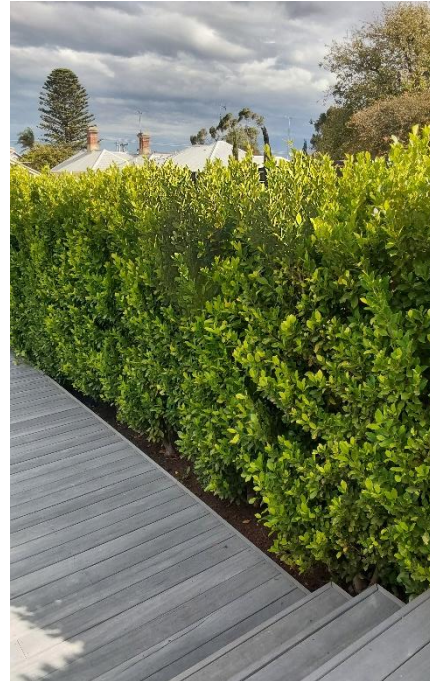
[REDACTED]

[ABN REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Tree 9



Tree 10

As shown in Table 2 below, the analysis of two neighbouring trees has been calculated to have a Moderate and Minor impact upon their Notional Root Zones and Structural Root Zones.

Table 2. Encroachment Evaluation

	Total TPZ Area m²	Encroachment Area m²	Total Encroachment %
Tree 1	14.6	1.7	11.6% With SRZ incursion
Tree 2	122	1.2	1%

Table 2 shows that all Minor & Moderate encroachment into the Notional Root Zone of trees associated with the proposed site have occurred.

Above ground construction activities can be deemed detrimental to tree health, especially when large portions of root zones are elevated at excessive heights. This occurrence can reduce oxygen perfusion to roots through the original soil grades, diminishing the presence of beneficial micro-organisms, compacting the soil, and further reducing oxygen levels. Such changes can lead to a decline in overall tree vitality and may cause long-term damage to the root system and the tree itself.

The 11.6% impact on the Notional Root Zone of Tree 1 falls at the lower end of the Moderate encroachment category, according to AS4970-2025. Tree 1, a Feijoa species, typically has fibrous (tolerant of post holes for retaining wall installation), non-invasive roots that remain within the canopy area. These trees are also tough, drought-tolerant, and well-suited to poor soils due to their origins. Based on these factors, the consulting Arborist believes that the partial root zone encroachment from raising the property's original grade will not adversely affect the health or vigour of the neighbouring Tree 1 going forward.

Tree Management Plan

Tree Protection Measures

Tree protection measures are a way of protecting trees either on a development site or on neighbouring properties. The TPZ is a combination of the root area and crown area requiring protection. It is an area isolated from construction disturbance, so that the trees remain viable.

TPZ fencing is to be installed within the development site to isolate the TPZ of the neighbouring trees in accordance with AS4970-2025.

