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12 October 2023

Jethro Still
811 Bridge Inn Road
Doreen, 3754

Dear Jethro,

RE: Trees 420-426, 811 Bridge Inn Road

I advise the following in relation to Trees 420-426, growing in the northwest corner of 811 Bridge Inn Road, Doreen.

The trees were assessed as part of the Arboricultural Assessment prepared by Tree Logic for Bridge-Cookes Landowners group, dated 18 March 2020 (Ref. 010606).

I revisited the site on Friday 6 October 2023 to undertake a full arboricultural assessment of the trees, to report on any site changes that have occurred since the initial assessment and to provide arboricultural advice pertaining to proposed drainage works adjacent to the trees. The following details were recorded for each tree:

- Tree species (botanical name) & common name
- Origin (categorised)
- Tree age (categorised)
- Diameter at breast height (DBH) was measured at 1.4 m from ground level and basal diameter just above the root flare. These were measured with a diameter tape.
- Tree heights measured with a Nikon Pro Forestry device.
- Canopy spread was paced and estimated in metres.
- Health and Structural condition (categorised).
- Useful life expectancy (categorised).
- Arboricultural rating (categorised).
- Comments on any issues, canopy asymmetry or significant extension toward site interior, habitat hollows any appropriate specific site characteristics.
- Recommended works (if tree is retained).

Tree details are listed in Appendix 1, below, and their locations are shown in Figure 1. Tree descriptors are provided at Appendix 2.



Figure 1. Tree locations over aerial imagery. Trees are colour coded by arb.rating: Green=Mod.A, Orange = Mod.C, red =Low.

The group contains a mixture of two maturing River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), two early-mature Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) and three early mature Southern Mahogany (*Eucalyptus botryoides*).

Inspection of historical imagery (extracted from: <https://imagery.aerialphotography.fsdf.org.au/>, Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia) 2021) shows bare farmland in the location in 1976 and two small canopies in the locations of the two River Red Gums (Trees 420 & 425) in 1981. It is clear from these aerial images that the trees have been planted in a row between 1976 & 1981 which makes them approximately 40 years in age. Canopies of the other trees don't appear in historical imagery until after 1989, meaning the other trees are less than 30 years of age. It is clear from the aerial imagery that the two River Red Gums are not 'indigenous' as outlined in the 2020 Tree logic report (i.e. naturally occurring, remnant trees); instead, they should be categorised as 'planted indigenous'. See Figures 2-4.

In terms of permit requirements, the site is covered by a Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO1) which requires that permits are attained prior to removing, destroying or lopping native vegetation. Under the table of exemptions, any tree that has been planted or grown as a result of direct seeding is exempt from permit requirement. As such, all of the trees growing in this group, including the two River Red Gums, are exempt from permit requirement under VPO1.

The same exemption will also to apply to native permit requirement under 52.17.



Figure 2. Aerial image taken 17-04-1979. Property outlined in yellow.



Figure 3. Aerial image taken 22-11-1981. Property outlined in yellow.



Figure 4. Aerial image taken 28-11-1989. Property outlined in yellow.

I have also provided updated information on tree conditions, site changes and works recommendations. These are summarised below:

- **Tree 425:** With an overall height of 21m, an average crown spread of 18m and two primary codominant stems of 105 & 60cm in diameter, this River Red Gum was the largest tree in the group. As outlined above, it appears to have been planted as a pairing (with Tree 420) in the late 1970s, which is further demonstrated by the similar basal diameters (roughly 140-150cm) of both trees.

The tree was in good overall health in terms of foliage size and colouration and canopy density. It was given a fair to poor structural rating due to two identified structural defects, being a split with decay at 2-2.5m in eastern leader (Image 2) and an acute fork at 6m in west leader on southern side (Image 3). Both of these defects are associated with codominant unions which are both manageable with subordination pruning (of the lesser codominant). The canopy extended west over the neighbouring fence line by approximately 2m. Clearance over the fence line could be undertaken with <5% overall canopy removal.

