

TREE ASSESSMENT REPORT

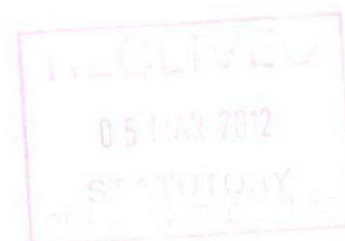
2-6 THIELE STREET, DONCASTER

PREPARED BY

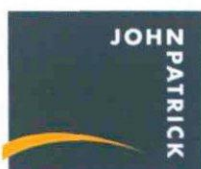
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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Trees within and adjacent to the proposed development site at 2-6 Thiele St, Doncaster were assessed on the 16th February, 2010. A total of 20 trees or tree groups were assessed, comprising all trees within the subject site and those within three metres of the site boundary. Generally, only trees with a DBH of 150mm or greater were assessed.

2 DISCUSSION

- 2.1 20 trees or discrete tree groups were assessed as part of this study:
- 1 tree was assessed of medium retention value
 - 8 trees were assessed of low retention value
 - 11 trees were assessed outside the site
- 2.2 The quality of woody vegetation within the sites is generally poor, with a large number of small trees/large shrubs in generally poor condition, and only a single notable canopy tree, in itself of limited viability.

TABLE 1 Trees assessed of medium retention value

No	Species	Common Name	Recommendation
8	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidamber	Retain or remove as desired

- 2.3 Only a single tree has been assessed of medium retention value, a substantial Liquidambar in the rear garden of No. 6. Ordinarily a Liquidambar of this size would likely have a higher retention value, however this tree has been poorly managed, with extensive lopping and maturing epicormic regrowth. Decay is evident at many of these points, including the central leader. The tree is of limited future viability.

TABLE 2 Trees assessed of low retention value

No	Species	Common Name	Recommendation
1	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	Remove
2	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Remove
3	<i>Prunus</i> sp. Sato-Zakura Group	Japanese Flowering Cherry	Remove
4	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese Flowering	Remove

No	Species	Common Name	Recommendation
		Crabapple	
6	<i>Prunus ×domestica</i>	European Plum	Remove
9	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red-flowering Gum	Remove
12	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	Remove
20	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Bull Bay	Remove

- 2.4 The majority of woody vegetation within all three lots is generally in poor condition, reflecting poor management practices, or is of low amenity value and not worthy of retention. All are recommended for removal.

TABLE 3 Trees assessed outside the site

No	Species	Common Name	Recommendation
5	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Retain
7	<i>×Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> 'Castwellan'	Leyland Cypress	Retain
10	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Retain
11	<i>Prunus sp.</i> Sato-Zakura Group	Japanese Flowering Cherry	Retain
13	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery Pear	Retain
14	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	Retain
15	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey-myrtle	Retain
16	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in-summer	Retain
17	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in-summer	Retain
18	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	Retain
19	<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>	Ash	Retain

- 2.5 The balance of trees assessed are external to the site. All should be retained and protected as they fall outside site ownership.

3 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

3.1 A multi-unit residential development is proposed for the three sites, including a double level basement car park. The following plans have been reviewed in preparing these notes:

- Basement Level 2, 2-6 Thiele St Doncaster 1144/SK04v
- Basement Level 1, 2-6 Thiele St Doncaster 1144/SK05v
- Ground Floor Plan, 2-6 Thiele St Doncaster 1144/SK06v

Prepared by Clarke Hopkins Clarke, February 2012.

3.2 The single tree within the site assessed of medium retention value, Tree 8, will require removal to facilitate development. As discussed, the tree is of limited future viability due to its poor structure and previous management practices. Redesign is not merited to ensure the retention of this specimen.

3.3 The balance of trees assessed within the site will require removal to facilitate the development, located either within or too close to the proposed building footprint, including the proposed ramp for basement car parking. As mentioned, none of the trees within the site are of such high amenity value to necessitate redesign of the development to ensure their retention.