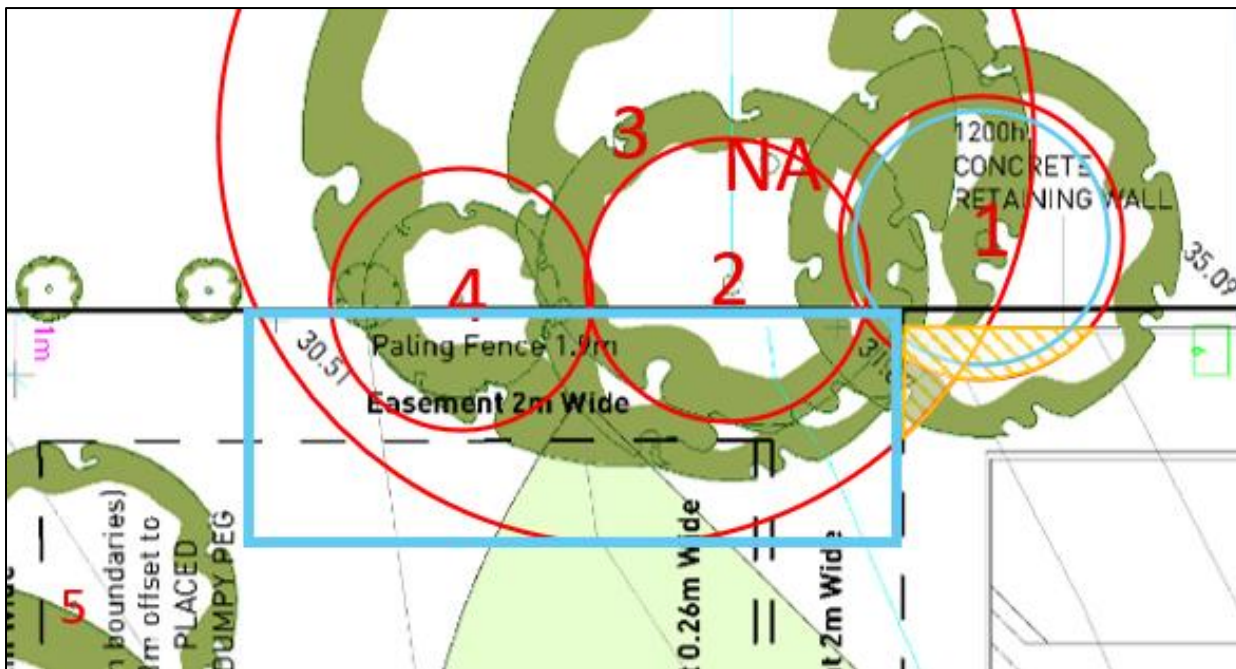


Figure 2. TPZ fence construction (blue line) within the development site is to be erected to protect remaining TPZ of Trees 2, 3 & 4.

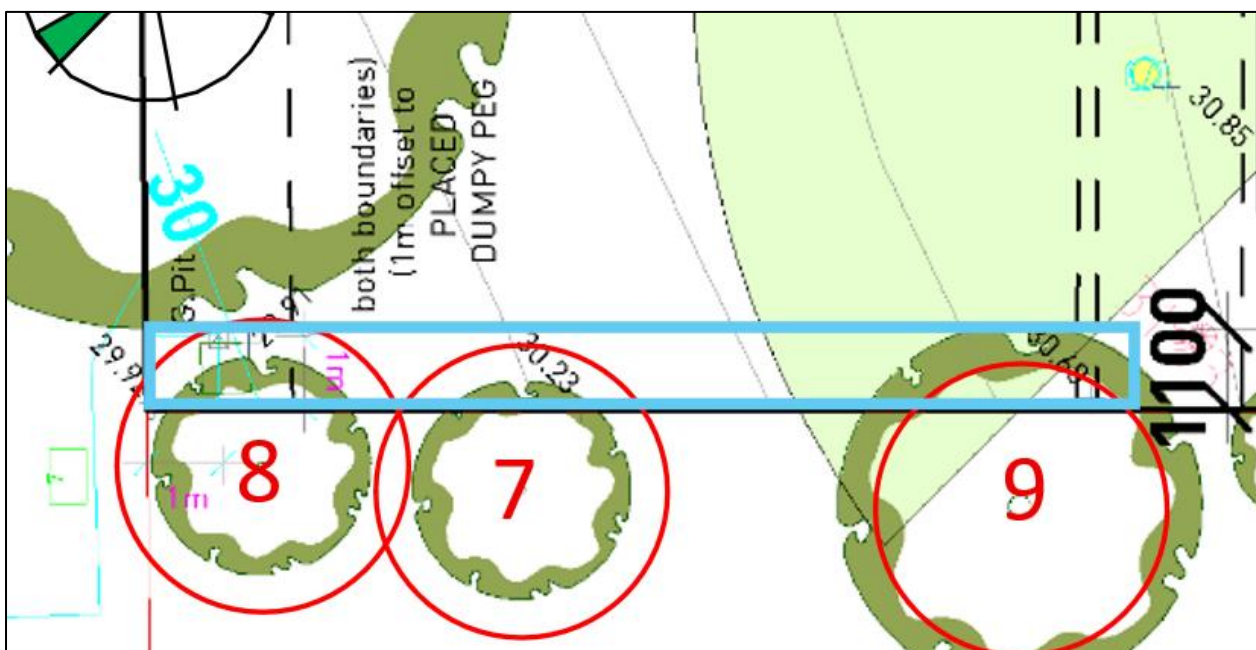


Figure 3. TPZ fence construction (blue line) within the development site is to be erected to protect TPZ of Trees 7, 8 & 9.