The site conditions have changed somewhat since the 2020 assessment. Two properties have been developed on neighbouring land to the west, which has included construction of a concrete retaining wall along the fence line (Image 4). Spoil from the wall excavation occupied an area adjacent to the wall 11m in length (running north to south) and approximately 2-4m in width (variable). Some shallow trenching had also occurred close to the northwest property boundary. Both impacts were in the outer TPZ and would not be expected to have a major impact on tree health.

The tree was attributed an arboricultural rating of Moderate A, i.e. it was a large, contributing component of the landscape, and, despite some structural issues, it was of moderate overall quality and the issues could be resolved with arboricultural input. The tree was attributed a moderately-long ULE of 21-40 years, taking into consideration its good health, its structural flaws that will require some level of management and potential development of conflicts with neighbouring properties.

The tree was host to no identified bird's nests or habitat hollows.



Image 1. Looking north at Tree 425 and its proximity to fenceline.



Image 2. Wound with decay in primary union of eastern leader.



Image 3. Acute fork in western leader.



Image 4. Spoil from construction in neighbouring property.

- Tree 420:** The second River Red Gum was shorter, but essentially the same size as Tree 425 in terms of canopy width and stem size. It was also in reasonable health but the main point of difference was its crown disfigurement from several previous failures and a poor subsequent structural rating. As seen in Images 5 & 6 below, the tree had suffered three primary stem failures and several smaller branch/limb failures. While some of these failures have likely occurred during high wind events, others were probably related to inherent structural issues including acute branching and limb over-extension and further failures are likely if the canopy is not managed with an overall crown reduction (approx. 20% total live crown). If this is undertaken, along with tidying failure stubs, then the tree is expected to remain a viable component with a moderate ULE of 11-20 years. The tree was attributed an arboricultural of Moderate-C, i.e. it is and can remain a contributing landscape component although will require arboricultural input. If it does not receive arboricultural input in the short term then it would be regarded as a Low rated tree.

The tree was host to two bird's nests, but had no identified habitat hollows.



Image 5. Looking northwest at Tree 420, gaps from previous stem failures apparent in centre of canopy.



Image 6. Looking east at Tree 420. Stubs from stem failures evident.

Trees 421 & 422: A pair of early-mature Sugar Gums growing at the southern edge of the group, Tree 421 was the dominant of the pair, being 21m in height and 58cm DBH, and was suppressing the smaller Tree 422 (16m in height and 47cm DBH).

The trees were in fair overall health but they both had inherent structural issues; Tree 422 had a poor structural rating due to an active split in a primary codominant union (Image 8), along with a suppressed form; while Tree 421 was given a fair to poor structural rating with a less severe acute primary codominant at 6m above ground (Image 9). The recommended way to manage this type of codominant would be to undertake subordination pruning of the lesser codominant over several stages (a single pruning operation would leave the crown misshapen and vulnerable to altered wind dynamics). Two of its lower limbs were also acutely attached to the main trunk (Image 10). Both limbs are recommended for removal or weight reduction.

The smaller Tree 422 was considered to be of Low arboricultural value with a ULE of 1-5 years, i.e. its structural defects rendered it of little value to the landscape and it would be recommended for removal within this time frame. The larger Tree 421 was given a Moderate C arboricultural rating with a ULE of 11-20 years, i.e. it was a contributing component of the landscape although it will require ongoing arboricultural input to remain a viable component (and costs may outweigh the benefits).

Tree 421 was host to one crow's nest in its upper crown but no habitat hollows.

- **Trees 423, 424 & 426:** The three Southern Mahoganies were all suppressed and insignificant components of the landscape and were of Low arboricultural value.



Image 7. Looking west at Trees 421 & 422.



Image 8. Active split in Tree 422.



Image 9. Acute primary fork in Tree 421.



Image 10. Acute limb attachments in Tree 421.