3.4 Of the trees assessed outside the site, the buffer afforded to the east by the easement provides sufficient setback for neighbouring trees 7, 10 and 11. Tree 5 in the property to the north has an allowable incursion on one side of 2.3m, the setback to the building from the tree is 2.4m. This is a minor encroachment as defined in AS4970-2009.

3.5 The four neighbouring trees to the south have all been assessed with encroachments at (Tree 16) or below 10% (Trees 15, 17 and 18). Again these are acceptable incursions provided existing ground levels within the balance of the TPZ between the boundary and basement are retained and no other root disturbance is undertaken.

A full survey of all trees is located in 5 Results of Tree Survey, below.

The location of each tree is shown in 7 Appendix 1 – Tree Location Plan.

4 SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

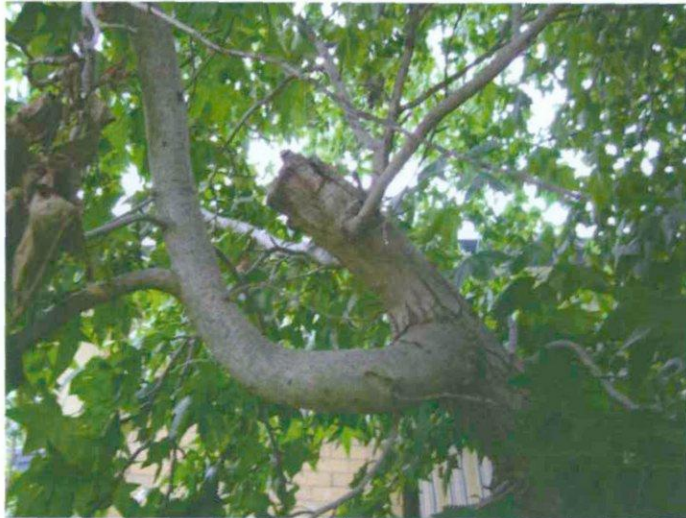


Figure 1 Typical lopped scaffold of Tree 8.



Figure 2 Tree 9 at No. 6



Figure 3 Tree 20 in the front garden of No. 2

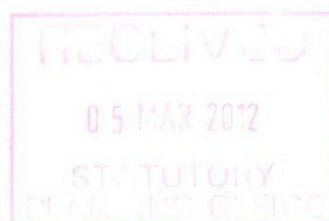


Figure 4 Row of trees in the property to the south (Trees 16, 17 and 18)

5 RESULTS OF TREE SURVEY

Tree-1		Callistemon citrinus, Crimson Bottlebrush	
Origin: Victoria	Type: Evergreen Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): <15	Height: 3m	Width: 2m	
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair	Structure: Fair	SULE: 10-20years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Not worth retaining.		
Recommendation: Remove		Reason: Not worth retaining	
Impact of Development: Remove			
Tree-2		Callistemon viminalis, Weeping Bottlebrush	
Origin: Australian Native	Type: Evergreen Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): 15Estimate	Height: 3m	Width: 3m	
Crown class: Intermediate	Health: Fair	Structure: Fair	SULE: 10-20years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Low amenity shrub. Not worth retaining.		
Recommendation: Remove		Reason: Not worth retaining	
Impact of Development: Remove			
Tree-3		Prunus sp. Sato-Zakura Group, Japanese Flowering Cherry	
Origin: Exotic	Type: Deciduous Broadleaf	Age: Over mature	
DBH (cm): Multi-stemmed	Height: 3m	Width: 4m	
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair-Poor	Structure: Poor	SULE: 0-10years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Declining, poorly pruned small tree.		
Recommendation: Remove		Reason: Poor condition	
Impact of Development: Remove			
Tree-4		Malus floribunda, Japanese Flowering Crabapple	
Origin: Exotic	Type: Deciduous Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): 15Estimate	Height: 3m	Width: 5m	
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair-Poor	Structure: Fair	SULE: 10-20years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Sparse, low amenity small tree. Not worth retaining.		
Recommendation: Remove		Reason: Not worth retaining	
Impact of Development: Remove			
Tree-5		Callistemon viminalis, Weeping Bottlebrush	
Origin: Australian Native	Type: Evergreen Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): 14,18,12,12	Height: 7m	Width: 4m	TPZ: 3.4m
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair	Structure: Fair	SULE: 10-20years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Developing specimen on neighbouring fenceline.		
Recommendation: Retain		Reason: Outside ownership	
Impact of Development: Retain			