Activities restricted within the TPZ

Activities generally excluded from the TPZ include but are not limited to—

machine excavation including trenching;

excavation for silt fencing;

cultivation;

storage;

preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products;

refuelling;

dumping of waste;

wash down and cleaning of equipment;

placement of fill;

lighting of fires;

temporary or permanent installation of utilities and signs, and

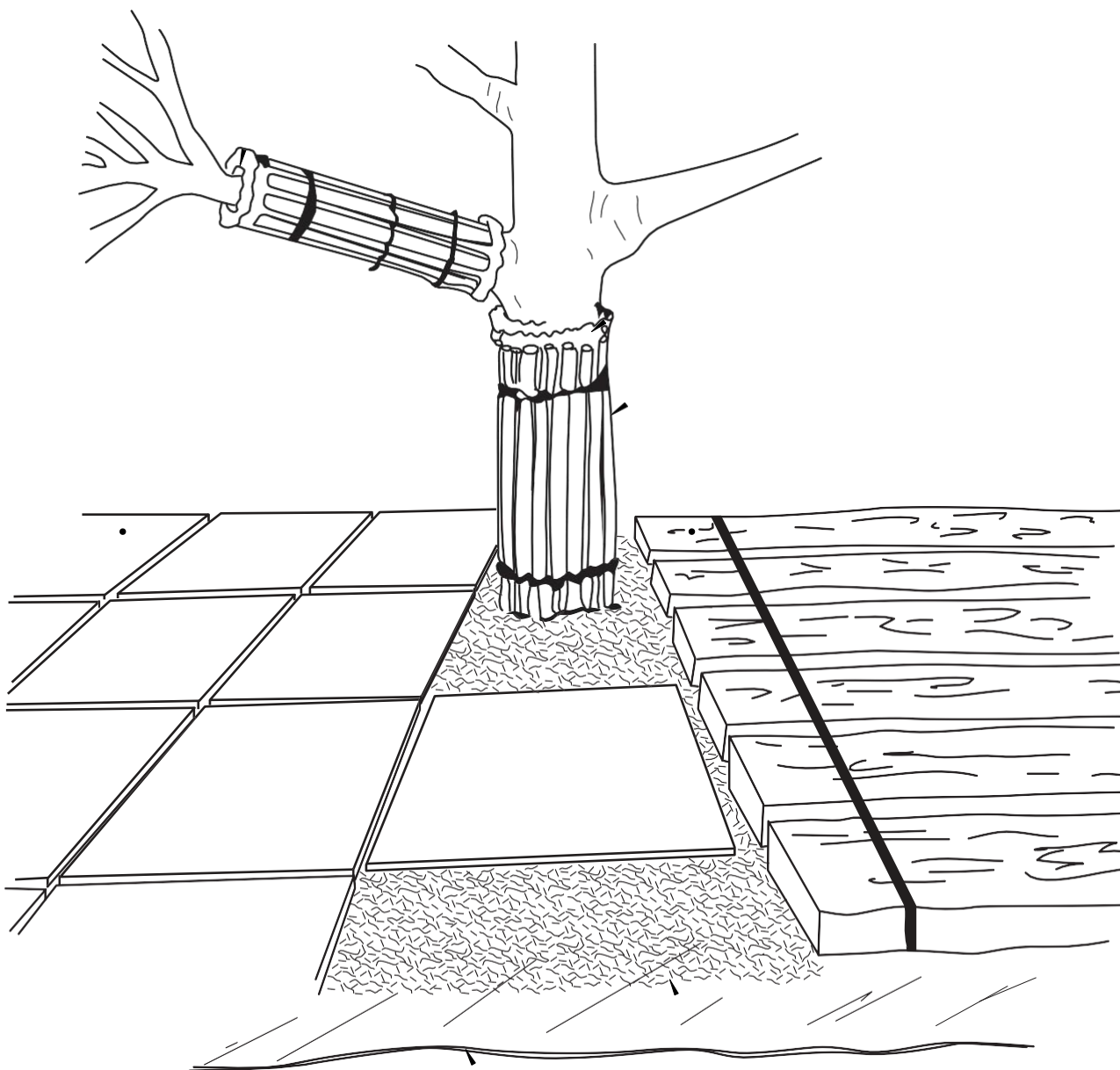
physical damage to the tree.

Tree Protection Fence Specifications.

The temporary fencing below will be required to be used on site for TPZ fencing.



This TPZ restriction may be achieved through the installation of appropriate fencing, as demonstrated above, or by employing ground protection measures in situations where fencing near construction activities is impractical. Should this alternative approach be adopted, further on-site consultation with the Consulting Arborist regarding the practicality of the installation will be necessary.