Proposed works:

As outlined in the engineering letter prepared for the property owner (Breese Pitt Dixon, Ref 10992, dated 27 September 2023), there are required to be installation of sewer and drainage infrastructure associated with a site redevelopment with proposed alignments along the western and northern boundaries of 811 Bridge Inn Road. Designs show:

- A 600mm Ø drain 2m off the western boundary. The drain installation would require excavation of 1200mm wide trench.
- A 150mm sewer 3.5m off the western boundary. The sewer would require excavation of a 900mm wide trench (to a depth of 3m). Based on this, the outer edge of the trench to install the sewer would be approximately 3.95m off the site boundary

As seen in Figure 5, the installation of the sewer will intercept the outer edge of the SRZ of Tree 425. The east to west alignment is not provided in the same document although the diagram shows it will be close to the northern property boundary so there would also be expected TPZ incursions along the northern sides of Tree 425 and Tree 420. Under this design scenario, Tree 425 would be lost due to major TPZ incursion. Tree 420 could probably be retained albeit with minor TPZ incursion.

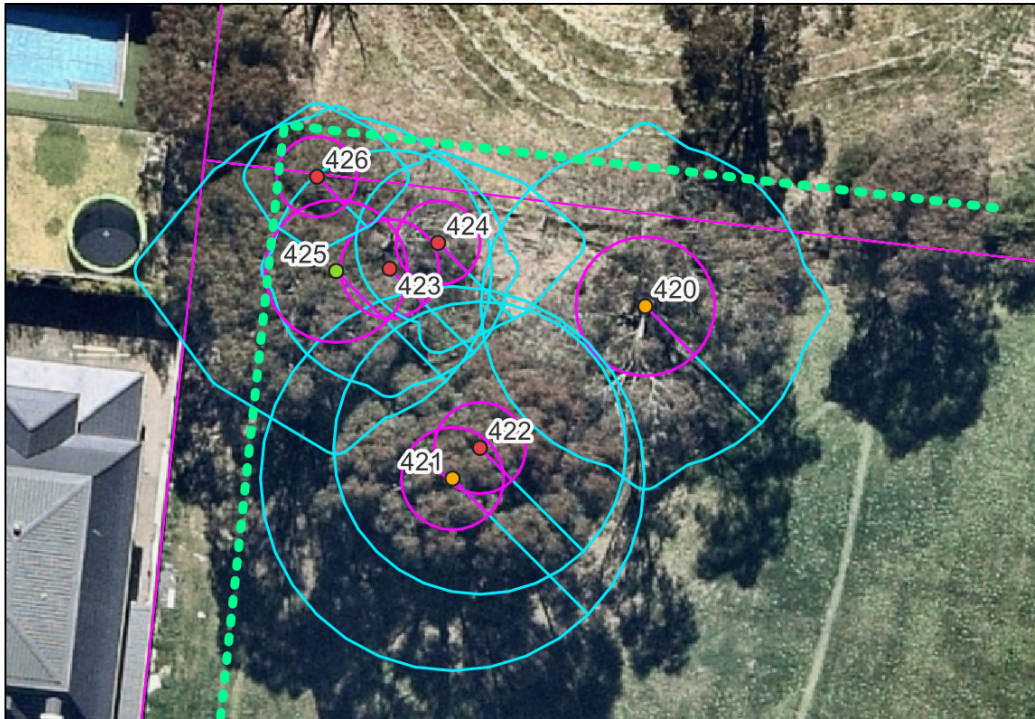


Figure 5. Proposed sewer alignment in green, measured at approximately 3.95m off the western boundary and 2.5m off the northern boundary. Location of Tree 425 was placed 7.9m off the western site boundary and 5.2m off the northern boundary (as measured onsite). Tree 420 was 4.9m from the northern boundary. Blue circles are projected TPZs (Whittlesea Standard), magenta circles are SRZs (AS).

I am available to answer any questions arising from this report.

Yours Sincerely,

Harry Webb

Consultant Arborist

MSc.(Botany), Grad. Cert. Arb.