Tree-6		Prunus xdomestica, European Plum	
Origin: Exotic	Type: Deciduous Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): Multi-stemmed	Height: 5m	Width: 3m	
Crown class: Asymmetrical	Health: Fair	Structure: Fair-Poor	SULE: 0-10years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Part of group with Callistemon and Pittosporum eugenioides. Low amenity row of shrubs.		
Recommendation: Remove		Reason: Not worth retaining	
Impact of Development: Remove			
Tree-7		xCupressocyparis leylandii 'Castewellan', Leyland Cypress	
Origin: Exotic	Type: Evergreen Conifer	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): 30Estimate	Height: 8m	Width: 5m	TPZ: 3.6m
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair	Structure: Fair	SULE: 10-20years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Developing screening trees in adjacent property.		
Recommendation: Retain		Reason: Outside ownership	
Impact of Development: Retain			
Tree-8		Liquidambar styraciflua, Liquidamber	
Origin: Exotic	Type: Deciduous Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): 53	Height: 14m	Width: 9m	TPZ: 6.4m
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair	Structure: Poor	SULE: 10-20years
Amenity value: Medium	Comments: Full canopy but has been lopped heavily with maturing regrowth and decay evident in many branch stems. Limited viability.		
Recommendation: Retain or remove as desired		Reason:	
Impact of Development: Remove			
Tree-9		Corymbia ficifolia, Red-flowering Gum	
Origin: Australian Native	Type: Evergreen Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): Multi-stemmed	Height: 6m	Width: 6m	
Crown class: Intermediate	Health: Fair	Structure: Poor	SULE: 0-10years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Growing close to house. Codominant from base. Not worth retaining. Lopped.		
Recommendation: Remove		Reason: Poor condition	
Impact of Development: Remove			
Tree-10		Cupressus sempervirens, Italian Cypress	
Origin: Exotic	Type: Evergreen Conifer	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): <15Estimate	Height: 6m	Width: 1m	TPZ: 2.0m
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair	Structure: Fair	SULE: 20years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: In adjacent property.		
Recommendation: Retain		Reason: Outside ownership	
Impact of Development: Retain			



Tree-11		Prunus sp. Sato-Zakura Group, Japanese Flowering Cherry	
Origin: Exotic	Type: Deciduous Broadleaf	Age: Over mature	
DBH (cm): 25,15Estimate	Height: 4m	Width: 6m	TPZ: 3.5m
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair-Poor	Structure: Fair	SULE: 0-10years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Declining. Western stem with extensive conks - indicative of extensive decay.		
Recommendation: Retain		Reason: Outside ownership	
Impact of Development: Retain			
Tree-12		Cercis siliquastrum, Judas Tree	
Origin: Exotic	Type: Deciduous Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): Multi-stemmed	Height: 5m	Width: 5m	
Crown class: Regrowth	Health: Fair	Structure: Poor	SULE: 0-10years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Basal regrowth from removed larger specimen.		
Recommendation: Remove		Reason: Not worth retaining	
Impact of Development: Remove			
Tree-13		Pyrus calleryana, Callery Pear	
Origin: Exotic	Type: Deciduous Broadleaf	Age: Juvenile	
DBH (cm): <15	Height: 4m	Width: 1m	TPZ: 2m
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair	Structure: Fair	SULE: 20years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Developing street tree.		
Recommendation: Retain		Reason: Outside ownership	
Impact of Development: Retain			
Tree-14		Fraxinus pennsylvanica, Green Ash	
Origin: Exotic	Type: Deciduous Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): <15	Height: 5m	Width: 3m	TPZ: 2m
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair-Good	Structure: Fair	SULE: 20years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Developing street tree. Probable cultivar.		
Recommendation: Retain		Reason: Outside ownership	
Impact of Development: Retain			
Tree-15		Melaleuca styphoides, Prickly Paperbark	
Origin: Australian Native	Type: Evergreen Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): 44,40	Height: 13m	Width: 8m	TPZ: 7.1m
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair	Structure: Fair	SULE: 20years
Amenity value: Medium	Comments: Canopy raised on south side.		
Recommendation: Retain		Reason: Outside ownership	
Impact of Development: Retain			