The construction of all TPZ fences and or ground protection on site shall be erected 2 weeks before any works commence on site and maintained until works are completed to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

Erecting of TPZ fencing shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority and overseen by suitably trained and qualified Arboriculture staff.

Any construction works that are required within the nominated Tree Protection Zones must be overseen by a suitably qualified, Level-5 Arborist.

Tree Management Plan and TPZ restrictions are to be advised to all trades on site with no storage of materials or access into TPZ's without the authority of the overseeing Arborist. Adherence to *Australian Standard 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites* is required by all construction workers on site.

Summary

The calculations of the NRZ were used to determine if root disturbance would be affected by the proposed development on neighbouring trees.

Tree 1, which is moderately encroached, may be impacted by the construction of a retaining wall to raise the site's grade. Since only 11% of its NRZ will be affected and the species can adapt, the Consulting Arborist advises the tree will stay viable.

NO encroachments, as per *AS 4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites*, were identified on 6 neighbouring trees (Tree 3,4,7,8,9).

Minor encroachments of a single neighbouring tree (Tree 2) were established but was not required to be validated for its future health.

The construction of the TPZ fences on the development site shall be erected **2 weeks** before any works commence on site and to the satisfaction of the responsible authority and must remain maintained until the landscaping works on site are required to be performed within the TPZ fences.

The construction of the TPZ fences shall be erected to the scope described in Tree Protection Measures above and locations advised by Consulting Arborist.

Arborist supervision is required for installation of TPZ fencing to ensure correct placement.

Appendix 5 shows a Tree Protection Zone sign that is required to be placed on all tree protection fences.

Tree Management Plan and TPZ restrictions are to be advised to all trades on site with no storage of materials or access into TPZ's without the authority of the overseeing Arborist. Adherence to *Australian Standard 4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites* is required by all construction workers on site.

At the conclusion of the works and before seeking Statement of Compliance, the Project Arborist must submit a written statement to the responsible authority that certifies that the above points have been addressed.

References

Council of Australian Standards (2025), *Australian Standard; Protection of trees on development sites; AS 4970-2025*, Standards Australia, Sydney Australia.

Report Assumptions:

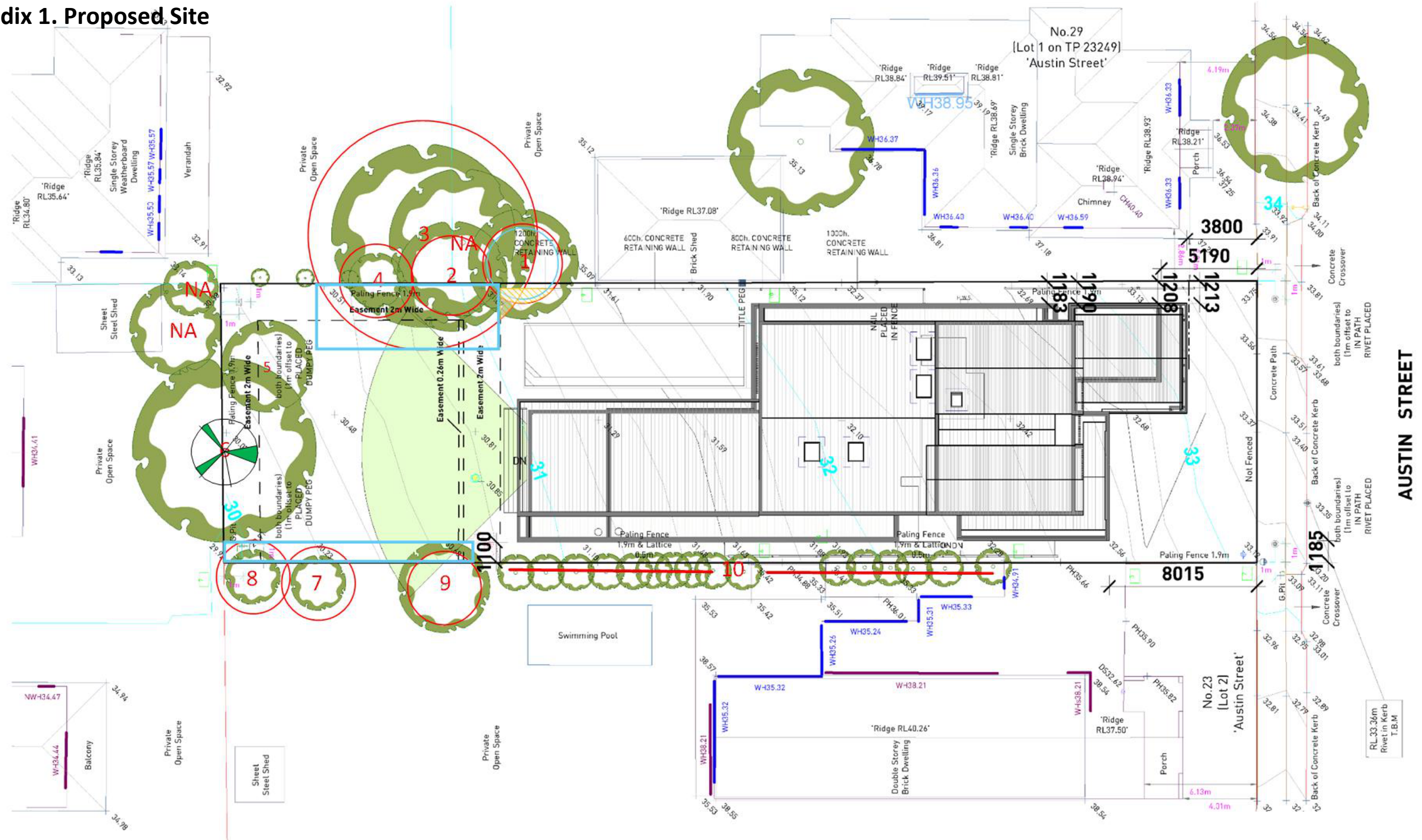
- Any legal description provided to [CONSULTANT] is assumed to be correct. Any titles and ownerships to any property are assumed to be correct. No responsibility is assumed for matters outside the consultant's control.
- [CONSULTANT] assumes that any property or project is not in violation of any applicable codes, ordinances, statutes or other local, state or federal government regulations.
- [CONSULTANT] shall take care to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data shall be verified insofar as possible; however [CONSULTANT] can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of the information provided by others not directly under [CONSULTANT] control.
- No [CONSULTANT] employee shall be required to give testimony or to attend court by reason of the report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such services.
- Loss of the report or alteration of any part of the report not undertaken by [CONSULTANT] invalidates the entire report.
- Possession of the report or a copy thereof does not imply right of publication or use for any purpose by anyone but the client or their directed representatives, without the prior consent of [CONSULTANT] .
- The report and any values expressed therein represent the opinion of [CONSULTANT] consultant and [CONSULTANT] fee is in no way conditional upon the reporting of a specified value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event, nor upon any finding to be reported.
- Sketches, diagrams, graphs and photographs used in the report, being intended as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural drawings, reports or surveys.
- Unless expressed otherwise: i) Information contained in the report will cover those items that were outlines in the project objectives or that were examined during the assessment and reflect the condition of those items at the time of inspection; and ii) The inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible components without dissection, excavation or probing unless otherwise stipulated.
- There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied by [CONSULTANT] , that the problems or deficiencies of the plants on site in question may not arise in the future.
- All instructions (verbal or written) that define the scope of the report have been included in the report and all documents and other materials that the [CONSULTANT] consultant has been instructed to consider or to take into account in preparing the report have been included or listed within the report.
- To the writers knowledge all facts, matter and all assumptions upon which the report proceeds have been stated within the body of the report and all opinion contained within the report will be fully researched and referenced and referenced and any such opinion not duly researched is based upon the writers experience and observations.

Disclaimer: Although we use all due care and skill in providing you the information made available in this report, to the extent permitted by law we (otherwise) exclude all warranties of any kind, either express or implied.

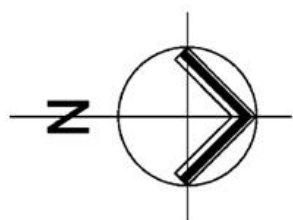
To the extent permitted by law, you agree that we will not be liable to you or any other person or entity for any loss or damage caused or alleged to have been caused, either directly or indirectly, by your use of the information (including by way of example, arboriculture advice) made available to you in this report. Without limiting this disclaimer, in no event will we be liable to you for any lost revenue or profits, or for special, indirect, consequential or incidental damage (however caused and regardless of the theory of liability) arising out of or related to your use of that information, even if we have been advised of the possibility of such loss or damage.