Tree ID	Species	Common Name	Age	Origin	DBH (cm)	Basal (cm)	Height	Canopy N (m)	Canopy S (m)	Canopy E (m)	Canopy W (m)	Health	Structure	Arb. Rating	ULE (years)	Habitat Hollows	Comments	Recommended works	TPZ (BS rad m)	SRZ (m radius)
420	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	Maturing	Planted indigenous	105,60	140	16	9	9	9	8	Good	Poor	Mod.C	11-20 y	None	three past stem (vertical) failures. several smaller branch/limb failures. Crown disfigured as a result. reasonable wound occlusion apparent but. several acute forks inc. primary union in east leader @2m. and smaller union @4m to east. 4.9m to northern fenceline. Two bird nests.	Crown reduction (~20%) and pruning of failure stubs recommended.	9	3.8
421	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum	Early-mature	Australian native	58	70	21	5	6	7	7	Fair	Fair to Poor	Mod.C	11-20 y	None	acutely attached primary stems @6m. minor included bark. swelling on western side. acutely attached lower western branch. prune lower branch. crows nest.	Reduce/Remove lesser codominant in eastern leader (180mm Ø wound). Aerial inspection of acute fork, weight reduce southern codominant. Can also reduce western laterals extending over neighbouring property.	10.5	2.8
422	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum	Early-mature	Australian native	47	53	16	5	2	7	6	Fair	Poor	Low	1-5 y	None	Active split in codominant stems. suppressed crown (to east).	Remove tree	8	2.5
423	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany	Early-mature	Victorian native	33,30	62	13	1	6	6	6	Fair	Fair to Poor	Low	11-20 y	None	Suppressed.	NA	6.5	2.7
424	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany	Early-mature	Victorian native	36	42	9	4	5	7	0	Fair	Fair to Poor	Low	11-20 y	None		NA	4.5	2.3
425	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	Maturing	Planted indigenous	110,64	150	17	8	9	7	10	Fair	Fair to Poor	Mod.A	21-40 y	None	Split with decay @2-2.5m in eastern leader. acute fork @6m in west leader on southern side. 11x2-4m spoil from adjacent construction. cut from retaining wall. canopy over fence by~2m. 7.9m cos to west boundary. 5.2m to northern boundary. Some shallow trenching in North-South direction at NW corner of property. New retaining wall constructed along western fenceline.	Reduce/Remove lesser codominant in eastern leader (180mm Ø wound). Aerial inspection of acute fork, weight reduce southern codominant. Can also reduce western laterals extending over neighbouring property.	8.5	3.9
426	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany	Early-mature	Victorian native	21,18,10,9	37	7	3	3	4	3	Fair	Poor	Low	6-10 y	None			3.5	2.2

Appendix 2 - Arboricultural Descriptors (February 2019)

Note that not all of the described tree descriptors may be used in a tree assessment and report. The assessment is undertaken with regard to contemporary arboricultural practices and consists of a visual inspection of external and above-ground tree parts.

1. Tree Condition

The assessment of tree condition evaluates factors of health and structure. The descriptors of health and structure attributed to a tree evaluate the individual specimen to what could be considered typical for that species growing in its location under current climatic conditions. For example, some species can display inherently poor branching architecture, such as multiple acute branch attachments with included bark. Whilst these structural defects may technically be considered arboriculturally poor, they are typical for the species and may not constitute an increased risk of failure. These trees may be assigned a structural rating of fair-poor (rather than poor) at the discretion of the assessor.

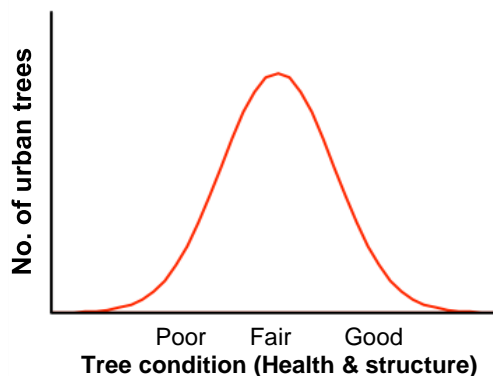


Diagram 1: Indicative normal distribution curve for tree condition

Diagram 1, provides an indicative distribution curve for tree condition to illustrate that within a normal tree population the majority of specimens are centrally located within the condition range (normal distribution curve). Furthermore, that those individual trees with an assessed condition approaching the outer ends of the spectrum occur less often.

2. Tree Name

Provides botanical name, (genus, species, variety and cultivar) according to accepted international code of taxonomic classification, and common name.