Tree-16		Melaleuca linariifolia, Snow-in-summer	
Origin: Australian Native	Type: Evergreen Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): 20,13,20,20,15,10	Height: 9m	Width: 4m	TPZ: 4.8m
Crown class: Intermediate	Health: Fair-Poor	Structure: Poor	SULE: 0years
Amenity value: Very Low	Comments: Has been lopped at 1m with mature regrowth.		
Recommendation: Retain		Reason: Outside ownership	
Impact of Development: Retain			
Tree-17		Melaleuca linariifolia, Snow-in-summer	
Origin: Australian Native	Type: Evergreen Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): 25	Height: 9m	Width: 4m	TPZ: 3m
Crown class: Intermediate	Health: Fair-Poor	Structure: Poor	SULE: 10-20years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Single stem- has lost lower branches.		
Recommendation: Retain		Reason: Outside ownership	
Impact of Development: Retain			
Tree-18		Pittosporum undulatum, Sweet Pittosporum	
Origin: Native weed	Type: Evergreen Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): 18	Height: 8m	Width: 3m	TPZ: 2.2m
Crown class: Intermediate	Health: Fair	Structure: Poor	SULE: 0years
Amenity value: Very Low	Comments: Poorly tapered emergent from adjacent privet to north and south. Weed tree.		
Recommendation: Retain		Reason: Outside ownership	
Impact of Development: Retain			
Tree-19		Fraxinus sp., Ash	
Origin: Exotic	Type: Deciduous Broadleaf	Age: Juvenile	
DBH (cm): <15	Height: 2m	Width: 1m	TPZ: 2.0m
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair-Poor	Structure: Fair	SULE: 20years
Amenity value: Very Low	Comments: Newly planted street tree. Prunus sucker at base.		
Recommendation: Retain		Reason: Outside ownership	
Impact of Development: Retain			
Tree-20		Magnolia grandiflora, Bull Bay	
Origin: Exotic	Type: Evergreen Broadleaf	Age: Semi-mature	
DBH (cm): 13.5	Height: 5m	Width: 7m	TPZ: 2.0m
Crown class: Symmetrical	Health: Fair-Poor	Structure: Fair	SULE: 0-10years
Amenity value: Low	Comments: Dieback through central crown. Limited viability.		
Recommendation: Remove		Reason: Poor condition	
Impact of Development: Remove			



6 DESCRIPTORS

Tree Number: Refers to location of tree as per the plan at Appendix 1.

Botanical Name: Botanical name of species, based on nomenclature and spelling used by Spencer in *Horticultural Flora of South Eastern Australia* (vols 1-5). Where *Eucalyptus spp.* are not found in this source, nomenclature is based on *Euclid: Eucalypts of Australia* (2006). 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 certain, difficult to determine, genera (e.g. *Cotoneaster* and *Ulmus*) and with cultivars which can have similar characteristics.

Where a doubt as to exact species is indicated, the common name and origin are based on the listed species, and would change if the species were found to be incorrect.