This disclaimer will be governed by and interpreted according to the laws of Victoria, Australia.

Appendix 1. Proposed Site



Site Plan
1 : 200



Tree Protective Measures

Construction

Page 10 of 10

BL

Lot 1 #25
Austin Street
Newtown

[BUILDER / CLIENT
DETAILS REDACTED]

Appendix 2.

3.3.2 Considerations in determining the TPZ

When determining a TPZ the following factors should be considered where relevant:

- (a) Location and distribution of the roots.
- (b) Potential loss of root mass resulting from the encroachment (number of roots and diameter of roots).
- (c) Tree species and tolerance to root disturbance.
- (d) If the works will result in a temporary (e.g. service trench) or permanent (e.g. basement carpark) loss of available soil volume.
- (e) Age, health, current size and projected size of the tree.
- (f) Presence of other trees with overlapping NRZ or grafted roots.
- (g) Proposed staging and timing of excavation or root-cutting.
- (h) Proposed tree maintenance and tree care activities.
- (i) Lean and stability of the tree.
- (j) Soil characteristics and volume, topography and drainage.
- (k) Presence of existing or past structures, obstacles affecting root growth or recent encroachments.
- (l) Proposed construction measures that reduce the impact on trees.
- (m) Whether a root investigation is required. The location and distribution of the roots should be determined through minimally destructive investigation methods (pneumatic, hydraulic, hand digging or ground penetrating radar). Photographs should be taken and, where needed to address geospatial issues, a root map should be prepared.

NOTE 1 Construction measures such as pier and beam, suspended slabs, cantilevered building sections and screw piles can reduce the impact of encroachment.

NOTE 2 Root damage should be minimized during this process. The roots should only be exposed for as long as required to meet the purposes of the investigation.

Appendix 3.

TREE DESCRIPTOR

AGE

Young	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.

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 or dying	Tree is in severe decline; > 55% deadwood, very little foliage, possibly epicormic shoots, minimal extension growth.

STRUCTURE

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.
Hazardous	Tree is an immediate hazard with potential to fail, this should be rectified as soon as possible.

ARBORICULTURE SIGNIFICANCE

Low; Trees that offer little in terms of contributing to the future landscape for the reasons of poor health or structural condition, species suitability in relation to unacceptable growth habit, noxious, poisonous or weed species or ULE, or a combination of these characteristics. Should be considered for removal.

Moderate; Trees with some beneficial attributes that may benefit the site in relation to botanical, horticultural, historical or local significance but may be limited to some degree by their future growth potential at the site by maintenance requirements now or in the future. These trees should be considered for retention if possible within the development design, they may be modified to allow for construction. (eg. pruning, etc;)

High; Trees with the potential to positively contribute to the site due to their botanical, horticultural, historical or local significance in combination with good characteristics of structure, health and future development. Should be considered for inclusion within development plans.

SAFE USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY

1:Long SULE:

Trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 40 years with an acceptable level of risk.

- (a) Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth.
- (b) Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree care.
- (c) Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long term retention.

2: Medium SULE:

Trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 15–40 years with an acceptable level of risk.

- (a) Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 more years.
- (b) Trees that could live for more than 40 years but may be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.
- (c) Trees that could live for more than 40 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.
- (d) Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial tree care.

3: Short SULE:

Trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 5–15 years with an acceptable level of risk.

- (a) Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 more years.
- (b) Trees that could live for more than 15 years but may be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.
- (c) Trees that could live for more than 15 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.
- (d) Trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short term.

4: Remove:

Trees that should be removed within the next 5 years.

- (a) Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees because of disease or inhospitable conditions.
- (b) Dangerous trees because of instability or recent loss of adjacent trees.
- (c) Dangerous trees because of structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form.
- (d) Damaged trees that are clearly not safe to retain.
- (e) Trees that could live for more than 5 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.
- (f) Trees that are damaging or may cause damage to existing structures within 5 years.
- (g) Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the reasons given in (a) to (f).
- (h) Trees in categories (a) to (g) that have a high wildlife habitat value and, with appropriate treatment, could be retained subject to regular review.

5: Small, young or regularly pruned:

Trees that can be reliably moved or replaced.

- (a) Small trees less than 5m in height.
- (b) Young trees less than 15 years old but over 5m in height.
- (c) Formal hedges and trees intended for regular pruning to artificially control growth

Appendix 4. TPZ Sign