3. Tree Type

Describes the general geographic origin of the species and its type e.g. deciduous or evergreen.

Category	Description
Indigenous	Occurs naturally in the area or region of the subject site. Remnant.
Victorian native	Occurs naturally within some part of the State of Victoria (not exclusively) but is not indigenous (component of EVC benchmark). Could be planted indigenous trees.
Australian native	Occurs naturally within Australia but is not a Victorian native or indigenous
Exotic deciduous	Occurs outside of Australia and typically sheds its leaves during winter
Exotic evergreen	Occurs outside of Australia and typically holds its leaves all year round
Exotic conifer	Occurs outside of Australia and is classified as a gymnosperm
Native conifer	Occurs naturally within Australia and is classified as a gymnosperm
Native Palm	Occurs naturally within Australia. Woody monocotyledon
Exotic Palm	Occurs outside of Australia. Woody monocotyledon

4. Height and Width

Indicates height and width of the individual tree; dimensions are expressed in metres. Crown heights are measured with a height meter where possible. Due to the topography of some sites and/or the density of vegetation it may not be possible to do this for every tree. Tree heights may be estimated in line with previous height meter readings in conjunction with assessor's experience. Crown widths are generally paced (estimated) at the widest axis or can be measured on two axes and averaged. In some instances the crown width can be

measured on the four cardinal direction points (North, South, East and West).

Crown height, crown spread are generally recorded to the nearest half metre (crown spread would be rounded up) for dimensions up to 10 m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10 m. Estimated dimensions (e.g. for off-site or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate data cannot be recovered) shall be clearly identified in the assessment data.

5. Trunk diameters

The position where trunk diameters are captured may vary dependent on the requirements of the specific assessment and an individual trees specific characteristics. DBH is the typical trunk diameter captured as it relates to the allocation of tree protection distances. The basal trunk diameter assists in the allocation of a structural root zone. Some municipalities require trunk diameters be captured at different heights, with 1.0 m above grade being a common requirement. The specific planning schemes will be checked to ascertain requirements.

Stem diameters shall be recorded in centimetres, rounded to the nearest 1 cm (0.01 m).

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)

Indicates the trunk diameter (expressed in centimetres) of an individual tree measured at 1.4m above the existing ground level or where otherwise indicated, multiple leaders are measured individually. Plants with multiple leader habit may be measured at the base. The range of methods to suit particular trunk shapes, configurations and site conditions can be seen in Appendix A of Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 *Protection of trees on development sites*. Measurements undertaken using foresters tape or builders tape.

Basal trunk diameter

The basal dimension is the trunk diameter measured at the base of the trunk or main stem(s) immediately above the root buttress. Used to ascertain the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) as outlined in AS4970.

6. Health

Assesses various attributes to describe the overall health and vitality of the tree.

Category	Vitality, Extension growth	Decline symptoms, Deadwood, Dieback	Foliage density, colour, size, intactness	Pests and or disease
Good	Above typical. Excellent. Full canopy density	Negligible	Better than typical	Negligible
Fair	Typical vitality. >80% canopy density	Minor or expected. Little or no dead wood	Typical. Minor deficiencies or defects could be present.	Minor, within damage thresholds
Fair to Poor	Below typical - low vitality	More than typical. Small sub-branch dieback	Exhibiting deficiencies. Could be thinning, or smaller	Exceeds damage thresholds
Poor	Minimal - declining	Excessive, large and/or prominent amount & size of dead wood. Significant dieback	Exhibiting severe deficiencies. Thinning foliage, generally smaller or deformed	Extreme and contributing to decline
Dead	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

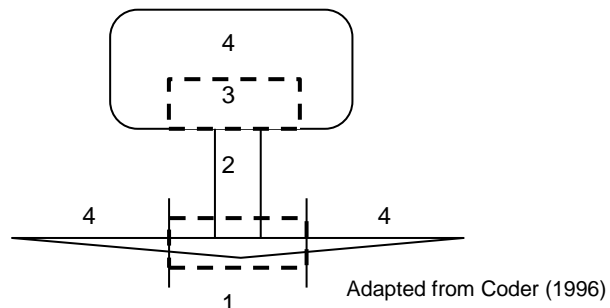
7. Structure

Assesses principal components of tree structure (Diagram 2).