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:

1. Single name supplied in *Horticultural Flora of South Eastern Australia*;
2. First in list of names supplied in *Horticultural Flora of South Eastern Australia*, unless another name in the list is deemed more appropriate;
3. As per name supplied in *Trees of Victoria and Adjoining Areas*;

4. Then by best known common name if not available in either source.

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

Origin:

Exotic: Tree origin is from outside the Australian mainland, Tasmania or near islands.

Australian Native: Origin is from within the Australian mainland or near islands, but outside Victoria.

Victorian Native: Origin is from within Victoria but outside the Melbourne region. This includes trees whose native range extends beyond Victoria into other states.

Melbourne: Origin is from within Melbourne, as defined by plants listed in the *Flora of Melbourne*. This includes trees also found outside Melbourne, and those only within the area at the far extent of their range.

Locally Indigenous: Tree's range includes the local area.

Weed: Trees known to show tendencies to weediness within Victoria. Based on the City of Knox weed list, Department of Primary Industries (Victoria) weed list and past experience. Trees with the addition of "(nox.*)" indicate a declared noxious weed; refer to the Department of Primary Industries website for further information.

Type:

Broadleaf: Tree is a dicotyledon flowering plant.

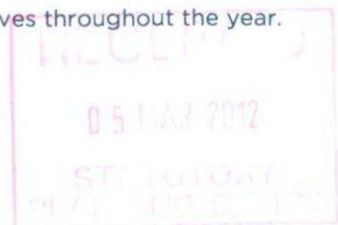
Conifer: Tree is a cone bearing non-flowering plant.

Palm: Tree is a monocotyledon Palm (that is *Arecaceae*).

Palm Like: Tree is a monocotyledon, but is not a palm (that is not *Arecaceae*).

Deciduous: Tree seasonally loses its leaves in Victoria.

Evergreen: Tree maintains its leaves throughout the year.



Semi-deciduous: Tree may or may not lose its leaves, or may only partially lose them.

Age:

Juvenile: Tree is actively growing and is still in its 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 is still actively growing but has reached an age and size where it is starting to make a contribution to the landscape. The size of the tree would still be expected to increase considerably given no significant changes to the current situation.

Mature: Tree growth has slowed, and the size of the tree would not be expected to increase considerably without significant changes to the current situation (e.g. vegetation removal). Tree is not exhibiting any major signs of health or structural weakness as a result of age.

Over mature: Tree is no longer actively putting out extension growth, and is starting to show decline in health or structural stability as a result of age.

Senescent: Tree is senescing. Trees in this category may not be especially large or old, but are reaching the end of their expected life, often indicated by extreme poor health.

Height:

Estimate of the tree's height in metres

DBH:

The tree's trunk Diameter at Breast Height (1.4m above ground) unless specified as having been taken lower. This can be either estimated or measured as specified in the report.

Stems of multi-stemmed trees may be listed individually, or a measurement given at a lower point where the tree still has one stem. In some cases, especially where trees are not considered worthy of retention or stems are too numerous the DBH may simply be listed as "multi-stemmed".

Health:

The tree's health is rated as **Good**, **Fair** and **Poor** as listed below. Tree ratings of **Fair-Good** and **Fair-Poor** indicate that the tree falls between the two categories. Dead trees are not given a rating, but are listed as **Dead**.

Ratings generally meet the following descriptions:

Good: *Tree is showing no obvious signs of poor health or stress with a dense canopy that is free of dieback. Rot or pathogens are not obvious or are not considered to be a threat to the tree. Growth rates are acceptable.*

Fair: *Tree is showing signs of reduced health or stress. This is apparent through moderate foliage density, minor dieback, moderate stress response growth, minor to moderate rot, moderate pathogen infestation, stunted growth or a combination of the above symptoms.*

Poor: *Tree is showing signs of poor health and/or severe stress. This is apparent through either low foliage density, moderate to large-scale dieback, severe stress response growth, severe rot, severe pathogen infestation, failure of wounds to heal, overall tree decline or a combination of the above symptoms.*

Note on Deciduous Species: Assessment of deciduous species can be problematic and results may vary depending on the time of year of assessment. 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 whole tree in detail for each characteristic. The comments category should be referred to for further information.



Structure:

The tree's structure is rated as **Good**, **Fair** and **Poor**. Tree ratings of **Fair-Good** and **Fair-Poor** indicate that the tree falls between the two categories.

As a general rule, the structure rating is based on the tree's likelihood of failure. However, it must be noted that this is not a full hazard or failure assessment of the tree.

Good: Tree has no obvious structural defects and is therefore not considered likely to fail.

Fair: Tree has at least one obvious structural defect, but this is considered to be manageable and of only moderate failure risk or the piece likely to fail may be small. Structural defects that may contribute to a fair rating are as follows:

- Poor branch attachment (including deadwood and large epicormics);
- Bifurcated, but with a join that is considered to be solid;
- Moderate trunk lean but without other defects;
- Minor damage to the trunk base;
- Rot or other damage starting to compromise the structure;
- History of shedding minor branches.

Poor: Tree has at least one structural defect that is severe and considered to have a relatively high risk of failure. If targets are present then defect(s) require treatment, or alternatively the tree should be removed. In some cases removal may be the only option for these trees. Structural defects that may contribute to a poor rating are as follows:

- Poor branch attachment (including deadwood and large epicormics);
- Bifurcated with swelling and/or included bark;

- Severe trunk lean associated with other defects such as injury in the plane of lean or root plate lift;
- Major damage to the trunk base or root system;
- Rot or other damage severely compromising the structure;
- History of shedding large branches.

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

Crown class:

Symmetrical: For the most part canopy received light from all four sides and has the potential for even foliage distribution. Canopy may or may not be symmetrical, but is not suppressed.

Asymmetrical: Canopy is shaded or suppressed with one or more sides and dominant when compared to the remainder of the tree. Also includes crowns damaged by previous shading.

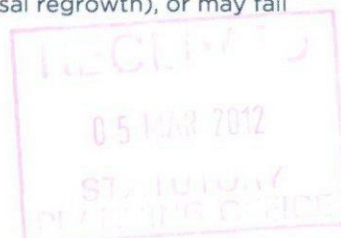
Intermediate: Canopy is only receiving light from top, and while shape may be even the upper portions of the canopy dominate over the lower.

Suppressed: Canopy is completely shaded by surrounding vegetation, buildings etc.

Regrowth: Canopy comprised of regrowth. This can be from the base, but also includes branches covered with small, stress related epicormics.

Trained: Canopy has been specifically trained. This may include trees that are pollarded, coppiced or espaliered.

Trees may exhibit a combination of the characteristics above (e.g. a symmetrical canopy of basal regrowth), or may fall



between two categories. The characteristic listed is considered to be the best fit at the time.

Amenity value:

Very Low: Tree makes little or no contribution to the amenity value of the site or surrounding area. In some cases the tree may be detrimental to the area's amenity value (e.g. unsightly, risk of weed spread).

Low: Tree makes some contribution to the amenity value of the site, but makes no contribution to the amenity value of the surrounding area. Removal of the tree would result in little loss of amenity. Juvenile trees (including street trees) are generally included in this category, however they may have the potential to supply increased amenity in the future.

Medium: Tree makes a moderate contribution to the amenity of the site and/or may contribute to the amenity of the surrounding area.

High: Tree makes a significant contribution to the amenity value of the site, or tree makes a moderate to significant contribution to the amenity value of the larger landscape.

The amenity value rating considers the impact the tree has on any neighbouring sites as being of equal importance to that supplied to the subject site. However, trees that contribute to the amenity of the general area (e.g. streetscape) are given greater weight.