Descriptor	Zone 1 - Root plate & lower stem	Zone 2 - Trunk	Zone 3 - Primary branch support	Zone 4 - Outer crown and roots
Good	No obvious damage, disease or decay; obvious basal flare / stable in ground	No obvious damage, disease or decay; well tapered	Well formed, attached, spaced and tapered. No history of failure.	No obvious damage, disease, decay or structural defect. No history of failure.
Fair	Minor damage or decay. Basal flare present.	Minor damage or decay	Generally, well attached, spaced and tapered branches. Minor structural deficiencies may be present or developing. No history of branch failure.	Minor damage, disease or decay; minor branch end-weight or over-extension. No history of branch failure.
Fair to Poor	Moderate damage or decay; minimal basal flare.	Moderate damage or decay; approaching recognised thresholds	Weak, decayed or with acute branch attachments; previous branch failure evidence.	Moderate damage, disease or decay; moderate branch end-weight or over-extension. Minor branch failure evident.
Poor	Major damage, disease or decay; fungal fruiting bodies present. Excessive lean placing pressure on root plate	Major damage, disease or decay; exceeds recognised thresholds; fungal fruiting bodies present. Acute lean. Stump re-sprout	Decayed, cavities or has acute branch attachments with included bark; excessive compression flaring; failure likely. Evidence of major branch failure.	Major damage, disease or decay; fungal fruiting bodies present; major branch end-weight or over-extension. Branch failure evident.
Very Poor	Excessive damage, disease or decay; unstable / loose in ground; altered exposure; failure probable	Excessive damage, disease or decay; cavities. Excessive lean. Stump re-sprout	Decayed, cavities or branch attachments with active split; failure imminent. History of major branch failure.	Excessive damage, disease or decay; excessive branch end-weight or over-extension. History of branch failure.

Diagram 2: Tree structure zones

1. Root plate & lower stem
2. Trunk
3. Primary branch support
4. Outer crown & roots



Structure ratings will also take into account general branching architecture, stem taper, live crown ratio, crown symmetry (bias or lean) and crown position such as tree being suppressed amongst more dominant trees.

The lowest or worst descriptor assigned to the tree in any column could generally be the overall rating assigned to the tree. The assessment for structure is limited to observations of external and above ground tree parts. It does not include any exploratory assessment of underground or internal tree parts unless this is requested as part of the investigation. Trees are assessed and then given a rating for a point in time. Generally, trees with a poor or very poor structure are beyond the benefit of practical arboricultural treatments.

The management of trees in the urban environment requires appropriate arboricultural input and consideration of risk. Risk potential will consider the combination of likelihood of failure and impact, including the perceived importance of the target(s).

8. Age class

Relates to the physiological stage of the tree's life cycle.

Category	Description
Young	Sapling tree and/or recently planted. Approximately 5 or less years in location.
Semi-mature	Tree increasing in size and yet to achieve expected size in situation. Primary developmental stage.
Early-mature	Tree established, generally growing vigorously. > 50% of attainable age/size.
Mature	Specimen approaching expected size in situation, with reduced incremental growth.
Over-mature	Mature full-size with a retrenching crown. Tree is senescent and in decline. Significant decay generally present.

9. Useful life expectancy

Assessment of useful life expectancy provides an indication of health and tree appropriateness and involves an estimate of how long a tree is likely to remain in the landscape based on species, stage of life (cycle), health, amenity, environmental services contribution, conflicts with adjacent infrastructure and risk to the community. It would enable tree managers to develop long-term plans for the eventual removal and replacement of existing trees in the public realm. It is not a measure of the biological life of the tree within the natural range of the species. It is more a measure of the health status and the trees positive contribution to the urban landscape.

Within an urban landscape context, particularly in relation to street trees, it could be considered a point where the costs to maintain the asset (tree) outweigh the benefits the tree is returning.

The assessment is based on the site conditions not being significantly altered and that any prescribed maintenance works are carried out (site conditions are presumed to remain relatively constant and the tree would be maintained under scheduled maintenance programs).

Useful Life Expectancy	Typical characteristics
<1 year (No remaining ULE)	Tree may be dead or mostly dead. Tree may exhibit major structural faults. Tree may be an imminent failure hazard. Excessive infrastructure damage with high risk potential that cannot be remedied.
1-5 years (Transitory, Brief)	Tree is exhibiting severe chronic decline. Crown is likely to be less than 50% typical density. Crown may be mostly epicormic growth. Dieback of large limbs is common (large deadwood may have been pruned out). Major structural defects that cannot be remedied. Tree may be over-mature and senescing. Infrastructure conflicts with heightened risk potential. Tree has outgrown site constraints.
6-10 years (Short)	Tree is exhibiting chronic decline. Crown density will be less than typical and epicormic growth is likely to present. The crown may still be mostly entire, but some dieback is likely to be evident. Dieback may include large limbs. Structural defects present that influence the tree's risk rating, amenity or vitality. Over-mature and senescing or early decline symptoms in short-lived species. Early infrastructure conflicts with potential to increase regardless of management inputs.
11-20 years (Moderate)	Tree not showing symptoms of chronic decline, but growth characteristics are likely to be reduced (bud development, extension growth etc.). Developing structural defects that reduce viability with limited scope for management. Tree may be over-mature and beginning to senesce. Potential for infrastructure conflicts regardless of management inputs.
21-40 years (Moderately long)	Trees displaying normal growth characteristics, but vitality is likely to be reduced (bud development, extension growth etc.). Structural issues relatively minor and manageable with arboricultural input. Tree may be growing in restricted environment (e.g. streetscapes) or may be in late maturity. Semi-mature and mature trees exhibiting normal growth characteristics. Juvenile trees in streetscapes.

>40 years (Long)	Generally juvenile and semi-mature trees exhibiting normal growth characteristics within adequate spaces to sustain growth, such as in parks or open space. Could also pertain to maturing, long-lived trees. No observable major structural defects. Tree well suited to the site with negligible potential for infrastructure conflicts.
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Note that ULE may change for a tree dependent on the prevailing climatic conditions, sudden changes to a tree's growing environment creating an acute stress or impact by pathogens.

The ULE may not be applicable for trees that are manipulated, such as topiary, or grown for specific horticultural purposes, such as fruit trees.

There may be instances where remedial tree maintenance could extend a tree's ULE.

10. Arboricultural Rating

Relates to the combination of assigned tree condition factors, including health and structure (arboricultural merit) and ULE, and conveys an amenity value (An amenity tree can occupy a site that complements its surroundings in a useful manner which culminates in the aid, protection, comfort and emotional response of humans. Adapted from Coder, 2004). Amenity relates to the trees biological, functional and aesthetic characteristics (Hitchmough, 1994) within an urban landscape context. The presence of any serious disease or tree-related hazards that would impact risk potential are considered.

The arboricultural rating can be used by applying only the main category high, moderate, low or very low without using the sub categories. The sub-categories can assist in differentiating a trees value and/or characteristic in more detail within the specific tree assessment context, such as a development site.

Arboricultural rating			
<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>		
High	Exemplary specimen due to multiple factors which could include; good condition and vitality, large size/canopy and prominence in the landscape. Likely to be a very long-term component in the landscape with a long ULE. Other factors that could contribute to a high rating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particularly good example of the species; rare or uncommon. • Tree has visual importance as a landscape feature; provides substantial contribution to landscape character. • Tree may have significant ecological or conservation value. • *Tree has historical, commemorative or other distinct social/cultural significance. Trees in this category must be considered for retention and/or incorporated within design proposals.		
<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Sub category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Moderate	Tree of moderate quality, in fair or typical condition. Tree may have a condition, and or structural problem that will respond to arboricultural treatment. These trees have the potential to be moderate- to long-term components of the landscape (moderate to long ULE) if managed appropriately. The sub-categories relate predominately to age, size and amenity. Trees in this category should be considered for retention and/or incorporated within design proposals.	A	Moderate to large, maturing tree. Suited to the site & contributes to the landscape character. Tree may have conservation or other cultural/social value.
		B	Moderate sized, established tree, > 50% of attainable age/size. Suited to the site & contributes to the landscape character (other attributes covered under 'Moderate' description)
		C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young to semi-mature, generally a smaller tree, established, >15 cm DBH, >5 years in the location. Not a dominant canopy. No significant qualities currently but has the potential to become a higher value tree & long-term component of the landscape. Replacement of tree is likely to take up to 6 - 10 years to attain similar attributes. • Semi- to mature tree with accumulating deficiencies and reducing ULE, trending towards Low arboricultural value.
<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>		