Comments:

Any additional comments in relation to the above categories.

SULE:

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

0: Tree is a hazard or a weed and should be removed immediately.

0-10: Estimated SULE of less than 10 years.

10-20: Estimated SULE of 10 to 20 years.

20: Estimated SULE of 20 years or greater.

Recommendation: **Remove:** Tree is either not worthy of retention or requires removal (e.g. weed species).

Retain or Remove: Tree does not require removal, but is of low retention value.

Retain if practical: Tree has a moderate retention value and should be retained if possible during any development of the site.

Notes: **Dead:** Tree is dead and should therefore be removed.

Good condition: Tree is worthy of retention based on its condition. Trees may still have some structural or health problems, but are generally worth retaining.

Good development potential: Tree is of a small size, but is considered to have a high potential to develop well. Retention of these trees should be considered as they should develop more quickly than new plantings.

Hazardous: Tree should be removed as it is hazardous.

Heritage tree: Tree is of heritage significance. Refer to the introduction for further information on any trees of heritage significance.

High landscape contribution: Tree is worthy of retention based on its contribution to the site or landscape (associated with amenity value).



Inappropriate location: The tree is not in an appropriate location for its species, size etc. Includes trees too large for their current location.

Juvenile – simple to replace: Tree does not have a high retention value as a similarly sized replacement specimen could be obtained. Alternatively, the tree is a candidate for relocation.

Limited life expectancy: Tree is in decline, or is expected to start to decline within a relatively short time period. As a result, it is not sensible to implement extensive tree protection measures to save the tree unless there are extenuating circumstances (e.g. outside ownership).

Low Amenity Value: Tree is unsightly, or has little potential to add to site amenity (e.g. a non-canopy fruit tree).

Outside ownership: Tree is located outside the subject site, and is therefore owned by another party. The tree may be in a neighbouring private property or fall within the council managed nature strip/road reserve.

It is assumed that the owner of the tree wishes to retain it, and the trees are listed as retain for that reason. The owner should be contacted for discussions if the removal of the tree is wanted. Recommendation of retention of any of these trees is based solely on the above mentioned reason, and is no indication of the tree's general worthiness for retention.

Poor condition: Tree's poor condition makes it unworthy of retention.

Rare / unusual species: Tree is of a species, cultivar or form (trained or otherwise) which is unusual, at least in the local area, and which has some retention value (usually amenity value). Trees of this nature may also classify as a "heritage tree".

Remnant Indigenous: The tree is a remnant indigenous specimen and therefore has environmental value. Trees of this nature, in reasonable condition are usually recommended for retention.

Senescent: Tree should be removed as it is dying.

Significant tree: The tree has been declared a significant tree by the local council, and retention is likely to be a permit requirement.

Unlikely to develop well: Tree is immature with a severe defect which will prevent its form developing as it should or tree has a severe defect, the correction of which will result in a tree shape that is unlikely to redevelop well .

Weed species: Tree should be removed due to weedy nature of the species.