Low	<p>Unremarkable tree of low quality or little amenity value. Tree in either poor health and/or with poor structure. Short to transitory useful life expectancy (<10 years).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree is not prominent in the landscape due to its size or age, such as young trees with a stem diameter below 15 cm. Tree < 5 years in location. These trees are easily replaceable or capable of being transplanted. • Tree (species) is functionally inappropriate to the specific location. Is causing excessive damage/nuisance to adjacent infrastructure or would be expected to be problematic if retained (i.e. palm tree under power lines). • Unremarkable tree of no material landscape, conservation or other cultural value. Not visible from surrounding landscapes. • Tree infected with pathogens that could lead to its decline. • Tree has potential to be an environmental woody weed (may be dependent on location of tree in an urban landscape). • Tree impacting or suppressing trees of better quality. <p>Retention of such trees may be considered if not requiring a disproportionate expenditure of resources for a tree in its condition and location.</p>
<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
Very low	<p>Trees of low quality with a brief to no remaining ULE (<5 years).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree has either a severe structural defect or health problem or combination that cannot be sustained with practical arboricultural techniques and the loss of the tree or tree part would be expected in the short term. • Tree whose retention would not be viable after the removal of adjacent trees, such as trees that have developed in close spaced groups and would not be expected to adapt to severe and sudden alterations to environmental & site conditions, e.g. removal of adjacent shelter trees. • Small or young tree, <5m in height, <10cm DBH. Easily replaced in short-term or capable of being transplanted. • Acknowledged environmental woody weed species. Tree has a detrimental effect on the environment, for example, the tree has weed potential and is likely to spread into waterways or natural areas if nearby. • Tree infected with pathogens that will lead to decline and has potential to spread to adjacent trees. • Tree is dead (dead tree may offer habitat values) or is showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. <p>Tree cannot realistically be retained and should be considered for removal.</p>

Other considerations - Even though a tree may be declining or dead, a tree could be retained for other purposes such as habitat or soil stabilisation. These trees would still need to be managed appropriately to reduce risk.

*A tree may have (attract) a high value by the community for historical, commemorative or other distinct social/cultural significance factors, albeit the tree may not be in good condition. In the context of an assessment, for multiple reasons, but more so for development, if it is a noted 'significant' tree it should receive higher consideration during the planning process.

Trees have many values, not all of which are considered when an arboricultural assessment is undertaken. However, individual trees or tree group features may be considered important community resources because of unique or noteworthy characteristics or values other than their age, dimensions, health or structural condition. Recognition of one or more of the following criteria is designed to highlight other considerations that may influence the future management of such trees.

Significance	Description
Horticultural Value/ Rarity	Outstanding horticultural or genetic value; could be an important source of propagating stock, including specimens that are particularly resistant to disease or exposure. Any tree of a species or variety that is rare.
Historic, Aboriginal Cultural or Heritage Value	<p>Tree could have value as a remnant of a particular important historical period or a remnant of a site or activity no longer in action. Tree has a recognised association with historic aboriginal activities, including scar trees.</p> <p>Tree commemorates a particular occasion, including plantings by notable people, or having associations with an important event in local history.</p>

Ecological Value	Tree could have value as habitat for indigenous wildlife, including providing breeding, foraging or roosting habitat, or is a component of a wildlife reserve. Remnant Indigenous vegetation that contribute to biological diversity
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