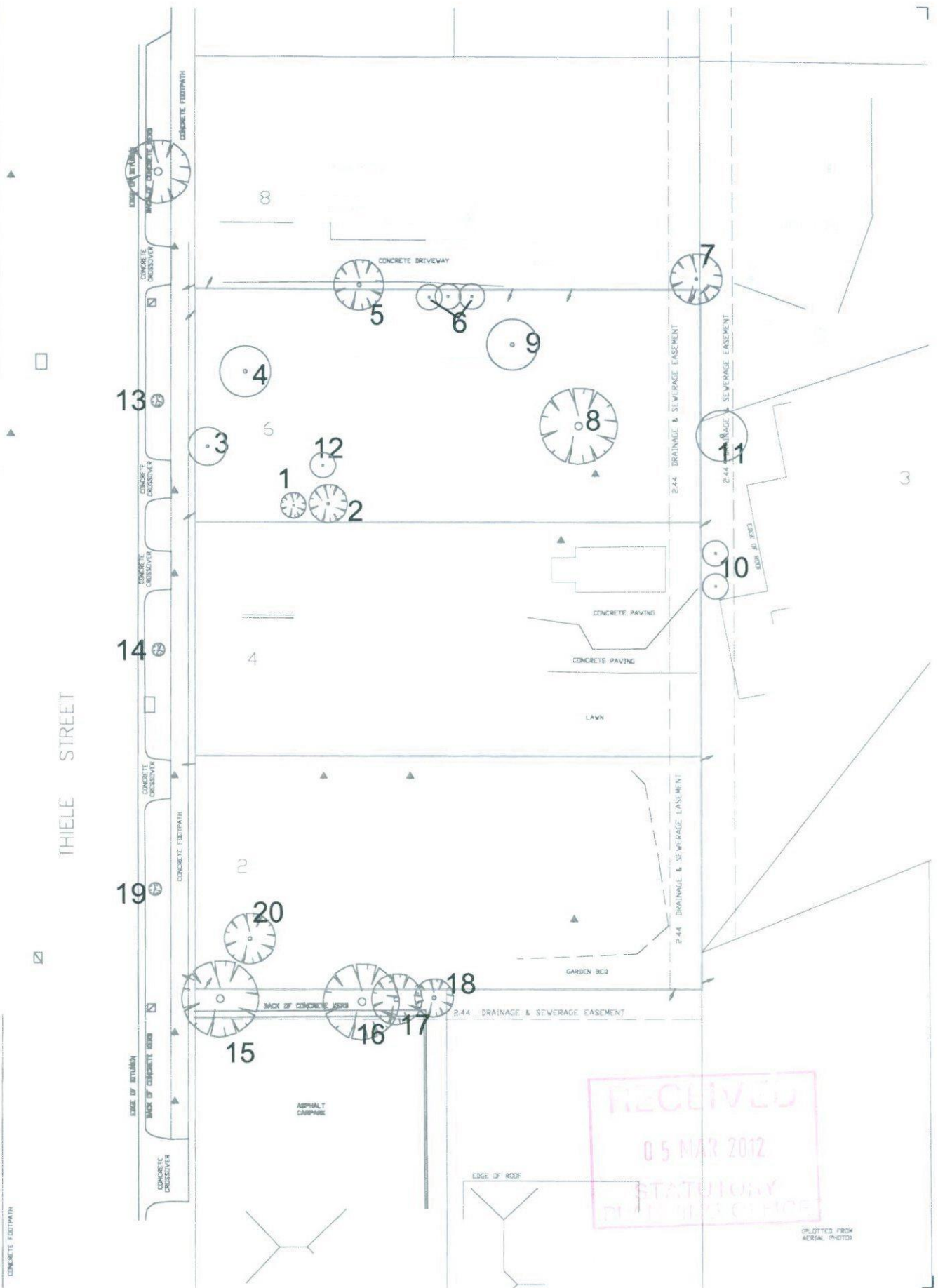
TPZ: The Tree Protection Zone of the tree, measured as a radial distance in metres from the centre of the trunk. The TPZ is calculated using the method specified in *Australian Standard AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites*.

TPZs are not listed for trees that are recommended for removal.



7 APPENDIX 1 - TREE LOCATION PLAN

THIELE STREET



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CLIENT
Buildcorp

PROJECT
Tree Survey

2-6 Thiele St Doncaster

DRAWING
Tree Location Plan



SCALE 1:400 @ A4
DATE FEB 2012
DRAWN SH
CHECKED
JOB NO TI-450
DWG NO TI-450TS
CAD FILE TI-450TS

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PLEASE NOTE
The contractor must verify all dimensions on site before commencing any work or preparing any shop drawings.
Do not scale off drawings.